



# CENSUS OF INDIA 1961

VOLUME V

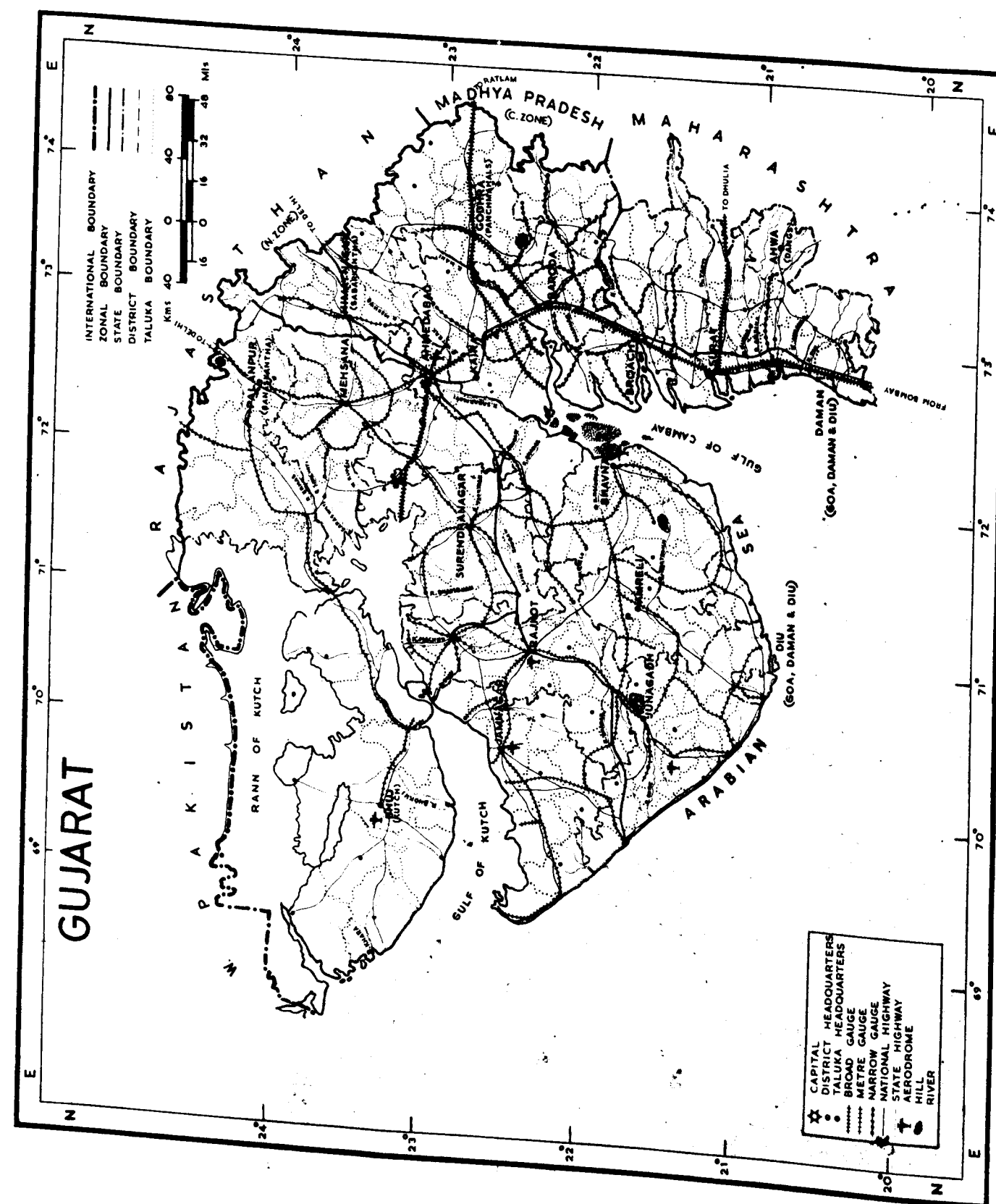
GUJARAT

PART I-A(i)  
GENERAL REPORT ON THE CENSUS

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# CENSUS OF INDIA 1961

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## FOREWORD

This Report embodies the results of the Census of 1961 which happens to be the first for Gujarat as a separate State of the Republic of India.

While the first Indian Census dates back to 1872, enumeration of the people of the land is not alien to India. Such attempts go as far back as the time of the great Chanakya, the minister of the Mauryan Emperor, Chandra Gupta, as pointed out by Mr. Narendra Nath Law who refers to the existence in India of some sort of census over 2,000 years ago in following terms:—

“The testimony of Megasthenes is amply confirmed by the details of census and similar operations preserved in the *Arthashastra*. The necessity to Government of an intimate knowledge of the places and people under it goes without saying, and it is no wonder that in the effective administrative organisation of Chandra Gupta there was found a place for census operations, the scope and aims of which were, however, necessarily different from those of similar operations in modern times.”<sup>1</sup>

A systematic census of the country aiming at collecting basic data relating to the demographic, social, cultural and economic condition of the people was, however, undertaken for the first time in 1872, repeated in 1881, whereafter it has become a decennial affair. The Census of 1961 takes a great stride forward in the direction of census taking, when the entire structure and pattern of the national count has been oriented and brought in line with the standards and methodology prescribed by the United Nations Organisation. This has led to the enlargement of the scope and coverage of the census data so as to make it a real fact-finder of the nation. The needs of national planning and development have been met by greater emphasis on the collection and compilation of economic data which are assuming increasing importance in modern times. The scope of the census has been thus widened both extensively as well as intensively by so framing the various census schedules as to add a number of new features which have enabled the formation of a comprehensive tabulation programme embodied in the following series of tables published from time to time:

| Series    | Description                                              | No. of Tables |           |
|-----------|----------------------------------------------------------|---------------|-----------|
|           |                                                          | 1961          | 1951      |
| A         | General Population Tables                                | 4             | 4         |
| B         | Economic Tables                                          | 23            | 6         |
|           | (i) General Economic Tables                              | 14            | ..        |
|           | (ii) Household Economic Tables                           | 9             | ..        |
| C         | Social and Cultural Tables                               | 11            | 9         |
| D         | Migration Tables                                         | 6             | 3         |
| E         | Tables on Housing & Establishments                       | 5             | ..        |
| SCT/SC/ST | Special Tables for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes | 15            | ..        |
|           | <b>Total</b>                                             | <b>64</b>     | <b>22</b> |

1. Studies in Ancient Hindu Polity, p. 106



Taking each part of the table as a separate table, as against 22 compiled in 1951, there will be as many as 64 tables in 1961, many of which are more elaborate and detailed than any of its predecessors.

But this is not all. A number of subsidiary tables giving proportionate figures as distinguished from the absolute figures given in the main tables has been published as a separate sub-part, entitled Census of India 1961, Vol. V, Gujarat, Part I-C. The presentation of the data separately for the two main sectors and levels of living in the country, namely, rural and urban down to district and taluka level has multiplied the work still further. Such a heavy tabulation programme (covering 4,557 pages in print for the State of Gujarat alone) has kept the tabulation units of the Superintendents of Census Operations and the Registrar General working under great pressure busy over a period of 3 to 4 years. With the addition of numerous inset tables, included in this Report, the Census Tabulation programme will furnish wealth of statistical material for research and study by experts and scholars and allay withal the apprehension of those who are unaware of what census has been engaged in doing. For, even those who should have known better are prone to believe that the census is over as soon as the census count is taken and the number of heads counted is known. It is but natural that the real import of such a dry, highly complex and technical study that census is and the growing importance which it occupies in various fields of public life and public administration may not be fully realised by those who are not census-minded or feel shy of statistics in any form. Even knowledgeable persons not infrequently confuse census with election and lose sight of the fact of the voluminous material gathered and manually processed at the expense of great labour patiently and assiduously bestowed. It is the fruits of study of all these statistics that this Report represents.

The clarion call of the census has been after me ever since the Census of 1931, which took me away from the Ahmedabad Bar in April 1930 to undertake the first comprehensive census of the former Bhavnagar State. The 1941 and 1951 Census also roped me in. I then felt that everything was now over with the census. I had not the least idea at the time that some inexorable Law of Destiny would chase me out from my comfortable position as Member of the Bombay Revenue Tribunal to shoulder the responsibility of conducting the 1961 Census for the newly formed State of Gujarat and compel me to come back to Ahmedabad in May 1960 exactly for the same purpose for which I had left it thirty years ago.

A volume number has been assigned to each State and Union Territory in the census of India publications series called Census of India 1961. The number given to Gujarat is Volume No. V. All the census publications pertaining to Gujarat have, therefore, been denoted in terms of part of this number, further subdivided into sub-parts, wherever necessary. 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. As originally planned, Sub-part II-A (ii) was to contain Chapters VI-XI. But owing to the voluminous material on economic activity both statistical and analytical contained in Chapters X and XI, this Sub-part has to be split into two publications, viz., (i) Sub-part II-A (ii)a Chapters VI to IX and (ii) Sub-part II-A (ii)b Chapters X and XI. Sub-part II-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

has given to all the three sub-parts. The census publication programme has been detailed at the commencement of each publication. To this should be added the District Census Handbooks, one for each district, which have already been published by the State Government both in English and Gujarati, covering a total number of 11,000 pages in print.

This Report, while following in general the traditional framework of reporting, has made various significant departures by adding a number of new features in the light of changes in the tabulation programme to meet the needs of planning and laid increasing stress on the socio-economic aspect of the problems discussed. As will be seen from the section on 'Census Operations 1961', the Census of 1961 besides carrying out the first housing census of the country has shouldered many additional responsibilities out of sheer labour of love by undertaking a number of special surveys and studies, namely, (i) Socio-economic Survey of Selected Villages, (ii) Survey of Selected Handicrafts, (iii) Fairs and Festivals of Gujarat, (iv) Census Atlas for the State, and (v) Ethnographic notes on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, (vi) Fertility Survey and (vii) Special Migrant Tables for the City of Ahmedabad. All this material collected with so much patience and industry will, it is hoped, provide the State and the country with a wealth of information which will bring about proper appreciation and understanding of the varied problems that face the country today. It is not proper on our part to say how far the census organisation has succeeded in fulfilling this objective. It is for those who have an occasion to use all or any of this material to sit in judgment and assess the results.

Lastly, it should be made clear that the opinions expressed in this Report are those of the writer in his personal capacity and do not in any way reflect the policy of Government.

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

AHMEDABAD,  
8th July, 1965.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Whom shall I thank and whom shall I not, when behind this vast national undertaking lie the efforts and cooperation of a number of colleagues at various levels? The census in Gujarat had to face a somewhat difficult task owing to the territorial changes that took place, when the preparations for the national count were in full swing. The bifurcation of the composite State of Bombay into Maharashtra and Gujarat from 1st May 1960 created the necessity of setting up a separate census organisation for Gujarat to be established in a new capital, where problems of accommodation, staff, equipment, furniture, etc., had to be simultaneously encountered during the most crucial phase of census taking. All these were happily overcome with the help and cooperation of all. While the response from the public was all that was desired, the part played by a host of census workers—enumerators, supervisors, inspecting and supervising officers—deserves special acknowledgement.

The successful implementation of the various phases of the tabulation programme ever undertaken by the census at the various tabulation offices opened at Ahmedabad, Surat, Bhavnagar and Rajkot was to no small measure due to the able guidance and supervision by my Deputy Superintendents in charge, Sarvashri C. C. Doctor, I. N. Patel, K. P. Yajnik and R. C. Chhaya. Shri K. F. Patel, Deputy Superintendent of Census Operations, Headquarters, because of his experience in the Census of 1951 proved to be an asset not only in the organisation of the census but also in matters administrative. Shri U. D. Vora, Research Officer, was helpful on the technical side. Shri V. A. Dhagia, Tabulation Officer and his able assistant Shri B. I. Patel, have handled the work of the Central Tabulation Section in my office with signal devotion and industry. The maps, graphs, charts, etc., which illustrate the Report and provide a realistic basis for the understanding of the statistics are the results of willing and sincere labour of Shri K. D. Vaishnav and his colleagues Sarvashri Somlal Shah, I. F. Dave, L. S. Shrimali and M. J. Raichandani in the Drawing Section. For the excellent printing of the Report my thanks are due to the Navajivan Press and its able and experienced Manager, Shri Dhirubhai Naik. Shri M. P. Jacob, the conscientious Head Proof Reader of my office, has missed no detail that would improve the presentation and appearance of census publications.

I wish to place on record my grateful thanks to Shri Balvantray G. Mehta, Chief Minister, Gujarat, for the keen interest taken by him in the census programme. The encouragement given by him at various stages of its implementation has been very heartening indeed. I am also thankful to Shri V. Isvaran and Shri V. L. Gidwani, Chief Secretaries, for the assistance rendered by them from time to time, not only in the matter of organisation of the 1961 Census but also in the provision of experienced personnel, without which a new and hitherto temporary organisation as the census could have hardly functioned with efficiency. Shri P. B. Buch, Director, Bureau of Economics and Statistics, has helped me in various ways in collecting and compiling numerous departmental statistics and other material needed for this Report.

The publication of this Report as well as of other volumes in their present form is the result of detailed instructions laid down and proformae prescribed by the Registrar General and *ex-officio* Census Commissioner, Shri Asok Mitra, the master planner and architect of the 1961 Census programme. I must acknowledge with gratitude the assistance and guidance I have all along received from him and Shri D. Natarajan, Deputy Registrar General. The patience and industry with which Shri K. D. Ballal, Central Tabulation Officer, has arranged for the scrutiny of the numerous tables to ensure the accuracy and quality of the statistical data deserve special mention.

R. K. TRIVEDI,

*Superintendent of Census Operations  
Gujarat.*

AHMEDABAD,  
8th July, 1965.

CENSUS OPERATIONS, 1961

SECTION 1

CENSUS PRELIMINARIES

STATUTORY PROVISIONS OF THE CENSUS

1. The legal background for the taking of census is provided by a permanent Statute, called the Census Act (No. XXXVII) of 1948 as amended by Acts XL of 1949, LI of 1950, the Adaptation of Laws Order 1950 and the Census (Amendment) Act of 1959.

2. The fact that the census of the population of India shall be taken during the year 1961 for which the reference date will be the sunrise of March 1, 1961 was announced to the general public by the Government of India, in the Ministry of Home Affairs Notification No. 2/115/59-Pub. I dated December 5, 1959. But the preliminary arrangements for the organisation of census in the various States started much earlier that is to say, at the commencement of the financial year 1959-60. The early appointment of the Superintendent along with his Deputies gave him a unique opportunity of equipping himself with the necessary background to take up this work in an efficient manner. It gave him leisure to acquaint himself with previous census reports and literature and make preliminary arrangements for the taking of the census in the State without any undue rush and hurry. It also enabled him to have a thorough grasp of the various problems of the State and devote his energies to chalking out the details of organisation, an advantage which the former Superintendents did not possess, as they were appointed only a year ahead of the actual date fixed for census taking. That this was a step in the right direction is more than amply borne out by the huge volume of preparatory work done in connection with the complex and comprehensive nature of the current census and the various surveys and special studies it has organised.

3. However, this early appointment of Superintendent was hardly helpful in case of Gujarat which came into being only with effect from 1st of May, 1960 when the necessary legal formalities were gone through and preliminaries relating to the organisation of Census of 1961 were well under way. An additional post of Superintendent of Census Operations which I joined at Bombay on 16th of March, 1960 was created on the eve of bifurcation to organise a separate census unit for the new State of Gujarat which was then in the offing. The difficulties involved in the organisation of census in Gujarat under such unprecedented circumstances were forecast in no uncertain terms by the Registrar General in the first letter he wrote to me after I took over.

"I fear that already a great deal of time has been lost and you will have an uphill task of it trying to organise the census of a newly formed State, the shift of the capital and the distribution of departments between Baroda and Ahmedabad will certainly cause some administrative inconvenience so far as you are concerned. But, since you have experience of Saurashtra, Kutch and Gujarat, the difficulties may not be so enormous."

4. When I took over at Bombay, the entire Secretariat was busy with the pressing problems of reorganisation. I had to take immediate steps for gathering the threads of work done so far so that I could proceed with them further without any entanglement. I at once found myself busy securing office staff, their deputation, office accommodation at Ahmedabad, arrangements for furniture, stationery, etc. The new State itself was short-staffed and experienced dearth of trained personnel. In spite of this, the State Government spared a number of

ERRATA

PART I-A(i)-GENERAL REPORT ON THE CENSUS

| Page No. | Particulars of entry                             | Column No. | For                     | Read                       |
|----------|--------------------------------------------------|------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1        | 2                                                | 3          | 4                       | 5                          |
| 90       | Last two lines of para 10                        |            | sq. miles the estimated | sq. miles of the estimated |
| 430      | Para 177-para heading                            |            | Strenght                | Strength                   |
| 450      | Statement 65-last entry                          |            | echanical               | Technical                  |
| 480      | Sl. No. 38-Visnagar                              | 1          | Medieaval origin        | Mediaeval origin           |
| 500      | Statement A-Kaira District Sl. No. 77            | 5          | Nad                     | Nadiad                     |
| 503      | Statement A-Baroda District Sl. No. 102 Sankheda | 2          | Administra ive          | Administrative             |
| 570      | Para 51, line 21                                 | 6          | Vel                     | Level                      |
| 599      | Kaira (a)                                        | 7          | 13,109                  | 13,190                     |
| 609      | Page heading                                     |            | ume                     | volume                     |
| 611      | Jamnagar U                                       | 15         | 45                      | 57                         |

persons including head assistant, typist and two clerks to begin with. Furniture was first taken on loan and then made to order after the grant was sanctioned by the Ministry of Home Affairs. Office accommodation was secured through the good offices of the State Government. Stationery proved to be another handicap. Some were taken on loan from Secretariat Departments and others were purchased from private funds, as permanent advance took some time to be operated in absence of requisite delegation of powers. All the initial difficulties were happily overcome and the census in Gujarat was organised without any break by the incessant labours of my staff and good offices of all.

#### CALENDAR OF CENSUS OPERATIONS

5. As a result of bifurcation of the composite Bombay State, the State of Gujarat came into being for the first time with effect from 1st May, 1960. Taking of census is a huge administrative task which calls for much advance planning and orderly arrangements of work according to a prescribed time schedule for ensuring its successful and efficient conduct. A calendar of census operations laying down the various stages of census work in the district and charge offices as well as the months or dates by which each such stage should be completed, was circulated to all Collectors and Charge Officers under circular No. 5 dated the 4th April, 1960. After bifurcation, strict adherence to this calendar was enjoined upon all the categories of the census workers by circular No. 11 dated 26th May, 1960, whereby the necessity of willing and enthusiastic cooperation of the various sections of the administrative machinery and the people was emphasised. With a view to include detailed and specific programme for training, house-numbering and house-listing, the calendar had to be modified a little by circular No. 5-A dated 13th June, 1960. The Calendar of Census Operations has been given as an Annexure A to this Chapter.

6. Examination of the Calendar of Census Operations indicates that the Taluka Officers started about one year in advance by listing the villages and towns in their charge and assigning them location code numbers. They also prepared maps for the taluka and municipal areas to

estimate the requirements of the census forms. Arrangements for receipt and storage of census forms in the district and charge offices were finalised and delimitation of blocks and circles for house-numbering and house-listing made according to the specific instructions given in this behalf. Charge registers were prepared and the requirements of the personnel for different operations estimated according to the basis laid down by the Census Superintendent. Census schemes submitted by the Charge Officers by the middle of June 1960 were finalised by the Collectors for the district as a whole and sent to the Superintendent of Census Operations by the end of June 1960 for approval.

7. The census calendar further laid down the various stages for the appointment of staff of different categories, their training, supply of census schedules, publicity, period of actual work, collection of census returns, etc., for the first stage of house-numbering and house-listing. Final delimitation of blocks was made on the basis of population estimates obtained from house-lists, requirement of forms and additional staff reviewed and their appointment, training, etc., were planned for the final stage of enumeration. Actual enumeration which was spread over a period of 19 days from 10th February to 28th February, 1961 was preceded by intensive training and publicity. Detailed printed instructions accompanied by exhaustive census circulars were issued well in advance for each stage. In fine, all stages were meticulously worked out in minutest details upto the last stage of despatching the filled in census schedules to the census tabulation offices and reporting of provisional figures of population.

#### HOUSE-NUMBERING

8. Giving of house numbers is the most essential prerequisite of census taking in that it helps in identifying the primary social structure in the country, namely, the household. No census can proceed before this preliminary operation is properly and thoroughly organised. The census house numbers being, by their very nature temporary, are first given in chalk and then in some cheap paint, i.e., oil and *geru* or tar so that with reasonable precaution on the part of the householders they would remain

intact till the enumeration is over. Giving of house numbers is a scientific process. The vastness of this operation requires a large number of persons for house-numbering and house-listing involving much labour and time and also considerable amount of money as there is no permanent house-numbering system in the State.

9. In contrast with all the previous censuses, the house-numbering and house-listing operations of 1961 Census were not merely an administrative action but it was part of a statutory schedule prescribed for the Census of 1961. In former censuses only residential houses were numbered, while in the Census of 1961 the definition of a census house was broad-based as under to include both dwellings and non-dwellings.

"A census house is a structure or part of a structure inhabited or vacant, or a dwelling, a shop, a shop-cum-dwelling, or a place of business, workshop, school, etc., with a separate entrance.

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

10. According to the above definition if a building is itself a census house, then the number given to the building served the purpose of the number of the census house also. If within a building there was a number of census houses, then each census house had two sets of numbers, i.e., number of the building and sub-number of the census house, the census house number being written after the building number in Arabic numerals in brackets thus 2(2), 3(2), etc. Whenever a census house contained more than one household, each census household was denoted by separate alphabetical sub-number,

e.g., 4 (1A), 4 (1B), etc. Instructions were given to prepare stencils for giving house numbers  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches in size having half an inch thickness. The numbers were given preferably on the right side of the top of the door or the main entrance. Wherever the numbers could not be given because of the fact that the house was only a hut, the numbers were written on a board affixed to the hut. Each revenue village was given only one continuous series of house numbers. Similarly, each ward of a town was given a running series of house numbers. The persons employed in house-numbering and house-listing were drawn from the revenue staff in rural areas, municipal staff in urban areas, and the staff appointed by the authorities concerned in cantonments, railway colonies, forest areas, etc., assisted by school teachers, panchayat secretaries and village level workers wherever necessary. They were paid honorarium of Rs. 5 per 150 houses in rural areas and per 120 houses in urban areas for carrying out house-numbering and house-listing including cost of house-numbering material and carriage cost of paint, pots, brushes and stencils. The honorarium also covered the expenses of house-numbering and of attending two training classes.

#### HOUSE-LISTING

11. The form of the house-list introduced in 1961 provided for collecting detailed information regarding each census house, census household, industrial establishment, factory and workshop. It also provided for recording the data on housing such as tenure status, material of wall and roof, number of rooms in census household and of persons residing therein as well as essential data relating to establishments, workshops and factories, such as name of establishment or proprietor, name of products, number of persons working and the kind of fuel and power, if machinery is used. The form of the house-list is given as Annexure B. Information such as (i) name of proprietor, manager or director if the census house is not used as a factory or workshop but as a shop, business house, bank, etc. and (ii) whether the census house is occupied by members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, was entered in the remarks column. Each enumerator was placed in charge

of an approximate population of 3,000 or 4 or 5 blocks of 120 or 150 census houses. Each supervisor had to supervise the work of 4 or 5 enumerators. Supervisors and enumerators were thoroughly trained for house-numbering and listing work. Each trainee was given training in not less than two training classes. The Charge Officers conducted at least one of these classes personally and the remaining classes were conducted by the Section Officers. Actual house-numbering was carried out during the period of August to September 1960, whereafter listing was completed towards the end of November 1960. Both these operations of house-numbering and house-listing were continuous and so arranged that there was no gap between the two.

#### RECRUITMENT OF ENUMERATION AGENCY

12. Letters of authority to be issued under sub-section (3) of Section 4 of the Census Act, 1948, were printed and supplied to the districts for issue to the enumerators and supervisors. By circular No. CNS-1160-A dated May 27, 1960, the Chief Secretary directed all the heads of departments to spare the services of their staff to the maximum extent practicable required by the Collectors for appointment as enumerators, supervisors, section officers and checking officers. Departments under the Central Government were also asked by the Ministries concerned to spare their staff for the census work. A similar resolution No. B-14109/60 dated October 13, 1960 was also issued by the Registrar, High Court of Gujarat, inviting the attention of the various judges and magistrates under it to spare as many members of the staff working in all the courts under them as might be possible for them to do. By circular letter No. CEN-2 dated June 15, 1960, comprehensive instructions for enlisting the personnel required for the census work were issued and the Collectors were requested to employ as enumerators, supervisors, checking officers and section officers, suitable persons made available by the various offices. It was also advised that 16 per cent of the staff should be kept in reserve to be utilised at the time of emergency as also to fill in the gaps caused by unavoidable absence.

13. The State is divided into 17 districts,

further subdivided into 243 charges, 6,105 circles and 33,363 blocks giving an average of 14.3 charges, 359.1 circles and 1,962.5 blocks per district. Every Charge Officer had thus under him an average of 25 circles and every supervisor an average of 5 blocks to deal with during the Census of 1961. But the district of the Dangs had only one charge, 16 circles and 82 blocks because of its being exclusively a forest area.

#### CHARGE REGISTER

14. With a view to ascertain the number of blocks to be made in different areas and the requirement of personnel, the Charge Officers were required to prepare charge registers specially prescribed for the purpose. Under this register all the Charge Officers in the State were required to fill in information pertaining to each village or hamlet in rural areas and every ward in municipal areas showing against them the 1951 population and number of houses and estimate the population and number of houses in 1961, tentative number of blocks for house-numbering along with their detailed description, requirement of enumerators, supervisors, etc., for carrying out the Census of 1961. One copy of this register was obtained in the census office to make sure that all the villages in all the talukas and districts of the State were completely covered and the territorial changes which took place during the decade had been duly accounted for. These charge registers formed the real basis for the organisation of the Census of 1961. Every revenue village whether inhabited or uninhabited was treated as a unit for census taking. The tentative blocks were formed on the basis of an estimated population of 750 in rural areas and 600 in urban areas. Details of the final blocks formed for enumeration were also entered in these registers.

#### MAPS

15. For a thorough and satisfactory execution of any undertaking, proper advance planning is very necessary. Census is a vast undertaking, the proper execution of which demands careful lay-out of the various stages of its operations. The most important thing in the census is to ensure complete coverage of the area and to see that no area forming part of taluka, mahal,

village or a municipal town is omitted from the purview of the census. With this end in view all the Collectors and Charge Officers were asked to prepare 4 copies or tracings of the maps of districts, talukas, mahals, municipal areas, and sketch maps of villages and bring them up-to-date in conformity with territorial changes. After the house-numbering and house-listing operations were completed, rough sketch maps or notional maps of villages showing the location of houses and the demarcation of blocks therein were got prepared and supplied to the enumerators and supervisors for ensuring complete coverage of their charge. For the most of the urban areas, maps were available to the scale and so the demarcation of blocks, circles and wards to ensure complete coverage presented little difficulty.

#### TRAINING

16. The programme of training for the last and final stage of enumeration was organised with all possible care. To begin with, a conference of District Census Officers, District Statistical Officers, Chief Officers of borough municipalities and Officer-in-charge of census operations for the Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation was convened at Ahmedabad on November 21 and 23, 1960, and inaugurated by the Chief Secretary. Shri D. Natarajan, Deputy Registrar General, also happened to visit this State at the time the conference was in session. His presence was availed of in elucidating a number of points raised during the course of discussions.

#### Training Programme

17. It was emphasised that the training work should be complete and thorough and properly co-

ordinated between the district and taluka levels. At the district level, the District Census Officers, District Statistical Officers, Prant Officers and even the District Project Officers participated in the census work. They held at least two training classes for the Charge Officers, one devoted to general instructions and another to clarification of doubts of Charge Officers who were also required to fill sample slips and schedules. The Charge Officers then took up the training of supervisors and enumerators which consisted of six classes, two of which were devoted to training sample census in special slips printed in red. At the taluka level, the Mamlatdars, Block Development Officers, Head Masters of schools, etc., were in charge of definite territorial units in respect of which they were responsible for all the six training classes meant for the enumerators and supervisors. While these six rounds of classes were going on, the Deputy Superintendents of Census Operations and district level officers were constantly on the move and attended as many of the classes as possible in the areas allotted to them and made sure that the training was imparted on correct lines and clarified the doubts and difficulties on spot.

A detailed programme for conducting the various classes was laid down for the guidance of the Census Officers. Similar training programmes were formulated by the District and other Census Officers to make sure that all the six classes were duly held.

#### Checking and Supervision

18. Utmost care was taken to ensure thorough checking and supervision of the work done during the course of enumeration.

The following are the percentages prescribed:

| Checking Percentage                                          |   | Percentage                                                              |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Officers                                                     |   | 33% of enumerator's work                                                |
| (i) Supervisors                                              | . | 7% out of which 4% of entries will be from those checked by supervisors |
| (ii) Section Officers                                        | . | 7% out of which 4% of entries will be from those checked by supervisors |
| (iii) Charge Officers                                        | . | 4% out of which 2% of entries will be from those checked by supervisors |
| (iv) Prant Officers                                          | . | 2% out of which 1% of entries will be from those checked by supervisors |
| (v) District Census Officers / District Statistical Officers | . |                                                                         |



These percentages did not refer to the villages to be covered but to entries recorded so that the inspection was both intensive and extensive. A register of training classes held and attended at various levels was maintained by each Training Officer. A separate register of the entries checked at different levels was also kept by the Checking Officers.

19. Experience has shown that looking to the complex nature of the census questionnaire particularly in respect of the economic data, it would be useful if specimen slips filled in for different categories of workers were printed and distributed to the census workers to give them an exact idea of the manner in which replies are to be recorded. For it was felt that despite practical demonstration on roll-up maps and training in sample census, mistakes did occur in recording replies during the initial stages, which were reduced to the minimum after a few days' work was checked and necessary guidance given by the supervisory officials.

#### *Manual of Instructions of Enumeration*

20. Booklet called 'Instructions to Enumerators' was printed in Gujarati and distributed to all the categories of census workers. In addition to the detailed instructions for recording replies to various questions in the enumeration schedules, it contained all the relevant material required by the enumerator, e.g., lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Gujarat along with their synonyms and generic names, location code numbers given to urban areas, talukas and districts, list of important events, the method of house-numbering illustrated by a specimen map, explanatory note giving local names of rights on land, abbreviations to be entered in reply to various questions, etc.

#### *Facilities regarding Attendance, etc.*

21. All possible help and concessions were given by the Government and the local authorities to facilitate enumeration in the State. Immediately after the formation of the new State, the Government of Gujarat issued a circular letter directing all the heads of departments to give maximum possible cooperation to the census authorities in organising the taking of the next census, spare the services of their staff to the maximum extent practi-

cable and give them necessary concessions regarding office attendance, etc., both during the enumeration period spread over nearly three weeks and the period of training preceding it. They were further directed that the staff employed on census work should not give any cause for complaint in the performance of the census duties, which should be carried out diligently and conscientiously as part of the normal duties of the post held by them. It was also announced that the manner in which they performed census duties would be taken into account in the periodical assessment of their work and conduct. Government also made it clear that it attached great importance to the efficient conduct of the census operations for which the prime responsibility rested with the Collectors. It was further pointed out that this responsibility would not be adequately discharged unless more than ordinary interest and energy were displayed by subordinate officers such as Deputy/Assistant Collectors, Mamlatdars/Mahalkaris, and officers of similar rank appointed as Census Officers. The Collectors were, therefore, required to submit to Government through the Superintendent of Census Operations a merit statement indicating, among other things, the enthusiasm and energy shown by the officer in census work and the extent to which he supervised the same personally and was able to secure prompt and accurate work from the subordinate census staff for incorporation in the officer's confidential file.

22. To facilitate attendance at the training classes, instructions were given that no class should have more than forty trainees and that as far as possible, they should be so organised that the enumerators were not required to go long distances to attend them. It has been reported that the training classes were held punctually according to the programme and were for the most part, attended by all the enumerators and supervisors except in certain large cities, where complaints about non-attendance were immediately attended to.

23. All public offices were closed on Wednesday March 1, 1961 to enable the census workers to attend whole time to their census duties. Since the teaching staff forms bulk of the census workers, the Director of Education by his circular letter No. E (Misc.)/2044 dated

December 13, 1960 directed that school timings should be suitably adjusted during the enumeration period, i.e., from February 9 to March 6, 1961 so that the teachers were enabled to attend to the census work daily for at least 2½ hours. The annual examinations in the schools were also advised to be held only after March 6, 1961. Mention must also be made of the fact that the Transport Committee of the Ahmedabad

Municipal Corporation, following the precedent of 1951 Census, accepted my request to issue free bus passes to census workers who had to perform their census duty at a distance of more than two miles from the place of their residence. My grateful thanks are due to all the authorities and institutions for the varied concessions given which have greatly facilitated the work of enumeration in Gujarat.

## SECTION 2

### ENUMERATION

#### ACTUAL COUNT

##### *General*

24. While the reference date was March 1, 1961, the actual enumeration started from February 10 and lasted upto February 28. During the revisional count from March 1 to 5 all births and deaths and entries of visitors not enumerated elsewhere, were checked or entered with reference to the sunrise of March 1, 1961. The enumerators were also instructed that both the enumeration slips as well as the household schedules should be filled in on spot.

##### *Arrangements for Special Areas*

25. Though the District Census Officers were responsible for the organisation and conduct of the census as well as for the training and supply of forms in special areas such as defence, cantonments, railway colonies, ports, forests, etc., the actual enumeration was to be carried out by the staff provided by these authorities. This was very necessary as the enumeration could be best done by the persons known to the locality.

##### *Census of Cities, Large Municipalities, Cantonments, etc.*

26. Towns with population over 20,000 were declared separate census charges and placed in charge of Chief Officers or Executive Officers of the municipalities. The Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation had appointed the Octroi Superintendent as Census Officer for the areas comprised

within the municipal limits of Ahmedabad. The quality of work and organisation in cities and large towns varied with the zeal and enthusiasm shown by these executive officers which were, in some cases, not upto the expectations. But for the most part, the interest shown was quite satisfactory and in some cases so unique that various innovations were resorted to, to establish popular contact, secure public cooperation and ensure correct enumeration. Training in urban areas where a large number of enumerators and supervisors had to be trained, presented its own problem. All were not actuated by high motives of service and sentimental regard for national duty. The performance of census duty is regarded more or less as a sort of extra work which cannot be avoided.

##### *Census of Houseless and Mobile Population*

27. Beggars, vagrants, pavement-dwellers and other houseless persons were enumerated by the ordinary block agency, namely, the enumerator, on the night of February 28/March 1, 1961. No special agency was appointed for their enumeration as in the past. This procedure was, however, departed from in the city of Ahmedabad at the express desire of the Collector, Ahmedabad, who was of the opinion that, in view of a large number of houseless population in the city, its enumeration should be done with the help of the police. All the houseless persons were, therefore, collected and enumerated on the night



of February 28, at different times at different police stations in the city. Advance intimation about pilgrim specials and coaches was received from the railway authorities. The District Census Officers arranged for their enumeration on the night of February 28, as they were not enumerated at their normal places of residence, which they had left before February 10, and where they were due to return after February 28, 1961. To facilitate the enumeration of all such persons, the detention of pilgrim special trains and coaches for at least three hours on the night of February 28, at certain halting stations was arranged by the Railway Board. Their enumeration was carried out with the help of the railway personnel and reserve staff, wherever necessary.

#### *Enumeration of Special Charges*

28. Special arrangements were made for the enumeration of port areas and sea-going vessels. The enumeration of the port population was governed by the following principles.

The population of ports comprises two types,

namely, (1) land and (2) sea population. The land population which normally resides in houses was enumerated in its homes by the enumerator appointed for the area in which the houses were situated during the enumeration period. Each port, major or minor, was for all census purposes, treated as part of the town or village within the revenue limits of which it was situated. But sea population, i.e., passengers and crew of sea-going vessels, sailing barges, ocean liners and naval ships anchoring at the harbour who were not enumerated in their homes, were counted on March 1, 1961. For vessels entering the port after March 1, enumeration was extended upto March 20, 1961. Customs Officers and port authorities were appointed as Census Officers in charge of enumeration of persons and crew on board. Household schedule was not to be filled up for ship's crew. Instead of location code number of house, the name of the ship was entered in the individual slips of the passengers and crew of the ships.

Enumeration in forest areas was arranged with the help of rangers and beat guards.

### SECTION 3

#### POST-ENUMERATION CHECK

##### *DRAWING OF SAMPLE*

29. In Indian censuses prior to 1951, no precise estimate of the extent of error in the census count was made. In 1951 Census such an attempt was made for the first time on a random sample basis by taking out one per cent of villages and ten per cent of houses in the rural areas and five per cent of blocks and two per cent of houses in urban areas for sample verification. In 1961, one per cent of blocks and ten per cent of houses and two per cent of blocks and five per cent of houses have been taken as State sample for rural and urban areas respectively. Samples of enumeration blocks and of houses in the sampled blocks were

drawn separately for rural and urban areas. In all, 249 blocks from rural areas and 184 blocks from urban areas were selected for Post-Enumeration Check programme.

##### *ORGANISATIONAL SET-UP*

30. The District Census Officers were instructed to utilise the services of efficient and capable English-knowing staff for this work. The Verification Officers and Charge Officers were appointed from Revenue, Education and Community Development Departments. Chief Officers of municipalities and Mamlatdars were appointed as Charge Officers. The District Census Officers were instructed to keep a close watch over the entire work and ensure that

the various stages of Post-Enumeration Check went through smoothly according to itemised time schedule of the programme.

##### *TRAINING*

31. The Research Officer from the Superintendent's office attended the meeting convened by the Registrar General in connection with Post-Enumeration Check programme on March 8, 1961 at New Delhi. After receiving training, the Research Officer arranged a tour programme from March 10 to 18, 1961 to impart instructions to the District Census Officers and Charge Officers. Looking to the complex and complicated nature of work and frequent queries made and difficulties experienced by the District Census Officers, it was felt that a second round of training for the District Census Officers was necessary. A special training class was held on March 25, 1961 at Ahmedabad when the doubts and difficulties raised by the District Census Officers and District Statistical Officers in filling up the various Post-Enumeration Check forms were fully clarified. The field work was taken up in hand immediately and completed on 12th July, 1961.

##### *FINAL RESULTS*

32. After compilation of the data for the State in the prescribed forms, schedules along with summary figures for the State and list of block numbers classified by districts where Post-Enumeration Check was carried out, were sent to the office of the Registrar General for tabulation. The salient features of Post-Enumeration Check are given below.

33. The possibility of persons being missed from the count was comparatively greater than that of persons being overenumerated. The errors of houses and persons being either missed or overenumerated were comparatively more in urban areas than in rural areas. In rural areas out of 27,368 houses, 14 houses were found missed, while in urban areas out of 20,089 houses, 100 were found missed. The percentage of missed houses was found to be 12.28 in rural areas and 87.72 in urban areas. The details regarding number of persons missed, reported extra whose enumeration is not known and overenumerated with their percentage distribution to total number of persons in censused houses and sampled houses are given below.

**STATEMENT 0.1**  
**Post-enumeration check, 1961**

|                                                                   | Missed | Reported extra whose enumeration is not known | Over-enumerated |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|-----------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Number of persons verified                                        | 24     | 21                                            | 1               |
|                                                                   | 28     | 12                                            | 2               |
| Percentage to the total No. of persons censused                   | 0.016  | 0.014                                         | 0.001           |
|                                                                   | 0.027  | 0.012                                         | 0.002           |
| Percentage to the total No. of persons censused in sampled houses | 0.162  | 0.141                                         | 0.007           |
|                                                                   | 0.527  | 0.225                                         | 0.038           |

The table shows that 16 per one lakh persons in rural blocks and 27 per one lakh persons in urban blocks are found missed. Similarly the proportion of those reported as extra not knowing about their enumeration is 14 per one lakh persons in rural blocks and 12 per one lakh persons in urban. Similar proportions those who are overenumerated are only one person in rural and two in urban blocks. Similarly 162 persons per one lakh of persons inhabiting sampled houses in rural blocks and 527 per one lakh persons in urban blocks are found missed. While the proportion of persons reported extra is

141 per one lakh in sampled houses of rural blocks as against 225 in urban, corresponding proportions of overenumerated are 7 and 38 in sampled houses of rural and urban blocks respectively.

34. Another interesting feature emerging from this enquiry is that whereas more females are found missed in rural blocks, more males are so done in urban blocks. The reason for omission of females in rural areas is their absence from home for field work and farm labour, while in case of urban males it results from the outdoor nature of their economic activities which keeps them away for most of the time.



## SECTION 4

## STEPS TO ENSURE QUALITY OF CENSUS DATA

## ACCURACY AND COMPREHENSIVENESS OF BLOCK FORMATION

35. The most essential prerequisite of census work is a graduated break-up of the entire district to ensure proper division of work and the building up of a pyramid of jurisdiction and responsibility from below. The census divisions thus formed more or less correspond to the administrative divisions from district downwards, namely, district, taluka, town, village, ward, etc. Such a break-up helped to establish a naturally acceptable location code of four elements in rural areas, namely, district, taluka, village and house, which was raised to five in case of urban areas by the addition of a location code for ward also. The district is thus divided into a number of charges to be further subdivided into circles and blocks. An enumerator's block in rural areas consisted of 150 census houses or approximately 750 persons and 120 census houses or 600 persons in urban areas. As far as possible every village having less than 150 households formed a block. However, if the villages were very small they were grouped together in one block but separate code numbers were given to each village and separate census records prepared for them. Specific instructions were given to see that none of the census forms used partly for one village was used partly for the other. Inclusion of parts of two villages in the same block was not allowed; but that of two whole villages which may be very small was allowed. If a part of a village was included in a municipal area but the village site of that village was outside municipal limits, a separate location code number was given to that village.

## DIFFICULTIES IN BLOCK FORMATION

36. The original instructions for formation of blocks for house-numbering and house-listing laid down that the block of the first stage was required to be five times the size of the block

of the second stage. This was laid down for carrying out the house-numbering work with a limited number of workers. This distinction, however, caused some confusion in actual practice and necessary clarification had to be made in the meeting of Charge Officers called at district level. The artificial distinction between the two different sizes of blocks was removed. It was directed that there should be no distinction whatsoever between the block of first stage and the block of second stage. A block is an enumerator's block for all practical purposes with the only difference that the work of 5 blocks may be entrusted to a worker during the first stage.

37. Some difficulties were also experienced in the initial stages due to the want of necessary response from the military authorities on the grounds of security. The matter was ultimately settled by the Registrar General at whose instance special directives were issued to the different defence units by the Ministry of Defence to give maximum cooperation in the census work.

## CASES OF DISCOVERY OF UNCOVERED AREAS

38. No instances of leaving out any portion from house-numbering and enumeration has come to notice except a small area of a newly built railway colony on the outskirts of Ahmedabad City, situated within the limits of Daskroi taluka, which was left out for some time as the Mamlatdar presumed it to have been included within the Corporation limits. This discrepancy arose as the Secretary of the Village Panchayat, Kaligam, thought that the colony was situated within the limits of Ahmedabad Corporation, as no house tax was levied on that colony by the Panchayat. House-numbering and enumeration were carried out in this area as soon as the error was detected.

## UNINHABITED AREAS

39. For the purposes of census taking all statutory revenue villages whether inhabited or

uninhabited were first listed and all of them were assigned location code numbers in the prescribed manner. Thus a statutorily recognised revenue village having a defined boundary with separate land records maintained for that area may be inhabited or uninhabited. Its name as entered in the revenue records was entered in the list of villages adopted for census taking. All uninhabited villages were shown as uninhabited in these lists, although separate location code numbers were assigned to them. They were also placed in charge of enumerators of the adjoining villages, and population, if any, found at the time of census taking, was enumerated. This was considered absolutely necessary for ensuring complete coverage of all the territories included in each charge as uninhabited villages were listed in advance. All the uninhabited villages were verified with the list of villages entered in the charge registers and the census records tallied with them.

## BAN ON TRANSFER OF TERRITORY

40. Before the work of delimitation of census divisions into charges, circles and blocks was taken in hand, the Registrar General requested the State Government to pass a freezing order directing that there would be no territorial changes in the jurisdiction of the districts, talukas and mahals after the end of the year 1959 till the census operations were over in March 1961. This was absolutely necessary to facilitate the fixing of responsibility according to well determined geographical units throughout the State and keeping the various census divisions in tact throughout the entire period of enumeration. For, even after the bifurcation of the former Bombay State into two separate States of Maharashtra and Gujarat on the 1st of May 1960 territorial changes in the jurisdiction of various talukas, as well as the districts of Surat and Broach were notified by the State Government upto 27th of September 1960. This resulted in disturbing the arrangements made for the impending census not a little in the affected mahals. Finally, the Government of Gujarat issued a freezing order under their circular GAD No. CNS-2059-A-2 dated 17th October, 1960, whereafter no further changes were ordered. All the territorial changes which, however, took place during the decade were traced for all the

affected villages and their 1951 population adjusted according to the limits of talukas and districts as constituted on 1st of March 1961.

## SYSTEM OF LOCATION CODE NUMBERS

41. The location code numbers are meant to ensure easy identification of the individual enumerated and the house where he resides. The four figure code has been adopted for rural areas, namely, (1) district, (2) taluka, (3) village and (4) house. But there is one more element in the location code number of urban areas, as a separate code number is also to be given to the wards. Code numbers to urban areas are also distinguished from code numbers of rural areas by assigning Roman numerals to towns within each taluka. The code numbers in towns are (1) district, (2) taluka, (3) town, (4) ward and (5) house. However, in case of Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation area, an exception had to be made by addition of two more elements after ward number, viz., (1) circle and (2) block; in the location code numbers to be given for the reasons mentioned below.

42. In 1951, the Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation had adopted a permanent house-numbering scheme based on city survey numbers and spent a considerable amount of money after this work by engaging the services of experienced surveyors under an expert civil engineer. In this system, the building bears the city survey number of the plot on which it is constructed with separate sub-numbers and number plates given to each tenement. The first household bears the main city survey number, while the remaining tenements bear sub-numbers along with the main survey number. It was, therefore, decided to give sub-number '0' to the first household which had no sub-number. With this modification the existing system was also adopted for 1961 Census with the concurrence of the Registrar General and fresh house-numbering avoided. However, in some of the city wards, some more villages were added during the past decade and the original survey numbers of these new areas were retained by the Corporation for the purpose of permanent house-numbering. This involved more than one series of house numbers starting from number one in different areas comprised in one ward. This difficulty was

overcome by forming separate circles of all such areas and by adopting circles and block numbers as elements in the location code in addition to the ward number. There were again certain areas where permanent number plates had yet to be affixed. In such areas house numbers were painted in colour. The Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation area thus had seven elements of location code number, viz., district/taluka/city/ward/circle/block/ house.

43. While code numbers to districts and talukas were given by the census office, the district census authorities were requested to give code numbers to villages and houses in rural areas and to towns, wards and houses in urban areas. It was emphasised that while giving location code numbers either to the district, taluka, village, town, ward or house, the starting point should, as far as possible, begin from north-west and proceeding clockwise in a zig-zag manner like the alphabet 'Z' end in the south-east direction. Though the same procedure was to be followed in urban areas, it was not always possible to adhere to it strictly and the numbers could be given even from east to west depending on the existing lay-out and axis of the roads, streets, lanes, drains, etc. Where ward numbers were already given by the municipalities in numerals, they were retained, as giving of two sets of numbers to one and the same ward would cause confusion both at the time of house-numbering and enumeration. But if they were given by alphabets, they were to be converted into numerals, so that numbers assigned to wards would be on a uniform basis.

The list of location code numbers assigned to each district, taluka and town is given in Annexure C.

#### URBAN AREAS DEFINED

44. Till the Census of 1951, there was no uniformity in the criteria prescribed for distinguishing urban areas from rural. The definition of town, therefore, varied from State to State and the places were treated as towns, if, in the opinion of the State Government or the Superintendent of Census Operations, they were deemed to possess urban characteristics. In view, however, of the increasing importance of studying urbanisation in all its varied aspects, the Registrar General, at the very outset, emphasised the need for a uniform

treatment by strictly defining the concept of 'town'. For the purposes of the Census of 1961, 'town' has been defined as a place having a municipality or a cantonment or a place with a population of 5,000 and over, if 75 per cent of its male population pursued non-agricultural activities. These tests were applied in respect of places other than municipalities or cantonments by reference to their population of 1951 and lists of towns prepared. There were certain exceptional cases, however, where an area had a population of less than 5,000 but had definite urban characteristics and amenities. These were newly founded commercial areas, large urban housing settlements or places of tourist importance recently provided with all civic amenities. All such cases were examined in consultation with the Collectors and lists drawn were got approved by the State Government and the Registrar General, before they were taken as final. Thus there was no significant difficulty in deciding places to be treated as urban. As a result of consideration of the exceptional factors mentioned above, places such as Vallabh Vidyanagar, Sikka and Kandla which are new townships have been included in the list of urban areas. Out of the 243 places treated as towns in 1951, 181 qualified to be treated as urban according to the eligibility test prescribed by the Registrar General. The net loss of 62 is accounted for by declassification of 74 towns as villages and merger of five towns, viz., Acher, Vadaj, Rakhial, Amraiwadi and Khokhara-Mehmedabad into the Municipal Corporation of Ahmedabad, promotion of 15 villages as towns and splitting up of two towns Dohad into Dohad and Freelandganj and Ahmedabad Cantonment into Ahmedabad Cantonment (Military) and Ahmedabad Cantonment (Civil). Had the 1951 definition remained unchanged the number of towns in 1961 would have gone up to 260.

#### DIFFICULTIES IN ASCERTAINING AREAS OF TOWNS

45. Securing of information pertaining to correct area figures of new municipalities and changes in the jurisdiction of the older municipalities as also of other urban areas was a problem. The Registrar General requested the Settlement Commissioner and the Director of Land Records to furnish these area figures as early as June 1959. Part of the information was received before the

formation of Gujarat State. That information was, however, incomplete and the matter had to be taken up simultaneously with the municipal authorities, Mamlatdars and the District Inspectors of Land Records.

46. On scrutiny of the area figures furnished by some of the municipal authorities it was found that they were either incomplete or incorrect. Some of the municipalities did not furnish the data at all in spite of repeated reminders while some replied that they were not available in the municipal records. Protracted correspondence had, therefore, to be entered into for obtaining the area figures of towns which were finalised after reconciling the discrepancies detected therein.

47. Examination of the area figures revealed that the areas of some of the municipal towns were considerably less than the area of the revenue village of that name; and in some cases a part of the revenue village had been included in the municipal area without the village site. In the former case the area of the village remain-

ing outside the municipal limits was treated as rural and in the latter case the separate identity of the village was maintained. The part of the area which was included within the municipal limits was added to the original area of the municipality. In addition to these cases there were a few urban places in which the area figures furnished by the municipal authorities did not tally with those furnished by the District Inspector of Land Records. In such cases, the figures furnished by the District Inspector of Land Records have been treated to be correct.

#### SEPARATION OF URBAN AREAS FROM RURAL

48. Some areas though not included within the limits of any municipality were treated as urban because they were a mere extension of the city or town proper. In fact, such areas are suburban areas of the main city or town located within the revenue limits of the village. Such areas have been treated as non-municipal urban areas. The following list gives details of such areas.

#### STATEMENT 0.2

##### List of non-municipal urban area

| District<br>1 | Taluka/Mahal<br>2      | Non-municipal area<br>3                                                               |
|---------------|------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Jamnagar      | Jamnagar<br>Okhamandal | Jamnagar suburban area<br>Okha Port suburban area<br>Mithapur<br>Dwarka suburban area |
| Rajkot        | Rajkot<br>Wankaner     | Rajkot suburban area<br>Wankaner railway station area                                 |
| Bhavnagar     | Bhavnagar<br>Kundla    | Bhavnagar para railway colony<br>Savar-samapadar                                      |
| Amreli        | Jafrabad<br>Kodinar    | Jafrabad suburban area<br>Kodinar suburban area                                       |
| Kutch         | Anjar                  | Kandla (Development Council Area)                                                     |
| Mehsana       | Patan                  | Patan suburban area                                                                   |
| Ahmedabad     | Dholka                 | Dholka suburban area                                                                  |
| Kaira         | Mehmedabad             | Kaira suburban area                                                                   |
| Panchmahals   | Dohad                  | Freelandganj                                                                          |
| Baroda        | Baroda                 | Pratapnagar railway colony                                                            |
| Surat         | Navsari                | Navsari suburban area                                                                 |
|               | Gandevi                | Bilimora suburban area                                                                |
|               | Bulsar                 | Gandevi suburban area<br>Bulsar railway and suburban area                             |

#### QUALITY OF CENSUS AGENCY

49. The agency employed as enumerators was mostly recruited from the ranks of primary school

teachers and revenue officials in rural areas, and the employees of the municipality and clerical staff of the various government offices in urban areas. Supervisors were employed from persons

occupying more responsible position like circle inspectors, aval karkuns, ward officers, etc. So far as help from the State Government, Central Government offices and municipalities was concerned, there was nothing more to be desired. All possible help was made available and there was not a single place where necessity of paid enumerators was felt. The quality of enumerators was more or less uniform, but that of the supervisory staff varied. It was noticed that the quality of work depended more on the sincerity of the supervisor and the personal interest evinced by him than on mere efficiency or intelligence of the worker. The national character and importance of the census were appreciated in proper spirit by only a minority of the census workers. For the most of them, the census work had to be done because they could not escape it. Instances of attempts made to be relieved of census duty were greater in urban areas than in the rural.

#### SUCCESS OF CENSUS TRAINING PROGRAMME AND TRAINING SAMPLE CENSUS

50. The training for enumeration was organised after 21st of November 1960 and extended upto 31st January, 1961. Since much of the training if given too far in advance would be wasted, the main tempo of training was concentrated during the months of December and January. Six rounds of training were organised. Between 21st to 30th November training was given to the District Census Officers, District Statistical Officers and Charge Officers. First round of training to supervisors and enumerators was organised from 1st to 10th December and second round from 11th to 20th December. At the time of second round of training, pads for training sample census were issued and the enumerators were required to fill them up before the third round of training commencing from 21st of December. The filled-in pads which were handed over to the Charge Officers and Section Officers for scrutiny at the third round were checked up before holding the 4th round between 1st and 10th of January when discrepancies noticed in the filled-up pads were discussed and clarified. Sample pads were again issued for filling them up before the 5th round of training organised between 11th and 20th January, 1961, by which time all the enumerators were fully trained.

51. The sixth round of training was meant only for discussion and clearance of remaining doubts, if any. Mistakes committed in the training sample census were required to be intimated to the Superintendent who issued further detailed instructions clarifying the misunderstanding, doubts or discrepancies observed in the sample census. Numerous references were also received in the Superintendent's office for elucidation of various points during the period of training which were replied to within 24 hours. Mistakes of common occurrence noticed in different training classes were compiled separately and circulated among all District Census Officers and Charge Officers.

52. Higher officers like the Collectors, District Census Officers, District Statistical Officers and Prant Officers were constantly on move during this period when the Superintendent himself along with Deputy Superintendents toured extensively, checking all arrangements, testing the ability of enumerators, correcting sample slips filled by them and clearing their doubts on the spot. The intensive training programme that was thus organised all throughout the State at various levels proved very fruitful in giving a clear grasp to the census workers of various concepts and definitions adopted and pitfalls to be avoided.

#### MISTAKES MADE DURING THE TRAINING CLASSES AND SAMPLE TRAINING CENSUS

53. Although mistakes were committed in case of almost all the questions in the beginning of the training sample census, they were considerably reduced with the progress of training and reduced to the minimum by the 5th round of training. The commonest mistakes committed were due to the confusion of concepts in Qs. 10 and 11. Enumerators committed mistakes in distinguishing industry from occupation. Industry means that sector of economic activity in which the earner is engaged, i.e., textile industry, automobile industry, whereas the occupation describes the exact function that an individual performs in that economic activity, i.e., weaver, fitter, carpenter, etc. The concept of household industry was also not quite clear to the enumerators. Workers other than at household industry were at times

classified as working at household industry and *vice versa*. Thus the questions on work, particularly Qs. 10 and 11 proved somewhat difficult, as the enumerators were slow to grasp clearly the real import of the concept underlying these questions. Mistakes were also committed in entering activities such as household duties in Q. 11 instead of Q. 12.

#### QUALITY OF HOUSE-LISTS

54. The definition of a census house has been enlarged and made comprehensive for the first time in 1961. It included dwellings, shop-cum-dwellings, workshop-cum-dwellings, temple-cum-dwellings, shop-cum-business houses, industrial establishments, workshops and factories. While all the different shades of a census house were easily understood, the concept of a workshop was difficult to grasp. While shops of barbers, washermen and studios of painters and photographers were treated as workshop, establishments of tailors, sweetmeat makers, etc., were shown as mere shops instead of workshops. This is but natural as the census connotation of 'workshop' is different from the meaning popularly attached to that word in general use. Columns 5 to 8 of the house-list which related to establishments, therefore, suffered from omission and incompleteness in certain cases. Very few mistakes were committed in other columns. All these omissions had to be made good by back references or by reference to entries in other columns. On the whole, despite its novel features and the absence of previous experience in collecting the data of a census house which included basic information on workshops and factories, the entries in the house-list present a fairly accurate and truthful picture of housing conditions and industrial establishments in Gujarat.

#### QUALITY OF BLOCK MAPS

55. With a view to ensure complete coverage and acquaint the enumerators and supervisors with their sphere of work, block maps were prepared for every village and ward of a town by the Charge Officers showing the broad lay-out of village and blocks formed according to their geographical situation such as roads, streets, culverts, trees, workshops, etc. The location of

houses was also shown roughly in each block. In case of unsurveyed areas these maps were not drawn to scale and only notional or sketch maps were prepared. They were distributed to enumerators and supervisors at the time of enumeration and were subsequently collected and kept in the census office. They are being bound separately for each district according to the location code numbers of talukas and villages and sent to the Registrar General's office for record.

56. The block maps of towns were prepared by municipal overseers. They are, therefore, well drawn. But block maps in rural areas are sketch maps prepared by census enumerators and supervisors. They are, therefore, merely notional and varied according to the ingenuity and interest shown by them. Such as they are, they contain all the relevant particulars relating to the lay-out of villages, and give all the important landmarks necessary for identification. Prepared for the first time in 1961 they furnish very useful and valuable data on the lay-out and settlement pattern of villages which can be used with advantage for further research and study.

#### QUALITY OF HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULES

57. According to the Manual of Instructions, Part I of the household schedule was to be filled in on spot along with the individual slips of the members of the household. It was, however, noticed during the check made in the beginning of enumeration that some enumerators did not fill in Part I of the household schedule at the time of enumeration, but kept separate notes for filling in the same afterwards. Instructions were, therefore, given during the course of inspection to fill in Part I of the household schedule also on spot. It was noticed that some enumerators in reply to the question "Is this an institution?" replied 'Yes' in the parallelogram provided on the top of the schedule instead of mentioning the nature of the institution. Totals of items A1(i) and A1(ii) giving the area of land held were at times not made against A1(iii). In cases in which area of land cultivated by the household was shown against A1(i) or A1(ii), particulars of workers at cultivation in Category C(1) were not correctly shown as was later found on

checking the last column of Part II of the household schedule. During the course of scrutiny of the household schedule instances also came to notice where particulars of household industries were not shown in sub-part B, although the number of workers in the household industry was shown in Category C(2). The number of months for which the household industry was conducted was not infrequently omitted. Workers in household cultivation and household industry were shown under Part C separately against items 1 and 2 and their total struck at item 3, though these entries were to be made only against column 3 crossing C(1) and (2). Similarly, the households which did not cultivate land but leased it to others and were, therefore, shown under Category A(2) were incorrectly shown as cultivators under Category C(1).

58. Errors and omissions noticed above were for the most part of such a nature that they could be easily rectified at the time of checking the enumeration slips and household schedules. They arose partly from the poor calibre of enumerators and partly from the apathy of some amongst the enumerators and supervisors who failed to evince proper interest in their work which they regarded not as a labour of love, but as some kind of forced labour which could not be evaded. Such shortcomings are unavoidable and inherent in a system of enumeration which calls for honorary duties on the part of large numbers drawn from the various levels of Government employees.

59. Mistakes were committed in recording answers to different items in the household schedule practically in all the districts but their extent was less than 0.001 per cent. The quality of recording the household schedule may well be considered to be uniformly good throughout the State.

#### DIFFICULTIES OF COMPUTATION OF AREAS OF LAND CULTIVATED

60. During the course of training to enumerators, the following questions pertaining to filling up of the area figures in the household schedules were raised and solved as under in consultation with the Registrar General:

- (1) Four brothers each having a separate household jointly cultivate a holding

of 10 acres of land and share the produce. The question arose as to what would be the area to be entered in the household schedules as being under cultivation of each household.

It was decided that  $2\frac{1}{2}$  acres should be entered in each case as land under cultivation.

- (2) In Pardi taluka of Surat district some lands are only grass lands where no crops are raised. Only grass seeds are broadcast at the commencement of monsoon and grass is cut, when ready. The point for consideration was whether such lands should be treated as under cultivation against Q. 8 or Q. 11 of the individual slip.

It was decided that the grass lands in which no crops were raised should be brought under Q. 11 of the slip. There was, therefore, no question of filling up the household schedules which related only to land under cultivation.

- (3) Cultivation does not include fruit growing or keeping orchards or groves or working in plantation like tea, coffee, rubber, cinchona, etc. The person engaged in any of them is, therefore, to be entered in Q. 10 or 11, as the case may be. The production of tobacco on plantation basis is not included in cultivation. In Gujarat State, cultivator who is the peasant proprietor usually raises fruits, coconuts, tobacco, etc., along with other produce in the land forming part of his holding. The question to be decided was whether the area under fruits, tobacco, orchards, etc., should be excluded while entering the acreage of his holding in Part A—Cultivation of the household schedule.

It was decided that lands where tobacco is grown along with some cereal crops should be treated as one under cultivation and brought into household schedule. Lands which are exclusively used for fruit growing, orchardry, groves, plantation of tobacco, etc., should not be brought into the household schedule.

#### DIFFICULTIES IN CATEGORISING LAND UNDER A1(i) AND A1(ii) IN THE HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

61. Land owned or held from the Government and under cultivation by the household was to be entered in A1(i) and land held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share was to be entered against item A1(ii) of the household schedule. Ordinarily the classification seems to be very simple. However, in actual practice, there were difficulties experienced in distinguishing the two categories of land to be entered in the schedule. The various measures of Land Reforms were implemented in Saurashtra. In other areas of the State as a result of the introduction of tenancy legislation all tenants acquired occupancy rights with effect from 1st April, 1957, i.e., "Tiller's day". Tribunals appointed for the compensation have not yet in all the cases passed awards. Really speaking, the former relationship between landlord and tenant who has now become the occupant, has come to an end as the tenant does not give anything to the landlord by way of rent but pays land revenue directly to the Government. In such cases the name of the landlord stands in the records of rights till such time as the cases for compensation are decided by the tribunal. The person in actual possession of land has, however, become the occupant even though the compensation has not been paid. Such cases have been considered to fall under the Category A1(i) in consultation with the Registrar General.

#### CONVERSION TABLES

62. The area of the land under cultivation held by the household was to be entered in acres in the household schedules upto two places of decimal. Cultivators in rural areas are used to give replies in terms of *bighas* and not acres. It was, therefore, difficult for enumerators to convert them into acres and gunthas. Moreover, the measure of *bighas* is also different in different areas of Gujarat where 3 types of *bighas* are current, viz., (i)  $1\frac{1}{2}$  *bighas* = 1 acre in those districts of the State which formed part of the former Bombay State; (ii) in the districts of the former

Saurashtra State  $2\frac{1}{2}$  *bighas* = 1 acre; and (iii) in the former Kutch State the measure is slightly different from the areas of former Saurashtra State. All these 3 types of *jantries* or conversion tables indicating equivalent measures of *bighas* to be converted into acres were prepared, got printed and distributed to the enumerators. There was, therefore, no difficulty in converting the area of lands into acres.

#### DEFINITION OF HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY

63. For the purposes of household schedule the definition of the household industry required that it should be not on the scale of a registered factory, conducted by the head of the household himself, or mainly members of the household at home or within the village in rural areas and only at home in urban areas. Instructions were given to the enumerators that registered factories were to be omitted from the purview of the household industry. The definition of a registered factory, i.e., a factory where 10 or more persons are employed and motive power is used or where motive power is not used and 20 or more persons are employed was not to be treated as a household industry was explained to the enumerators. The significance of the location of such an industry in rural areas which was extended upto the limits of whole village as against confinement of such an industry to the household proper in urban areas was emphasised. That such an industry should relate to manufacture, processing or servicing was also explained. In spite of all these clarifications, errors of treating 'Barbers, Washermen', etc., as workers at household industry could not be avoided. A very interesting question arose where household industry was conducted jointly by the father and 3 sons each of whom was staying separate and the members of their family carried on the household industry jointly at the place where the father resided. In rural areas the household industry could be entered in case of each of them, but in urban areas it was decided that such an industry was to be treated as household industry for the purposes of household schedule of the father only and the sons treated as family workers in the household industry of the father.



#### ENTRIES TO BE MADE IN SUB-PART C OF THE HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

64. Classification of workers at cultivation or household industry or both was to be given in sub-part C. In case of households engaged in household industry only, entries in Category C-3 were found to have been made through mistake, although entries of workers of the households engaged both in household cultivation and household industry were to be made in that column. The commonest mistakes made were making of entries in all the 3 categories of this part when entry was required to be made only in Category 3. In such cases entries in Category 1 and/or 2 were redundant and were removed.

#### CONSECUTIVENESS AND COMPREHENSIVENESS OF QUESTIONS IN THE INDIVIDUAL ENUMERATION SLIP

65. Of all the various questions to be enumerated at the census, the most important and the most complicated ones are those which relate to the economic aspect of the inquiry. This aspect is covered by 5 questions—Nos. 8 to 12. These questions, as already seen, are so designed as to fall in line with the recommendations of the United Nations Organisation so as to make the data comparable. The economically active have been distinguished from those who are economically inactive, and the concept of income replaced by that of work. This change has resulted in bringing within the fold of economically active population those members of the family working at cultivation or household industry, who are gainfully employed but do not earn any wages in cash or kind. This is all the more necessary and essential in view of the importance attached to work, which is the sole aim of all planning for social and economic development. In a socialistic pattern of society it is the work of an individual as resulting in production of goods and services which is of the highest importance and not the income, which may vary for different strata of society. Given equal opportunities to all, the large difference in the levels of income which exists today will be gradually eliminated and reduced to the minimum. Further, it is the overall working and labour force available in the society which is relevant for planning rather than

income or earning of an individual or a group of individuals, so as to divert surplus supply of labour from one sector of economic activity to another and bring about a balanced economic growth aimed at by a Welfare State. If such a classification does not permit the computation of national income as was possible under a former clear-cut division of population into earners and dependents on a particular means of livelihood, the change should be taken as an improvement upon the former classification, as it is not the role of the census to supply data on national income, which must essentially form part of a separate and specialised survey. The role of the census is truly and rightly concerned with the provision of the basic data which would facilitate the computation of national income by such a special survey.

66. The data relating to the economic activity of the people are so detailed, varied and complex that it is not possible to achieve 100 per cent accuracy and completeness in their record. For, a variety of factors combine to introduce certain shortcomings in the data collected which are unavoidable under the system of enumeration in vogue in the country. The household method of enumeration, which is in vogue in this country since its inception owing to the widespread illiteracy of the population has to depend upon the knowledge and information of the head of the household whose impression about the work of the enumerated persons in the household would naturally influence the nature of returns. Secondly, the nature of voluntary agency, which is being utilised for the purposes of enumeration is bound to affect the quality of returns, as the information collected will depend upon the intelligence, ability and sincerity of the canvasser. Bearing both these handicaps in mind, the Registrar General had provided for the training of each census worker in a series of six training classes coupled with test-enumeration to avoid the pitfalls which are likely to arise in such a detailed record of the economic life of the people. It is gratifying to note that this procedure went a long way in ensuring completeness of returns to the extent possible under these circumstances and avoiding to a large extent general and vague terms usually recorded on the enumeration slips. The questions themselves were so framed as to bring

out the proper answer in respect of the occupation, branch of economic activity and the economic status of the individual. There were certain details, however, where the expected degree of exactitude could not be ensured, as noticed in some of the instances referred to in the preceding paragraphs. While the entries about the cultivation and the agricultural labour as well as household industry were on the whole recorded completely and correctly, detailed knowledge about the tenural status as well as the exact acreage of land cultivated thereunder, cannot be expected from people living in rural areas who think in terms of approximate measures and have not full comprehension of the various enactments of land reforms introduced in the State. Misstatement about the area and nature of right in land held cannot be avoided as in the case of misstatement of age. However, intelligent an enumerator may be, he cannot be expected to have that meticulous knowledge of the various tenures and land reforms whose true import and implication are not clear even to those responsible for their implementation owing to numerous and frequent changes in the law itself. So far as non-agricultural pursuits are concerned, the concept of work was fully defined and yet it is possible that due account might not have been taken of some of the family workers. As regards business, profession and manufacturing industries and services, both subjective and objective considerations on the part of the enumerated and the enumerator would detract from extracting all the information required in respect of Qs. 10 and 11. Details about trade in wholesale and retail might be omitted without any conscious intention to do so. The exact nature of work a person does may not be forthcoming as the same is not apparent to the respondent himself or the enumerator might fail to notice the fine distinction to be drawn in this respect. The same for industry and services. But a large part of the lacuna of these sorts could be removed while treating the slips in tabulation offices from the entries made in respect of the place of establishment and work of the enumerated person. Thus, despite the novelty of the economic questions and difference in the usual approach replaced by emphasis on work introduced on the

present occasion, intensive training, supervision, prompt and timely clarification of doubts and difficulties and other aids afforded to the enumerator helped a great deal in canvassing the information which, but for some of the deficiencies noted above, can be considered to be not only satisfactory but sufficiently complete and comprehensive.

67. The slip also provided for geometrical designs against several questions for writing abbreviated replies. This has resulted in saving the labour of writing lengthy answers and have been found to be useful also at the time of sorting and tabulation.

#### AMBIGUOUS QUESTIONS

68. The questions which presented the greatest ambiguity were 10 (c), 11 (a), 11 (b) and 11 (c). In the triangle against Q. 10 (c), where entry was to be made only in respect of employee, FW and SW were also entered, though these particulars were to be noted only against Q. 11 (c). Similar entries were also made against Qs. 11 (a), 11 (b) and 11 (c). At times, the reply to one of the questions was repeated against other sub-questions. This is because distinction between the 'nature of work' done by the person from the nature of industry, business, profession or service was not properly understood. While Q. 11 (a) was for the most part correctly entered, the general terms like clerk, accountant, cashier, etc., were shown against Q. 11 (b) instead of industry, etc., at which he worked. In the triangle against Q. 11 (c), single workers were shown as employers. At times full-time students and children were shown under Q. 11 instead of Q. 12. Similar entries of persons engaged in unpaid household duties were made under Q. 11 instead of Q. 12.

69. Replies to Qs. 10 and 11 were sometimes found to be incomplete. Question 10 (a) or 10 (b) was at times found to be blank. For want of giving correct and complete details in Qs. 11 (a) and 11 (b), the coding for industries and occupation became difficult. Vague terms and abbreviations were similarly used in reply to Q. 5 (c) where words like Harijan, Antyaj, Adivasi, S.C./S.T. were at times entered instead of the name of a particular Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe. In the matter of literacy and education instead of the higher examination passed, a few of the enumerators

wrote 'non-matric', 'upto B.A.', etc. Replies to Q. 7(a) were recorded in abbreviations instead of writing in full. However, these incomplete entries did not vitiate the final returns as they could be correctly interpreted at the time of tabulation.

#### REPRODUCTION OF CENSUS SCHEDULES AND THEIR INSTRUCTIONS

70. The house-list, household schedule and facsimile of individual slip used in Gujarat State have been reproduced in Annexures B, D and E respectively along with Annexure F giving instructions for filling them up both in English and Gujarati in parallel columns.

#### ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF CENTRAL PRINTING AND DISTRIBUTION

71. The printing of the house-list, household schedule and individual slip both in English and Gujarati required for Gujarat State as also for the States of Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands was done at the Government of India Press, Nasik Road. Both from the viewpoint of ensuring correctness and timely printing of this most important requirement of census taking, the decision to print them centrally was very advantageous, as lakhs of house-list forms, household schedule and individual slip pads were not only printed in time but also supplied to individual districts according to schedule. Centralised printing ensured quality and timely distribution of schedules and proved to be a safeguard against any breakdown of arrangement by facilitating prompt attention which is not possible under piecemeal printing. The only disadvantage in this sort of printing is a little more expenditure towards transport which is amply compensated by printing in bulk, absence of delay and the removal of hazards inherent in any sudden breakdown. The work of despatching the census schedules to the District Census Officers directly from Nasik was very well organised by the Superintendent of Census Operations, Maharashtra. The final requirement of forms could be known only after provisional population was estimated from the house-list and supplementary indent had to be made on the Government of India Press, Nasik Road which proved equal to the task only because of centralised printing.

#### GRADING OF AREAS IN ORDER OF MERIT

72. The tabulation offices organised for sorting and compilation of census data were asked to check up the slips and household schedules for internal consistencies and obvious mistakes. They were also required to check up the quality of work during tabulation. In so far as the urban areas of the 16 districts are concerned they are placed in descending order of merit as under:

- (1) Sabarkantha, (2) Surendranagar,
- (3) Bhavnagar, (4) Banaskantha, (5) Junagadh,
- (6) Rajkot, (7) Kutch, (8) Jamnagar,
- (9) Mehsana, (10) Broach, (11) Amreli,
- (12) Kaira, (13) Panchmahals, (14) Surat,
- (15) Baroda, (16) Ahmedabad.

There were 3 tabulation offices for the tabulation of census data from rural areas. It is not possible to prepare a graded list of districts in descending order of merit for rural areas, as the work of districts assigned to one tabulation office cannot be compared with that of districts assigned to another tabulation office. For, even within a district, the quality of work varied from taluka to taluka. The award of medals was, however, based on the quality of work turned out.

#### NON-SYNCHRONOUS ENUMERATION

73. There are no agency areas or snow bound and inaccessible area in Gujarat State. There was, therefore, no question of having any check-posts or organisation of census enumeration at a period other than that fixed for the whole country. However, the period of enumeration had to be extended in certain special areas like ports. The arrangements made for census taking in these areas have already been discussed at the outset.

#### STEPS TAKEN TO PREVENT OMISSION AND DOUBLE COUNTING

74. As the enumeration in Gujarat State was mainly household enumeration, there was no question of any omission as enumeration was preceded by house-listing and thorough checking of areas included in each block after delimitation of census subdivisions by the revenue and municipal authorities fully conversant with their respective jurisdiction. Preparation of

village and block maps proved to be another effective check. As regards the enumeration of houseless persons, there was no question of double enumeration as they were enumerated by the ordinary block agency during the night of 28th of February 1961 in all areas except the city of Ahmedabad where the houseless persons were collected and enumerated at different times at different police stations.

#### QUALITY OF SORTING WORK

75. Sorters, compiler-checkers and supervisors recruited for tabulation work were required to undergo intensive training for a period of one week before they were appointed. Theoretical training involved learning by heart instructions to enumerators with all their abbreviations and practical training included filling of slips and household schedules, treatment of omissions and actual sorting and counting of slips. Internal inconsistencies and obvious mistakes were corrected before undertaking sorting. They were also given special training in writing figures. In spite of all these precautions some of the sorters did commit mistakes in the beginning in sorting as well as in filling the sorter's tickets. With a little practice and experience, these errors were reduced to the minimum and the quality of sorting work scaled upto the desired standard. Before taking up sorting for a new ticket, instructions were given in details to sorters and compiler-checkers. Weekly staff meetings wherein all problems arising during the course of sorting and compilation were discussed and solved. Periodical meetings of all the Deputy Superintendents of Census Operations were also called by the Superintendent of Census Operations for exchange of views and ensuring uniformity in tabulation. All these steps went a long way to ensure satisfactory quality of sorting work.

#### PROBLEMS OF CODING

76. In several cases the colloquial Gujarati descriptions of industry and occupations rendered the assignment of code numbers somewhat difficult as the description in English contained in the booklet did not exactly fit in with the Gujarati descriptions given in reply to Qs. 10(a), 10(b), 11(a) and 11(b) of the individual slips. Such descriptions were વાઘ પાલ્લો (to rear sheep

and goats), માંઢવી ફોલ્લી (to decorticate groundnut), કુઢીના થાલ બનાવવા (to prepare thread like confectionery from sugar), લવ્લોમાં કામ કરે છે (working in a tobacco yard), પસ્ટાકોવાનું કામ (dealer in vegetables) and છલાસીનું કામ (miscellaneous labour). Such cases were decided by the tabulation office in consultation with the Superintendent of Census Operations. Cases were not few where due to incomplete descriptions recorded in replies to the questions on industry and occupation, ambiguity arose when two code numbers were applicable to the same industry and occupation. But the particulars recorded in answer to Qs. 6, 10(a), 11(a), 11(b), 11(c) and 11(d) relating to literacy and education; nature of work at household industry; nature of work at non-household industry, trade, business, profession, service or industry other than household industry; class of worker and place of work were helpful in ascertaining the appropriate code number as will be seen from the instances given below.

| Occupation                         |                                                                                   |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Description given in the slip<br>1 | Code number and description<br>2                                                  |
| Fisherman                          | 430 Fishing in deep sea<br>431 Fishing in inland waters                           |
| Doctor                             | 030 Physicians and Surgeons, Allopathic<br>031 Physicians, Ayurvedic              |
| Chemist                            | 010 Chemists except Pharmaceutical Chemists<br>011 Pharmaceutical Chemists        |
| Painter                            | 083 Painters, Decorators and Commercial Artists<br>780 Painters and Paper Hangers |
| Engineer                           | 001 Civil Engineers<br>002 Mechanical Engineers<br>003 Electrical Engineers       |

77. Occupational code number 430 relates to fishing in deep sea and 431 to fishing in inland waters. When the person enumerated belonged to coastal areas code number 430 was assigned and code number 431 was assigned for non-coastal tracts. Code number 030 is meant for allopathic physicians and surgeons, while code number 031 for the physicians, Ayurvedic. Code number 030 was assigned when in reply to Q. 6 the educational qualification was shown as M.B.B.S. or L.C.P.S., etc., and 031 was assigned when Vaidya was written in reply to Qs. 11(b)



and 11(d). Code number 010 applies to chemists except pharmaceutical chemists and 011 to pharmaceutical chemists. Appropriate code number was, therefore, assigned after ascertaining academic qualifications from Q. 6. Code number 010 was assigned, when the qualification was B.Sc. or chemist and code number 011 when it was B.Pharm. In case of painters details of work done as recorded in Q. 11 were examined. Code number 780 was given, when it was established with the aid of entries in Qs. 11(b) and 11(d) that the person was doing the work of applying coatings of paints and varnishes or was a white-washer, otherwise he was treated as a painter and commercial artist by giving code number 083. In case of engineers, code number 001 was to be given for civil engineers, 002 for mechanical engineers and 003 for electrical engineers. If in reply to Q. 6 it was established that the educational qualification was civil engineering as also from Qs. 11(b) and 11(d) if any clue was obtained in confirmation of the educational level, code number 001 was given. Similarly code number 002 or 003 was determined in the light of replies recorded in Qs. 6, 11(b) and 11(d) confirming that the person is either a mechanical or electrical engineer.

| Industry                           |                                                                                                                                                            |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Description given in the slip<br>1 | Code number and description<br>2                                                                                                                           |
| Fishing                            | 030 Production of fish by fishing in sea<br>031 Production of fish by fishing in inland waters                                                             |
| Theatre                            | 871 Recreation services rendered by cinema houses by exhibition of motion pictures<br>872 Recreation services rendered by musicians, opera companies, etc. |

78. Industrial code number 030 is meant for the industry of fishing in sea and 031 in rivers and inland waters. The former code number was given in those cases where the occupational code number 430 was given after ascertaining that the area where the person was enumerated was coastal. Similarly code number 031 was assigned for non-coastal areas where occupational code number given was 431. Code number 871 is to be given for recreation services by cinema

houses and 872 for recreation services by musicians, etc. The code number 872 was assigned only where against Q. 11(a) actor was written and in Q. 11(d) description of dramatic theatre was available. But where the nature of work in Q. 11(a) was mentioned to have been employed in the motion picture theatre, code number 871 was assigned.

#### CHECKS APPLIED

79. The compiler-checkers of the sorting teams were required to do daily 40 to 50 per cent checking of the sorting work done by the sorters assigned to them. The supervisor was required to check 15 to 25 per cent of the work of all the sorters of his team. The tabulation assistant and statistical assistant checked 5 per cent of the work of the teams allotted to them. The Tabulation Officer and the Deputy Superintendent of Census Operations also checked the sorting done by the teams visited by them during their rounds. Definite lines on which the work of checking was to be carried out were explained to the workers before taking up the sorting of slips for each ticket. Written points of checks to be exercised in respect of each ticket were supplied to them before the commencement of sorting of a particular ticket. These check-points showed in detail various checks to be applied for internal consistencies and relevancy with figures of other tickets. Internal checks related to tallying of vertical and horizontal totals and external checks related to tallying of figures with other relevant tickets.

80. The checkers, supervisors, tabulation assistants and statistical assistants were required to maintain a diary in the prescribed form showing the number of slips checked by them everyday. The number of mistakes detected during the course of checking were shown in the diaries and deduction at the rate of 10 slips per mistake was made from the number of slips sorted by each sorter and net output only was considered eligible for bonus. Moreover, if the number of mistakes was found to exceed 5, the slips were got resorted. With a view, however, to make sure that the checkers and the supervisors correctly showed the number of slips checked, they were required to affix

slips on the bundles checked stating that it was checked by a particular supervisor. The diaries of checkers were checked by the supervisors everyday and those of supervisors, tabulation assistants and statistical assistants at fixed intervals by higher officers. The above method of checking and maintaining diaries reduced mistakes to the minimum and resulted in a sufficiently high standard of accuracy.

#### RESULTS OF POST-ENUMERATION CHECK

81. As stated in para 29 the estimates of the extent of error in the census count have been made in the Census of 1961 by organising Post-Enumeration Check of 1 per cent of blocks and 10 per cent of houses in rural areas and 2 per cent of blocks and 5 per cent of houses in urban areas as a sample for verification. The results of Post-Enumeration Check have been discussed later in Chapter I. Briefly stated, the results of Post-Enumeration Check showed that there were 1,005 persons for every 1,000 persons counted in the Census of 1961. The small dimension of error, of a limit of confidence nearing certainty, bears testimony to the excellence of the census count, which was but the result of close, patient and thorough organisation at all levels.

#### PROBLEMS OF LENGTHY ENUMERATION PERIOD

82. Following instructions were given to the enumerators:

- (i) To enumerate all persons who are normal residents in the household even if they were absent at the time of enumerator's visit provided they left the household

on or after the 10th February, 1961 or if they had left earlier than 10th February, 1961 were likely to return before the sunrise of 1st March, 1961.

- (ii) To enumerate a visitor, a boarder or a guest found in the household at the time of enumerator's visit, if he had not been enumerated before and if he would be away from his household between the 10th and 28th February, 1961.

As the period of count was extended from 10th February to 28th February and revisional round was fixed from 1st March to 5th March, 1961, there was likelihood of double enumeration of normal residents in a household who were away at the time of enumerator's visit and likely to return before 1st March, 1961. If a visitor, guest or a boarder did not know that he was enumerated at his normal residence, there was likelihood of his being enumerated again at a place where he was found as a visitor, guest or a boarder during the period of census count. In such cases omission was also equally likely. A case had come to notice where all members of a household were enumerated twice. *Per contra* where a household was shifted before being enumerated in one block to a place or a locality in another block or another place where enumerator had already completed his enumeration such a household was likely to be missed. These are problems inherent in census taking spread over a period of about three weeks. Such cases, however, are so few and insignificant that they would affect but little the results of such a vast and extensive undertaking that census is.

## SECTION 5

## SPECIAL FEATURES

## CONCLUDING REMARKS

83. The Indian census has passed through a unique process of evolution from census to census, when its contents have been progressively modified to meet the statistical needs of the country. The importance and urgency of collecting very comprehensive data with regard to the demographic and socio-economic conditions of the people in India have been never greater than it has been since the Independence of the country. Further, the 1961 Census coming as it did at the end of the Second Five Year Plan and the commencement of the Third would prove very useful in assessing the progress made by the nation during the last decennium and will also furnish very valuable basic information essential for the formulation of the Third and subsequent Five Year Plans. Keeping this end in view, the Registrar General, India framed for the Census of 1961 a very ambitious tabulation programme by adding a number of new features which are listed below:

(i) *Block Maps*

Sketch maps or notional maps showing the jurisdiction of every block assigned to an enumerator were prepared and given to him for guidance, so that he had a complete idea of the area of enumeration under his charge. Apart from fixing the responsibility of each individual enumerator, the block maps further helped to ensure that not a single house was left out of enumeration.

(ii) *Uniform House-listing and Housing Tables*

As already noticed, housing census is quite a new feature introduced by the Census of 1961 to remove the serious handicap to our knowledge about housing condition and fill in the gap in the industrial statistics by supplying essential data relating to the character and level of activities of industrial establishments as well as elementary

information relating to the structure of industrial segments in the country.

(iii) *Household Schedule and Census Population Record*

Cultivation and household industry are the principal economic activity of the people of this country for which fuller and detailed data have been collected for the first time in the household schedule. Data relating to (i) land under cultivation by the household, (ii) nature of household industry and the number of months in the year during which conducted and (iii) workers at cultivation only or at household industry only or both with sex break-up for working members of the family and number of hired workers if any, have been collected in the household schedule. The Census Population Record at the back of the schedule which replaces the National Register of Citizens gives essential information for every individual for whom an enumeration slip has been filled in.

(iv) *B-II Series—Economic Tables*

Considering each part as a separate table, this series will add eight new tables based on the tabulation of the data relating to cultivation and household industry. These tables along with Table C-I relating to size and composition of households are prepared by mechanical tabulation on the basis of 20 per cent sample.

(v) *Industrial and Occupational Classification*

In 1951, the economic classification was confined to the eight livelihood classes with stress on income rather than work or economic activity of the individual. During the Census of 1961 the basis of income has been replaced by the concept of work, which has been so broad-based as to include a large number of family workers who are not in receipt of any income, as well as working children who cannot earn enough for

their maintenance. This change in concept will help obtain a realistic picture of the economic activity of those important sections of household workers who were left out of account in the past.

Another noteworthy and special feature of the General Economic Tables is the systematic classification of industries and occupations. For, the one introduced in 1951 was as truly pointed out by the Registrar General, neither a purely industrial nor occupational classification of the population but was a combination of both. The National Classification of Industries and Occupations adopted by the Government of India and followed on the present occasion classifies the economic data into 9 Divisions, 45 Major Groups and 343 Minor Groups of Industries and 11 Divisions, 75 Groups and 331 Families of Occupations as against a conglomeration of 10 Divisions and 88 Subdivisions of services in 1951.

(vi) *Special Migration Tables*

(a) Table D-III to D-VI added for the first time will give a clear picture of trends and volume of migration between rural and urban areas of the State.

(b) A number of special tables compiled after special sorting undertaken for the purpose will provide useful information regarding the currents of migration in the city of Ahmedabad and various industries, trade and commerce which attract a large number of migrants seeking skilled and unskilled employment from different places within and outside the State.

(vii) *Tables for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes*

No special tables were prepared for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in 1951. The only information that Table D-III of 1951 furnished was the aggregate strength of Scheduled Castes and Tribes for the districts and certain groups of talukas. In view, however, of the special safeguards provided for these classes under the Constitution, it was felt that a more detailed tabulation of the census data will furnish the basis necessary for the evaluation of the results of the various schemes implemented by the State under the Five Year Plans as also for the formulation of new ones. Special tables for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have, therefore, been devised and presented in a separate series called

SCT/SC/ST series. These tables give very valuable information relating to the population of each Scheduled Caste and Tribe, their classification by age, marital status, level of education and economic activity—industrial as well as occupational.

(viii) *Age Classification*

In 1951, the age tables were prepared on the basis of 10 per cent sample. In 1961, they have been prepared on the basis of full count which adopts the quinquennial age-groups recommended by the United Nations for population censuses.

(ix) *Classification by Educational Levels*

Classification of literacy statistics by different age-groups and broad educational levels which are separate for the rural and urban areas is a new feature of the Census of 1961. This refinement will be of great help in studying the growth of literacy and spread of adult education since 1951.

(x) *Enumeration of Technically Qualified Personnel*

A special census of technically qualified persons holding either degrees or diplomas equivalent to degrees has also been taken along with the 1961 Census, in all urban areas and selected rural areas of the State. A special enumeration card which was prepaid business reply card was left in each such household at the time of enumeration for being filled up by the technically qualified persons and collected by the enumerator at the time of the revisional round between the 1st and 5th March, 1961, or later posted by the person concerned.

(xi) *Classification of Non-workers*

One of the special features of tabulation of 1961 Census economic tables is a separate classification of the type of activity of non-workers into eight categories.

(xii) *Atlas Volume*

To the unique features of 1961 Census listed above must be added the Atlas Volume which will be published for the first time with a large number of maps based on census and official statistics depicting the various aspects, demographic, economic, social and cultural of the population and developmental activities of the State.

(xiii) *Tabulation Programme*

A very large variety of statistical data has been compiled at the Census of 1961. As against 21 tables compiled in 1951 the Census of 1961 has published as many as 48 tables, 4 of which are on General Population, 8 Social and Cultural Tables, 17 Economic Tables, 6 Migration Tables, 8 Special Tables for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and 5 Housing Tables. Thus the Census of 1961 has produced voluminous statistical material very valuable for formulating plans, research and studies in various fields which are very vital to the needs of the country.

(xiv) *District Census Handbook*

The District Census Handbook published for the first time in 1951 is a unique achievement of the Indian census giving as it does the population and other statistical data for every village in the State. The utility of the Handbook as an important book of reference has been recognised by all, the general public as well as the administration. The scope of the District Census Handbook has, therefore, been much enlarged in 1961 so as to include all the important statistical data and other useful information pertaining to the village. It contains—

- (i) Brief descriptive introduction to the district
- (ii) All important census tables down to taluka
- (iii) Important departmental statistics
- (iv) Village Directory containing the Primary

Census Abstract for each village or an urban block in city/town-group/town

- (v) Details of handicraft tables
- (vi) Special tables for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes
- (vii) Brief gazetteer of place names
- (viii) Alphabetical glossary of villages
- (ix) District and taluka maps

The Village Directory furnishes information on area, occupied houses, households, total population, population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, number of literate and educated and primary economic activity classified into nine industrial categories and non-workers. The information is furnished for each village/ward of a town and also for each enumerator's block in a town consisting of about 120 houses. It has in addition certain useful information on selected essential topics such as educational institutions, medical and public health facilities, drinking water supply, rural electricity, post and telegraph offices and telephone facilities in respect of each village.

## IMPORTANCE OF 1961 CENSUS TO GUJARAT

84. Although 1961 Census is the 10th in the series of censuses for the country, it is the first for Gujarat as a separate State. Upto 1960 Gujarat formed part of Bombay State. This, therefore, is the first occasion when a separate census report for Gujarat State is being brought out. The Census of 1961 is, therefore, important to the State of Gujarat in a number of ways in furnishing basic statistical information of great value in various fields of planning and administration.

## ANNEXURES

## ANNEXURE A

## Calendar of Census Operations, 1960-61

## I PRELIMINARY ARRANGEMENTS

## APRIL AND MAY 1960

- 1 Taluka Officers prepare up-to-date taluka-wise lists of villages and towns and proposals for location code numbers. Charge Officers of municipal areas similarly work for wards
- 2 Preparation of maps for talukas and municipal areas showing location of villages or wards by code numbers
- 3 Checking estimates of requirements of census forms prepared at Bombay
- 4 Arrangement for receipt and storage of census forms in the district and charge offices
- 5 Delimitation of blocks and circles for house-numbering and house-listing
- 6 Prepare charge registers. Estimate requirement of personnel required for the first stage of house-numbering and house-listing as well as for the second stage of enumeration to work as enumerators, supervisors, instructors and section officers
- 7 Contact officers concerned with defence establishments, railway colonies, forest areas, etc., to ensure their cooperation
- 8 Contact local officers of various Government Departments to make sure of availability of personnel, prepare provisional lists of personnel to be appointed as enumerators, supervisors, instructors and section officers; make sure of their latest postings and addresses
- 9 Preparation of census scheme for each charge and its submission to the Collector (before June 15)

## JUNE 1960

June 1 to 15, 1960

- 10 Preparation of census scheme for the District and forwarding it to the Superintendent of Census Operations, Ahmedabad, before June 15

## II HOUSE-NUMBERING AND HOUSE-LISTING

June 16 to 30, 1960

- 11 Appointment of section officers and instructors from the Education Department for each charge to undertake training for house-numbering and house-listing

## JULY 1960

July 1 to 15, 1960

- 12 Divisional conferences of District Census Officers and District Statistical Officers at Baroda and

Rajkot to be addressed by the Superintendent of Census Operations for the review of the progress of census work and training in house-numbering and house-listing

- 13 Charge Officers prepare sets of census forms, other literature, orders of appointment, letters of authority, etc., for distribution at the first stage. Distribution register of forms will also be prepared
- 14 One meeting of all Charge Officers and other Municipal Officers within the district to be addressed by the Superintendent/Deputy Superintendent of Census Operations/District Census Officers at the District headquarters town for training in house-numbering and house-listing
- 15 Charge Officers prepare Personnel Register, issue appointment orders to supervisors and enumerators and fix up training programme
- 16 Training classes by District Census Officers and District Statistical Officers at the taluka headquarters to be attended by supervisors, section officers and instructors. The training officers will divide the work amongst themselves

## AUGUST 1960

- 17 Publicity for house-numbering during the whole month
- 18 Charge Officers and section officers or instructors to hold classes of supervisors and instructors in house-numbering and house-listing with demonstration of practical work at taluka/mahal headquarters or other suitable places in the charge
- 19 Supervisors and instructors to hold classes of enumerators with demonstration of practical work in house-numbering and house-listing within their circles
- 20 Payment of advance honoraria
- 21 Affixing house-numbers by chalk by enumerators and 100% checking by supervisors
- 22 Painting of numbers by enumerators and 100% checking by supervisors

## SEPTEMBER 1960

September 1 to 15, 1960

- 23 House-listing by enumerators and 100% checking by supervisors

- 24 Test-checking upto 10% by Charge Officers as well as 5% by District Deputy Collectors and 1% test-checking by District Census Officer of the above two stages should be carried out when the operations are in progress
- 25 Village notes, circle abstracts and circle notes

## OCTOBER 1960

October 1 to 10, 1960

- 26 Collection of papers in charge offices, preparing charge abstracts and charge notes, payment of balance of honoraria for house-numbering and house-listing

## III ENUMERATION

October 11 to 31, 1960

- 27 Final delimitation of blocks and circles for enumeration on the basis of estimates of population obtained from house-lists
- 28 Preparation of maps showing enumeration circles and blocks
- 29 Review of requirements of enumeration forms on the basis of house-list estimates
- 30 Review of requirements of personnel for enumeration on the basis of house-list estimates
- 31 District reports on the first stage of census work and on final delimitation of blocks and circles and on the revised requirement of forms and personnel prepared by the District Statistical Officers for the District Census Handbooks

## NOVEMBER 1960

- 33 Conference of District Officers at Ahmedabad
- 34 Training of higher officers
- 35 Publicity
- 36 Fix up programme of intensive training and issue orders
- 37 Selection of personnel for enumeration
- 38 Issue of appointment orders of enumerators, supervisors, etc.

DECEMBER 1960 to JANUARY 1961

- 39 Intensive training of supervisors and enumerators
- 40 Preparing sets of census forms and other literature for distribution
- 41 Intensive publicity

- 42 Socio-economic enquiries of selected villages through the Statistical Officers
- 43 Training Sample Census (last week of January, 1961)

## FEBRUARY 1961

February 1 to 9, 1961

- 44 Distribution of census forms to enumerators
- 45 Payment of advance honoraria to enumerators and supervisors
- 46 Intensive publicity
- 47 Publicity
- 48 Actual enumeration (first and second rounds)
- 49 Writing of Part II of the household schedules and abstracts
- 50 Intensive supervision
- 51 Block reports

## MARCH 1961

March 4, 1961

- 52 Return of census forms to supervisors on March 4
- 53 Preparation of circle summaries
- 54 Return of census forms to Charge Officers
- 55 Reporting of provisional totals to District Census Officers
- 56 Telegraphic reports on district provisional totals to Superintendent of Census Operations, Ahmedabad and Registrar General, India, New Delhi
- 57 Complete check of census forms, block and circle reports, etc., as received in the charge office
- 58 Payment of balance of honoraria to all enumerators and supervisors
- 59 Packing and despatch of census forms to district office and to tabulation office
- 60 Complete census accounts
- 61 Submission of final charge reports on census to the Collector

## APRIL 1961

April 1 to 15, 1961

- 62 District reports on census
- 63 Reconciliation of census accounts
- 64 Post-enumeration check
- 65 Winding up

**ANNEXURE  
CENSUS OF  
HOUSE**

Certified that the information is correct to the best of my knowledge. Signature of Enumerator.....

**INDIA 1961  
LIST**

Dated.....

Total for page



પરિશિષ્ટ  
ભારતની વસતિ  
ધરની

ખાત્રી આપવામાં આવે છે કે મારી જાણ પ્રમાણે જે માહિતી આપવામાં આવી છે તે સાચી છે. ગણતરી કરનારની સહી.....

[illegible]



## ANNEXURE C

## Location Code Numbers-contd.

ANNEXURE  
Location Code Numbers

| Sl. No.                             | Taluka/Mahal  | Code No. | Name          | Urban area | Code No. |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|----------|---------------|------------|----------|
| 1                                   | 2             | 3        | 4             |            | 5        |
| A—RAJKOT DIVISION                   |               |          |               |            |          |
| DISTRICT JAMNAGAR (Code No. 1)      |               |          |               |            |          |
| 1                                   | Jamnagar      | 1        | Sikka         |            | 1/1/I    |
|                                     |               |          | Jamnagar      |            | 1/1/II   |
|                                     |               |          | Bedi          |            | 1/1/III  |
| 2                                   | Dhrol         | 2        | Dhrol         |            | 1/2/I    |
| 3                                   | Jodiya        | 3        | Jodiya        |            | 1/3/I    |
| 4                                   | Kalavad       | 4        | Kalavad       |            | 1/4/I    |
| 5                                   | Lalpur        | 5        | Lalpur        |            | 1/5/I    |
| 6                                   | Jamjodhpur    | 6        | Jamjodhpur    |            | 1/6/I    |
| 7                                   | Okhamandal    | 7        | Okha Port     |            | 1/7/I    |
|                                     |               |          | Beyt          |            | 1/7/II   |
|                                     |               |          | Mithapur      |            | 1/7/III  |
|                                     |               |          | Dwarka        |            | 1/7/IV   |
| 8                                   | Kalyanpur     | 8        | ..            |            | ..       |
| 9                                   | Khambhalia    | 9        | Salaya        |            | 1/9/I    |
|                                     |               |          | Khambhalia    |            | 1/9/II   |
| 10                                  | Bhanvad       | 10       | Bhanvad       |            | 1/10/I   |
| DISTRICT RAJKOT (Code No. 2)        |               |          |               |            |          |
| 1                                   | Rajkot        | 1        | Rajkot        |            | 2/1/I    |
| 2                                   | Jasdan        | 2        | Jasdan        |            | 2/2/I    |
|                                     |               |          | Vinchhiya     |            | 2/2/II   |
| 3                                   | Paddhari      | 3        | ..            |            | ..       |
| 4                                   | Gondal        | 4        | Gondal        |            | 2/4/I    |
|                                     |               |          | Vasavad       |            | 2/4/II   |
| 5                                   | Lodhika       | 5        | ..            |            | ..       |
| 6                                   | Kotda Sangani | 6        | ..            |            | ..       |
| 7                                   | Morvi         | 7        | Morvi         |            | 2/7/I    |
|                                     |               |          | Tankara       |            | 2/7/II   |
| 8                                   | Maliya        | 8        | Maliya        |            | 2/8/I    |
| 9                                   | Wankaner      | 9        | Wankaner      |            | 2/9/I    |
| 10                                  | Jetpur        | 10       | Jetpur        |            | 2/10/I   |
| 11                                  | Dhoraji       | 11       | Dhoraji       |            | 2/11/I   |
| 12                                  | Jamkandorna   | 12       | Jamkandorna   |            | 2/12/I   |
| 13                                  | Upleta        | 13       | Upleta        |            | 2/13/I   |
|                                     |               |          | Bhayavadar    |            | 2/13/II  |
| DISTRICT SURENDRANAGAR (Code No. 3) |               |          |               |            |          |
| 1                                   | Wadhwan       | 1        | Surenhranagar |            | 3/1/I    |
|                                     |               |          | Wadhwan       |            | 3/1/II   |
| 2                                   | Muli          | 2        | Muli          |            | 3/2/I    |
| 3                                   | Chotila       | 3        | Thangadh      |            | 3/3/I    |
|                                     |               |          | Chotila       |            | 3/3/II   |
| 4                                   | Limbdi        | 4        | Limbdi        |            | 3/4/I    |
|                                     |               |          | Chuda         |            | 3/4/II   |
| 5                                   | Lakhtar       | 5        | Lakhtar       |            | 3/5/I    |
| 6                                   | Sayla         | 6        | Sayla         |            | 3/5/II   |
| 7                                   | Dhrangadhra   | 7        | Dhrangadhra   |            | 3/6/I    |
| 8                                   | Halvad        | 8        | Halvad        |            | 3/7/I    |
| 9                                   | Dasada        | 9        | ..            |            | 3/8/I    |

| Sl. No.                         | Taluka/Mahal   | Code No. | Name        | Urban area | Code No. |
|---------------------------------|----------------|----------|-------------|------------|----------|
| 1                               | 2              | 3        | 4           |            | 5        |
| A—RAJKOT DIVISION-contd.        |                |          |             |            |          |
| DISTRICT BHAVNAGAR (Code No. 4) |                |          |             |            |          |
| 1                               | Bhavnagar      | 1        | Bhavnagar   |            | 4/1/I    |
| 2                               | Ghogho         | 2        | Ghogho      |            | 4/2/I    |
| 3                               | Vallabhipur    | 3        | Vallabhipur |            | 4/3/I    |
| 4                               | Botad          | 4        | Paliyad     |            | 4/4/I    |
|                                 |                |          | Botad       |            | 4/4/II   |
|                                 |                |          | Gadhada     |            | 4/5/I    |
| 5                               | Gadhada        | 5        | Palitana    |            | 4/6/I    |
| 6                               | Palitana       | 6        | Sihor       |            | 4/7/I    |
| 7                               | Sihor          | 7        | Umralla     |            | 4/8/I    |
| 8                               | Umralla        | 8        | Gariadhar   |            | 4/9/I    |
| 9                               | Gariadhar      | 9        | Kundla      |            | 4/10/I   |
| 10                              | Kundla         | 10       | Mahuva      |            | 4/11/I   |
| 11                              | Mahuva         | 11       | Talaja      |            | 4/12/I   |
| 12                              | Talaja         | 12       | ..          |            | ..       |
| DISTRICT AMRELI (Code No. 5)    |                |          |             |            |          |
| 1                               | Amreli         | 1        | Amreli      |            | 5/1/I    |
|                                 |                |          | Chital      |            | 5/1/II   |
|                                 |                |          | Vadia       |            | 5/2/I    |
| 2                               | Kunkavav-Vadia | 2        | Bagasara    |            | 5/2/II   |
|                                 |                |          | Babra       |            | 5/3/I    |
| 3                               | Babra          | 3        | Lathi       |            | 5/4/I    |
| 4                               | Lathi          | 4        | Damnagar    |            | 5/4/II   |
|                                 |                |          | Lilia       |            | 5/5/I    |
| 5                               | Lilia          | 5        | Dhari       |            | 5/6/I    |
| 6                               | Dhari          | 6        | ..          |            | ..       |
| 7                               | Khambha        | 7        | Rajula      |            | 5/8/I    |
| 8                               | Rajula         | 8        | Dungar      |            | 5/8/II   |
|                                 |                |          | Jafrabad    |            | 5/9/I    |
| 9                               | Jafrabad       | 9        | Kodinar     |            | 5/10/I   |
| 10                              | Kodinar        | 10       | ..          |            | ..       |
| DISTRICT JUNAGADH (Code No. 6)  |                |          |             |            |          |
| 1                               | Junagadh       | 1        | Junagadh    |            | 6/1/I    |
|                                 |                |          | Bilkha      |            | 6/1/II   |
| 2                               | Bhesan         | 2        | ..          |            | ..       |
| 3                               | Visavadar      | 3        | Visavadar   |            | 6/3/I    |
| 4                               | Mendarda       | 4        | Mendarda    |            | 6/4/I    |
| 5                               | Mangrol        | 5        | Mangrol     |            | 6/5/I    |
| 6                               | Manavadar      | 6        | Bantwa      |            | 6/6/I    |
|                                 |                |          | Manavadar   |            | 6/6/II   |
| 7                               | Keshod         | 7        | Keshod      |            | 6/7/I    |
| 8                               | Vanthali       | 8        | Vanthali    |            | 6/8/I    |
| 9                               | Patan Veraval  | 9        | Veraval     |            | 6/9/I    |
|                                 |                |          | Patan       |            | 6/9/II   |
| 10                              | Malia          | 10       | Malia       |            | 6/10/I   |
| 11                              | Talala         | 11       | Talala      |            | 6/11/I   |
| 12                              | Una            | 12       | Una         |            | 6/12/I   |
| 13                              | Porbandar      | 13       | Porbandar   |            | 6/13/I   |
| 14                              | Ranavav        | 14       | Ranavav     |            | 6/14/I   |
| 15                              | Kutiyana       | 15       | Kutiyana    |            | 6/15/I   |

## Location Code Numbers-contd.

| Sl. No. | Taluka/Mahal | Code No. | Urban area | Code No. |
|---------|--------------|----------|------------|----------|
| 1       | 2            | 3        | 4          | 5        |

## A—RAJKOT DIVISION-concltd.

## DISTRICT KUTCH (Code No. 7)

|              |    |            |         |
|--------------|----|------------|---------|
| 1 Bhuj       | 1  | Bhuj       | 7/1/I   |
| 2 Nakhatrana | 2  | ..         | ..      |
| 3 Lakhpat    | 3  | ..         | ..      |
| 4 Abdasa     | 4  | ..         | ..      |
| 5 Mandvi     | 5  | Mandvi     | 7/5/I   |
| 6 Mundra     | 6  | Mundra     | 7/6/I   |
| 7 Anjar      | 7  | Anjar      | 7/7/I   |
|              |    | Gandhidham | 7/7/II  |
|              |    | Kandla     | 7/7/III |
| 8 Bhachau    | 8  | ..         | ..      |
| 9 Rapar      | 9  | ..         | ..      |
| 10 Khadir    | 10 | ..         | ..      |
| 11 Khavda    | 11 | ..         | ..      |

## B—BARODA DIVISION

## DISTRICT BANASKANTHA (Code No. 8)

|              |    |           |        |
|--------------|----|-----------|--------|
| 1 Palanpur   | 1  | Palanpur  | 8/1/I  |
| 2 Danta      | 2  | ..        | ..     |
| 3 Vadgam     | 3  | ..        | ..     |
| 4 Dhanera    | 4  | ..        | ..     |
| 5 Deesa      | 5  | Deesa     | 8/5/I  |
| 6 Kankrej    | 6  | ..        | ..     |
| 7 Vav        | 7  | ..        | ..     |
| 8 Tharad     | 8  | Tharad    | 8/8/I  |
| 9 Deodar     | 9  | ..        | ..     |
| 10 Radhanpur | 10 | Radhanpur | 8/10/I |
| 11 Santalpur | 11 | ..        | ..     |

## DISTRICT SABARKANTHA (Code No. 9)

|               |    |            |        |
|---------------|----|------------|--------|
| 1 Idar        | 1  | Idar       | 9/1/I  |
| 2 Khed Brahma | 2  | ..         | ..     |
| 3 Vijaynagar  | 3  | ..         | ..     |
| 4 Bhiloda     | 4  | ..         | ..     |
| 5 Himatnagar  | 5  | Himatnagar | 9/5/I  |
| 6 Prantij     | 6  | Prantij    | 9/6/I  |
|               |    | Talod      | 9/6/II |
| 7 Modasa      | 7  | Modasa     | 9/7/I  |
| 8 Meghraj     | 8  | ..         | ..     |
| 9 Malpur      | 9  | ..         | ..     |
| 10 Bayad      | 10 | ..         | ..     |

## Location Code Numbers-contd.

| Sl. No. | Taluka/Mahal | Code No. | Name | Urban area | Code No. |
|---------|--------------|----------|------|------------|----------|
| 1       | 2            | 3        | 4    |            | 5        |

## B—BARODA DIVISION-contd.

## DISTRICT MEHSANA (Code No. 10)

|            |    |          |         |
|------------|----|----------|---------|
| 1 Patan    | 1  | Patan    | 10/1/I  |
| 2 Chanasma | 2  | Chanasma | 10/2/I  |
|            |    | Dhinoj   | 10/2/II |
|            |    | ..       | ..      |
| 3 Sami     | 3  | ..       | 10/4/I  |
| 4 Harij    | 4  | Harij    | 10/5/I  |
| 5 Mehsana  | 5  | Mehsana  | 10/6/I  |
| 6 Sidhpur  | 6  | Sidhpur  | 10/6/II |
|            |    | Unjha    | 10/7/I  |
|            |    | Kheralu  | 10/7/II |
| 7 Kheralu  | 7  | Vadnagar | 10/8/I  |
|            |    | Visnagar | 10/9/I  |
| 8 Visnagar | 8  | Vijapur  | 10/9/II |
| 9 Vijapur  | 9  | Mansa    | 10/10/I |
|            |    | Kadi     | 10/11/I |
| 10 Kadi    | 10 | Kalol    | ..      |
| 11 Kalol   | 11 | ..       | ..      |

## DISTRICT AHMEDABAD (Code No. 11)

|                  |   |                                 |          |
|------------------|---|---------------------------------|----------|
| 1 Ahmedabad City | 1 | Ahmedabad Cantonment (Civil)    | 11/1/I   |
|                  |   | Ahmedabad Cantonment (Military) | 11/1/II  |
|                  |   | Ranip                           | 11/1/III |
|                  |   | Ahmedabad City                  | 11/1/IV  |
|                  |   | Naroda                          | 11/1/V   |
|                  |   | Sahijpur Bogha                  | 11/1/VI  |
|                  |   | Viramgam                        | 11/2/I   |
|                  |   | ..                              | ..       |
| 2 Viramgam       | 2 | ..                              | 11/4/I   |
| 3 Daskroi        | 3 | Dehgam                          | 11/5/I   |
| 4 Dehgam         | 4 | Sanand                          | 11/6/I   |
| 5 Sanand         | 5 | Bavla                           | 11/6/II  |
| 6 Dholka         | 6 | Dholka                          | 11/7/I   |
|                  |   | Ranpur                          | 11/7/II  |
| 7 Dhandhuka      | 7 | Barwala                         | 11/7/III |
|                  |   | Dhandhuka                       | ..       |

## DISTRICT KAIRA (Code No. 12)

|              |   |            |         |
|--------------|---|------------|---------|
| 1 Nadiad     | 1 | Vaso       | 12/1/I  |
|              |   | Nadiad     | 12/1/II |
| 2 Kapadvanj  | 2 | Kapadvanj  | 12/2/I  |
| 3 Mehmedabad | 3 | Kaira      | 12/3/I  |
|              |   | Mehmedabad | 12/3/II |
|              |   | ..         | ..      |
| 4 Matar      | 4 | ..         | ..      |

## Location Code Numbers-contd.

| Sl. No.                             | Taluka/Mahal   | Code No. | Urban area         | Code No. |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|----------|--------------------|----------|
| 1                                   | 2              | 3        | 4                  | 5        |
| B—BARODA DIVISION-contd.            |                |          |                    |          |
| DISTRICT KAIRA (Code No. 12)-contd. |                |          |                    |          |
| 5                                   | Anand          | 5        | Anand              | 12/5/I   |
|                                     |                |          | Umreth             | 12/5/II  |
|                                     |                |          | Vallabh Vidyanagar | 12/5/III |
| 6                                   | Thasara        | 6        | Dakor              | 12/6/I   |
|                                     |                |          | Pali               | 12/6/II  |
| 7                                   | Balasinor      | 7        | Balasinor          | 12/7/I   |
| 8                                   | Petlad         | 8        | Sojitra            | 12/8/I   |
|                                     |                |          | Dharmaj            | 12/8/II  |
|                                     |                |          | Petlad             | 12/8/III |
| 9                                   | Cambay         | 9        | Cambay             | 12/9/I   |
| 10                                  | Borsad         | 10       | Borsad             | 12/10/I  |
|                                     |                |          | Bhadran            | 12/10/II |
| DISTRICT PANCHMAHALS (Code No. 13)  |                |          |                    |          |
| 1                                   | Godhra         | 1        | Godhra             | 13/1/I   |
| 2                                   | Kalol          | 2        | Kalol              | 13/2/I   |
| 3                                   | Halol          | 3        | Shivrajpur         | 13/3/I   |
| 4                                   | Jambughoda     | 4        | ..                 | ..       |
| 5                                   | Shehera        | 5        | ..                 | ..       |
| 6                                   | Lunavada       | 6        | Lunavada           | 13/6/I   |
| 7                                   | Santrampur     | 7        | Santrampur         | 13/7/I   |
| 8                                   | Jhalod         | 8        | ..                 | ..       |
| 9                                   | Dohad          | 9        | Dohad              | 13/9/I   |
|                                     |                |          | Freelandganj       | 13/9/II  |
| 10                                  | Limkheda       | 10       | ..                 | ..       |
| 11                                  | Devgad Baria   | 11       | Devgad Baria       | 13/11/I  |
| DISTRICT BARODA (Code No. 14)       |                |          |                    |          |
| 1                                   | Baroda         | 1        | Gorwa              | 14/1/I   |
|                                     |                |          | Baroda             | 14/1/II  |
| 2                                   | Savli          | 2        | ..                 | ..       |
| 3                                   | Vaghodia       | 3        | ..                 | ..       |
| 4                                   | Padra          | 4        | Padra              | 14/4/I   |
| 5                                   | Karjan         | 5        | Karjan             | 14/5/I   |
| 6                                   | Sinor          | 6        | Sinor              | 14/6/I   |
| 7                                   | Dabhoi         | 7        | Dabhoi             | 14/7/I   |
| 8                                   | Sankheda       | 8        | Bahadarpur         | 14/8/I   |
|                                     |                |          | Sankheda           | 14/8/II  |
| 9                                   | Tilakwada      | 9        | ..                 | ..       |
| 10                                  | Nasvadi        | 10       | ..                 | ..       |
| 11                                  | Chhota Udaipur | 11       | Chhota Udaipur     | 14/11/I  |
| 12                                  | Jabugam        | 12       | ..                 | ..       |

## Location Code Numbers-concl'd.

| Sl. No.                       | Taluka/Mahal | Code No. | Urban area | Code No. |
|-------------------------------|--------------|----------|------------|----------|
| 1                             | 2            | 3        | 4          | 5        |
| B—BARODA DIVISION-concl'd.    |              |          |            |          |
| DISTRICT BROACH (Code No. 15) |              |          |            |          |
|                               |              | 1        | Broach     | 15/1/I   |
| 1                             | Broach       | 2        | ..         | ..       |
| 2                             | Vagra        | 3        | Jambusar   | 15/3/I   |
| 3                             | Jambusar     | 4        | ..         | ..       |
| 4                             | Amod         | 5        | Anklesvar  | 15/5/I   |
| 5                             | Anklesvar    | 6        | ..         | ..       |
| 6                             | Hansot       | 7        | ..         | 15/8/I   |
| 7                             | Jhagadia     | 8        | Rajpipla   | ..       |
| 8                             | Nandod       | 9        | ..         | ..       |
| 9                             | Valia        | 10       | ..         | ..       |
| 10                            | Dediapada    | 11       | ..         | ..       |
| 11                            | Sagbara      |          |            | ..       |
| DISTRICT SURAT (Code No. 16)  |              |          |            |          |
|                               |              | 1        | ..         | ..       |
|                               |              | 2        | ..         | 16/3/I   |
| 1                             | Olpad        | 3        | Kathor     | 16/4/I   |
| 2                             | Mangrol      | 4        | Rander     | 16/4/II  |
| 3                             | Kamrej       |          | Surat      | 16/4/III |
| 4                             | Chorasi      |          | Katargam   | ..       |
|                               |              | 5        | ..         | 16/6/I   |
|                               |              | 6        | Mandvi     | ..       |
| 5                             | Palsana      | 7        | ..         | 16/8/I   |
| 6                             | Mandvi       | 8        | Vyara      | 16/9/I   |
| 7                             | Songadh      | 9        | Bardoli    | ..       |
| 8                             | Vyara        | 10       | ..         | 16/11/I  |
| 9                             | Bardoli      | 11       | Navsari    | 16/11/II |
| 10                            | Valod        |          | Jalalpur   | 16/12/I  |
| 11                            | Navsari      |          | Bilimora   | 16/12/II |
|                               |              | 12       | Gandevi    | ..       |
| 12                            | Gandevi      | 13       | ..         | ..       |
|                               |              | 14       | ..         | 16/15/I  |
| 13                            | Mahuva       | 15       | Bulsar     | 16/15/II |
| 14                            | Bansda       |          | Abrama     | ..       |
| 15                            | Bulsar       |          | ..         | 16/17/I  |
|                               |              | 16       | Dharampur  | 16/18/I  |
| 16                            | Chikhli      | 17       | Pardi      | 16/18/II |
| 17                            | Dharampur    | 18       | Vapi       | 16/19/I  |
| 18                            | Pardi        |          | Umbergaon  | ..       |
|                               |              | 19       | ..         | ..       |
| 19                            | Umbergaon    | 20       | ..         | ..       |
| 20                            | Uchhal       | 21       | ..         | ..       |
| 21                            | Nizar        |          |            | ..       |
| DISTRICT DANGS (Code No. 17)  |              |          |            |          |
|                               |              | 1        | ..         | ..       |
| 1                             | Dangs        |          |            | ..       |

CONFIDENTIAL

## ANNEXURE D

## CENSUS OF INDIA 1961

[ To be filled up during Enumeration ]

## PART I—HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

Is this an institution?

LOCATION CODE

Full Name of Head  
of HouseholdS.C.  
S.T.

| A. Cultivation                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | Local name of right on land | Area in acres                                       |               |               |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. Land under cultivation by Household<br>(i) owned or held from Government                                                                                                                                                       |                             |                                                     |               |               |
| (ii) held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share                                                                                                                                                |                             |                                                     |               |               |
| (iii) Total of items (i) and (ii)                                                                                                                                                                                                 |                             |                                                     |               |               |
| 2. Land given to private persons for cultivation for payment in money, kind or share                                                                                                                                              |                             |                                                     |               |               |
| <b>B. Household Industry</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                      |                             |                                                     |               |               |
| Household industry (not on the scale of a registered factory) conducted by the Head of the household himself and/or mainly members of the household at home or within the village in rural areas and only at home in urban areas. | Nature of Industry          | Number of months in the year during which conducted |               |               |
| (a)                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |                             |                                                     |               |               |
| (b)                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |                             |                                                     |               |               |
| <b>C. Workers at Cultivation or Household Industry</b>                                                                                                                                                                            |                             |                                                     |               |               |
| Members including Head of family working and hired workers, if any, kept wholetime during current or last working season.                                                                                                         | Members of family working   |                                                     |               | Hired workers |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Head                        | Other males                                         | Other females | Total         |
| 1. Household Cultivation only                                                                                                                                                                                                     |                             |                                                     |               |               |
| 2. Household Industry only                                                                                                                                                                                                        |                             |                                                     |               |               |
| 3. Both in Household Cultivation & Household Industry                                                                                                                                                                             |                             |                                                     |               |               |

Dated Signature of Supervisor

Dated Signature of Enumerator

NOTE: Part II—Census Population Record overleaf should be filled up during the first round of enumeration (10 February to 28 February) from the enumeration slips relating to the household and brought up-to-date with corrections, if any, after the second visit during check period 1 March to 5 March, 1961.

પરિશિષ્ટ ૩  
ભારતની વસતિ ગણતરી, ૧૯૬૧

[ગણતરી દરમ્યાન ભરવાનું]  
વિભાગ ૧લો—કુટુંબનું માહિતી પત્રક

આ સંસ્થા છે?

ખાનગી

સ્થળ નિર્દેશ :

કુટુંબના મુખ્ય માણસનું

પૂરું નામ

અનુસ્થાપિત ભતિ/  
જનભતિ હોય તો

જમીન ઉપરના હકનું સ્થાનિક નામ

ક્ષેત્રફળ  
(એકરમાં)

(અ) ખેતી

1. કુટુંબ દ્વારા ખેડાતી જમીન—

(i) માલિકીની કે સરકારી

(ii) બીજી વ્યક્તિઓ કે સંસ્થાઓ પાસેથી પૈસા,  
વસ્તુ અથવા ભાગ આપવાં પેટે લીધેલી

(iii) કલમ (i) અને (ii) નો સરવાળો

2. પૈસા, વસ્તુ અથવા ભાગ લઈને બીજી વ્યક્તિઓને  
ખેડવા માટે આપેલી જમીન

ઉદ્યોગનો પ્રકાર

વર્ષમાં કેટલા  
મહિના ચાલે  
છે ?

(બ) શ્રુતિઉદ્યોગ

(રજિસ્ટર્ડ કારખાના તરીકે નહિ ચલાવાતો) કુટુંબના  
મુખ્ય માણસ દ્વારા અને/અથવા મુખ્યત્વે કુટુંબના  
માણસો દ્વારા

(અ)

(બ)

ગ્રામ વિસ્તારમાં { 1. ઘરમાં } ચલાવાતો  
શહેરમાં ઘરમાં ચલાવાતો

(ક) ખેતી અથવા શ્રુતિઉદ્યોગમાં કામ કરનારા

કુટુંબના મુખ્ય માણસ સહિત કામ કરનારા કુટુંબના  
માણસો અને/અથવા મોસમમાં આખો વખત  
નોકર રાખેલા માણસો—

કુટુંબના કામ કરતા માણસો

મુખ્ય  
માણસબીજા  
પુરુષોબીજી  
સ્ત્રીઓ

કુલ

નોકર રાખેલા  
માણસો

1. માત્ર ધરગથ્થુ ખેતી

2. માત્ર ધરગથ્થુ ઉદ્યોગ

3. ધરગથ્થુ ખેતી અને ધરગથ્થુ ઉદ્યોગ એ બંનેમાં

ગણતરી કરનારની સહી અને તારીખ

સુપરવાઈઝરની સહી અને તારીખ

નોંધ—પાછલે પાને જે વસતિ ગણતરીની નોંધ છે તે પહેલી વારની વસતિ ગણતરી (૧૦ ફેબ્રુઆરીથી ૨૮ ફેબ્રુઆરી) વખતે કુટુંબને લગતી ગણતરીની કાપલીઓ ઉપરથી ભરી દેવી, અને (૧લી થી ૫મી માર્ચ ૧૯૬૧ના) તપાસના ગાળામાં બીજી મુલાકાત પછી જે કંઈ ભૂલચૂક કે ફેરફાર હોય તે સુધારી સંપૂર્ણ બનાવવી.

## PART II—CENSUS POPULATION RECORD

| Name          | Sex  |        | Relationship to Head | Age | Marital Status | Description of work in the case of worker |
|---------------|------|--------|----------------------|-----|----------------|-------------------------------------------|
|               | Male | Female |                      |     |                |                                           |
|               | M    | F      |                      |     |                |                                           |
|               |      |        |                      |     |                |                                           |
|               |      |        |                      |     |                |                                           |
|               |      |        |                      |     |                |                                           |
|               |      |        |                      |     |                |                                           |
|               |      |        |                      |     |                |                                           |
|               |      |        |                      |     |                |                                           |
|               |      |        |                      |     |                |                                           |
|               |      |        |                      |     |                |                                           |
|               |      |        |                      |     |                |                                           |
|               |      |        |                      |     |                |                                           |
|               |      |        |                      |     |                |                                           |
|               |      |        |                      |     |                |                                           |
|               |      |        |                      |     |                |                                           |
|               |      |        |                      |     |                |                                           |
|               |      |        |                      |     |                |                                           |
|               |      |        |                      |     |                |                                           |
|               |      |        |                      |     |                |                                           |
|               |      |        |                      |     |                |                                           |
|               |      |        |                      |     |                |                                           |
| TOTAL PERSONS |      |        |                      |     |                |                                           |

Dated Signature of Enumerator

વિભાગ રજા-વસતિ ગણતરીની નોંધ  
(વ્યક્તિવાર વસતિ ગણતરીની કાપડીઓ ઉપરથી ભરવાનું)

[illegible]

ગણતરી કરનારની સહી અને તારીખ



# ANNEXURE E

CONFIDENTIAL

CENSUS 1961

Location Code \_\_\_\_\_

1 (a) Name \_\_\_\_\_

1 (b) Relationship to Head \_\_\_\_\_ Age last birthday \_\_\_\_\_

3 Marital Status \_\_\_\_\_ 4 (a) Birth place \_\_\_\_\_

4 (b) Born R/U \_\_\_\_\_ 4 (c) Duration of residence if born elsewhere \_\_\_\_\_

5 (a) Nationality \_\_\_\_\_ 5 (b) Religion \_\_\_\_\_

5 (c) S.C./S.T. \_\_\_\_\_ 6 Literacy & Education \_\_\_\_\_

7 (a) Mother tongue \_\_\_\_\_ 7 (b) Any other language(s) \_\_\_\_\_

8 Working as Cultivator \_\_\_\_\_ 9 Working as Agricultural labourer \_\_\_\_\_

Working at 10 Household Industry { (a) Nature of work \_\_\_\_\_ (b) Nature of Household Industry \_\_\_\_\_ (c) If Employee \_\_\_\_\_

Doing Work 11 Other than 8, 9 or 10 { (a) Nature of work \_\_\_\_\_ (b) Nature of Industry, Profession, Trade or Service \_\_\_\_\_ (c) Class of Worker \_\_\_\_\_ (d) Name of Establishment \_\_\_\_\_

12 Activity if Not Working \_\_\_\_\_ 13 Sex \_\_\_\_\_

પરિશિષ્ટ ઈ

ભારતની વસતિ ગણતરી ૧૯૬૧

ખાનગી

સ્થળ નિર્દેશ

1. (અ) નામ \_\_\_\_\_ 2. ઉંમર (પૂર્ણ થયેલા વર્ષ) \_\_\_\_\_

1. (બ) (કુટુંબના) મુખ્ય માણસ સાથેનો સંબંધ \_\_\_\_\_ 4. (અ) જન્મસ્થળ \_\_\_\_\_

3. વૈવાહિક દરમિયાન \_\_\_\_\_ 4. (ક) ને અન્ય સ્થળે જન્મ હોય તો અહીં વસવાટની મુદત \_\_\_\_\_

5. (અ) રાષ્ટ્રીયતા \_\_\_\_\_ 5. (બ) ધર્મ \_\_\_\_\_

5. (ક) અનુસ્થાપિત ન્તિ \_\_\_\_\_ 6. અક્ષરજ્ઞાન અને કેળવણી \_\_\_\_\_

7. (અ) માતૃભાષા \_\_\_\_\_ 7. (બ) બીજી કોઈ ભાષા(ઓ) \_\_\_\_\_

8. ખેડૂત તરીકે કામ કરતા હોય તે \_\_\_\_\_ 9. ખેતમજૂર તરીકે કામ કરતા હોય તે \_\_\_\_\_

10. શુદ્ધિદ્યોગ કરતા હોય તો { (અ) કામનો પ્રકાર \_\_\_\_\_ (ક) ને શુદ્ધિદ્યોગમાં નોકર હોય તો \_\_\_\_\_

11. 8, 9 અને 10 સિવાયનું બીજું કામ કરતા હોય તો { (અ) કામનો પ્રકાર \_\_\_\_\_ (ક) કામ કરનારનો પ્રકાર \_\_\_\_\_

12. કામ નહિ કરતા હોય તો શું કરે છે? \_\_\_\_\_ 13. ન્તિ \_\_\_\_\_



## ANNEXURE F

## Instructions for filling up the House-list

## Column 1—Line Number

Only one digit of the line number has been printed in this column. The line numbers should be continuous for your block. Where the line numbers exceed 9 write the earlier digit(s) yourself.

## Column 2—Building Number (Municipal or Local Authority or Census Number, if any)

This refers to the entire structure on the ground. There are, however, high, large or long buildings along a street or lane which have been partitioned or portions of which have been sold, which have distinct, separate main exit on the road and which belong to separate owners or occupiers or alternatively there are a series of different houses joined each to each by common walls on either side to make the whole look like one building but parts of which have been built at different times and belong to separate owners. Such distinguishable structures, although not separate from each other, should be regarded as separate buildings and given separate numbers. Each building should have a separate number. If in big cities a large mansion or building containing several census houses has a well-known name by which it is generally known then the name of the building should also be recorded for convenient reference. If there are more than one structure within an enclosed or open compound belonging to the same person, e.g., the main house, the servants' quarters, the garage, etc., only one building number should be given. If the locality consists of a number of streets in a village, the buildings in the various streets should be numbered continuously and the streets should be taken in uniform order, from north-west to south-east. Experience suggests that the best way of numbering is to continue with one consecutive serial on one side of the street and complete the numbering on that side before crossing over to the end

## ધરની યાદી ભરવા માટેની સૂચનાઓ

## આસન ૧—લીટીનો નંબર

લીટીના નંબરનો એક જ આંકડો આ આસનમાં જાપવામાં આવ્યો છે. તમારા બ્લોક માટે લીટીના નંબર સળંગ હોવા જોઈએ. જ્યારે લીટીનાં નંબરનો આંકડો ૯ થી વધે ત્યારે તમારે ફરકનો આંકડો તમારી મેળે લખવો. દા.ત. ૯ પછી ૧૦, ૧૧, ૧૨ વગેરે.

## આસન ૨—મકાનનો નંબર (મ્યુનિસિપાલિટી અથવા સ્થાનિક સત્તા અથવા વસતિ ગણતરીનો નંબર જો હોય તો)

જમીન ઉપરની આખી ઇમારતને આ લાગુ પડે છે. પરંતુ શેરી, પોળાં યા મહોલ્લામાં એક લાઈનમાં જોયા, મોટાં તથા લાંબા મકાનો હોય છે કે જેના પાછળથી ભાગલા પડ્યા હોય છે અથવા જેનો અમુક ભાગ વેચી નાખ્યો હોય અને જેનું મુખ્ય દાર રસ્તા ઉપર અલગ પડતું હોય અને જુદા જુદા માલિકો કે ભાડુતના કબજામાં હોય. વિકલ્પે એમ પણ અને કે જુદાં જુદાં ધરો એકબીજાની સાથે સહિ-ચારી ફિવાલોથી એવી રીતે જોડાયેલાં હોય કે આખું મકાન એક દેખાય, છતાં વાસ્તવિક રીતે તેના ભાગ જુદે જુદે વખતે બંધાયા હોય છે, તેમજ જુદી જુદી માલિકીના હોય છે. આવાં અલગ પાડી શકાય તેવાં બાંધકામને એકમેકથી જુદા ન હોય તો પણ જુદાં મકાનો ગણી પ્રત્યેક મકાનને જુદો નંબર આપવો જોઈએ. મોટાં શહેરોમાં જે કોઈ હવેલી અથવા ઇમારત અમુક નામથી જાણીતી હોય અને તેમાં વસતિ ગણતરીની વ્યાખ્યા મુજબ અનેક ધરો હોય તો તે નામ ઓળખની સરળતા ખાતર લખવું. જે કોઈ વંડીવાળી અગર ખુલ્લા કર્પાઉડમાં એકજ માલિકીની એકથી વધારે ઇમારત હોય, દા. ત. મુખ્ય ઘર, નોકરનાં રહેઠાણ, ગૈરજ વગેરેનો તેને ફક્ત એકજ મકાન તરીકે નંબર આપવો. જે જામના કોઈ લતામાં એકથી વધુ શેરી આવેલી હોય તો જુદી જુદી શેરીમાં આવેલાં ધરોને ચાલુ અનુક્રમ નંબર આપવો અને શેરીઓને એક પછી એક ક્રમવાર લઈ ઉત્તર-પશ્ચિમ (વાચવ્ય) ખુલાયી શરૂ કરી (અગિ) દક્ષિણ-પૂર્વ ખુલાયી સુધી લઈ નંબર આપતા જવું. અનુભવથી જાણવા મળ્યું છે કે નંબર આપવાનો સૌથી સારો રસ્તો એ છે કે શેરીની બીજી તરફને છેડે જતાં પહેલાં શેરીની એક બાજુએ શરૂ કરી અનુક્રમે હારમાં નંબરો આપે જવા અને તે હાર પુરી થયેથી સામેની હારના બીજા છેડેથી તે અનુક્રમ ચાલુ રાખી છેવટે જ્યાંથી નંબર શરૂ કર્યો હોય તેની સામે અટકી જવું. શહેરના ગણતરી વિભાગ (બ્લોક) ન નંબરો આપતાં પહેલાં ભૌગોલિક દિશા જેવી કે, વાચવ્ય ખુલાયીને આગળ ન રાખતાં શેરીની ધરી મુજબ નંબરો આપવા. નવા બંધાત ધરને પણ ચાલુ અનુક્રમમાં નંબર આપતા જવું. ધરની યાદી તૈયાર થયા પછી અને વસતિ ગણતરીની શરૂઆત પહેલાંનાં ગાળામાં કોઈપણ ઝૂંપડું, છાપર અથવા મકાન બંધાય તો વસતિ ગણતરી માં આગલા મકાનનો પેટા નંબર આપવો. મકાનના નંબરો ૧, ૨, ૪, એમ આંકડામાં આપવાના છે.

of the other side of the street and continuing with the serial, stopping finally opposite to where the first numbering began. In a city enumeration block, the numbering will have to respect the axis of the street and not any preconceived geographical direction like north-west. A building under construction should also be given a number in the serial. If a new hut or building is constructed between the time when the house-numbering and house-listing have been completed and the census count it should be given a new number beyond the last number of the serial for the village. Arabic numerals should be used for building numbers.

This will facilitate verification by supervisors. In areas, e.g., urban where the buildings are already numbered by the municipal or other authorities, the enumerator may adopt the existing numbers in the house-list. In such cases, column 2 will carry the established municipal or local authority number which will facilitate identification. Where there are municipal or local authority numbers but there are reasons to believe that the number is incomplete or unsatisfactory the municipal or local authority number may still be entered in column 2, but at the same time it will be necessary to serially number that buildings afresh for the purposes of census house-list. In that case, the new census serial for buildings will be entered in column 3 and the new census numbers for the buildings will have to be painted on the buildings themselves. In those cases where there are no municipal or local authority numbers in existence, all buildings will have to be serially numbered for the census and column 2 will contain entries of this census serial. This number will have to be repeated in column 3 with sub-numbers for census houses, if any.

## Column 3—Building Number (Column 2) with sub-numbers for each Census House

A census house is a structure or part of a structure inhabited or vacant, or a dwelling, a shop, a shop-cum-dwelling or a place of business, workshop, school, etc., with a separate entrance.

If a building has a number of flats or blocks which have separate entrances of their own and are independent of each other giving

ઉપર મુજબની ગોઠવણ રાખવાથી સુપરવાઈઝરની તપાસણીના કામમાં સારી એવી સુગમતા થશે. શહેરી વિસ્તારોમાં જ્યાં મ્યુનિસિપાલિટી અથવા બીજી સ્થાનિક સત્તા જેવી કે પંચાયત કે જિલ્લા લોકલ બોર્ડે મકાનોને નંબર આપ્યા હોય તો ગણતરીદારે ધરની યાદી માટે તે નંબરો ચાલુ રાખવા. આવા કિસ્સાઓમાં આસન ૨ માં મ્યુનિસિપાલિટીના અથવા બીજી સ્થાનિક સત્તાઓના કાયમી નંબરો લખવા, કે જેથી મકાનને ઓળખવું સુગમ થઈ પડે. પરંતુ જ્યાં મ્યુનિસિપાલિટી અથવા સ્થાનિક સત્તાઓના નંબરો અધૂરા છે અથવા સંતોષકારક નથી એમ માનવાને કારણે હોય ત્યાં તે નંબરો આસન ૨ માં નોંધવા પણ સાથોસાથ ધરની યાદી માટે મકાનોને નવેસરથી નંબરો આપવા આવશ્યક બને છે.

આમ થતાં ગણતરીના નવા નંબરોનો અનુક્રમ આસન ૩ માં ફરીથી લખવો અને આજ નંબરો મકાનો ઉપર રંગથી આપવા. જ્યાં મ્યુનિસિપાલિટી અથવા સ્થાનિક સત્તાએ નંબરો ન આપ્યા હોય ત્યાં બધા મકાનોને વસતિ ગણતરીના અનુક્રમવાર નંબર આપવો. આ નંબરો આસન ૨ માં તેમજ આસન ૩ માં પણ લખવા. ઉપરાંત જ્યાં મકાનને પેટાનંબરો અપાયા હોય ત્યાં પેટાનંબરો પણ સાથોસાથ બતાવવા.

## આસન ૩—મકાનનો નંબર (આસન નંબર ૨) તથા ફરક વસતિ ગણતરીનાં ધરનાં પેટાનંબરો

વસતિ ગણતરીનું ધર એટલે કે સ્વતંત્ર પ્રવેશદ્વારવાળી, વસવાટવાળી અગર ખાલી ઇમારત કે ઇમારતનો ભાગ, અગર રહેઠાણ, દુકાન, દુકાન સાથેનું ધર કે ધંધાનું સ્થળ, કોઠ કે (વર્કશોપ), નિશાળ ઇત્યાદિ.

જો એક મકાનમાં સ્વતંત્ર પ્રવેશદ્વારવાળા સંખ્યાબંધ ફ્લેટ અથવા વિભાગો (બ્લોક) એકબીજાથી અલગ અલગ આવેલા હોય અને રસ્તા ઉપર અથવા સહિચારી સીડી ઉપર અથવા મુખ્ય દરવાજાવાળા

on the road or a common stair-case or a common courtyard leading to a main gate, they will be considered as separate census houses. If within an enclosed or open compound there are separate buildings then each such building will also be a separate census house. If all the structures within an enclosed compound are together treated as one building then each structure with a separate entrance should be treated as a separate census house.

The order in which census houses within a building should be numbered should be continuous, preferably clockwise, or in any convenient manner if it is at all difficult to do it clockwise. If a building itself is a census house, then it will have only one number, namely, that of the building. If within a building there are a number of census houses, then each census house will have two sets of numbers, e.g., the number of the building and the sub-number of the census house. The census house number should be written after the building number in arabic numerals in brackets such as 2(2), 3(2), etc. A census house may contain more than one household, in which case, each household will have to be denoted by a separate alphabetical sub-number (see instructions for column 11 below).

**Column 4—Purpose for which census house used, e.g., dwelling, shop, shop-cum-dwelling, business, factory, workshop, school or other institution, jail, hostel, hotel, etc.**

The actual use to which a census house is put should be written here.

In the case of a factory or workshop 'factory' should be written for a large factory if registered under the Indian Factories Act and 'workshop' for a small unregistered workshop. A workshop is a place where some kind of production, repair or servicing goes on or where goods or articles are made and sold. Similarly, a shop is a place where articles are sold for cash or for credit. Business houses are those where transactions in money or other articles are taking place, e.g., bank, etc. But rooms or apartments where professional consultations are held such as by doctors, *hakims*, pleaders, etc., should be described as 'professional consultation rooms' and not workshops. In the case, however, of a dispensary where, in addition to

સહિયારા ચોક્કસ પડતા હોય તો તેઓને જુદા જુદા વસતિ ગણતરીનાં ધરો ગણવાં. વંદીવાળા અગર ખુલ્લા કમ્પાઉડમાં જુદા જુદા મકાનો હોય તો તેના દરેક મકાનને અલગ વસતિ ગણતરીનું ધર ગણવું. પરંતુ જો બંધ કમ્પાઉડમાં આવેલી બધી ધમારતોને એક જ મકાન તરીકે ગણવામાં આવતું હોય તો જુદા પ્રવેશદ્વારવાળી દરેક ધમારતને જુદું વસતિ ગણતરીનું ધર ગણવું.

એક જ મકાનમાંના વસતિ ગણતરીના ધરોને આપવાનો અનુક્રમ નંબર સતત ચાલુ ક્રમમાં ધડિયાળના કાંટાની ગતિ પ્રમાણે રાખવો. ઇચ્છ્યા યોગ્ય છે. પરંતુ તે પ્રમાણે નંબર આપવાનું મુશ્કેલ હોય તો બીજી અનુક્રમતાવાળી રીતે આપવો.

જો મકાન અને વસતિ ગણતરીનું ધર એક જ હોય તો તેને એક જ નંબર એટલે મકાનનો નંબર આપવો. જો એક મકાનમાં એકથી વધુ વસતિ ગણતરીનાં ધરો હોય તો દરેક ધરને ધરના નંબર ઉપરાંત વસતિ ગણતરી ધરનો પેટાનંબર પણ આપવો. આવા કિસ્સામાં વસતિ ગણતરી ધરનો નંબર આંકડામાં મકાનના નંબરની પછી કૌંસમાં લખવો. જેમકે ૨(૨), ૩(૨) વગેરે. એક વસતિ ગણતરી ધરમાં એકથી વધારે કુટુંબ હોય ત્યારે દરેક કુટુંબને જુદો પેટાનંબર જ, બ, ક, એમ મૂળાક્ષરમાં આપવો. (નીચે આસન ૧૧ની સૂચનામાં જુઓ).

**આસન ૪—જે હેતુ માટે વસતિ ગણતરીનું ધર વપરાયું હોય તે કા. તા., રહેઠાણ, દુકાન, દુકાન સાથે ધર, વ્યાપાર, કારખાનું, કોઠ (વર્કશોપ), નિશાળ અથવા બીજી સંસ્થા, જેલ, હોટલ, હોટેલ વગેરે.**

વસતિ ગણતરીનાં ધરોને જે ખરેખર ઉપયોગ થતો હોય તે આ આસનમાં લખવો.

ધરનો ઉપયોગ કારખાનું/ફેક્ટરી અથવા કોઠ/વર્કશોપ તરીકે થતો હોય તો "ઈન્ડિયન ફેક્ટરી એક્ટ" અન્વયે નોંધાયેલ મોટાં કારખાનાં માટે 'કારખાનું' અને વગર નોંધાયેલ વર્કશોપ માટે કોઠ લખવું. કોઠ એ એવી જગ્યા છે કે જ્યાં કોઈપણ જાતનું ઉત્પાદન, સમારકામ, અથવા સાંકડાઈ ચાલ્યા કરતાં હોય અથવા જ્યાં માલ અને જાણસો બનતી હોય અને વેચાતી પણ હોય. તેવી જ રીતે દુકાન એવી જગ્યા છે કે જ્યાં ચીજ વસ્તુ રોકડે અથવા ઉધાર વેચાતી હોય. વ્યાપાર/ધંધાના મથકો એ છે કે જ્યાં પૈસા અથવા બીજી વસ્તુઓના સોદા થતા હોય, કા. તા. જેન્ક વગેરે. પરંતુ ઓરડા અથવા તેના ભાગોમાં જ્યાં ધંધાદારી સલાહ સૂચના આપતી હોય જેવા કે દાકતર, હકીમ, વકીલ વગેરે, ત્યાં આ આસનમાં "ધંધાદારી સલાહ માટેના ઓરડા" એમ લખવું, કારણ કે આવા સ્થળોને કોઠ (વર્કશોપ) તરીકે ગણી શકાય નહિ. પરંતુ હવાખાનું કે જ્યાં દાકતરી સલાહ ઉપરાંત હવા પણ બનાવાય છે અને વેચાય છે તેવા ધરો માટે 'હવાખાનું' એમ લખવું. કોઈ સ્થળ પ્રાર્થના અથવા સભાગૃહ

consultation by a doctor, medicines are prepared and sold, the house should be described as a dispensary. Write also if used for place of worship or congregation or if unoccupied, 'vacant'. If the census house is a shop, business house, bank, etc., but is not a factory or workshop as defined above, the name of the proprietor, manager or director should be entered in column 18.

**Columns 5 to 8—If this census house is used as an establishment, workshop or factory**

These columns apply only in cases where the census house is a factory or a workshop, i.e., where some kind of production, processing, repair or servicing is undertaken or where goods or articles are made and sold. If the census house is not used for purposes of a factory or workshop write 'x' in each of the columns 5 to 8.

**Column 5—Name of establishment or proprietor**

Write the name of the establishment in the case of factories or large manufacturing concerns and write the name of the proprietor in the case of small workshops and establishments like confectioneries where no distinct name has been given to them like *halwai* shop, etc. If the census house is not used for the purpose of a factory or workshop put 'x' in each of the columns 5 to 8.

**Column 6—Name of product(s), repair or servicing undertaken**

In this column enter the actual work that is being done in the establishment, factory or workshop, like paper making, shoe making, cycle repairing, motor servicing, etc.

**Column 7—Average number of persons employed daily last week (including proprietor or household members, if any)**

The total number of workers including apprentices, either paid or unpaid, employed in the factory or workshop, including the owner or proprietor and any of his family members (if working), should be entered. The average number of persons working per day during the week preceding the date of your visit should be entered.

In case more than one product is produced it is not necessary to enquire the number of

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તરીકે વપરાયું હોય તો તેવી વિગત જણાવવી. ખાલી હોય તો "ખાલી છે" એમ લખવું. જો વસતિ ગણતરીનું ધર, દુકાન, વ્યાપારી પેટી, બેન્ક વગેરે હોય પણ ઉપર જણાવ્યા પ્રમાણે કારખાનું કે કોઠ ન હોય તો આસન ૧૮માં માલિકનું, મેનેજરનું અથવા ડીરેક્ટરનું નામ લખવું.

**આસન ૫ થી ૮—જો આ વસતિ ગણતરી ધર પેટી, કોઠ, અથવા કારખાના તરીકે વપરાયું હોય તો**

વસતિ ગણતરીનું ધર ફક્ત કોઠ (વર્કશોપ) અથવા કારખાના માટે જ વપરાયું હોય એટલે કે જ્યાં કોઈપણ પ્રકારનું ઉત્પાદન, મોટેજ વપરાયું હોય અથવા સાંકડાઈ થતી હોય અથવા માલ થા વિધિકરણ, સમારકામ અથવા સાંકડાઈ થતી હોય અથવા માલ થા જાણસો બનતી હોય તેમજ વેચાતી હોય તેને જ આ આસનો જણાવવા પડે છે. જો વસતિ ગણતરીનું ધર કારખાના અથવા કોઠ લાગુ પડે છે. જો વસતિ ગણતરીનું ધર કારખાના અથવા કોઠ તરીકે વપરાયું ન હોય તો ૫ થી ૮ના દરેક આસનોમાં 'x' (ચોકડી) મુકવી.

**આસન ૫—સંસ્થા અથવા માલિકનું નામ**

ઉત્પાદનની મોટી સંસ્થાઓ અથવા કારખાનાં માટે જે તે સંસ્થાનું નામ લખવું. નાની કોટી (વર્કશોપ) તથા મિઠાઈની વસ્તુઓ બનાવતી સંસ્થાઓ કે જેને 'મિઠાઈની દુકાન', વગેરે ઈલાચદા નામ આપવામાં આવતા નથી તેવા કિસ્સાઓમાં માલિકનું નામ લખવું. જો વસતિ ગણતરીનું ધર, કોઠ અથવા કારખાનાં તરીકે ન વપરાયું હોય તો ૫ થી ૮ના દરેક આસનમાં 'x' મુકવી.

**આસન ૬—ઉત્પાદન થતા માલ, સમારકામ અથવા સાંકડાઈ (સર્વિસિંગ)નું કામ**

આ આસનમાં સંસ્થામાં, કારખાનામાં અથવા કોઠ (વર્કશોપ) માં જે ખરેખર કામ થતું હોય, જેમકે કાગળ બનાવવો, જોડા બનાવવો, સાયકલનું સમારકામ, મોટર રોપર અને સાંકડાઈ વિગેરે જણાવવું.

**આસન ૭—છેલ્લા અઠવાડિયા દરમિયાન દરરોજ કામે લગાડેલા માણસોની સરેરાશ સંખ્યા (માલિક અથવા કુટુંબના માણસો સહિત)**

આ આસનમાં કામ કરનાર માણસોની એકદર સંખ્યા લખવી જેમાં કારખાના અથવા કોઠ (વર્કશોપ) માં રોકાયેલા વેતનદાર થા બિનવેતનદાર ઉમેદવારો તેમજ માલિક તથા તેના કુટુંબના કોઈપણ માણસોનો (જો કામ કરતા હોય તો તેઓનો) પણ સમાવેશ કરવાનો છે. તમારી મુલાકાતના દિવસ પહેલાનાં અઠવાડિયા દરમિયાન દરરોજ કામ કરતા સરેરાશ માણસોની સંખ્યા બરવી.

જો એકથી વધારે જાણસો બનતી હોય તો દરેક દરેક જાણસના ઉત્પાદનમાં કેટલા માણસો રોકાયેલા છે તે પૂછવું જરૂરી નથી.

persons employed in the production of each product. It may not be possible to get this information in cases where the operations may be composite.

**Column 8—Kind of fuel or power, if machinery is used**

If the factory or workshop uses steam or diesel engine or fuel, e.g., kerosene, soft coke, electricity, water-mill, etc., for running the machinery used for production, servicing or repairs, write, what fuel or power is actually used.

**Columns 9 & 10—Description of Census House**

**Column 9—Material of wall**

Under this column the material out of which most of the walls of the house are made, i.e., grass, leaves, reeds, bamboo, unburnt bricks, mud, burnt bricks, stone, cement concrete or timber should be written. Where a house consists of separate structures each of different materials, the material out of which the walls of the main bedrooms are made are to be recorded.

**Column 10—Material of roof**

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

**Column 11—Sub-number of each Census Household with Census House Number (Column 3)**

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

There may be one or more households in a census house. Each household should be separately numbered. This can be done by using the alphabets as (A), (B), (C), etc. For example, if building No. 2 is also a census house and has three households, the household numbers will be 2 (A), 2 (B) and 2 (C). If building No. 4 has two census houses, the houses will be numbered as 4(1) and 4(2). If within each house there are respectively 3 and 2 households, then they will be numbered as 4 (1A), 4 (1B), 4 (1C) and 4 (2A) and 4 (2B).

કારણકે જ્યાં કામ (operation) મિશ્ર રીતે થતું હોય ત્યાં આવા પ્રકારની માહિતી મેળવવી શક્ય નથી.

**આસન ૮—જો યંત્ર વપરાતું હોય તો બળતણ અથવા શક્તિનો પ્રકાર**

જો કારખાનું કે કોઠ (વર્કશોપ) ઉત્પાદન, સમારકામ અગર સાંકડરૂં કરવા માટે વરાળ અગર ડીઝલ તેલના એન્જિન અથવા બળતણ યંત્રો ચલાવવા વાપરતા હોય દા. ત. કેરોસીન, કોલરો, વીજળી, પાણીથી ચાલતી ચક્રી, વગેરે તો ખરેખર કયું બળતણ અથવા શક્તિ વપરાય છે તે લખવું.

**આસન ૯ અને ૧૦—વસતિ ગણતરી ધરનું વર્ણન**

**આસન ૯—દિવાલમાં વપરાયેલો માલ**

આ આસનમાં ધરની મોટા ભાગની દિવાલો બનાવવામાં જે માલ વપરાયેલો હોય તે લખો. જેમ કે ધાસપાન, રાડાં, વાંસ, કાચી ઈંટ, ગારો, પાકી ઈંટ, પથ્થર, સીમેન્ટ, કોંક્રીટ અથવા ઇમારતી લાકડું. કોઈ ધરમાં ભિન્ન પ્રકારનું બાંધકામ હોય અને તેમાં જુદો જુદો માલ સામાન વપરાયેલો હોય તો મુખ્ય સૂવાના ઓરડાઓની દિવાલો જે માલની બનાવેલી હશે તેની નોંધ કરવાની છે.

**આસન ૧૦—છાપરામાં વપરાયેલો માલ**

આમાં છાપરાનો બહારનો ભાગ, નહિ કે અંદરની છતનો ભાગ, જે માલનો બનેલો હોય તે જણાવવો. જેમકે; નળિયાં, છાજ, કોર્સેટેડ પતરાં, જસત અને એરમેચરસ અગર સીમેન્ટના પતરાં અથવા કોંક્રીટ વગેરે લખવું. એકથી વધુ મજલાવાળા મકાનમાં વચ્ચેના માળની સપાટી તે નીચેના મજલાની છત (છાપરું) ગણાશે.

**આસન ૧૧—વસતિ ગણતરીના ધર નંબર ઉપરાંત દરેક વસતિ ગણતરીના કુટુંબનો પેટાનંબર (આસન ૩)**

વસતિ ગણતરીનું કુટુંબ એટલે જ્યાં માણસોનો સમુહ સામાન્ય રીતે સાથે રહે છે અને એકજ રસોડે જમે છે સિવાય કે તેમની પ્રવૃત્તિના કારણે કોઈ માટે તેમ કરવું શક્ય ન હોય.

એક વસતિ ગણતરી ધરમાં એકથી વધારે કુટુંબોનો વસવાટ પણ હોઈ શકે. આવા દરેક કુટુંબ માટે અલગ નંબર (અ), (બ), (ક), એ પ્રમાણે મૂળાક્ષરોમાં આપવો જોઈશે. દા. ત. મકાન નંબર ૨, વસતિ ગણતરીનું ધર પણ હોય અને તેમાં ત્રણ કુટુંબ ધરાવે હોય તો, કુટુંબ ધરાવો નંબર ૨(અ), ૨(બ) અને ૨(ક) આપવા. જો મકાન નંબર ૪ ને જે વસતિ ગણતરીનાં ધરા હોય તે તેવાં ધરાને ૪(૧) અને ૪(૨) નંબર આપશે. જો દરેક વસતિ ગણતરી ધરમાં અનુક્રમે ૩ અને ૨ કુટુંબ ધરાવે હોય તે તેના નંબરો ૪(૧ અ), ૪(૧ બ), ૪(૧ ક) અને ૪(૨ અ) ૪(૨ બ) આ પ્રમાણે આપવા જોઈશે.

**Column 12—Name of Head of Household**

The name of the Head of each household given in column 11 should be written here. The Head of a household, for census purposes, is the person on whom falls the chief responsibility for the maintenance of the household. The name of the person who is actually acknowledged as Head of the household should be recorded. In the case of the household should be recorded. In the case of places like messes, boarding houses, chummeries, etc., where people live together with no ties of relationship, the manager or superintendent or the person who by common consent is regarded as the Head should be recorded as Head of the household.

If the census house is used as a sitting place, cattle shed, etc., write the use to which it is put (and add the name of the owner).

**Column 13—Number of rooms in Census Household**

If a census house is occupied by one household the enumeration of rooms should be simple.

If a census house consists of a number of households the number of rooms occupied by each household should be entered on each line against the name of the Head of the household. In cases where more than one household occupy a single room or share more than one room in such a way that it is not possible to say the number of rooms occupied by each household, the number of rooms should be given together within brackets as common to both the households.

A room should usually have four walls with a doorway with a roof overhead and should be wide and long enough for a person to sleep in, i.e., it should be at least 6 ft. long. Unenclosed verandah, kitchen, store, garage, cattle shed and latrine which are not ordinarily used for living and sleeping should not be treated as rooms. An enclosed room, however, which is used for living, dining, sorting and cooking should be regarded as a room.

**Column 14—Does the household live in own or rented house?**

If the household lives in own house, write 'O'. If the household lives in a rented house, write 'R'.

In the case of public buildings like schools, hospitals, etc., or places of worship, put 'x' in this column.

**Columns 15 to 17—Number of persons residing in census household on day of visit**

Write the number of males residing in the

**આસન ૧૨—કુટુંબના મુખ્ય માણસનું નામ**

આસન ૧૧માં દર્શાવેલ દરેક કુટુંબના મુખ્ય માણસનું નામ આ આસનમાં લખવું. વસતિ ગણતરીનાં હેતુ માટે કુટુંબનો મુખ્ય માણસ એટલે કે જેના ઉપર ધરના નિર્વાહની મુખ્ય જવાબદારી હોય તે માણસ. જે માણસ વારતાવિક રીતે મુખ્ય માણસ તરીકે માન્ય હોય તેવાને કુટુંબનો મુખ્ય માણસ નોંધવો. ભોજનચૂલો, લોન્ડે, મોટી હોટલો, મિત્રમંડળો, વગેરે કે જ્યાં કોઈપણ ભતનાં સગપણનાં સંબંધો સિવાય માણસો સાથે રહેતાં હોય, ત્યાં મેનેજર, સુપ્રિન્ટેન્ડેન્ટ અથવા અગ્રણી તરીકે સર્વમાન્ય હોય એવા માણસને કુટુંબનો મુખ્ય માણસ નોંધવો. જે વસતિ ગણતરીનું ધર માત્ર કુટુંબનો મુખ્ય માણસ નોંધવો. જે વસતિ ગણતરીનું ધર માત્ર એકક, ટોર બાંધવાનું છાપર વગેરે તરીકે વપરાતું હોય તો જે કામ માટે વપરાતું હોય તે લખવું, અને માલિકનું નામ પણ સાથે સાથે લખવું.

**આસન ૧૩—વસતિ ગણતરી કુટુંબમાં ઓરડાની સંખ્યા**

જે વસતિ ગણતરીનું ધર એક જ કુટુંબના વપરાશમાં હોય તો ઓરડાની સંખ્યા ગણવી સાવ સહેલી છે.

જે એક વસતિ ગણતરી ધરમાં વધુ કુટુંબો રહેતાં હોય તો દરેક કુટુંબના વપરાશમાં જેટલા ઓરડા હોય તેની સંખ્યા કુટુંબના મુખ્ય માણસના નામ સામેની પ્રત્યેક લીટી સામે નોંધવી જોઈશે. જ્યારે એકથી વધારે કુટુંબો એકજ ઓરડામાં રહેતાં હોય અગર એક કરતાં વધારે ઓરડામાં રહેતાં હોય અને કયું કુટુંબ કયા ઓરડા વાપરે છે તે કહેવું મુશ્કેલ હોય તેવા કિસ્સામાં બંને કુટુંબોને સહિયારાં બતાવવાં. ઓરડાઓની એકંદર સંખ્યા કોંસમાં લખવી.

સામાન્ય રીતે ઓરડાને ચાર દિવાલ, દરવાજો અને તેની ઉપર છાપર હોવું જોઈએ અને એક માણસ સૂઈ શકે તેટલો પહોળો અને પુરતો લાંબો હોવો જોઈએ. એટલે કે તે ઓછામાં ઓછા ૬ ફૂટ લાંબો હોવો જોઈએ. ખુલ્લા વરંડા, રસોડા, કોઠાર, ગરજ, ટોરની કોઠ અને સંડાસ કે જે સામાન્ય રીતે ભેડક અને સૂવા માટે વપરાતા ન હોય તેવાને જુદા ઓરડા તરીકે ગણવા નહિ. પરંતુ દિવાલોવાળો એક જ ઓરડો હોય અને તે રહેવા, જમવા, સામાન ભરવા અને રસોડા માટે વપરાતો હોય તો તેને ઓરડો ગણવો.

**આસન ૧૪—કુટુંબ પોતાના ધરમાં રહે છે કે ભાડે ?**

જે કુટુંબ પોતાના જ ધરમાં રહેતું હોય તો 'ઓ' લખવું અને જે ભાડાના ધરમાં રહેતું હોય તો 'આર' લખવું. જો ભાડાના ધરમાં જેવાં કે નિશાળ, ઇસ્પતાલ વગેરે અથવા પુનરુત્થાન માટે આ આસનમાં 'x' (ચોકડી) મુકવી.

**આસન ૧૫ થી ૧૭—મુલાકાતને દિવસે વસતિ ગણતરી કુટુંબમાં રહેતા માણસોની સંખ્યા**

આસન ૧૫માં કુટુંબમાં રહેતા પુરુષોની સંખ્યા લખવી,

household in column 15, the number of females residing in the household in column 16 and the total number of persons in column 17.

#### Column 18—Remarks

In this column should be entered any useful or significant information about the building or the census house or the census household that has not been entered in any other column. For example, if the census house is a shop, the name of the proprietor or owner should be recorded in this column. If the census household is occupied by members of Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes, it should be indicated by writing words 'S.C.' or 'S.T.'. If a census house is vacant at the time of house-listing but there is reason to believe that the house will be occupied in the course of the next few days and almost certainly before the census enumeration period, then the word 'vacant' should be entered in column 4 and a remark should be entered in column 18 to the effect 'likely to be occupied shortly'. Thus, the Remarks column should be utilised for recording all significant information relating to the building or census house or census household.

Each person engaged in house-numbering of one block will have to make out an abstract at the conclusion of house-listing and house-numbering. This abstract will be in the form shown below:

#### HOUSE-LIST ABSTRACT

Name and number of District.....  
Name and number of Tehsil, etc.....  
Name and number of Village/  
Ward/Enumerator's Block, etc.....  
Total number of sheets used.....  
Census Household Numbers From.....to.....  
Total number of Census Households.....

| Number of establishments, workshops or factories | Total number of rooms in all households | Number of persons residing in households |         |       |
|--------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|---------|-------|
|                                                  |                                         | Ms                                       | Females | Total |
|                                                  |                                         |                                          |         |       |

Dated Signature of Supervisor

Dated Signature of Enumerator

આસન ૧૬માં કુટુંબ ધરમાં રહેતી સ્ત્રીઓ અને આસન ૧૭માં કુલ માણસોની સંખ્યા લખવી.

#### આસન ૧૮—વિશેષ નોંધ

આ આસનમાં મકાન અથવા વસતિ ગણતરી ધર અથવા કુટુંબને લગતી બીજી કોઈ ઉપયોગી અથવા અગત્યની માહિતી જે આગળના કોઈપણ આસનમાં આવતી ન હોય તે લખવી. દા. ત. જે વસતિ ગણતરીનું ધર દુકાન હોય તે દુકાનદારનું નામ અથવા માલિકનું નામ આ આસનમાં લખવું. જે વસતિ ગણતરીના કુટુંબધરમાં અનુસૂચિત જાતિ અથવા જનજાતિના સભ્યો રહેતા હોય તેમાં 'અ.જ.' અથવા 'અ. જન.' એમ લખવું. જે વસતિ ગણતરીનું ધર ધરની ચાદી કરતી વખતે ખાલી હોય પણ નજીકના થોડા દિવસમાં તેમાં વસવાટ થઈ જશે તેમ માનવાને કારણે હોય અને તે વસતિ ગણતરી માટે નિયત કરેલા સમય પહેલાં નિર્ધારિત ઉપયોગમાં આવનાર હોય તે આસન "૪"માં "ખાલી" શબ્દ લખવો, અને આસન ૧૮માં "ફૂંક મુદતમાં વપરાશમાં આવનાર છે" તેવા પ્રકારની નોંધ કરવી. આ પ્રમાણે વિશેષ નોંધના આસનમાં મકાન, વસતિ ગણતરી ધર અથવા કુટુંબને લગતી બધી અગત્યની માહિતીની નોંધ કરવા માટે ઉપયોગમાં લેવું.

દરેક (બ્લોક) ઘટકમાં ધરને નંબર આપવા રોકાયેલા દરેક માણસે ધરની ચાદી બન્યા પછી અને નંબર અપાઈ રહ્યા પછી નીચે મુજબની તારીખ બતાવવાની રહેશે.

#### ધરની ચાદીની તારીખ

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| સંસ્થા, કોઠ (વર્કશોપ) અથવા કારખાનાંઓની સંખ્યા | બધા કુટુંબના કુલ ઓરડાની સંખ્યા | કુટુંબમાં રહેતા માણસોની સંખ્યા |        |     |
|-----------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------|-----|
|                                               |                                | પુરુષ                          | સ્ત્રી | કુલ |
|                                               |                                |                                |        |     |

સુપરવાઈઝરની સહી અને તારીખ

ગણતરી કરનારની સહી અને તારીખ

#### ગણતરીદારને સૂચનાઓ

૧૯૬૧ની વસતિ ગણતરીના સમય ૧લી માર્ચ ૧૯૬૧ના સૂર્યોદયને અનુલક્ષીને નક્કી કરવામાં આવ્યો છે. ગણતરીનું કાર્ય ૧૯ દિવસ ચાલશે. ૧૦મી ફેબ્રુઆરીએ તે શરૂ થશે અને ૨૮મી ફેબ્રુઆરી ૧૯૬૧ના રોજ તે પૂરું થશે. આ સમય દરમિયાન ગણતરી કાર્ય માટે તમારા બ્લોકના દરેક કુટુંબધરની મુલાકાત તમારે લેવી નેઈશે, અને તા. ૨૮મી ફેબ્રુઆરીની રાત્રે તમારા ગણતરી વિભાગની સંપૂર્ણ મુલાકાત હઈ ધર વગરનાં જે જે માણસો હોય તેમની પણ ગણતરી કરવી પડશે. ખાસ કરીને મોટાં શહેરોમાં ધર વગરના માણસોની ગણતરી માટે વધુ વિશાળ પ્રમાણમાં અને ધ્યાનપૂર્વક તૈયારીઓ કરવી પડશે. ૧લી માર્ચથી પખી માર્યેના ગાળામાં તમારે પ્રત્યેક ઘરે ફરી તપાસ માટે જવું પડશે અને તમે પહેલાં કરેલી ગણતરીનું કાર્ય હરેક પ્રકારે બરાબર થયું છે તેની ચોકસાઈ કરવી પડશે. આ ફરી તપાસ દરમિયાન જે તમને એમ માલૂમ પડે કે કોઈ ધરમાં તમારી પહેલી મુલાકાત અને ૧લી માર્ચ ૧૯૬૧ના સૂર્યોદય વચ્ચેના સમયમાં કોઈ બાળકનો જન્મ થયો છે, તો તમારે તેને માટે નવી સ્લીપ ભરવી પડશે. વળી આજ સમય દરમિયાન કુટુંબમાં કોઈ મરણ થયું હોય તો તમારે મૃત્યુ પામેલી વ્યક્તિની સ્લીપ રદ કરવી પડશે. વળી આજ સમય દરમિયાન ધરમાં કોઈ મહેમાન આવ્યા હોય અને તેમની સમય દરમિયાન ધરમાં કોઈ મહેમાન રહ્યો હોય તો આ મહેમાન માટે પણ ગણતરી અગાઉ કરાવે ન થઈ હોય તો આ મહેમાન માટે પણ નવી સ્લીપ ભરવી નેઈશે. પરંતુ ૧લી માર્ચ ૧૯૬૧ના સૂર્યોદય પછીના કોઈ જન્મ, મરણ કે મહેમાનને તમારે ગણતરી માટે લક્ષમાં લેવાના નથી.

તમને તમારા સુપરવાઈઝર તરફથી ૨૫ કે ૫૦ની દરેક એવી "કુટુંબના માહિતી પત્રક" ની ચોપડીઓ પૂરતા પ્રમાણમાં મળશે. દરેક કુટુંબ સંબંધી સંધળી હકીકત તમારે આ માહિતી પત્રકમાં નોંધવાની છે. તેવી જ રીતે ૨૫ કે ૧૦૦ સ્લીપોની દરેક એવી વ્યક્તિગત ગણતરી માટેની ચોપડી મળશે જેમાં ધરમાં રહેતી દરેક વ્યક્તિની માહિતી જુદી જુદી પત્રિકામાં નોંધવાની છે. "કુટુંબનું માહિતી પત્રક" તથા "વ્યક્તિગત સ્લીપ" ભરવા માટેની સૂચનાઓ આ પુસ્તિકામાં આપવામાં આવેલ છે. પ્રત્યેક કુટુંબની નોંધણી વખતે તમારે કાળજીપૂર્વક તેનું પાલન કરવું નેઈશે. તમે કોઈ કુટુંબનું માહિતી પત્રક પહેલાં ભરો તથા વ્યક્તિગત સ્લીપ પહેલાં ભરો, પરંતુ પ્રત્યેક કુટુંબ માટે તે કુટુંબધર છાડીને તમે બીજા ઘરે જવું પહેલાં બંને પત્રકો તમારે ભરી લેવાં નેઈશે; અને સાથોસાથ વસતિ ગણતરીની નોંધો જે પ્રત્યેક કુટુંબના માહિતી પત્રકની પાછળ આપેલી છે તે પણ તે જ વખતે ભરી લેવી નેઈશે.

#### Instructions to Enumerators

The 1961 Census count will relate to the sunrise of 1st March, 1961. The count will be spread over a period of 19 days, beginning on the 10th February and ending on the 28th February, 1961. During this period you should visit every household in your block for enumeration. On the night of 28 February you will have to go round your enumeration block and enumerate all persons who are houseless. (In large cities the enumeration of houseless persons will have to be undertaken in a different manner for which more elaborate arrangements will be made.) During the period 1st March to 5th March you will have to pay a revisional round to every household and verify that your earlier work of enumeration has been completed in every respect. If during this revisional round you find that a birth has taken place in any household between the time of your first visit and the sunrise of 1st March, 1961, you will have to fill up a new slip for this birth; if there has been a death in any household during the same period you will have to cancel the slip of the dead person; if there is a visitor in any household who has come to stay during the same period and has not been enumerated elsewhere, you will have to fill up a new slip for this visitor. But you will not have to take notice of any birth or death or visit occurring after sunrise of 1st March, 1961.

You will have been supplied by your supervisor household schedule forms in books of 50 or 25 each for recording information relating to the household as a whole and enumeration pads consisting of 100 or 25 slips each to record information of individuals living in the household. Instructions for filling up the household schedule and the individual slips are given in this booklet. You should carefully observe them when filling each household. You can fill up the household schedule first or the enumeration slips first but for every household you should fill up both before you leave the household and also fill up the Census Population Record at the back of the household schedule.

### A—INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILLING UP THE HOUSE-HOLD SCHEDULE

At the top of the Schedule you will find the Location Code. You will have to write the Location Code of the household here. Your supervisor will give you the Code numbers representing your district, tehsil/thana/town, village/ward/block. You should take care to write these three numbers connected together by oblique strokes in between on every household schedule.

When you are visiting each household for enumeration you should write the Code number of the household also on the household schedule. For purposes of the census a Census House has been defined as a structure or part of a structure, a dwelling, a shop, workshop, factory or place of business, or shop-cum-dwelling giving on the road or a common staircase or a common courtyard leading to a main gate or enjoying a separate entrance. A household means the entire group of persons who commonly live together in the same census house and take their meals from a common mess unless the exigencies of work prevent them from doing so. In some census houses there may be more than one group of persons, each group with a common mess. In such cases, each group should be regarded as a separate household for purposes of the census and a separate household schedule should be prepared. You should write the household number from the extracts of the House-list given to you by your supervisor. If, in any case, you find a census house or a household satisfying the definitions given above has not been numbered you should bring it to the notice of your supervisor and have a separate number given to the house or household and enumerate the household.

At the right hand corner of the Location Code you will find a question "Is this an institution?" with a rectangle below it. If you are enumerating any penal, charitable or mental institution, hostel, hotel, hospital, boarding house, etc., you should write the nature of the institution within the rectangle like jail, hospital, etc.

Below the Location Code you will find a column for recording the full name of the Head of the household. The Head of the household for census purposes is a person on whom falls the chief responsibility for the maintenance of the

### અ-કુટુંબનું માહિતી પત્રક ભરવા માટેની સૂચના

"કુટુંબના માહિતી પત્રક" ના મથાળે સ્થળ નિર્દેશ એટલે કે લોકેશન કોડ નંબર આપેલો છે. તમારે અહીં કુટુંબના સ્થળ નિર્દેશનો નંબર લખવો પડશે. તમારા સુપરવાઈઝર તમને તમારા જિલ્લા, તાલુકા, શહેર, ગામ, વોર્ડ, બ્લોક વગેરે સૂચવતા કોડ નંબરો આપશે. તમારે આ ત્રણે સંખ્યાકો દરેકની વચ્ચે ઊભી લીટી કરી એક પછી એક પ્રત્યેક કુટુંબના માહિતી પત્રક પર કાળજીપૂર્વક લખવા નોંધશે.

ત્યારે તમે ગણતરી માટે એક પછી એક કુટુંબની મુલાકાત લો ત્યારે તમારે કુટુંબના કોડ નંબરો પણ કુટુંબના માહિતી પત્રકમાં લખવાના છે. "ધર" હરકોઈ બાંધકામ કે બાંધકામનો ભાગ કે રહેઠાણ, દુકાન, દુકાન તેમજ ઘર, ધંધાકીય જગ્યા, શાળા અથવા તો કારખાનું, અગર કોઠ (વર્કશોપ) યાને કર્મશાળા તરીકે વપરાતું હોય અને તેનું બારણું મુખ્ય રસ્તા ઉપર આવેલું હોય, અથવા તો જેને સહિયારી સીડી યા દાદર હોય અથવા તો સહિયારા ચોક અથવા કમ્પાઉન્ડમાં જેનો મુખ્ય દરવાજો આવેલો હોય તેવા પ્રત્યેક બાંધકામ અગર બાંધકામના ભાગને વસતિ ગણતરીના હેતુ માટે "ધર" ગણવાનું છે. પછી તે ખાલી હોય અગર તો તેમાં વસવાટ હોય તો પણ "કુટુંબ" એટલે દરેક વસતિ ગણતરીના "ધર"માં જે માણસો સમૂહમાં ભેગા રહી એક રસોડે જમતા હોય તેને "કુટુંબ" કહેવામાં આવે છે. પરંતુ આવા શખસો પૈકી કોઈ ચોતાના ધંધા, રોજગાર કે કામના કારણે ધરના રસોડે જમતા ન હોય તેવા માણસોનો પણ "કુટુંબ"માં સમાવેશ કરવાનો છે. આવા કિસ્સામાં પ્રત્યેક જુથને ગણતરી માટે જુદું કુટુંબ ગણવું અને તેને માટે જુદું કુટુંબનું માહિતી પત્રક ભરવું નોંધશે. આ નંબરો તમને તમારા સુપરવાઈઝરે આપેલા બ્લોક લીસ્ટમાંથી લખવા. જે કોઈ કિસ્સામાં તમને જણાય કે ઉપર જણાવેલ વ્યાખ્યા મુજબનું કોઈ ગણતરી ધર અથવા કુટુંબને નંબર આપવામાં આવેલ નથી તો તમારા સુપરવાઈઝરના ધ્યાન ઉપર એ બાબત લાવવી અને ધરને કે કુટુંબના રહેઠાણને જુદો નંબર આપીને કુટુંબની ગણતરી કરવી.

સ્થળ નિર્દેશ (લોકેશન કોડ) ના જમણા હાથ તરફના ખુલામાં તમને એક પ્રશ્ન દેખાશે. "આ સંસ્થા છે?" જેની નીચે એક લંબચોરસ ☐ હશે. માણસો ધરા ઉપરાંત સંસ્થાગત મકાનોમાં પણ રહેતા હોય છે. માટે જે તમે શિક્ષાત્મક, ધર્મશાળા, અથવા મગજના બિમારોની સંસ્થા, હોસ્પિટલ, હોટલ, છાત્રાલય, જેલ, બોર્ડિંગ હાઉસ વગેરે સંસ્થાકીય ધરોની ગણતરી કરતા હો તો તમારે તે સંસ્થાના પ્રકારની નોંધ આ લંબચોરસમાં કરવી નોંધશે જેમ કે:-જેલ, હોસ્પિટલ, છાત્રાલય, અનાયાત્રમ વગેરે, વગેરે.

સ્થળ નિર્દેશની નીચે કુટુંબના મુખ્ય માણસનું પૂરું નામ નોંધવા માટેની જગ્યા આવેલી છે. જેના પર ધરના ભરણપોષણની મુખ્ય જવાબદારી હોય તે વ્યક્તિ વસતિ ગણતરીના હેતુ માટે "કુટુંબનો મુખ્ય માણસ" ગણાશે. કુટુંબનો વડો ઉંમરમાં સૌથી મોટો એવો પુરુષ સભ્ય હોય એ કોઈ જરૂરી નથી. તે એક સ્ત્રી

household. Thus the Head of the household need not necessarily be the eldest male member but may even be a female or a younger member of either sex. You need not, however, make any elaborate enquiry about this and should record as Head of household the name of the person who is actually acknowledged as such.

Institutions like boarding houses, messes and chummeries should also be regarded as census households but of 'unrelated persons living together'. In such a household the manager or superintendent or the person who has administrative responsibilities or who by common consent is regarded as the Head, should be recorded as Head of the household. If in an institution separate families are also living, each such family should be treated as a census household and a separate household schedule should be filled. In such cases the full name of the recognised Head of the household should be written.

If the Head of the household is a person who spends the week days in town and spends the week-ends at home, he should be recorded as Head of Household and entered for enumeration at his home. If he should be away for a fairly long time which covers the entire enumeration period then the person who is in charge in his absence should be recorded as the Head of the household.

You will find a parallelogram at the right-hand side against the Full Name of the Head of the household marked "S.C./S.T.". If the Head of the Household is a member of the Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe obtaining in your State or in your district, you should write the name of the particular Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe to which the Head of the household belongs within the parallelogram. If the Head of the household does not belong to Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe you should put 'x' within the parallelogram.

You should then fill up the part of the household schedule relating to Cultivation and Household Industry. Sub-part 'A' relates to Cultivation; sub-part 'B' to Household Industry and sub-part 'C' to Workers at Cultivation or Household Industry.

Sub-part 'A' relating to Cultivation will have to be filled in only where the household cultivates land. (Land includes all land normally used for

અથવા ઉંમરમાં નાની, પુરુષ કે સ્ત્રી વ્યક્તિ પણ હોઈ શકે છે. આ બાબત તમારે કોઈ વિગતમાં ઉતરવાની જરૂર નથી, પરંતુ તમારે તો જે વ્યક્તિને ધરના વડા તરીકે ખરેખર સ્વીકારવામાં આવી હોય તેનું નામ કુટુંબના મુખ્ય માણસ તરીકે નોંધવું.

બોર્ડિંગ હાઉસ, ભોજનગૃહ, સહનિવાસ, છાત્રાલય, હોસ્પિટલ જેવી સંસ્થાઓને વસતિ ગણતરી માટે કુટુંબ ગણવા સંબંધ વિનાના સાથે રહેતા આ કુટુંબ "કોઈપણ નતના સગપણના સંબંધ વિનાના સાથે રહેતા લોકોનું કુટુંબ" ગણાશે. આવા કુટુંબમાં મેનેજર, સુપ્રીન્ટેન્ડન્ટ અથવા વહીવટી જવાબદારી ધરાવતો જે માણસ સર્વસંમતિથી વડો મનાતો હોય, તેનું નામ કુટુંબના મુખ્ય માણસ તરીકે નોંધવું. જે કોઈ સંસ્થામાં અલગ કુટુંબો પણ રહેતા હોય તો આવા કુટુંબોને અલગ કુટુંબ ગણી તેમના માટે અલગ કુટુંબના માહિતી પત્રક ભરવાં નોંધશે. કુટુંબ પ્રસંગે સ્વીકારવામાં આવેલા કુટુંબના મુખ્ય માણસનું પૂરું નામ લખવું નોંધશે.

જે કુટુંબનો મુખ્ય માણસ અડવાડિયા દરમ્યાન શહેરમાં રહેતો હોય, અને અડવાડિયાના છેલ્લા દિવસો "શનિ-રવિ" ઘેર ગાળતો હોય, તેને કુટુંબના મુખ્ય માણસ તરીકે નોંધવો નોંધશે અને તેના ધરે જ તેની ગણતરી કરવી નોંધશે. પરંતુ જે તે લાંબા સમય માટે એટલે કે ગણતરીના સમય દરમ્યાન બહારગામ હોય તો તેની ગરહાજરીમાં જે વ્યક્તિ કુટુંબની સંભાળ લેતો હોય તેની નોંધ કુટુંબના મુખ્ય માણસ તરીકે કરવી નોંધશે.

જે કુટુંબનો મુખ્ય માણસ ગુજરાત રાજ્ય અથવા તમારા જિલ્લા માટે નક્કી થયેલી અનુસૂચિત જાતિનો કે અનુસૂચિત જનજાતિનો સભ્ય હોય તો કુટુંબનો મુખ્ય માણસ જે અનુસૂચિત જાતિ કે અનુસૂચિત જનજાતિનો ગણાતો હોય તેની નોંધ સામાન્યતઃ આનુના ચતુષ્કોણ ☐ માં લેવી. જે કુટુંબનો મુખ્ય સમાનતર આનુના ચતુષ્કોણ ☐ માં લેવી. જે કુટુંબનો મુખ્ય માણસ અનુસૂચિત જાતિનો કે અનુસૂચિત જનજાતિનો સભ્ય ન હોય તો ચતુષ્કોણમાં ચોકડી મૂકવી.

ત્યારબાદ તમારે કુટુંબની માહિતી પત્રકનો "ખેતી" તેમજ "ગૃહઉદ્યોગ" સંબંધીનો વિભાગ ભરી લેવો નોંધશે. વિભાગ "અ" ખેતી સંબંધી છે, વિભાગ "બ" ગૃહઉદ્યોગ સંબંધી છે, અને વિભાગ "ક" ખેતી અગર ગૃહઉદ્યોગમાં કામ કરનાર સંબંધી છે.

ખેતી સંબંધીનો વિભાગ "અ" જે કુટુંબ જમીન ખેડતું હોય તેને માટે જ ભરવો પડશે. જમીનમાં સામાન્ય રીતે ખેતી માટે વપરાતી અધી જમીનોનો તેમજ થોડા સમય માટે પડતર રહેલ જમીનોનો પણ



- (a) tenants holding land with permanent and heritable rights whose land cannot be resumed by the owner on grounds of personal cultivation (such tenants may in some cases have the right of transfer also);
- (b) tenants who have been given permanent rights subject to the right of resumption by the owner (in some cases the tenant has the right to acquire ownership of the non-resumable area. In other cases he does not possess the right);

માલિકા હકમાં સમાવેશ થાય છે.

- (૧) વેચાણ, વારસાઈ તથા કબજે ફેરફાર કરવાના કાયમી હકવાળી,
- (૨) કાયમી અને વારસાઈ હકવાળી પછી કબજે ફેરફાર કરવાના અધિકાર વિનાની,
- (૩) કામચલાઉ કે શરતી કોઈપણ પ્રકારના સરકારી પટ્ટાવાળી.

પેટા-વિભાગ ૧(ii)ની જમીન એટલે કે ખાનગી વ્યક્તિ કે સંસ્થા પાસેથી નાણાં, અનાજ કે ભાગની અવેજીમાં રાખેલી જમીન જેમાં (i) કાયમી, વારસાગત અને કબજાનો ફેરફાર કરવાના હકવાળી અને (ii) કાયમી અને વારસાગત હકવાળી પછી કબજા ફેરફારના હક વિનાની અને (iii) જુદા જુદા પ્રકારના કબજા હક અગર ગણાત હકથી ધારણ કરેલી જમીનોનો સમાવેશ થાય છે. આ રીતે ધારણ કરેલી જમીનનું સામાન્ય રીતે નીચે પ્રમાણે વર્ગીકરણ થઈ શકે.

(બ) જે જમીનનો કબજો માલિકી છોડાવી શકે એવી શરતે જમીનમાં હક ધરાવતા ગણતિયા (કટલીકવાર ગણતિયા પાસેથી જમીન છોડાવી ન શકાય એવી જમીનનો માલિકી હક મેળવવાનો અધિકાર હોય છે, અને કટલીકવાર તે આવો હક ધરાવતા નથી);

- (a) land taken for a fixed amount of money,
- (b) land taken for a fixed amount of produce,
- (c) land taken for a share of the produce,
- (d) land for which money is paid partly in one and partly in any other form mentioned above, and
- (e) land held free of consideration.

category 1(ii). Categories 1(i) and (ii) will include only those plots or parcels of land which are cultivated by the household itself, that is, lands which lie within the village, or in adjacent villages, or within such a distance as enables the household to work on the land or actively supervise the cultivation. They will not include land owned or held in distant places where distance itself is a bar to active cultivation, constant supervision or direction. But Category 2 will include land in any part of the country whatsoever. You should ascertain the extent of land in each category of local right in acres and record it in acres corrected upto the first place of decimal in the column relating to 'Area in acres'. In case it is not possible to record the area in decimal, the figures of acres and *gunthas* may be recorded. It is not, however, necessary to write fractions of a *guntha*. A fraction being less than  $\frac{1}{2}$  *guntha* should be overlooked and a fraction of  $\frac{1}{2}$  *guntha* or more should be taken as one *guntha*. Figures for acres and *gunthas* should be written with a dash between them and not with 'o' written in between. Write

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(૬) જેને ખસેડી શકાય તેવા કામચલાઉ પટા પર જમીન ધરાવતા ગણોત્તિયા; અને

(૭) ગામાયાત કે સરકારને સેવા આપવાની શરતે ધારણ કરેલી ચાકરીયાત જમીન (આમાં ચ્હા કે કોફીના બગીચા-ઓમાં કામ કરતા ખેતમજૂરોને ખેતી માટે થોડીક જમીન કામચી હક સાથે આપવામાં આવે છે તેમનો પણ સમાવેશ થાય છે); અને

(iv) નાનાં પાનનાં -

- (અ) નંકી કરેલી રોકડ રકમ આપવાની શરતે લીધેલી જમીન,
- (બ) નીપજનું ચાકસ પ્રમાણ આપવાની શરતે લીધેલી જમીન,
- (ગ) નીપજનો ભાગ આપવાની શરતે લીધેલી જમીન,
- (ક) નીપજનો અંશતઃ ઉપર જણાવેલા એક યા બીજા રૂપમાં
- (ડ) જમીં નાણાં અંશતઃ ઉપર જણાવેલા એક યા બીજા રૂપમાં અપાતાં હોય તેવી જમીન, અને

(ક) માફી અગર જેને માટે કાર્ડપણ વળતર અપાતું નથી એવી જમીન.  
પેટા-વિભાગ રની જમીન કે જે ખાનગી વ્યક્તિને શેકડ, અનાજ, કે અમુક ભાંગ લઈને ખેડવા આપેલી હોય તેમાં પેટા-વિભાગ ૧(ii) માટે વર્ગીકરણ કરેલી જમીનનો સમાવેશ થાય છે.

પેટા-વિભાગ ૧(i) અને (ii) માં માત્ર એજ જમીનનો કે જમીનના કટકાઓને સમાવેશ થશે, કે જેની ખેડ કુટુંબના માણસો પોતે જ કરે છે. એટલે કે જમીન ગામમાં જ આવેલી હોય અથવા પોતે જ કરે છે. એટલે કે જમીન ગામમાં જ આવેલી હોય અથવા બાહ્યના ગામમાં આવેલી હોય અથવા એટલા અંતરે આવેલી હોય કે જેમાં ઘરના માણસો મોટે કામ કરવાનું કે અસરકારક રીતે દેખરેખ રાખવાનું શક્ય બને. પરંતુ આ પ્રકારની જમીનમાં દૂરના દેખરેખ રાખવાનું શક્ય બને. પરંતુ આ પ્રકારની જમીનને ન્યાયાંતર એટલું સ્થળોએ આવેલી માલિકી કે કબજા હકની જમીન કે ન્યાયાંતર એટલું મોટું હોય કે સંકેત રીતે ભૂતે ખેતી કરવાનું, સતત દેખરેખ મોટું હોય કે સંકેત રીતે ભૂતે ખેતી કરવાનું શક્ય ન હોય તેના સમાવેશ થતો રાખવાનું, કે દોરવાળી અમાં દેશના કોઈપણ ભાગમાં આવેલી જમીનનો નથી. પરંતુ પેટા-વિભાગ ૨માં દેશના કોઈપણ ભાગમાં આવેલી જમીનનો સમાવેશ થાય છે. તમારે પ્રત્યેક સ્થાનિક હક્કની જમીનનું પ્રમાણ એકર-માં બાણી લેવું અને ક્ષેત્રફળને લગતા ખાતામાં તેની નોંધ એકરમાં કરવી. જે જમીનનું પ્રમાણ એક એકરથી ઓછું હોય તો એકરના અંશની નોંધ કુટુંબના માલિકી પત્રકના ખાતામાં કરવી અને જે એક એકરથી વધારે હોય તો પૂર્ણિક એકરોની સંખ્યા અને અધુરા એક એકરની લગભગ સાચા અંશ જેમકે ૦-૦.૯૬ એકર, ૧-૧.૯૬ એકરના લગભગ સાચા અંશ જેમકે ૦-૦.૯૬ એકર, ૧-૧.૯૬ એકર, ૨-૨.૯૬ એકર વગેરે નોંધવા નોંધશી. જમીનના જુદા જુદા એકર, ૨-૨.૯૬ એકર વગેરે નોંધવા નોંધશી. જમીનના જુદા જુદા એકર, ૨-૨.૯૬ એકર વગેરે નોંધવા નોંધશી. જમીનના જુદા જુદા એકર, ૨-૨.૯૬ એકર વગેરે નોંધવા નોંધશી. જમીનના જુદા જુદા એકર, ૨-૨.૯૬ એકર વગેરે નોંધવા નોંધશી.

15-22 and not 15022. If the extent of holding is less than 1 acre, the fraction of the acre should be recorded in the Household Schedule and if it is above '1' acre the whole number of acre(s) together with the approximately correct fraction, such as 0-0.99 acre, 1-1.99 acres, 2-2.99 acres, etc., should be recorded. You should write the total of separate plots or parcels of land under the same right if they are situated in different places. If it is not possible to ascertain the extent of land in acres you should, if possible, make a conversion from the local measure given to you. Even if this is not possible write the area in local measure giving invariably the name of the measure adopted.

This sub-part will not apply to household which do not possess or cultivate any land. Thus, it will not apply to households which consist of only agricultural labourers without any land. In such cases put 'x' in all the spaces provided in the right hand side and put a bold cross on this sub-part.

Land under any of the items in sub-part 'A' includes rent-free land, lands enjoyed in permissive possession or gifts without encumbrance or consideration. A household which is a member of a cooperative farm will record only that amount of land in the cooperative farm which had belonged to it before and under right enter 'cooperative farm'. Labour hired by such a cooperative farm should not be entered for this household.

#### NOTE :

As a result of the pre-tests held for filling up of Household Schedules it is experienced that sometimes the total of items AI(i) and A-I(ii) required to be given in item AI(iii) is not made and sometimes only the total is given in item AI (iii) but the separate figures for AI(i) and AI(ii) are not given. Omission to give individual totals will render the classification impossible and omission to give final total will involve manual labour before tabulation. Enumerators are, therefore, requested to note correct answers against AI(i) and AI(ii) and also show their total against AI(iii) and supervisors may please check up that they are complied with and not omitted.

સ્થાનિક માપમાં ક્ષેત્રફળ જણાવવામાં આવે તેની ચોક્કસ નોંધ કરવી.

વિભાગ "અ" ને કુટુંબ હરતક કંઈ પણ જમીન નથી તેને લાગુ પડશે નહિ એટલે કે આ ભાગ ને કુટુંબમાં માત્ર ખેતમજૂરો છે અને જેમની પાસે ખીલકુલ જમીન નથી તેમને લાગુ પડશે નહિ. આવા કિસ્સામાં જમણી બાજુએ રાખેલી જગ્યામાં ચોકડી મૂકવી અને આ પેટા-વિભાગમાં પણ મોટી ચોકડી કરવી.

વિભાગ "અ" ખેતી નીચે આવતી કાંઈ પણ પ્રકારની જમીનમાં ગણાતની માફીવાળી જમીનનો, સંમતથી (Permissive) ધારણ કરેલ કબજાવાળી જમીન અથવા બોન રહિત અથવા અવેજ વિના બક્ષીસ આપેલી જમીનનો સમાવેશ થાય છે. કોઈ કુટુંબ સહકારી ખેતીનું સભ્ય હોય તો સહકારી ખેતીમાં નોંધાયેલા પૂર્વે તેના હરતક નેટલી જમીન હતી તેનું ક્ષેત્રફળ લખવું અને હકના આસનમાં "સહકારી ખેતી" એવી નોંધ કરવી. સહકારી ખેતી માટે રોકેલા મજૂરોને કુટુંબ માટેની આ નોંધમાં દાખલ કરવાના નથી.

#### નોંધ :

કુટુંબના માહિતી પત્રકો ભરવાના પૂર્વ પ્રયોગને પરિણામે એમ જણાયું છે કે અ ૧(i) અને અ ૧(ii)ના ક્ષેત્રફળના સરવાળા અ ૧(iii) સામે આપવાના હોય છે છતાં યાગીવાર તે કરવામાં આવતા નથી અને કેટલીકવાર અ ૧(iii) માં માત્ર સરવાળો જ આપેલો હોય છે. પરંતુ અ ૧(i) અને અ ૧(ii)ના જુદા જુદા આંકડા એકરમાં આપવા નેઈએ તે આપેલા હોતા નથી. પરિણામે પ્રત્યેક બાબતવાર સરવાળા આપવા રી જવાથી વર્ગીકરણ અશક્ય બનશે અને ઉવટનો સરવાળો આપવાનું રહી જશે, તો વર્ગીકરણ કરતી વખતે તકામી મહેનત વધશે. એટલા માટે ગણતરીદારને ભારપૂર્વક વિનંતી કરવામાં આવે છે કે અ ૧(i) અને અ ૧(ii)ની સામે સાચા જવાબો નોંધવા અને તેના સરવાળા પણ અ ૧(iii) સામે આપવા. સુપરવાઇઝરોએ પણ આ વિગતો બરાબર નોંધાય છે કે કેમ અને તેમાં કંઈપણ ભૂલ થવા પામી નથી તેની ખાતરી કરી લેવી.

Sub-part 'B' relates to Household Industry. This part will be filled up only where there is a Household Industry conducted by the Head of the household himself and/or mainly by members of the household at home or within the village in rural areas and only at home in urban areas. The industry should not be on the scale of a registered factory. The participation of the Head of the household and/or members of the household is an essential feature of the Household Industry. In a rural area the Household Industry can be located either at home or within the village. But in an urban area the Household Industry or at least the major part of its work must be located only at home. A Household Industry should relate to production, processing, servicing or repairing and includes makers and sellers of goods.

The test for a Household Industry is mainly threefold :

- Household Industry should embrace manufacture, processing or servicing and may include sale but should not be confined simply to buying and selling. At least part of the goods offered for sale from the household should be manufactured or processed by members of the household.
- Household Industry should be on the household scale where the workers mainly will be the Head of the household himself and members of the household, the role of hired workers from outside being of secondary importance. Thus, in any Household Industry, members of the household should be in a position to lend a hand in the industry whenever they find the time in the course of their daily chores. Household Industry cannot, therefore, be on the scale of a registered factory but can use machinery and employ power like steam engine or oil engine or electricity to drive the machinery.
- Location also is important, for proximity decides participation by members of the household. In a village this participation is possible if the Household Industry is located at home or within the village, because village organisation is such as

વિભાગ (બ) ગૃહઉદ્યોગને લગતો છે. જ્યાં ગૃહઉદ્યોગ, કુટુંબનો મુખ્ય માણસ નેતે અથવા તો મુખ્યત્વે કરીને કુટુંબના માણસોની મદદથી ઘરની અંદર અથવા તો ગ્રામ વિસ્તારમાં પોતાના ગામડામાં અને શહેરી વિસ્તારમાં પોતાના ઘરમાં જ ચલાવાતા હોય તેમને માટે જ આ વિભાગની નોંધો ભરવાની છે. આ ઉદ્યોગ રજીસ્ટર્ડ ફેક્ટરીના ધોરણે ચાલતો હોવો ન નેઈએ તે ખાસ ધ્યાનમાં રાખવું. ફેક્ટરીના ધોરણે ચાલતો હોવો ન નેઈએ તે ખાસ ધ્યાનમાં રાખવું. કુટુંબના માણસ નેતે અને/અથવા કુટુંબના સભ્યો ઉદ્યોગમાં કામ કરતા હોય એ ગૃહઉદ્યોગનું આવશ્યક અંગ છે. ગ્રામ વિસ્તારમાં ગામડામાં કે પોતાના ગામમાં ચાલતો હોવો નેઈએ, પરંતુ શહેરી વિસ્તારમાં ગૃહઉદ્યોગ કે તેના કામનો મોટો ભાગ ઘરે જ ચાલે તે હોવો નેઈએ અને નહિ કે શહેરમાં ગમે ત્યાં. ગૃહઉદ્યોગમાં ચાલતો હોવો નેઈએ અને નહિ કે શહેરમાં ગમે ત્યાં. ગૃહઉદ્યોગમાં ઉત્પાદન, પ્રક્રિયા, રીપેર કે સર્વિસીંગનું કામ થતું હોવું નેઈએ અને તેમાં માલ બનાવી વેચનારાઓનો સમાવેશ પણ થાય છે.

ગૃહઉદ્યોગની મુખ્યત્વે ત્રણ કસોટી છે :

- ગૃહઉદ્યોગમાં માલની બનાવટ, ક્રિયા, પ્રક્રિયા, સર્વિસીંગ ઉપરાંત વેચાણનો પણ સમાવેશ થઈ શકે છે. પરંતુ તેમાં જ્યાં માત્ર માલની ખરીદી અને વેચાણ થતું હોય તેનો સમાવેશ થતો નથી. કાંઈ નહિ તો ઉવટે કુટુંબ તરફથી વેચાણ અપાતા માલનો અમુક ભાગ પણ એવો હોવો નેઈએ કે જે ઘરમાં બનાવેલો હોય અગર તેના પર ઘરમાં કોઈ પ્રક્રિયા થયેલી હોય.
- ગૃહઉદ્યોગ કુટુંબના ધોરણે ચાલતો હોવો નેઈએ. તેમાં કામ કરનારાઓ પણ મુખ્યત્વે કુટુંબના મુખ્ય માણસ નેતે તથા કુટુંબના સભ્યો હોવા નેઈએ અને બહારના પગારદાર કે વેતનદાર માણસોનું કામ ગોણું હોવું નેઈએ. આમ કાંઈ પણ ગૃહઉદ્યોગમાં કુટુંબના માણસો જ્યારે જ્યારે તેમના રોજીન્દા કામમાંથી નવરાશ મળે ત્યારે મદદ કરવાની સ્થિતિમાં હોવા નેઈએ. એટલા માટે ગૃહઉદ્યોગ રજીસ્ટર્ડ ફેક્ટરીની કક્ષાના હોઈ શકે નહિ. પરંતુ તેમાં યાંત્રિક સાધનો વાપરી શકાય છે અને વરાળ, તેલ કે વીજળી જેવું બળતણ ચત્રો ચલાવવા માટે ઉપયોગમાં પણ લઈ શકાય છે.
- ગૃહઉદ્યોગની કસોટીમાં સ્થળ પણ મહત્વનું છે કેમકે તેના સ્થળ પરથી કુટુંબના સભ્યો ઉદ્યોગમાં ભાગ લઈ શકે તેમ છે કે કેમ તે નક્કી થઈ શકે છે. ગામડામાં જો ગૃહ-ઉદ્યોગ ઘરમાં કે ગામમાં ચલાવાતો હોય તો કુટુંબના સભ્યો તેમાં ભાગ લઈ શકે છે; જ્યારે કે ગામડાની વ્યવસ્થા જ એવી હોય છે કે કુટુંબના માણસો માટે કામમાં ધ્યાન



makes it possible for members of the household to move about freely in the village to look after their work. In urban areas such a free movement is not possible and, therefore, for Household Industry in urban areas we should consider only those industries which are located at home. Where, however, part of the work is done outside the house, e.g., preparing and dyeing the yarn for weaving or winding into warp and wool or cleaning metal surfaces before electroplating in baths, it should still be considered a Household Industry, even in urban areas, as the main operation of weaving or of electroplating is conducted within the house and only one or two operations are conducted outside.

The following activities should also be regarded as illustrative of Household Industry. *Biri-makers* who either alone or with the help of members of the family roll *biris* at home, for wages at piece rates, while the contractor supplies the materials. Certain processes like buttoning and handsewing of tailored clothes, dyeing and printing of cloths, are carried out at home, by members of the household both at residence and at 'place of work' or where womenfolk of the household fill in at home with lac gold ornaments prepared at the shop by male members of the household.

Ascertain from the Head of the household whether there are any Household Industries and write the nature of the industry (s) in the column provided, if there are any. Then ascertain for how many months in a year roughly they are conducted and put down the number of months in the appropriate column. If the industry is conducted throughout the year write '12'. If there is no Household Industry of any sort put 'x' in each of the places in the right hand corner where the answers will be written and put a bold cross on this sub-part.

Sub-part 'C' relates to workers in Cultivation or Household Industry.

In the case of households which are engaged only in Cultivation, if the Head of the household is working write '1' under the column 'Head', and ascertain how many other male and female members of the family are working.

આપવા માટે ગામમાં છૂટથી જવા-આવવાનું શક્ય હોય છે. જ્યારે શહેરી વિસ્તારમાં આવી હોરફેર શક્ય નથી અને એટલા માટે શહેરી વિસ્તારમાં ગૃહઉદ્યોગમાં એવા જ ગૃહઉદ્યોગોની ગણના થઈ શકે કે જે ઘરમાં જ ચાલતા હોય. પરંતુ જ્યાં કામનો અમુક ભાગ ઘરની બહાર બનતો હોય જેમકે વણાટકામ કરતાં પહેલાં તાણા-વાણા માટે સુતર તૈયાર કરવાનું કે રંગવાનું કામ અથવા ઈલેક્ટ્રો-પ્લેટિંગ પહેલાં ધાતુને ધસવાનું કે સફાઈ કરવાનું કામ જેવી એક બે પ્રક્રિયા બહાર થતી હોય પરંતુ વણાટનું અગર તો ઈલેક્ટ્રોપ્લેટિંગનું મુખ્ય કામ ઘરની અંદર જ થતું હોય તો તેને શહેરી વિસ્તારમાં પણ ગૃહઉદ્યોગ ગણવો જોઈએ.

- નીચેની પ્રવૃત્તિઓને પણ ગૃહઉદ્યોગના દૃષ્ટાંત રૂપ ગણી શકાય:
- (૧) બીડી બનાવનારાઓ, જેઓ એકલા અથવા કુટુંબીજનોન મદદથી શેર કે ઊધા માને ઘેર બેસી બીડી વાળે છે, જ્યારે તે માટે જોઈતો માલ કોન્ટ્રાક્ટર પૂરો પાડે છે
  - (૨) કેટલીક પ્રક્રિયા જેવી કે ગાજળાટન કરવાની કે સીવેલ કપડા પર હાથથી ટાંકા મારવાની, કપડાં રંગવાનું કે છાંવાનું કામ કુટુંબના સભ્યો કામના રથગે અથવા ઘરે કરતા હોય છે.
  - (૩) જ્યાં ઘરનો સ્ત્રી વર્ગ, પુરુષોએ દુકાને તૈયાર કરેલા સોનાના દાગીનામાં લાખ-મીના વગેરે ભરવાનું કામ ઘરે કરે છે.

કુટુંબના મુખ્ય માણસ પાસેથી કુટુંબનો કોઈ ગૃહઉદ્યોગ કે કેમ તેની સૌથી પ્રથમ ખાતરી કરો અને આવા કોઈ ઉદ્યોગ હોય તો તેના પ્રકાર સહિત તે માટેના આસનમાં નોંધ કરો. બાદ સામાન્ય રીતે વર્ષમાં આશરે કેટલા મહિના આ ઉદ્યોગ ચાલે છે તેની યોગ્ય આસનમાં નોંધ કરો. જે કોઈ ઉદ્યોગ આખું વરસ ચાલતો હોય તો "૧૨" લખો. જે કોઈપણ પ્રકારનો ઉદ્યોગ નહોય તો દરેક ટેકાણે જમણા હાથના ખુણામાં 'x' મૂકો, અને આ પેટા-વિભાગમાં મોટી ચોક્કસ કરો.

પેટા-વિભાગ "ક" ખેતીમાં કે ગૃહઉદ્યોગમાં કામ કરનારાઓ માટે છે. જે કુટુંબો માત્ર ખેતીના કામમાં જ રોકાયેલા હોય તેવા કુટુંબના મુખ્ય માણસ નતે કામ કરતા હોય તો મુખ્ય માણસના ખાના નીચે ૧ લખો, અને કુટુંબના બીજા નેટલાં સ્ત્રી અને પુરુષ સભ્યો કામ કરતાં હોય તેની તપાસ કરી જે તે આસનમાં તેની સંખ્યા લખો. કુટુંબના મુખ્ય માણસ સહિત કુટુંબના નેટલા સભ્યો કામ કરતા હોય તેનો સરવાળો સરવાળા માટેના ખાનામાં લખો.

Write the numbers in the respective columns. Write the total number of family workers including the Head, if he is working, in the column relating to 'Total'. Then ascertain whether any hired workers are employed and, if so, write the number of such workers in the column allotted for it. The hired workers should have been in wholtime employment during last working season or should be in wholtime employment during current working season.

Similarly in the case of households engaged in Household Industry only, if the Head of the household is working write '1' in the column relating to the 'Head', and also ascertain how many male members and female members of the family are working and write the numbers in the respective columns. Write the total number of family workers including the Head, if he is working, in the column relating to 'Total' and then ascertain the number of hired workers, if any, and then write the number of hired workers in the appropriate column.

If a household is engaged both in Cultivation and Household Industry ascertain whether the Head is working and write '1' under the column relating to the Head and also ascertain how many male and female members of the family are working both at Cultivation and the Household Industry and write the numbers in the respective columns. Write the total number of family workers in the column relating to 'Total'. Ascertain the number of hired workers engaged by the family both for Cultivation and Household Industry and write the number in the appropriate column. In a household engaged both in Household Cultivation and Household Industry, you need not ascertain how many are engaged in Household Cultivation and Household Industry separately.

Even if any of the members of the family working or hired labourers are absent during the period of the census count they should be counted for the purposes of the Household Schedule.

In the case of households engaged in Cultivation only, put 'x' in the columns relating to 'Household Industry only' and 'Both in Household Cultivation and Household Industry'. Similarly, in the case of Household engaged in Household Industry only put 'x' in the columns relating to 'Household Cultivation only' and 'Both in Household Cultivation and Household Industry'.

પછી વેતનથી કોઈ કામદારો રોકવામાં આવ્યા હોય તો તેને માટેના ખાનામાં આવા કામદારોની સંખ્યા લખો. પગારદાર કામદારો છેલ્લી કામની મોસમમાં આખા સમય માટે રોકાયેલા હોવા જોઈએ અથવા ચાલુ કામની મોસમમાં આખા સમય માટે રોકાયેલા હોવા જોઈએ.

એજ પ્રમાણે જે કુટુંબ ગૃહઉદ્યોગમાં રોકાયેલ હોય તેનો મુખ્ય માણસ નતે કામ કરતો હોય તો "મુખ્ય માણસ" ના ખાનામાં ૧ લખો. બાદ કુટુંબનાં કેટલાં પુરુષ અને સ્ત્રી સભ્યો કામ કરે છે તે પણ નાજીસો અને તેની સંખ્યા, યોગ્ય આસનમાં લખો. કુટુંબના કામ કરતા સભ્યોની સંખ્યા કુટુંબનો મુખ્ય માણસ કામ કરતો હોય તો તેના સહિતની એકંદર સંખ્યા "કુલ" નીચે લખો, અને પછી જે કોઈ પગારદાર કામદારો રાખેલા હોય તો તેની ખાતરી કરી યોગ્ય ખાનામાં કામદારોની સંખ્યા લખો.

જે કોઈ કુટુંબ ખેતી અને ગૃહઉદ્યોગ બન્નેમાં રોકાયેલું હોય તો ઘરનો મુખ્ય માણસ નતે કામ કરે છે કે કેમ તેની તપાસ કરી "મુખ્ય માણસ" માટેના આસનમાં ૧ લખો અને કુટુંબનાં નેટલાં સ્ત્રી અને પુરુષ સભ્યો ખેતી તથા ગૃહઉદ્યોગ બન્નેમાં કામ કરતાં હોય તેની સંખ્યા નિયત ખાનામાં નોંધો. સરવાળાના ખાનામાં કુટુંબના કામ કરતા સભ્યોની કુલ સંખ્યા લખો. ખેતી તેમજ ઉદ્યોગ બન્નેમાં કુટુંબે રોકેલા વેતનદાર કામદારોની સંખ્યા તેના યોગ્ય ખાનામાં લખો. પરંતુ જે કુટુંબ ખેતી અને ગૃહઉદ્યોગ બન્નેમાં રોકાયેલું હોય તેના સભ્યો પૈકી કેટલા ગૃહઉદ્યોગમાં અને કેટલા ખેતીમાં રોકાયેલાં છે તેની અલગ અલગ સંખ્યાની તપાસ કરવાની જરૂર નથી.

જે કુટુંબનો કોઈ કામ કરતો સભ્ય કે વેતનદાર કામદારો પૈકીનો કોઈ કામદાર ગણતરી દરમ્યાન ગેરહાજર હોય તો પણ "કુટુંબના માહિતી પત્રક" માં તેની ગણતરી કરવાની છે.

જે કુટુંબો માત્ર ખેતીના કામમાં રોકાયેલાં હોય તેમના માટે "માત્ર ગૃહઉદ્યોગ"ના ખાનામાં તેમજ "ઘરગથ્થુ ખેતી અને ઘરગથ્થુ ઉદ્યોગ એ બંને" ના ખાનામાં ચોક્કસ મૂકો. એજ પ્રમાણે જે કુટુંબ ગૃહઉદ્યોગમાં રોકાયેલું હોય તેને માટે "માત્ર ઘરગથ્થુ ખેતી" ને લગતા ખાનામાં તેમજ "ઘરગથ્થુ ખેતી અને ઘરગથ્થુ ઉદ્યોગ એ બંનેમાં" ના ખાનામાં ચોક્કસ મૂકો. જે કોઈ કુટુંબ "ગૃહઉદ્યોગ અને ખેતી એ બંનેમાં" રોકાયેલું હોય તો "માત્ર ઘરગથ્થુ ખેતી" ને લગતા ખેતી એ બંનેમાં" રોકાયેલું હોય તેના "માત્ર ઘરગથ્થુ ઉદ્યોગ" ને લગતા ખાનામાં ચોક્કસ મૂકો.

If a household is engaged both in Household Cultivation and Household Industry put 'x' in the columns relating to 'Household Cultivation only' and 'Household Industry only'. If a household is not engaged in either Household Cultivation or Household Industry or both put 'x' in all the columns and a bold 'x' on this sub-part.

The test for a worker is whether a person is actually working in Cultivation or Household Industry or supervising or directing work thereon.

However, it should be remembered that it is not correct to mention only 'hired workers' in this sub-part as in a family cultivation or household industry, members of the family should participate even though in the case of the cultivation their participation may be limited to directing and supervision and no actual participation in the cultivation operations.

#### B—INSTRUCTIONS FOR ENUMERATING INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLDS

##### I GENERAL

1 Enumerate all persons who are normally resident in the household, i.e., those who live in the household and also those who have recently become members of the household through marriage or birth or other vital social or domestic ties and are present at the time of your visit.

2 Enumerate also all persons who are normal residents in the household even if they are absent at the time of your visit, provided they left the household on or after the 10th February, 1961, or if they had left earlier than 10th February, 1961, are likely to return before the sunrise of 1st March, 1961.

3 Enumerate a visitor, a boarder, or a guest found in the household at the time of your visit, if he had not been enumerated before and if he will be away from his household between the 10th and 28th February, 1961, and warn him not to permit any other enumerator to enumerate him even if he goes back by 1st March, 1961.

4 Do not enumerate pavement dwellers or others who do not form part of the household, when you are enumerating the households. These along with persons who do not normally reside in houses, i.e., members of wandering tribes, tramps, sadhus, etc., would be separately enumerated on the night of the 28th February and on the 1st and 2nd March, 1961.

મુકે. ને કોઈ કુટુંબ ખેતી કે ગૃહઉદ્યોગ બંનેમાંથી એક યા બંનેમાં ન રોકાયું હોય તો બધા ખાનામાં એકડી મુકે અને આ પેટા-વિભાગમાં મોટી એકડી મુકે.

કોઈપણ શખ્સ કામ કરનારો છે કે કેમ તેની કસોટી એ છે કે આ માણસ ખરેખર ખેતીમાં કે ગૃહઉદ્યોગમાં કામ કરતો હોવો જોઈએ અથવા તે તેમાં હેખરેખ રાખતો હોવો જોઈએ, અથવા તે તેની દોરવણીના કામમાં રોકાયેલો હોવો જોઈએ.

કુટુંબની ખેતીમાં કે ગૃહઉદ્યોગમાં કુટુંબના સભ્યો પણ ભાગ લેતા હોય છે. ને કે ખેતીની બાબતમાં એ પણ બનવા જોગ છે કે તેમનો કાળો માત્ર દોરવણી કે હેખરેખ રાખવા પુરતો મર્યાદિત હોય, અને રીતસર ખેતીના કામમાં તેઓ ખરેખર ભાગ ન પણ લેતા હોય. એટલા માટે આ પેટા-વિભાગમાં માત્ર “ભાડૂતી અથવા ગણ-દાર કામ કરનાર” તેવા મોઢાં શબ્દો લખવામાં ન આવે તે ખાસ ધ્યાનમાં રાખવું.

#### બ—કુટુંબના વ્યક્તિગત સભ્યોની ગણતરી માટેની સૂચનાઓ

##### ૧ સામાન્ય

(૧) કુટુંબમાં સામાન્યતઃ રહેતા તમામ માણસોને ગણી લો. દા. ત. જેઓ ઘરમાં રહેતા હોય અને જેઓ તાજેતરમાં લગ્ન, જન્મ કે બીજાં સામાજિક કે કૌટુંબિક સંબંધોથી કુટુંબના સભ્ય બન્યા હોય અથવા તમારી મુલાકાત વખતે ઘરમાં હાજર હોય તેમની દરેકની ગણતરી કરો.

(૨) તમારી મુલાકાત વખતે ગેરહાજર હોય છતાં જેઓ સામાન્યતઃ કુટુંબમાં રહેતા હોય તેવા બધા માણસોની બાબતમાં ને તેઓ ૧૦મી ફેબ્રુઆરી, ૧૯૬૧ને રોજ કે તે પછી ઘરમાં ગેર-હાજર હોય અથવા ને તેઓ ૧૦મી ફેબ્રુઆરી, ૧૯૬૧ પહેલાં બહાર ગયા હોય પણ ૧લી માર્ચ, ૧૯૬૧ના સૂર્યોદય પહેલાં પાછા ફરવાના હોય તો તેમની ગણતરી કરી લેવી.

(૩) તમારી મુલાકાત વખતે કુટુંબમાં કોઈ શખ્સ મુલાકાતી, યા સાથે ભોજન લેનાર યા મહેમાન તરીકે આવેલા હોય તેની ને પહેલાં ગણતરી ન થઈ હોય અને ને તે તારીખ ૧૦મી અને ૧૮મી ફેબ્રુઆરી, ૧૯૬૧ના ગાળામાં થોડાના ઘરથી બહાર રહેવાનો હોય તો તેની ગણતરી કરો અને તેને ચેતવણી આપો કે તેણે બીજા કોઈ ગણતરીદારને તે ૧લી માર્ચ, ૧૯૬૧ સુધીમાં થોડાને ઘેર બધ તો પણ તેની ગણતરી કરવા દેવાની નથી.

(૪) તમે કુટુંબની ગણતરી કરતા હો ત્યારે ફૂટપાથ પર રહે-નારા કે બીજાઓ જે કુટુંબના માણસો નથી તેમની ગણતરી કરવાની નથી. કારણ કે આવા લોકો તેમજ જેઓ સામાન્ય રીતે ઘરમાં રહેતા નથી તેમની એટલે કે જેઓ ભટકતી ટોળીના સભ્યો હોય, રખડુ તેમજ બિખારી, સાધુ વગેરે હોય તેમની ગણતરી ૨૮મી ફેબ્રુઆરીની રાત્રે અને ૧લી અને ૨જી માર્ચ, ૧૯૬૧ ને રોજ જુદી કરવામાં આવશે.

5 Each individual has to be enumerated in one slip. Before commencing enumeration of an individual make sure to fill the Location Code in each case. The Location Code in the slips will be the same as in the household schedule to which the individuals relate.

6 The questions have been briefly printed in the slips, but only briefly, and you should study the detailed question forms and instructions for answering them without which you will be liable to miss some of the range and implications of the questions. You should ask the questions in the order in which they are given in the slips and proceed to record the answers in their given order. You should make use of the abbreviations recommended in these instructions for recording the answers to the various questions. All abbreviations required to be entered within the geometric designs should be written well within the designs.

7 Make repeated enquiries about new born babies and very young children for they are liable to be missed because they neither talk nor walk and no meals are usually cooked for them.

8 Before leaving one household for the next make doubly sure that all the persons that are to be enumerated in the household have been enumerated. As soon as you have completed the enumeration of the household fill up the Census Population Record at the back of the household schedule for that household before you proceed to the next household. Strike the total for the number of males and females in the household and check it with the number of enumeration slips used before you sign the Census Population Record.

9 You should revisit every household in your block during the period of final check (1st to 5th March) when you should enumerate every birth that has taken place in the household since your visit but before sunrise of 1st March. You should cancel the slip for any death that might have taken place since your last visit but before sunrise of 1st March by drawing a bold line diagonally across the slip and write DEATH along the diagonal line. You should enumerate any visitor who may have arrived to stay since your last visit and who says he has not been enumerated anywhere else. But you should not take notice of any birth or death or visit occurring after sunrise of 1st March, 1961. After your revisit

(૫) પ્રત્યેક વ્યક્તિની ગણતરી એક સ્લીપ યાને પત્રિકામાં કરવાની છે. વ્યક્તિગત ગણતરી શરૂ કરતાં પહેલાં દરેક બાબતમાં સ્થળ નિર્દેશ “લોકેશન કોડ નંબર” ભરી લેવાનો ખાસ ખ્યાલ રાખવો. વ્યક્તિગત સ્લીપો અને કુટુંબના માહિતી પત્રકનાં સ્થળ નિર્દેશ એકજ છે.

(૬) સ્લીપમાં પ્રશ્નો ટૂંકમાં, ઘણા ટૂંકમાં છાપેલા છે. સૌથી પહેલાં તમારે પત્રિકાના વિગતવાર પ્રશ્નો અને તેના જવાબ માટેની સૂચનાઓનો સંપૂર્ણ અભ્યાસ કરવો જોઈશે. તેના વિના તમે પ્રશ્નો ખરે હેતુ અને સ્વરૂપ બરાબર સમજી શકશો નહિ. સ્લીપમાં જે ક્રમમાં પ્રશ્નો આપેલા છે તે ક્રમે જ એક પછી એક પ્રશ્નો પૂછવાના છે અને તેના જવાબો આપેલા ક્રમ પ્રમાણે નોંધતા જવાનું છે. જુદા જુદા પ્રશ્નોના જવાબો નોંધતી વખતે આ સૂચનાઓમાં બહામણ કરેલ ટૂંકા શબ્દોનો તમારે ઉપયોગ કરવો જોઈશે. જે જવાબો ભૌમિતિક આકૃતિમાં લખવાના છે તે માટેના ટૂંકા શબ્દોને આકૃતિની અંદર જ બરાબર લખવા જોઈશે.

(૭) નવાં જન્મેલાં બાળકો અને ઘણાં નાનાં બાળકો અંગે વારંવાર પૂછપરછ કરવાની જરૂર છે. કારણ કે આ બાળકો હરતાં ફરતાં, બોલતાં કે ખાતાં પીતાં નથી તેથી તેઓ ભૂલાર્થ જવાબો સંભવ છે.

(૮) એક કુટુંબધરની ગણતરી કરીને બીજે જતાં પહેલાં એ ઘરમાં ગણતરી કરવાના બધા માણસો ગણી ગયા છે કે કેમ તેની પાછી ખાતરી કરી લો. જેવી તમે કુટુંબની ગણતરી પૂરી કરો કે તુરતજ કુટુંબના માહિતી પત્રકમાં પાછળના ભાગમાં બીજા ઘેર જતાં પહેલાં કુટુંબની વસતિની નોંધ માટેનું પત્રક ભરી કાઢો. ઘરની સ્ત્રીઓ અને પુરુષોની કુલ સંખ્યા લખો, અને વસતિ પત્રકમાં સહી કરો તે પહેલાં વપરાયેલી ગણતરી સ્લીપોની સંખ્યા સાથે તેની મેળવણી કરી લો.

(૯) આખરી તપાસણી દરમ્યાન એટલે કે ૧ થી ૫ માર્ચ સુધીમાં તમારે તમારા વિભાગના તમામ કુટુંબની પુનઃ મુલાકાત લેવાની છે. આ વખતે તમારી પ્રથમની મુલાકાત પછી અને તા. ૧લી માર્ચના સૂર્યોદય પહેલાં થયેલા તમામ જન્મની ગણતરી કરવી જોઈશે. તમારી મુલાકાત પછી અને ૧લી માર્ચના સૂર્યોદય પહેલાં કોઈ મૃત્યુ થયું હોય તો તમારે તેની સ્લીપ રદ કરવી જોઈશે અને સ્લીપ પર એક ખુણેથી સામેના ખુણે મોટી લીટી કરી તેની સાથે મોટા અક્ષરે “મરણ” એમ લખવું. તમારી અગાઉની મુલાકાત પછી કોઈ મુલાકાતી આવ્યો હોય અને તે કહે કે તેની બીજે ક્યાંય ગણતરી કરવામાં આવી નથી તો તમારે તેની ગણતરી કરી લેવી. પરંતુ ૧લી માર્ચ ૧૯૬૧ ના સૂર્યોદય પછી કોઈ મૃત્યુ કે જન્મ થયો હોય, અથવા કોઈ મહેમાન આવ્યો હોય તો તેની નોંધ લેવાની નથી તે ખાસ લક્ષમાં રાખવું. તમારી પુનઃ મુલાકાત પછી જે તમે કોઈ નવી સ્લીપ ઉમેરી હોય કે પહેલાં લખેલી કોઈ સ્લીપ રદ કરી હોય તો તમારે “કુટુંબના માહિતી પત્રક” ની પાછળની વસતિ ગણતરીની

if you have added any new slip or cancelled any slip already prepared you should make corresponding changes in the Census Population Record at the back of the Household Schedule.

10 As soon as you have completed a pad, you should fill up the enumerator's abstract on the cover of the pad. After you have completed the enumeration of your block and filled up all the abstracts in the pads, you should total up your figures and prepare your abstract for your entire block and hand it over to your supervisor along with your pads.

11 Under the Census Act, every person is legally bound to furnish you with the information you need for recording your answers. You must not ask information on any matters not necessary for the purposes of the census, for example, the amount of any person's income. Nor must you disclose to any unauthorised person any information given to you or the results of the enumeration. All census entries are confidential and cannot be admitted as evidence in any civil proceeding whatever or in any criminal proceeding other than a prosecution for a census offence.

## II INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILLING UP THE SLIPS

In each household you should first enumerate the Head of the household followed by other members of the household in the most convenient order and see that none of the persons in the household are left out. Please make repeated enquiries about infants and very young children, for they are liable to be left out of count. Count near relatives first, such as wife, son, daughter-in-law, daughter, son-in-law, grand-children, then distant relations and then domestic servants or other employees living in the household, boarders, visitors, etc.

### Location Code

Write the Location Code of the household in each slip. For instructions please see Section A above.

### Q. 1(a) Name

Write the name of the person enumerated. If a woman's name is not given out describe her as "so-and-so's mother, wife or daughter". If a woman does not take the name of a person's

નોંધમાં તે સુગળ જરૂરી ફેરફાર કરવો જોઈશે.

(૧૦) તમે રહીપની એક ટાપડા પૂરી કરી લો કે તરત જ તમારે પેડના પૂંકા પર ગણતરીદારની તારીજ ભરવી જોઈશે. તમારા બ્લોકની ગણતરી પૂરી કર્યા પછી અને બધા પેડોની તારીજ કાઢ્યા બાદ તમારે તમારા બ્લોકના આંકડાઓનો સરવાળો કરવો જોઈશે અને તમારા આખા બ્લોક માટેની તારીજ છાપેલા ફોર્મમાં તૈયાર કરીને તમારા પેડો સાથે બ્લોક લીસ્ટ સહિત તમારા સુપરવાઈઝરને તે સોંપવાની છે.

(૧૧) વસતિ ગણતરીના ધારા હેઠળ પ્રત્યેક વ્યક્તિ તમારા જવાબો નોંધવા માટે જે બાતમીની જરૂર છે તે આપવા કાયદેસર રીતે બંધાયેલા છે. વસતિ ગણતરીના હેતુ માટે જરૂરી ન હોય તેવી કોઈ બાબતોની માહિતી તમારે માગવાની નથી. દાખલા તરીકે કોઈ વ્યક્તિની આવક, તેમજ તમારે કોઈ અનધિકૃત વ્યક્તિને તમને અપાયેલી માહિતી કે તમારી ગણતરીના પરિણામોની ભૂલ કરવાની નથી. વસતિ ગણતરીની તમામ નોંધો ખાનગી છે અને વસતિ ગણતરીના ચુના સિવાયની કોઈ પણ ફેજદારી ફરિયાદમાં કે કોઈપણ દીવાની કામમાં પુરાવા તરીકે દાખલ કરી શકાતી નથી.

## ૨ વ્યક્તિગત પત્રિકા ભરવા માટેની સૂચનાઓ

પ્રત્યેક કુટુંબમાં તમારે સૌથી પહેલાં ઘરના મુખ્ય માણસની અને પછી ઘરના બીજા સભ્યોની સગવડભર્યા કમમાં ગણતરી કરવાની છે અને કોઈ વ્યક્તિ રહી ન બચ તે જોવાનું છે. મહેરબાની કરીને બાળકો અને ઘણાં નાનાં બાળકો સંબંધી વારંવાર પૂછપરછ કરવી કારણ કે તેઓ ગણતરીમાં રહી જવાનો સંભવ છે. નજીકના સગાં-ઓને પહેલાં ગણો. જેમકે પત્ની, પુત્ર, પુત્રવધૂ, પુત્રી, જમાઈ, પોત્ર, પોત્રીઓ અને પછી ઘરના સંબંધીઓ અને પછી ઘરના નોકરો અથવા ઘરમાં રહેતા બીજા પગારદાર માણસો, જમનારાઓ, મહેમાનો વગેરે.

### સ્થળ નિર્દેશ

દરેક રહીપમાં કુટુંબનો સ્થળ નિર્દેશ લખો. સૂચના માટે ઉપર વિભાગ "અ" જુઓ.

### પ્રશ્ન ૧(અ) નામ

જેની ગણતરી કરવાની હોય તે વ્યક્તિનું નામ લખો. જો કોઈ સ્ત્રીનું નામ ન આપવામાં આવે તો અચૂકની મા, પત્ની કે પુત્રી તરીકે વર્ણવો; જો કોઈ સ્ત્રી કોઈ વ્યક્તિના પતિનું નામ ન આપે તો પતિની વિગતોમાં "અચૂકના પતિ" તરીકે નોંધ કરવી.

husband and that husband's particulars have to be recorded write "so-and-so's husband".

For newly born infants who have not yet been given a name write 'Baby' and write "father's or mother's name".

### Q. 1(b) Relationship to the Head of the household

In the case of the Head of the household write 'Head'. The person who should be treated as the 'Head of the Household' has been fully explained in Part A. All relationships in this question should be recorded in respect of that person. In the case of relations write the relationship in full. Do not use words like nephew, niece or uncle, but state whether brother's or sister's son or daughter (for nephew or niece) or father's or mother's brother (uncle). 'Son' will include 'adopted son' or 'step-son'; similarly for a daughter. In the case of visitors, boarders or employees write 'visitor', 'boarder', or 'employee' as the case may be.

If on the check or revisional round between the 1st and 5th March the Head of the household as recorded previously is found to have died, the person in the household who succeeds him by common consent as Head should be recorded as Head and the relationships in all other slips will have to be suitably corrected. The slip of the dead Head of household will, of course, be cancelled.

In the case of places like messes, boarding houses, chummeries, etc., where people live together with no ties of relationship, the manager or superintendent or the person who by common consent is regarded as the Head should be recorded as Head of the household. Other members should be recorded as 'unrelated' in this question.

### Q. 2 Age in completed years last birthday

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 the 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.

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નવા જન્મેલાં બાળકો જેમનું હજી નામ નથી પાડ્યું તેમને માટે "બાળક" શબ્દ વાપરવો અને માતા કે પિતાનું નામ લખવું.

### પ્રશ્ન ૧(બ) ઘરના મુખ્ય માણસ સાથેનો સંબંધ

ઘરના મુખ્ય માણસની બાબતમાં લખો "મુખ્ય માણસ." વિભાગ "અ" માં ઘરના મુખ્ય માણસ તરીકે કોને ગણવા તેની પૂરી સમજૂતી આપેલી છે. આ પ્રશ્ન સામે સગપણ અંગે જે નોંધ કરવાની છે તે કુટુંબના મુખ્ય માણસ સાથે જે સંબંધ હોય તેની નોંધ કરવાની છે. સગાની બાબતમાં પૂરે સગપણ લખો. ભત્રીજા, ભત્રીજી, ભાણેજ કે કાકા એવા શબ્દો ન વાપરતાં ભાઈના કે બહેનના પુત્ર કે પુત્રી એમ લખો. તેવીજ રીતે કાકા કે મામા માટે પુત્ર કે પુત્રી એમ લખો. પુત્રમાં જોળે બેસાડેલા એટલે કે આપના કે માના ભાઈ એમ લખો. પુત્રમાં જોળે બેસાડેલા એટલે કે દત્તક કે ઓરમાન પુત્રનો કે પુત્રીનો સમાવેશ થશે. મહેમાન, સાથે રહી જમનારા, કે નોકરોની બાબતમાં, મહેમાન, સાથે જમનારા કે નોકરો જે હોય તે લખો.

તા. ૧લી થી ૫મી માર્ચ વચ્ચેની પુનઃ તપાસ કે ચકાસણી માટેની ફેરણી દરમ્યાન પહેલાં નોંધાયેલ ઘરના મુખ્ય માણસ મૃત્યુ પામેલા માણસ પડે તો કુટુંબમાં સર્વ સંમતિથી જે વ્યક્તિ તેમના સ્થાને આવેલ હોય તેનું નામ કુટુંબના મુખ્ય માણસ તરીકે નોંધવું અને તે પ્રમાણે બીજા બધી રહીપોમાં સગપણ બાબત પણ સુધારો કરવો. મૃત્યુ પામેલા ઘરના વડાની રહીપ તો અલગત રદ કરવી પડશે.

સમૂહ ભોજનગૃહ, વીશી, સહનિવાસના સ્થળો વગેરેની બાબતોમાં જ્યાં લોકો કોઈપણ પ્રકારના સગપણના સંબંધ વિના સાથે રહેતા હોય છે ત્યાં વ્યવસ્થાપક, સુપ્રીન્ટેન્ડન્ટ, નિયામક અગર તો સામાન્ય સંમતિથી વડા તરીકે ગણવામાં આવતી વ્યક્તિને કુટુંબના મુખ્ય માણસ તરીકે નોંધવો. આવા પ્રસંગોમાં બીજા સભ્યો માટે આ પ્રશ્નમાં "સગપણ વિનાના" એવી નોંધ કરવી.

### પ્રશ્ન ૨ ઉંમર ગયા જન્મ દિને પૂરાં થયેલાં વર્ષમાં

છેલ્લા જન્મ દિવસે પૂરાં થયેલાં વર્ષમાં ઉંમર લખો. એક વર્ષથી નીચેના બાળકો માટે "૦" લખો. ચોતાની સાચી ઉંમર ન કહી શકે તેવા ઘણા માણસો તમને મળશે. તમારે તેમને સાચી ઉંમર કહેવામાં મદદ કરવી જોઈશે. જે તમે સીધી રીતે સાચી ઉંમર ન જાણી શકો તો તમારે ઐતિહાસિક બનાવો કે ધાર્મિક પ્રસંગો વગેરેનો ઉલ્લેખ કરી તેની આદારત તાજ કરવી જોઈશે. આવા હેતુ માટે તૈયાર કરવામાં આવેલા સ્થાનિક બનાવોની યાદીનો પણ તમે ઉપયોગ કરી શકો છો.

## 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 remarried, 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.

## Q. 4(a) Birthplace

|                                                                                                                            |                                                                                               |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 If born in village or town in which enumerated                                                                           | write PL                                                                                      |
| 2 If born in another village or town of district in which enumerated                                                       | write D                                                                                       |
| 3 If born in another district in the State of enumeration                                                                  | write name of district.                                                                       |
| 4 If born in another State in India                                                                                        | write name of district and State if name of district is known; otherwise write name of State. |
| 5 If born in a country outside India, e.g., Pakistan or any other country                                                  | write name of country.                                                                        |
| 6 Persons born at sea or in air or in railway carriages or on road transport, e.g., buses, etc., should be entered as such |                                                                                               |

## મંત્રી ૩ વૈવાહિક દરજ્જો

|                                    |        |
|------------------------------------|--------|
| કદી ન પરણેલા માટે                  | લખો અપ |
| પરણેલા માટે                        | લખો પર |
| વિધવા માટે કે વિધુર માટે           | લખો વિ |
| જુદા થયેલા કે છુટાછેડા લીધેલા માટે | લખો જુ |

જે વ્યક્તિ કદી ન પરણેલ હોય તેને માટે લખો "અપ." પહેલી વાર કે ફરી પરણેલા માટે લખો "પર." જે લોકો રિવાજ મુજબ અગર સમાજ જેને પતિ-પત્ની તરીકે ઓળખતો હોય, તેમજ જે પુરુષ અને સ્ત્રી વચ્ચેનો સંબંધ હકીકતમાં કાયમનો પતિ-પત્ની જેવો હોય તેમના માટે પણ "પર" લખો. તેઓ જ્યાં રહેતા હોય તે વિસ્તારમાં તેમના લગ્ન સામે વિરોધ હોય તો પણ સંબંધ ધરાવતી વ્યક્તિ કહેતી હોય કે તેઓ પરણેલા છે અગર તો જેમનો સંબંધ કાયમી અને વાસ્તવિક રીતે પતિ-પત્ની જેવો હોય તેમને માટે પણ "પર" લખવું. વિધવા સ્ત્રી કે વિધુર પુરુષ માટે ને તેઓ ફરી પરણ્યાં ન હોય, તો તેમને માટે "વિ" લખો. જેમણે કાયદેસરની અદાલતમાં હુકમનામું મેળવ્યું હોય અગર સામાજિક કે ધાર્મિક રિવાજ અનુસાર છુટાછેડા મેળવેલ હોય પરંતુ ફરીને લગ્ન થયું ન હોય અથવા જે વ્યક્તિ પોતાના પત્ની કે પતિથી, ફરી સાથે ન રહેવાના ઈરાદાથી જુદાં રહેતાં હોય તેમને માટે "જુ" લખવું. વેશ્યા માટે તેનો વૈવાહિક દરજ્જો તે જે કહે તે લખો.

## મંત્રી ૪(અ) જન્મસ્થાન

|                                                                                               |                                                                                                            |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| ૧ જે ગામ કે શહેરમાં જન્મી થતી હોય તે જ ગામ કે શહેરમાં જન્મેલાં માટે લખો                       | જગા                                                                                                        |
| ૨ જે જિલ્લામાં જન્મી થતી હોય તે જિલ્લાના કોઈ બીજા ગામ કે શહેરમાં જન્મ થયો હોય તો લખો          | જ                                                                                                          |
| ૩ જે રાજ્યમાં જન્મી થતી હોય તેના બીજા કોઈ જિલ્લામાં જન્મેલા માટે લખો                          | જિલ્લાનું નામ                                                                                              |
| ૪ હિન્દના બીજા રાજ્યમાં જન્મેલા માટે લખો                                                      | જે જિલ્લાના નામની ખબર હોય તો જિલ્લા તથા રાજ્યનું નામ લખો અને જિલ્લાના નામની ખબર ન હોય તો રાજ્યનું નામ લખો. |
| ૫ હિન્દ બહારના, પાકિસ્તાન કે બીજા કોઈ દેશમાં જન્મેલા માટે લખો                                 | દેશનું નામ                                                                                                 |
| ૬ જે ઈરિયામાં કે વિમાનમાં કે રેલવેના ડબ્બામાં કે બસ, વગેરે વાહનમાં જન્મ થયો હોય તો તેમ લખવું. |                                                                                                            |

## Q. 4(b) Whether born in village or town

|                                                                                                                          |                                                          |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 If born in a village                                                                                                   | write R                                                  |
| 2 If born in a town which is considered a town at the present time even if it was not so considered at the time of birth | write U                                                  |
| 3 If the person enumerated is not in a position to say whether the place of birth is a village or town                   | write the name of the place of birth as returned by him. |

## Q. 4(c) Duration of Residence

|                                                                                                                                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 For a person born in village or town or city in which enumerated                                                                   | write x                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| 2 For a person born in another village or town or city of district of enumeration or who was not born in the district of enumeration | write the number of completed years this person has been in the village/town/city of enumeration. (Do not take into account periods of temporary absence on leave or holiday or tour or business.) |
| 3. If the duration of residence is less than one year                                                                                | write 0                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| If the duration of residence is one year or over                                                                                     | write the actual number of completed years of residence.                                                                                                                                           |

## Q. 5(a) Nationality

|                        |                                |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 For Indian nationals | write I                        |
| 2 For other nationals  | write the nationality in full. |

## Q. 5(b) Religion

|           |         |
|-----------|---------|
| For Hindu | write H |
| Muslim    | write M |
| Christian | write C |
| Jain      | write J |
| Buddhist  | write B |
| Sikh      | write S |

For others write the answers actually returned.

## મંત્રી ૪(બ) જન્મ ગામડામાં કે શહેરમાં થયો છે ?

|                                                                                                                                                            |    |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| ૧ ગામડામાં જન્મેલા માટે લખો                                                                                                                                | ગા |
| ૨ શહેરમાં જન્મ થયો હોય અને તે અત્યારે શહેર ગણાતું હોય પણ જન્મ વખતે શહેર ગણાતું ન હોય તો પણ લખો                                                             | શ  |
| ૩ જે માણસની ગણતરી કરવામાં આવતી હોય તે પોતાનું જન્મ સ્થળ ગામડું છે કે શહેર છે તે કહી શકે તેમ ન હોય તો તે જે સ્થળે જન્મ થયો હોય તેનું જે નામ આપે તે નામ લખો. |    |

## મંત્રી ૪(ક) વસવાટની મુદત

|                                                                                                                 |                                                                                                                      |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| ૧ જ્યાં જન્મી થતી હોય તે ગામ કે શહેરમાં જન્મેલા માટે લખો                                                        | X                                                                                                                    |
| ૨ જન્મી થતી જિલ્લામાં બીજા ગામ કે શહેરમાં જન્મેલા માટે અગર તો જન્મી થતી જિલ્લા બહાર બીજા જિલ્લામાં જન્મેલા માટે | કેટલા વર્ષથી આ ગામ કે શહેરમાં છે તે લખો (રત્ન, તહેવાર, ધંધા કે પ્રવાસ અંગેની કમ-ચલાઈ ગેરહાજરીને ગણતરીમાં લેવાની નથી) |
| ૩ વસવાટનો સમય એક વર્ષ કરતાં ઓછો હોય તો લખો                                                                      | 0                                                                                                                    |
| વસવાટનો સમય એક કરતાં વધુ વર્ષનો હોય તો લખો                                                                      | વસવાટના પૂરા થયેલા વર્ષની સંખ્યા                                                                                     |

## મંત્રી ૫(અ) રાષ્ટ્રીયતા

|                               |                                       |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| ૧ ભારતીય રાષ્ટ્રીયતા માટે લખો | ભા                                    |
| ૨ અન્ય રાષ્ટ્રીયતા માટે લખો   | જે રાષ્ટ્રના વતની હોય તેનું પૂરું નામ |

## મંત્રી ૫(બ) ધર્મ

|                                           |      |
|-------------------------------------------|------|
| હિન્દુ માટે લખો                           | હિ   |
| મુસ્લીમ માટે લખો                          | મુ   |
| ખ્રિસ્તી માટે લખો                         | ખ્રિ |
| જૈન માટે લખો                              | જૈ   |
| બૌદ્ધ માટે લખો                            | બૌ   |
| શીખ માટે લખો                              | શી   |
| બીજા માટે જે જવાબ ખરેખર આપ્યા હોય તે લખો. |      |

## Q. 5(c) Scheduled Castes &amp; Scheduled Tribes

The answer to this question will be recorded only if a person belongs to a Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe. If the person belongs to a Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe obtaining in your State, or in your district write the name of the caste or tribe to which he belongs. For all others, write 'x' in this column. A list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes obtaining in your State or in your district is given elsewhere in these instructions.

If the person belonging to a Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe returns his caste or tribe by a synonym or a generic name of a caste or tribe as given in your list, write the name as returned and the name of the relevant caste or tribe, as per printed list, within brackets.

Do not write the names of Scheduled Castes in general terms as *Harijan*, *Achhut*. You should ascertain the name of the caste when it is returned and write it. If a person is negligent and insists on calling himself merely *Harijan* tell him that this description will not earn the person any benefits under the Constitution permissible to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. This may persuade him to give out the correct name.

Scheduled Castes can belong only to the Hindu or Sikh religions. If a person belongs to a Scheduled Caste, there will be either 'H' or 'S' in the answer to question 5(b). Scheduled Tribes may belong to any religion.

## Q. 6 Literacy and Education

## I ILLITERATE OR LITERATE

For a person

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

2 Who can both read and write write L

The test for reading is ability to read any simple letter either in print or in manuscript, i.e., if the person can read one of the examples in the Enumerator's Handbook with felicity he may be taken to have passed the test for reading. The test for writing is ability to write a simple letter. The test for literacy is satisfied if the person can with understanding both read and write.

## પ્રશ્ન ૫(ક) અનુસૂચિત જાતિઓ અને અનુસૂચિત જનજાતિઓ

આ પ્રશ્નનો જવાબ જે વ્યક્તિ અનુસૂચિત જાતિ કે અનુસૂચિત જનજાતિની હોય તેને માટે જ લખવાનો છે. જે કોઈ માણસ તમારા રાજ્ય કે જિલ્લા માટે મુકરર થયેલ અનુસૂચિત જાતિ કે જનજાતિનો હોય તો તેની જાતિ કે જનજાતિનું નામ લખો. બાકીના બધા માટે આ ખાનામાં "X" લખો. અનુસૂચિત જાતિઓ અને અનુસૂચિત જનજાતિઓ કે જે તમારા રાજ્ય કે તમારા જિલ્લામાં રહે છે તેની નામાવલિ આ સૂચનાઓને છેડે આપવામાં આવેલી છે.

અનુસૂચિત જાતિ કે અનુસૂચિત જનજાતિની કોઈ વ્યક્તિ પોતાની જાતિ કે જનજાતિ માટે પ્રચલિત સામાન્ય નામ અગર ખીજા નામે પોતાને ઓળખાવે અને આ સામાન્ય નામ અગર ખીજું નામ તમોને આપેલ નામાવલિમાં હોય તો તેને કહે તે પ્રમાણે નામની નોંધ કરી તેને માટે જાતિ કે જનજાતિનું જે મુકરર નામ છાપેલી નામાવલિમાં લખ્યું હોય તે પ્રમાણે કોષમાં લખવું.

અનુસૂચિત જાતિઓ માટે સામાન્ય રીતે વપરાતા "હરિજન", "અછૂત" જેવા મોઢમ શબ્દો લખવાના નથી. તમારે તેની જાતિની ખાતરી કરીને જે જાતિ જણાવવામાં આવે તે જ લખવી. જે કોઈ બેદરકાર માણસ પોતાને માત્ર "હરિજન" જ કહેવરાવવાનો આગ્રહ રાખે તો તેને કહો કે અનુસૂચિત જાતિ કે અનુસૂચિત જનજાતિને બંધારણ હેઠળ જે લાભો મળે છે તે લાભો આવા મોઢમ વર્ણનથી તેને નહિ મળી શકે. આથી કદાચ તે સાચી જાતિનું નામ આપવાને માની જશે.

અનુસૂચિત જાતિઓ માત્ર હિન્દુ કે શીખમાં જ હોય છે. કોઈ વ્યક્તિ અનુસૂચિત જાતિની હોય તો, પ્રશ્ન ૫(બ) ના જવાબમાં કોતી "હિ" કે "શી" લખ્યું હશે. પરંતુ અનુસૂચિત જનજાતિ તો કોઈ પણ ધર્મની હોઈ શકે.

## પ્રશ્ન ૬ અક્ષરજ્ઞાન અને કેળવણી

## (૧) શિક્ષિત કે નિરક્ષર

૧ જે નથી વાંચી શકતો કે નથી લખી શકતો અથવા માત્ર વાંચી શકે છે પણ કોઈ ભાષામાં લખી શકતો નથી તેના માટે લખો ૦

૨ જે લખી તેમજ વાંચી શકે છે તેના માટે લખો બ

વાંચનની કસોટી લખેલો કે છાપેલો સાદો પત્ર વાંચવાની આવડતમાં છે. ઇ. ત., જે એક વ્યક્તિ ગણતરીદારની સમજૂતીની પુસ્તિકામાંનું ઉદાહરણ સહેલાઈથી વાંચી શકે તો તેને વાંચનની કસોટીમાંથી પસાર થયેલો ગણવો. લખવાની કસોટી સાદો પત્ર લખવાની આવડતમાં છે. જે કોઈ વ્યક્તિ સમજ સાથે વાંચી તેમજ લખી શકે તો તેની અક્ષરજ્ઞાન અંગેની કસોટીમાંથી તે પસાર થયેલો ગણાય.

## II STANDARD OF EDUCATION

If the person can both read and write and has also passed a written examination or examinations as proof of an educational standard attained, write the highest examination passed instead of 'L'.

## Q. 7(a) Mother Tongue

Write the mother tongue in full including dialect as returned by the person enumerated. Mother tongue is language spoken in childhood by the person's mother to the person or mainly spoken in the household. If the mother died in infancy write the language mostly spoken in the person's home in childhood. In the case of infants and deaf mutes give the languages usually spoken by the mother.

## Q. 7(b) Any other Language(s)

After recording the mother tongue enquire whether the person knows any other language(s), Indian or foreign, and write the language(s) returned by him against this question. In case he does not know any other language put '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 communicating with others. Such language or languages will exclude dialects of the same language.

## Qs. 8 to 11 Working

These questions apply only to workers. A person who is working may be working as a Cultivator, as an Agricultural Labourer, at Household Industry or may be doing any other work. You have to record the answers in Qs. 8, 9, 10 and 11 according as the person is working as a Cultivator or as an Agricultural Labourer or at Household Industry or doing any other work. He may be engaged in only one of the above four categories or in more than one. Thus a person can be working both as a Cultivator and an Agricultural Labourer, in which case he should be entered both in Q. 8 and Q. 9. Or, he may be working both as Cultivator and at Household Industry in which case he will be entered in Q. 8 and Q. 10. Or, he may be working in any possible combination of 8, 9, 10 and 11, in which

## (૨) શિક્ષણનું ધોરણ

જે કોઈ વ્યક્તિ વાંચી તેમજ લખી શકતી હોય અને વધારામાં તેણે શિક્ષણનું અમુક ધોરણ એટલે કે લાયકાત પ્રાપ્ત કરવા માટે કોઈ પરીક્ષા યા પરીક્ષાઓ પાસ કરી હોય તો "બ" ને અહીં જે ઉચ્ચમાં ઉચ્ચ પરીક્ષા તેણે પાસ કરી હોય તે લખો.

## પ્રશ્ન ૭(અ) માતૃભાષા

જે વ્યક્તિની ગણતરી થતી હોય તેની માતૃભાષા તેની પેટા ભાષા કે બોલી સહિત તે આપે એ તેના કલા મુજબ પૂરેપૂરી લખો. વ્યક્તિના બાળપણમાં જે ભાષામાં એની મા એની સાથે વાત કરતી હોય એ તેની માતૃભાષા ગણાય અગર તો ઘરમાં જે ભાષા મુખ્યત્વે બોલાતી હોય તે. જે માતા નાનપણમાં મરણ પામી હોય તો બાળપણથી ઘરમાં મુખ્યત્વે બોલાતી ભાષા લખો. બહેરા, મુંગા અને તદ્દન નાનાં બાળકોની બાળતમાં સામાન્ય રીતે માતા જે ભાષા બોલતી હોય તે લખો.

## પ્રશ્ન ૭(બ) બીજા કોઈ ભાષા

માતૃભાષા નોંધ્યા પછી તે વ્યક્તિ બીજા કોઈ દેશી કે વિદેશી ભાષાઓ જાણે છે કે કેમ તેની તપાસ કરો અને આ પ્રશ્નની સામે જે ભાષાનાં નામો તે જણાવે તે લખો. અને કોઈ બીજા ભાષા તે જાણતા ન હોય તો "X" મૂકો.

આ પ્રશ્ન સામે નોંધેલી ભાષાઓની સંખ્યા બે થી વધુ હોવી નોંધે એ નહિ. આ ભાષાઓ માતૃભાષા ઉપરાંતની હોવી નોંધે એ કે જે તે સારી રીતે બોલી અને સમજી શકતો હોવો નોંધે એ અને જેમાં બીજાઓ સાથે સહેલાઈથી વાતચીત કરી શકતો હોવો નોંધે એ. આવી ભાષા અથવા ભાષાઓમાં તે ભાષાની પેટા ભાષા તથા બોલીઓનો સમાવેશ થતો નથી.

## પ્રશ્ન ૮ થી ૧૧ કામ કરનારા

આ પ્રશ્નો માત્ર કામ કરનારાઓને જ લાગુ પડે છે. કામ કરનાર શખ્સ કોતી ખેડૂત તરીકે, ખેતમજૂર તરીકે અથવા તો કોઈ ગૃહકર્મોગમાં કે કોઈ બીજા કામ કરતો હોવો નોંધે એ. તમારે પ્રશ્ન ૮, ૯, ૧૦ અને ૧૧ના જવાબમાં માણસ ખેડૂત છે કે ખેતમજૂર, કે ગૃહકર્મોગ કે બીજું કોઈ કામ કરતો હોય તો જે તે પ્રશ્ન સામે તેની નોંધ લેવી. બનવા જોય છે કે તે ઉપરના ચાર પ્રકારના કામોમાંથી કોઈ એક કે એકથી વધુ કામો પણ કરતો હોય. આમ એક વ્યક્તિ ખેડૂત અને ખેતમજૂર બન્ને તરીકે કામ કરતો હોય તો તેની નોંધ પ્રશ્ન ૮ અને પ્રશ્ન ૯ બન્નેમાં કરવી, અથવા તે ખેડૂત હોય અને ગૃહકર્મોગમાં પણ કામ કરતો હોય તો તેની નોંધ પ્રશ્ન ૮ અને પ્રશ્ન ૧૦માં કરવી, અથવા તો તે ૮, ૯, ૧૦ અને ૧૧ના કામો પૈકી એક કરતાં વધુ કામોના સમૂહમાં તે શેકાયેલ હોય તો તેની નોંધ ચોથા સ્થાને કરવી. પરંતુ તે માત્ર એકજ પ્રકારનું કામ કરતો હોય તો તેની નોંધ ૮ થી ૧૧ના ચાર પ્રશ્નો પૈકી માત્ર એકજ સામે કરવી.



case he will be entered in the appropriate places. Or, he may be doing just one kind of work in which case he will be entered in only one of the four Qs. 8 to 11.

Detailed instructions as to how the answers should be recorded in the individual questions are given against those questions below. You should carefully study them before recording the answers. For an undertrial prisoner enumerated in a jail he should be recorded for the work or kinds of work he was doing before he was apprehended. Similarly, for a person temporarily in a hospital or similar institution he should be recorded for the kind of work he was doing before he was admitted into hospital or institution. But for a convict in a prison or for long term inmates of penal or charitable or mental institutions, the person's previous work should not be recorded but 'I' should be recorded in Q. 12 below.

The basis of work will be satisfied in the case of seasonal work like cultivation, livestock, dairy-ing, household industry, etc., if the person has had some regular work of more than one hour a day throughout the greater part of the working season. In the case of regular employment in any trade, profession, service, business or commerce the basis of work will be satisfied if the person was employed during any of the fifteen days preceding the day on which you visited the household. If on the check or revisional round such a person is found to be unemployed no change in the original entry should be made. A person who is working but was absent from his work during the fifteen days preceding the day on which enumerated or even exceeding the period of fifteen days due to illness or other causes should be treated as *worker*. A person who has been offered work but has not actually joined should be treated as *non-worker*. *Work includes not only actual work but effective supervision and direction of work.*

Persons under training as apprentices with or without stipend or wages will be regarded as working.

An adult woman who is engaged in household duties but doing no other productive work to augment family's resources should not be considered as working for purpose of this question. If, however, in addition to her household work she engages herself in work such as rice pounding for sale or wages, or in domestic services for wages for

વ્યક્તિગત પ્રશ્નોના જવાબો કેવી રીતે નોંધવા તેની વિગતવાર સૂચનાઓ ને તે સવાલોની સામે આ નીચે આપવામાં આવી છે. જવાબો નોંધતાં પહેલાં તમારે તેના કાળજીપૂર્વક અભ્યાસ કરવો. તપાસ હેઠળના કાચા કેદીની જેલમાં ગણતરી થાય ત્યારે પકડાયા પહેલાં જે પ્રકારનું કામ તે કરતો હોય તે કામની નોંધ કરવી. તે જ પ્રમાણે ઇસ્પતાલમાં દાખલ થયેલી કે એવીજ કોઈ સંસ્થામાં થોડા વખત માટે દાખલ થયેલ વ્યક્તિ માટે તેના ઇસ્પતાલ કે એ સંસ્થામાં આવ્યા પહેલાં જે કામ કરતો હોય તે કામની નોંધ કરવી. પરંતુ જેલમાં કેદની સજા ભોગવતા કેદી માટે કે શિક્ષાત્મક, ધર્મશાસ્ત્ર કે માનસિક રોગના ઉપચાર માટેની સંસ્થામાં જેઓ લાંબા ગાળા માટે રહેતા હોય તેમના આગલા કામની નોંધ ન કરતાં માત્ર “સ” એમ નીચેના પ્રશ્ન ૧૨ના જવાબમાં લખવાનું છે.

ખેતી, ઘેરઘર, ડેરી, ગૃહઉદ્યોગ ઇત્યાદિ જેવા મોસમી કામ બાબતમાં જે કામની સમગ્ર મોસમમાં મોટા ભાગ દરમિયાન વ્યક્તિને કોઈ કામ દરરોજના એક કલાક કરતાં વધારે વખતનિયમિત મળ્યા ક્યું હોય તેના માટે કામ કરનારની વ્યાખ્યાનું પાલન થયું છે એમ સમજવું. કોઈપણ ધંધા, નોકરી, વેપાર, વાણિજ્ય જેવા રીતસરના કામ ધંધાની બાબતમાં જે કોઈ વ્યક્તિ તમે તેના ઘેર મુલાકાતે જવ તે પહેલાંના કોઈપણ ૧૫ દિવસ સુધી કામ લાગેલી હોય તે તે કામ પર છે એમ ગણવું. ફેર તપાસ કે બીજા વખતની ફેરજી દરમિયાન આવી વ્યક્તિ બેકાર જણાય તે નોંધમાં કોઈ ફેરફાર કરવાનો નથી. જે કામે લાગેલ વ્યક્તિ તેની ગણતરી થાય તે પહેલાંના ૧૫ દિવસ દરમિયાન કે તેથી પણ વધારે દિવસો માટે બીમારી કે બીજા કારણોસર ગેરહાજર હોય તે તેને કામ કરનાર ગણવો નોંધવો. કોઈ વ્યક્તિને કામ આપવામાં આવ્યું હોય પણ તે કામે નેડાયો ના હોય તે તેને કામ નહિ કરનાર ગણવો નોંધવો. કામમાં ખરેખર કામ કરનાર માણસ એકલાનો જ નહિ પણ જેઓ અસરકારક રીતે કામ ઉપર ફેખરેખ રાખે છે અગર તે સંચાલન કરે છે તેનો પણ સમાવેશ થાય છે.

એકવાર તરીકે તાલીમ મેળવતા વેતનદાર કે વેતન વિનાઈ વ્યક્તિઓને પણ કામ કરનાર ગણવાના છે.

ધરકામમાં રોકાયેલી પરંતુ જેનાથી કુટુંબની આવકમાં વધારો થાય એવા કોઈ પ્રકારના ઉત્પાદનના કામમાં રોકાયેલી નથી એ પુખ્ત વયની સ્ત્રી આ પ્રશ્ન માટે કામ કરનાર ગણાશે નહિ. પરંતુ જે તેણી પોતાના ધરકામ ઉપરાંત બીજું કામ જેમકે વેચાણ કરે માટે કે વેતન હાઈ ચોખા છડવાનું કામ કરતી હોય અગર બીજા ધરકામ કરી કમાણી કરતી હોય અગર તે ઘેર સાથવાનું બળતણના લાકડા વેચવાનું કે છાણાં કે ઘાસ વેચવાનું કામ કર

others or minding cattle or selling firewood or making and selling cowdung cakes or grass, etc., or any such work she should be treated as a worker.

Persons like beggars, pensioners, agricultural or non-agricultural royalty, rent or dividend receivers, who may be earning an income but who are not participating in any productive work should not be treated as working unless they also work in cultivation, industry, trade, profession, business or commerce.

A public or social service worker who is actively engaged in public service activity or a political worker who is also actively engaged in furthering the political activity of his party will be regarded as a worker and entered fully in Q. 11.

After you have filled up the answers to Qs. 8 to 11, if you find that in the case of any person more than one productive activity has been recorded, i.e., more than one of the Qs. 8, 9, 10 or 11, has been filled up by some work you should ask him which one of the activities that has been recorded for him is his principal work. The principal work is the one on which the person spends most time. Put a ring round the number of the Q. 8, 9, 10 or 11, according to the work on which the person says he spends most time. You should invariably ask for the principal work where more than one work is recorded and put a ring round the question relating to the principal work.

It may be that in a few cases you find that you have recorded more than two productive activities in questions 8 to 11, i.e., more than two of the questions, 8 to 11, would have been filled up by some work. In such cases you should first ascertain the principal work, i.e., the one on which the person spends most time and put a ring round the number of the question. You should then ascertain the work which is the next in importance to his principal work, i.e., the work after his principal work which occupies most time. You should put a tick against the question number of that work on the right hand side of the question number. The ring and the tick should be put clearly so that any difficulty will not be felt to recognise them clearly.

The following classification illustrates as to which answers should be entered under Q. 8 and which others under Q. 11

હોય તેો આવા કોઈ પણ કામ માટે તે કામ કરનાર ગણાવી નોંધવો.

ભિખારી, નિવૃત્ત પેન્શનર, બિન ખેતી કે ખેતીમાંથી રોયલ્ટી, ગણત, કે વ્યાજ ઉપર નબનારી વ્યક્તિઓ, જેઓને કોઈ પ્રકારના ઉત્પાદનના કામમાં ભાગ લીધા સિવાય કમાણી થાય છે તેમને “કામ કરનાર” ગણવાના નથી. પરંતુ આવી કમાણી કરવા ઉપરાંત ખેતી, ઉદ્યોગ, વેપાર, ધંધો કે વેપારવાણિજ્યમાં કામ કરતા હોય તેો જ તેમને “કામ કરનાર” ગણવાના છે.

નહેર કે સામાજિક કાર્યકર, નહેર સેવા અંગેની પ્રવૃત્તિમાં અગર તેો રાજકીય કાર્યકર તરીકે પોતાના પક્ષની રાજકીય પ્રવૃત્તિને આગળ વધારવાના કામમાં સક્રિય રોકાયેલા હોય તેને કામ કરનાર ગણવો નોંધવો અને પ્રશ્ન ૧૧ માં તેની પૂરેપૂરી નોંધ લેવી નોંધવો.

નં. ૮ થી ૧૧ પ્રશ્નોના જવાબ લખ્યા બાદ તમેને માલમ પડે કે કોઈ વ્યક્તિની બાબતમાં એકથી વધુ ઉત્પાદન પ્રવૃત્તિ નોંધવામાં આવી છે એટલે કે ૮, ૯, ૧૦ અથવા ૧૧ ના પ્રશ્નો પૈકીના એકથી વધુ પ્રશ્નો સામે પ્રવૃત્તિની નોંધ કરવામાં આવી છે તેો તેમને પુછવું કે નોંધાયેલ પ્રવૃત્તિઓમાંની કયી પ્રવૃત્તિ મુખ્ય છે. નોંધાયેલ પ્રવૃત્તિમાંથી જેમાં માણસ સૌથી વધુ સમય ગાળતો હોય તે પ્રવૃત્તિ મુખ્ય ગણવી. જે કામમાં તે વ્યક્તિ વધારેમાં વધારે સમય ગાળતો હોય તે કામને લગતા, નં. ૮, ૯, ૧૦ અને ૧૧ પૈકીના પ્રશ્નના નંબર ફરતું વર્તુળ કરવું. અર્થાત્ ન્યાં એકથી વધુ કામની નોંધ થઈ હોય ત્યાં તમારે મુખ્ય કામના પ્રશ્નના નંબરની ફરતું વર્તુળ અવશ્ય કરવું.

કેટલાક કિસ્સામાં એવું પણ બનશે કે પ્રશ્ન નંબર ૮ થી ૧૧ના પ્રશ્નોમાં બેથી વધુ બંતની ઉત્પાદન પ્રવૃત્તિની નોંધ કરવામાં આવી હશે. એટલે કે ૮ થી ૧૧ પ્રશ્નોમાંથી બેથી વધુ પ્રશ્નોમાં જુદા જુદા કામોની નોંધ કરવામાં આવી હોય. એવા કિસ્સામાં તમારે પહેલાં મુખ્ય કામની ખાતરી કરવી. એટલે કે જે પ્રવૃત્તિમાં વધુમાં વધુ સમય ગાળવામાં આવતો હોય તેને મુખ્ય કામ ગણી તે પ્રશ્નના નંબરને વર્તુળ કરવું. ત્યાર પછી મુખ્ય પ્રવૃત્તિથી બીજા નંબરના કામની તપાસ કરવી, એટલે કે મુખ્ય કામમાં સમય જતો હોય તેનાથી ઓછા પણ બીજા કામોથી વધુ સમય જતો હોય તેની ખાતરી કરવી. તે કામ જે પ્રશ્નમાં આવતું હોય તે પ્રશ્નના ક્રમાંકના જમણા ખુણા પર “ટીક” કરવી. “વર્તુળ” અને “ટીક” રચ્ય રીતે મૂકવાં કે નેથી એ બંનેમાં કયું વર્તુળ છે અને કયી ટીક છે તે બાજવાની મુશ્કેલી પડે નહિ.

નીચેનું વર્ગીકરણ કયા જવાબોને પ્રશ્ન ૮ હેઠળ અને બીજા કયાને પ્રશ્ન ૧૧ હેઠળ નોંધવા તે દર્શાવે છે.



**Under Q. 8 : Cultivation involving ploughing, sowing and harvesting**

- 1 Production of cereal crops (including Bengal gram), such as rice, wheat, *jowar*, *bajra*, maize; roots and tubers like potato, yam, beet, etc.; sugarcane, etc.
- 2 Production of pulses, such as *arhar*, *moong*, *masur*, *urd*, *khesari*, other gram.
- 3 Production of raw jute and kindred fibre crops.
- 4 Production of raw cotton and kindred fibre crops.

**Under Q. 11 : Other Field Produce, Plantation Crops**

**A—Other Field Produce**

- (1) Production of other crops including vegetables not covered in Q. 8
- (2) Production of fruits and nuts in plantations, vines and orchards (like coconut, arecanut, etc.)
- (3) Production of wood, bamboo, cane, reeds, thatching grass, etc.
- (4) Production of juice by tapping palms
- (5) Production of other agricultural produce (including fruits and nuts not covered by Sl. No. 2 and flowers) not covered above

**B—Plantation Crops**

- (1) Production of tea in plantation
- (2) Production of coffee in plantation
- (3) Production of rubber in plantation
- (4) Production of tobacco in plantation (does not include tobacco which is cultivated in rotation with other cereal crops, in which case it would go under cultivation)
- (5) Production of *ganja*, cinchona, opium, poppy, saffron, etc.
- (6) Production of other plantation crops not covered above.

**Q. 8 Working as Cultivator**

For a person working as Cultivator write 'C'. For a person not working as Cultivator and for a person not working at all put 'x'.

For purposes of the census a person is working as cultivator if he or she is engaged either as employer, single worker or family worker in (a) cultivation of land or supervision or direction of cultivation of land owned or held from Government and (b) cultivation of land or supervision or direction of cultivation of land held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share.

**પ્રશ્ન ૮ હેઠળ : વાવણી તથા લણણી સહિત ખેતી**

- ૧ અનાજ જેવું કે ચોખા, ઘઉં, જુવાર, બાજરી, મકાઈ; કંદમૂળ જેવાં કે બટાટા, રતાળુ, ખીટ વગેરે; શેરડી વગેરે.
- ૨ કઠોળ જેવાં કે તુવેર, મગ, મસુર, અડદ અને બીજા કઠોળ.
- ૩ શણ તથા તેને મળતા બીજા રેશાવાળા પાકો.
- ૪ કપાસ અને તેને મળતા બીજા રેશાવાળા પાકો.

**પ્રશ્ન ૧૧ હેઠળ : બીજા ખેતીની પેદાશ અને બગીચાની ઉત્પન્ન**

**અ—બીજા ખેતીની પેદાશ**

- (૧) શાકભાજી સહિતના બીજા પાકનું ઉત્પાદન જેનો પ્રશ્ન નંબર ૮ માં સમાવેશ થતો નથી.
- (૨) ફળો, સોપારી, નાજિયેર, અરીસાં, દ્રાક્ષ વગેરેની વાડીઓ તથા બગીચા.
- (૩) લાકડું, વાંસ, નેતર, તથા સાદજીનું ધાસ વગેરે.
- (૪) તાડનો રસ કાઢવાનું.
- (૫) બીજા ખેતીની પેદાશ (ફળ, ફૂલ, સહિત) કે જે ઉપર નં. ૨ માં આવી જતા ન હોય તે.

**બ—બગીચાની ઉત્પન્ન**

- (૧) ચાહ, કોફી અને રબર, બગીચામાં પાકતાં હોય તે.
- (૨) તંબાકુનું વાવેતર જેમાં બીજા અનાજ સાથે વારાફરતી ઉગાડવામાં આવતી તંબાકુનો સમાવેશ થતો નથી. કારણ કે બીજા અનાજ સાથેની તંબાકુનો સમાવેશ ખેતી નીચે થશે.
- (૩) ગાંજ-ચરસ, અફીણ, બાંગ, કેસર, વગેરે.
- (૪) જેનો ઉપર સમાવેશ ન થતો હોય એવા બીજા બાગાયત પાકો.

**પ્રશ્ન ૮ ખેડૂત તરીકે કામ કરનાર**

જે વ્યક્તિ ખેડૂત તરીકે કામ કરતો હોય તેને માટે લખો "જે". પરંતુ ખેડૂત તરીકે કામ ન કરનાર માટે તેમજ કોઈપણ કામ ન કરનાર વ્યક્તિ માટે મૂકો. "x"

જે કોઈ જમીન કે પુરુષ માલિક તરીકે, એકલા કામ કરનાર તરીકે કે, કૌટુંબિક કામ કરનાર તરીકે (અ) માલિકીની કે સરકાર પાસેથી ધારણ કરેલી જમીનની ખેતી, હેબરેષ કે સંચાલનના કામમાં રોકાયેલ હોય અને (બ) રોકડ, અનાજ કે ભાગમાં વળતર આપવાની શરતે ખાનગી વ્યક્તિ કે સંસ્થા પાસેથી મેળવેલી જમીનની ખેતી, કે હેબરેષ કે દોરવણીના કામમાં રોકાયેલ હોય તો તે વસતિ ગણતરીના હેતુ માટે ખેડૂત તરીકે કામ કરે છે તેમ ગણાવવામાં આવે.

Cultivation involves ploughing, sowing and harvesting and does not include fruit growing or keeping orchards or groves or working for plantations like tea, coffee, rubber, cinchona and other medicinal plantations. Persons engaged in fruit growing or orchardry or plantations like tea, coffee, rubber, cinchona and other medicinal plantations, should be entered in Q. 10 or Q. 11 as the case may be.

A person who has given out his land to another person or persons for cultivation for money, kind or share of crop and who does not even supervise or direct cultivation of land, will not be treated as working as cultivator. Similarly, a person working in another person's land only as a labourer and has no right or lease or contract on land on which he works, nor is responsible for taking decisions as to which crops to sow and when, or taking the risks of cultivation and is paid wages in cash, kind or share such as share of produce (Agricultural Labourer) will not be treated as cultivator in this question.

**Q. 9 Working as Agricultural Labourer**

Write 'AL' for a person working as agricultural labourer, i.e., a person who works in another person's land only as a Labourer without exercising any supervision or direction in cultivation, for wages in cash, kind or share such as share of produce. For others put 'x'. The labourer should have no right or lease or contract on land on which he works, nor should he be responsible for taking decisions as to which crops to sow and when, or taking the risks of cultivation. A share of the produce goes to him only as wages. He should have been working as Agricultural Labourer in the last or current cultivating season.

**Qs. 10(a) & 10(b) Household Industry**

If a person is working in a Household Industry write (1) the nature of work done by him in the Household Industry against Q. 10(a) and (2) the nature of the Household Industry against Q. 10(b). Otherwise put 'x' in both Qs. 10(a) and 10(b). A Household Industry is defined as an industry conducted by the Head of the household himself and/or mainly members of the household at home or within the village in rural areas and only at home in urban areas. The industry should not be run on the scale of a registered factory. Thus the main criterion for

ખેતીમાં ખેડવાના, બી વાવવાના અને પાક લણવાના કામનો સમાવેશ થાય છે. પરંતુ ફળ ઉગાડનારના કે વાડી કે બાગ ઉછેરનારાઓનો કે ચાહ, કોફી, રબર, સીંકોના કે બીજા ઔષધ ઉછેરવાના બગીચામાં કામ કરનારના તેમાં સમાવેશ થતો નથી. કારણ કે જે માણસ ફળ ઉગાડવાના કામમાં, બાગ કે વાડીમાં કે ચાહ, કોફી, રબર, સીંકોના કે બીજા ઔષધો માટેના બગીચામાં રોકાયેલા હોય તેમની કામગીરી પ્રશ્ન નંબર ૧૦ અથવા ૧૧ પૃષ્ઠી ને લાગુ પડે તે ગણવાની છે.

જે વ્યક્તિએ પોતાની જમીન બીજાને પૈસા, અનાજ કે પાકના ભાગના બદલામાં ખેડવા આપી દીધી હોય અને તે જમીનની ખેતીમાં જો તે હેબરેષ કે દોરવણી પણ આપતા નહિ હોય તેવાઓને ખેડૂત તરીકે કામ કરનાર ગણવાના નથી. એજ પ્રમાણે જે વ્યક્તિ બીજાની જમીનમાં ફક્ત મજૂર તરીકે જ કામ કરતો હોય અને તે જ જમીનમાં કામ કરે છે તે જમીન પરત્વે કોઈ પણ ભતનો હક, પટે કે કરાર અમલમાં ન હોય અથવા તો જમીનમાં કયો પાક ઉગાડવો અને ક્યારે એવો નિર્ણય કરવાની જેની જવાબદારી નથી અથવા તો ખેતીના કામ અંગે નેપમ ખેડવાનો જેને અધિકાર નથી અને જેને ખેતમજૂર કે સાથી તરીકે રોકડ, વસ્તુમાં કે પાકના ભાગના રૂપમાં માત્ર વેતન જ મળે છે અથવા ઉત્પાદનનો ભાગ જ મળે છે તેને આ પ્રશ્ન માટે ખેડૂત ગણવો નહિ.

**પ્રશ્ન ૯ ખેતમજૂર તરીકે કામ કરતા હોય તો**

જે માણસ ખેતમજૂર તરીકે કામ કરતો હોય તેને માટે "એમ" લખો. ખેતમજૂર એટલે કે જે માણસ બીજાની જમીનમાં વળતર તરીકે રોકડથી કે પાકમાં ભાગે લઈ માત્ર મજૂર તરીકે કામ કરતો હોય અને ખેતીમાં હેબરેષ કે દોરવણી નહિ આપતો હોય તે. બીજા માટે "x" લખો. ખેતમજૂર જે જમીન ઉપર કામ કરતો હોય તેમાં તેને કોઈપણ ભતનો ગણાત કે કરારની રૂઝવણી હક હોવો જોઈએ નહિ, અને કયો માલ ઉગાડવો અને ક્યારે આ બાબત નિર્ણય લેવાની અથવા ખેતીમાં કોઈ નેપમ ખેડવાની તેની જવાબદારી હોવી જોઈએ નહિ. ઉત્પાદનનો ભાગ ફક્ત વેતન તરીકે જ તેને મળતો હોવો જોઈએ, અને છેલ્લી મોસમમાં અથવા ચાહ મોસમમાં ખેતમજૂર તરીકે કામ કરતો હોવો જોઈએ.

**પ્રશ્ન ૧૦(અ) તથા ૧૦(બ) ગૃહઉદ્યોગ**

જે કોઈ માણસ ગૃહઉદ્યોગમાં કામ કરતો હોય તો પ્રશ્ન ૧૦(અ) સામે (૧) ગૃહઉદ્યોગમાં જે કામ કરતો હોય તેનો પ્રકાર લખો અને (૨) પ્રશ્ન ૧૦(બ) સામે ગૃહઉદ્યોગનો પ્રકાર લખો. બીજા માટે પ્રશ્ન ૧૦(અ) અને ૧૦(બ) સામે "x" મૂકો. ધરતા મુખ્ય માણસ ભતે અને/અથવા મુખ્યત્વે કરીને કુટુંબના સભ્યો દ્વારા ગ્રામ વિસ્તારમાં પોતાના ગામમાં અને શહેરી વિસ્તારમાં ફક્ત પોતાના જ ઘરમાં ચલાવાતા ઉદ્યોગને ગૃહઉદ્યોગ ગણવાનો છે. આ ઉદ્યોગ રજીસ્ટર થયેલ ફેક્ટરીના ધોરણે ચલાવાતો હોવો જોઈએ નહિ. આમ ગૃહઉદ્યોગની મુખ્ય કસોટી ગ્રામ વિસ્તાર માટે કુટુંબના એક કે વધુ સભ્યો તેમાં ભાગ લેતા હોય તે છે. શહેરી વિસ્તારમાં આ ઉદ્યોગ પોતાના ઘરમાં જ ચાલતો હોવો જોઈએ. જો તમે ગ્રામ વિસ્તારની ગણતરી કરતા હો તો તમારે

a Household Industry is the participation of one or more members of a household in rural areas. In the urban areas the industry should be confined to the house. You should carefully keep in mind the definition of Household Industry in the rural area if you are enumerating a rural area and the definition in the urban area if you are enumerating an urban area.

A Household Industry should relate to production, processing, servicing, repairing or making and selling of goods. It does not include professions such as pleader or doctor or barber or waterman or astrologer.

A person though he may not be working in his own Household Industry may be working as a paid employee in another Household Industry. You should, therefore, enquire whether the person who is not working in his own Household Industry is working in any other Household Industry and if so, write the nature of the work done by him against Q. 10(a) and the nature of the Household Industry against 10(b).

**Q. 10(c) If Employee in Household Industry**

This question will be filled up only for a person who is working as a paid employee in another person's Household Industry. In his or her case write 'EE'. For all others put 'x'.

The following examples will illustrate how Qs. 10(a) to 10(c) should be filled up for persons working at Household Industry :

**Q. 10 Working at Household Industry**

**(a) Nature of work**

- 1 Spinning yarn
- 2 Dyeing and pirning yarn
- 3 Threshing and cleaning grain
- 4 Labourer employed for crushing oil
- 5 Tempering and polishing implements
- 6 Labourer employed for making and firing kiln
- 7 Throwing and Turning pottery
- 8 Making wooden doors and windows
- 9 Filling gold ornaments with lac
- 10 Labourer working hosiery machine
- 11 Keeping accounts
- 12 Polishing and Scraping metal
- 13 Labourer employed for putting iron hoop on cartwheels
- 14 Repairing of guns
- 15 Bee Keeping
- 16 Tending cattle

કાળજીપૂર્વક આમ વિસ્તારના ઉદ્યોગની વ્યાખ્યા લક્ષમાં રાખવી નેઈશે, અને ને તમે શહેરી વિસ્તારમાં ગણતરી કરતા હો તો શહેરી વિસ્તાર માટેની ગૃહઉદ્યોગની વ્યાખ્યા લક્ષમાં રાખવી નેઈશે.

ગૃહઉદ્યોગને ઉત્પાદન, કાર્ષણ, નવનનીક્રિયા, પ્રક્રિયા, સર્વિસીંગ, મરામત કે માલ બનાવવા ઉપરાંત વેચવા સાથે સંબંધ છે. તેમાં ડોક્ટર, હાલમ, પાણીવાળા કે ન્યોતિયો જેવા ધંધાનો સમાવેશ થતો નથી.

કોઈ વ્યક્તિ પોતાના જ ગૃહઉદ્યોગમાં કામ કરતી ન હોય પરંતુ બીજાના ગૃહઉદ્યોગમાં પણ રોજદારીથી કામ કરતી હોય, એ પણ બતાવવા નોંધ છે. માટે જે વ્યક્તિ તેના પોતાના ગૃહઉદ્યોગમાં કામ ન કરતી હોય તેને માટે તે બીજાના ગૃહઉદ્યોગમાં કામ કરે છે કે કેમ તેની ખાસ તપાસ કરવી, અને ને તેમ હોય તો પ્રશ્ન ૧૦(અ) ની સામે તેના કામનો પ્રકાર નોંધવો અને પ્રશ્ન ૧૦(બ) ની સામે તેના ગૃહઉદ્યોગનો પ્રકાર નોંધવો.

**પ્રશ્ન ૧૦(ક) જે ગૃહઉદ્યોગમાં નોકર હોય તે**

આ પ્રશ્ન બીજા વ્યક્તિના ગૃહઉદ્યોગમાં વેતન લઈને જેઓ કામ કરતા હોય તેમના માટે જ છે. તેવી વ્યક્તિ માટે લખો "ને". બીજા બધા માટે મૂકો "x".

નીચેના દૃષ્ટાંતો ઉપરથી પ્રશ્ન ૧૦(અ) થી ૧૦(ક) ના જવાબો ગૃહઉદ્યોગમાં કામ કરતી વ્યક્તિઓ માટે કેવી રીતે ભરવા તેનો ખ્યાલ આવશે.

**પ્રશ્ન ૧૦ ગૃહઉદ્યોગમાં કામ કરનારા**

**(અ) કામનો પ્રકાર**

- ૧ સુતર કાંતવાનું
- ૨ સુતર રંગવાનું અને વળ ચડાવવાનું
- ૩ અનાજ છડવાનું તથા સાફ કરવાનું
- ૪ તેલ પીલવામાં રોકાયેલ મજૂર
- ૫ ઓલરોને ટીપવાનું તથા પાલીસ કરવાનું
- ૬ કાઠી બનાવવા તથા સળગાવવામાં રોકાયેલ મજૂર
- ૭ ચાકડા પર માટીનાં વાસણ બનાવવાનું
- ૮ લાકડાનાં બારી બારણાં બનાવવાનું
- ૯ સોનાના હાગીનામાં લાખ ભરવાનું
- ૧૦ હોઝીયરી ચંચ પર કામ કરતા કામદાર
- ૧૧ હિસાબ રાખવાનું
- ૧૨ ધાતુને ધસવાનું, કાટ કાઢવાનું અને પાલીસ કરવાનું
- ૧૩ ગાડાના પેડાને લોખંડના પાટા ચડાવવાનું
- ૧૪ બંદૂકની મરામત કરવાનું
- ૧૫ મધમાખ પાળવાનું
- ૧૬ ટોર સાચવવાનું

**10 Working at Household Industry**

| (b) Nature of Household Industry           | (c) If Employee |
|--------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Spinning yarn in <i>Amber Charkha</i>      | x               |
| Handloom weaving                           | x               |
| Flour making <i>Chakki</i>                 | x               |
| Oil ghani                                  | EE              |
| Blacksmithy making agricultural implements | x               |
| Earthenware pottery                        | EE              |
| Earthenware pottery                        | x               |
| Carpentry                                  | x               |
| Goldsmithy                                 | EE              |
| Hosiery                                    | x               |
| Hosiery                                    | x               |
| Electroplating                             | EE              |
| Cartwheelwright                            | x               |
| Gunsmithy                                  | x               |
| Production of honey                        | x               |
| Livestock raising                          | x               |

**Q. 11 Doing Work other than 8, 9 or 10**

If a worker is not working as a Cultivator or as an agricultural labourer or at any Household Industry write the actual work he is doing. If a person is working as a cultivator or as an agricultural labourer or at Household Industry and also does some other work (including dairying or livestock raising, orchard or plantation, etc., as distinct from cultivation of crops) which does not relate to any of the above categories, write the other work he does in this question. If he is engaged in more than one work and neither of them relates to any of the three categories mentioned above write here the work on which he devotes more time.

**Q. 11(a) Nature of Work**

In the case of persons not working or who work only as cultivator or as agricultural labourer or at Household Industry, put 'x'.

Describe fully the nature of the work done by the person himself. Full and precise information as to the nature of work done by the person should be given either in the vernacular or in English or in vernacular transliteration of English. At previous censuses much trouble has

**પ્રશ્ન ૧૦ ગૃહઉદ્યોગમાં કામ કરનારા**

**(બ) ગૃહઉદ્યોગનો પ્રકાર**

**(ક) નોકર હોય તો**

|                                    |    |
|------------------------------------|----|
| ૧ અંબર ચરખા પર કાંતવાનું           | x  |
| ૨ હાથશાળ વણાટ                      | x  |
| ૩ લોટ ફળવાની ઘંટી                  | x  |
| ૪ તેલ ઘાણી                         | ને |
| ૫ ખેતીના ઓલરો બનાવવાનું હુઝારી કામ | x  |
| ૬ માટીના વાસણોનું કુંભારકામ        | ને |
| ૭ સદર                              | x  |
| ૮ સુથારીકામ                        | x  |
| ૯ સોનીકામ                          | ને |
| ૧૦ હોઝીયરી                         | x  |
| ૧૧ હોઝીયરી                         | x  |
| ૧૨ ક્ષેત્રોપ્ચેટીંગ                | ને |
| ૧૩ ગાડાના પેડાને વાટ ચડાવવાનો      | x  |
| ૧૪ બંદૂક રીપેરીંગ                  | x  |
| ૧૫ મધ ઉત્પાદન                      | x  |
| ૧૬ પશુપાલન                         |    |

**પ્રશ્ન ૧૧ પ્રશ્ન ૮, ૯ કે ૧૦ સિવાયનું બીજું કામ કરનાર**

જે કોઈ કામ કરનાર ખેડૂત કે ખેતમજૂર તરીકે અથવા તે કોઈપણ ગૃહઉદ્યોગમાં કામ કરતો ન હોય તે તેને જે કામ કરતો હોય તે પ્રશ્ન નં. ૧૧માં લખો. જે કોઈ વ્યક્તિ ખેડૂત, કરતો હોય તે પ્રશ્ન નં. ૧૧માં લખો. અને સાથેસાથ ખેતમજૂર કે ગૃહઉદ્યોગમાં કામ કરતો હોય, અને સાથેસાથ બીજા કામમાં રોકાયેલ હોય (જેમ કે દૂધઉદ્યોગ, પશુપાલન, બાગા-યતી કે બગીચાની ખેતી વગેરે કે જેનો સમાવેશ પાકની ખેતમાં થતો ન હોય) અને આનું કામ ઉપરની કોઈ કક્ષામાં ગણાતું ન હોય તો જે બીજું કામ તે કરતો હોય તે કામ આ પ્રશ્નમાં લખો. ને તે એકથી વધુ કામ કરતો હોય અને તેમાંના કોઈ કામો ઉપરની ત્રણ કક્ષા પૈકી કોઈમાં ન આવતાં હોય તો જે કામમાં તે વધુ વખત આપતો હોય તે કામ લખો.

**પ્રશ્ન ૧૧(અ) કામનો પ્રકાર**

જે વ્યક્તિ કામ ન કરતી હોય કે માત્ર ખેડૂત કે ખેતમજૂરનું કે ગૃહઉદ્યોગનું જ કામ કરતી હોય તેને માટે મૂકો "x".

માણસ ભલે જે કામ કરતો હોય તેના પ્રકારનું પૂરું વર્ણન આપે. માણસના કામની સંપૂર્ણ અને ચોક્કસ માહિતી પ્રાદેશિક ભાષામાં કે અંગ્રેજીમાં કે અંગ્રેજી ભાષાના શબ્દો ગુજરાતીમાં લખીને આપે. કેમકે અગાઉની વસતિ ગણતરી વખતે અધૂરા જવાબોને લીધે ઘણી મુશ્કેલી ઊભી થઈ હતી. માટે વ્યક્તિગત સ્વીય ભરવામાં તમે જે સંતોષકારક જવાબો મેળવી નહિ શકો તે તે મેળવવા માટે

been caused by inadequate answers, and if you do not succeed in obtaining satisfactory information on the individual slips, you will be required to make a further visit for that purpose.

**Q. 11(b) Industry, Business, Trade, Profession or Service**

In the case of a person who is working and the nature of whose own work has been recorded in Q. 11(a), you should write here the nature of industry, business, trade, profession or service in which the person works.

As in the case of Q. 11(a), you should describe in detail the nature of industry, business, trade, profession or service in which the person works. Vague answers should be avoided. In the case of industries, the articles which are produced or serviced or repaired, should be given. If more than one article is produced the chief article produced or serviced or repaired should be given. In the case of business or trade the principal article of trade should be described. In the case of service describe the nature of the service to which the person's work belongs. The description should be such that it would be possible to classify the establishment in which the person is working for purposes of industrial classification of the population. The description should be either in the vernacular or in English or in vernacular transliteration of English.

In the case of a person for whom 'x' is put in Q. 11(a) put 'x' in this question also.

*Important points to remember in Qs. 11(a) and 11(b).*

1 Women or children who help with work, such as rice pounding or doing domestic service for wages or minding cattle or selling firewood or making and selling cowdung cakes, grass, etc., should be described fully even if they work part-time. *In the case of married or grown-up women who do any of the work mentioned above in addition to the usual household duties such work should be fully described and 'HW' written in brackets after the full description.*

2 If a person makes the articles he sells, he should be entered as maker and seller of them.

3 Wherever convenient, for complete description, the work should be expressed by the vernacular name by which it is known,

તમારે ફરીથી મુલાકાત લેવી પડશે. માટે પ્રથમની મુલાકાત વખતે જ સંપૂર્ણ અને ખાતરી લાયક માહિતી મેળવી તેની નોંધ કરવા ખાસ ધ્યાનમાં રાખવું.

**પ્રશ્ન ૧૧(બ) ઉદ્યોગ, ધંધો, વેપાર, નોકરી કે બીજો વ્યવસાય**

કામ કરનાર વ્યક્તિ કે જોના કામનો પ્રકાર પ્રશ્ન ૧૧(અ)માં નોંધેલો છે તેનો ઉદ્યોગ, ધંધો, વેપાર, નોકરી કે વ્યવસાય કે જેમાં તે રોકાયેલ હોય તેનો પ્રકાર પ્રશ્ન ૧૧(બ) સામે લખવો.

પ્રશ્ન ૧૧(અ) માં જેમ કામનો પ્રકાર વિગતથી લખેલો છે તેમ ઉદ્યોગ, ધંધો, વેપાર, નોકરી, વ્યવસાય, જેમાં વ્યક્તિ કામ કરતી હોય તેનો પ્રકાર પણ વિગતવાર લખવો. અપૂરા અને મોંઘમ જવાબ ન લખવો. ઉદ્યોગોની બાબતમાં જે ચીજોનું ઉત્પાદન થતું હોય, અગર જેનું સર્વિસીંગ કે અગર દુરસ્તી થતાં હોય તે વસ્તુની નોંધ લેવી. જે એકથી વધુ ચીજો પેદા થતી હોય તેો જે ચીજનું ઉત્પાદન, સર્વિસીંગ કે રીપેર કામ મુખ્યત્વે થતું હોય તે લખવું. ધંધા કે વેપારની બાબતમાં વેપારની મુખ્ય વસ્તુની નોંધ કરવી. નોકરીની બાબતમાં નોકરીઆત વ્યક્તિએ ચોતાના કામ અંગે જે પ્રકારની નોકરી કરવાની હોય તેનો પ્રકાર જણાવવો. આ વર્ણન એવું હોવું જોઈએ કે જેથી વ્યક્તિ જે જાતના ઉદ્યોગ કે ધંધામાં કામ કરતી હોય તેમાં રોકાયેલ વ્યક્તિનું ઉદ્યોગવાર વર્ગીકરણ કરવાનું શક્ય બને. વર્ણન પ્રાદેશિક ભાષા એટલે કે ગુજરાતીમાં કે અંગ્રેજીમાં કે અંગ્રેજી શબ્દો ગુજરાતીમાં લખીને કરવું.

જે વ્યક્તિ માટે પ્રશ્ન ૧૧(અ) માં (x) મૂકવામાં આવી હોય તેને માટે આ પ્રશ્નમાં પણ (x) ચોક્કસ મૂકો.

**પ્રશ્ન ૧૧(અ) અને ૧૧(બ)ની નોંધો કરવામાં યાદ રાખવાના મહત્વના મુદ્દાઓ**

૧ ઓ અગર બાળકો જેઓ કામ કરીને મદદરૂપ થાય છે એટલે કે વેતન લઈ ધરકામ કરવામાં, કે ચોખ્ખા છડવામાં, અથવા તો ઢોર ચારવામાં કે બળતણ માટેનાં છાણાં, લાકડાં કે ઘાસ વેચવામાં મદદ કરતાં હોય અને આ કામ તેઓ થોડા સમય માટે કરતાં હોય તો પણ તેનું પૂરું વર્ણન આપવું જોઈએ. પરંતુ છાણાં કે પુખ્ત વચની ઓઓ ચોતાની ચાણુ ધરની ફરતે ઉપરાંત, ઉપર જણાવેલાં કામો પૈકીનું કોઈ કામ કરતી હોય તો તે કામનું પૂરું વર્ણન આપવું જોઈએ, અને પૂરું વર્ણન આપ્યા પછી કૈંસમાં "ધકા" લખવું જોઈએ.

૨ કોઈ વ્યક્તિ થોડે જાતે જાતે જાતે વસ્તુ વેચતી હોય તો તેને આ વસ્તુના બનાવનાર અને વેચનાર તરીકે નોંધવી.

૩ જ્યાં શક્ય હોય ત્યાં હરકોઈ કામ માટે ગુજરાતી ભાષામાં તેને નામથી ઓળખાવું હોય તે નામથી તેનું સંપૂર્ણ વર્ણન કરવું.

4 The following are too vague and must not be used by themselves :

Scientist, technician, civil servant, clerk, engineer, inspector, checker, foreman, overseer, supervisor, labourer, machinist, assistant, contractor, polisher.

5 *Labourers*—For an unskilled labourer usually employed on one sort of work alone, give also the sort of work done, e.g., railway porter, market or bazar porter, labourer employed on road digging, bricklayer's labourer. If accustomed to work on various jobs, write general labourer.

6 *Machine Operators*—Always state the kind of machine giving its recognized name, if any.

7 *Shop-keepers, Retail Dealers, Shop Assistants*—If wholly or mainly engaged in selling, write, 'Dealer' (if principal) or, 'Shop Assistant' or 'Salesman' (if assisting) and state whether the business is wholesale or retail or both. For shop assistants and salesmen in stores with several departments, state the particular department in which engaged (e.g., Ship and Railway Parts, Fans and Sewing Machines, Grocers and Confectioners).

8 *Transport Workers*—Describe fully the nature of the transport, e.g., air transport, rail transport, transport by motor car or motor cycle, or vehicles drawn by horse, etc.

9 *Services*—For a person engaged in the Defence Services write 'Service of Central Government'.

10 If the job is known in the trade or industry by a special name, use that name. Manager, Foreman, etc., should be given the department/branch wherever applicable, e.g., Sales Manager or a Manager of Hardware Department, Machine Shop Foreman or Boiler Room Foreman, etc. The following terms are insufficient by themselves :

Manufacturer, merchant, agent, broker, refractor, dealer, engineer and iron works, etc.

11 *Domestic services*—In the case of any private servant, e.g., a cook or domestic servant, write only 'private cook or domestic servant'. There is no industry in his case but in the case of persons employed in hotels, restaurants, boarding houses, institutions, etc., the words hotel, restaurant, etc., should be added.

For persons in the employ of Firms carrying on two or more businesses, if the businesses are

૪ નીચેનાં વર્ણનો ઘણાં અપૂરાં અને મોંઘમ છે માટે એ જાતની અરપણ નોંધ કરવી નહિ.

વિજ્ઞાની, ટેકનીશ્યન, સિવિલ સર્વન્ટ, કારકુન, ઇન્જીનેર, ઇન્સ્પેક્ટર, ચેકર, ફોરમેન, ઓવરસીયર, સુપરવાઈઝર, મનૂર, મશીનીસ્ટ, આસીસ્ટન્ટ કોન્ટ્રાક્ટર, પોલીશ કરનાર.

૫ **મનૂરો**—જેઓ સામાન્યતઃ એક જ જાતની મનૂરી કરે છે અને જેમાં ખાસ કુશળતાની જરૂર નથી એવા મનૂર માટે પણ કામનો પ્રકાર લખો. દા. ત. રેલવે પોર્ટર, માર્કેટ કે બજાર કામનો મનૂર, રસ્તા ખોદવાના કે ઘટ્ટો બનાવવાની મનૂરી કરનાર વગેરે. કોઈ માણસ જુદા જુદા કામની મનૂરી કરવા ટેવાયેલો હોય તો લખો "સામાન્ય મનૂર."

૬ **મશીન ઓપરેટર**—હંમેશા ક્રેવા પ્રકારનું મશીન ચલાવે છે તે લખો. અને જે મશીન કોઈ અમુક નામથી જાણીતું હોય તો તેનું નામ આપો.

૭ **દુકાનદાર, પરચૂરણ કે છુટક વેપારીઓ, દુકાનના નોકરો**—જે વ્યક્તિનું સંપૂર્ણ પણું કે મુખ્ય કામ વેચાણ કરવાનું હોય તો મુખ્ય વ્યક્તિ માટે લખો વેપારી અથવા જે ગુમાસ્તો હોય કે દુકાનના કામમાં મદદનીશ તરીકે કે વેચાણમાં સેલ્સમેન તરીકે કામ કરતો હોય તો તેમ લખો. તદુપરાંત વેપાર જથ્થાબંધ છે કે છુટક અથવા બંને છે તે લખો. જુદા જુદા ખાતાવાળા છે કે છુટક અથવા બંને છે તે લખો. જુદા જુદા ખાતાવાળા છે કે છુટક અથવા બંને છે તે લખો. દા. ત. જહાજ, રેલ્વે, પંખા અને સીવવાના સંચા, કરિયાણું, બિસ્કીટ, પીપરમેન્ટ વગેરે.

૮ **વાહન વ્યવહાર કામદાર**—વાહન વ્યવહારના પ્રકારનું પૂરું વર્ણન આપો. દા. ત. વિમાન વ્યવહાર, રેલ્વે વ્યવહાર, મોટર કે સાયકલ વ્યવહાર, ઘોડાચાડી વગેરે.

૯ **સેવાઓ**—સંરક્ષણ સેવાના કામમાં રોકાયેલ વ્યક્તિ માટે લખો "કેન્દ્ર સરકારની નોકરી".

૧૦ જે કોઈ વેપાર કે ઉદ્યોગમાં કોઈ કામ અમુક ખાસ નામથી ઓળખાતું હોય તો તે નામ લખો. મેનેજર, ફોરમેન વગેરે માટે ખાતાઓ કે શાખાઓના પ્રકારની જ્યાં જ્યાં સ્પષ્ટતા થઈ શકતી હોય ત્યાં કરવી. દા. ત. સેલ્સ મેનેજર, હાઉસર ખાતાના મેનેજર, મશીન શોપના ફોરમેન, બોઈલર રૂમ ફોરમેન વગેરે.

નીચેના શબ્દો કોઈ જાતની સ્પષ્ટતા વિના વાપરવા એ ખરા વર્ણન માટે પૂરતા નથી.

મેન્યુફેક્ચરર/ઉત્પાદન કરનાર; મરચટ/વેપારી; એજન્ટ/આડતિયા; બ્રોકર/દલાલ; રેફ્રેક્ટર, વેપારી, ઇન્જીનેર કે લોખંડનું કારખાનું વગેરે.

૧૧ **ધરકામ**—કોઈ ખાનગી નોકરીની બાબતમાં દા. ત. રસોઈયા, કે ધરકામ માટે માત્ર લખો "ખાનગી રસોઈયા" કે "ધર કામના નોકરો," કારણ કે તે કોઈ ઉદ્યોગમાં કામે લાગેલ નથી. પરંતુ હોટલ, રેસ્ટોરાં, લોન્ડે કે સંસ્થાઓમાં કામ કરતા રસોઈયા અને ધરકામ નોકરો બાબતમાં હોટલ, રેસ્ટોરાં વગેરે શબ્દો પણ સાથે-સાથ ઉમેરવા જોઈશે.

જે કે વધુ ધંધા કરતી વ્યક્તિઓના નોકરીયાતો માટે જે ધંધાઓ જુદા જુદા સ્થળે કરવામાં આવતા હોય તો જે સ્થળે વ્યક્તિ કામ

carried on in separate premises then the business carried on at the premises in which the person is employed should be given. If the businesses are carried on in the same premises but each has a separate organisation (i.e., they have separate records of employment, production, etc.) then the appropriate business should be quoted. If, however, the two activities are carried on side by side then the major activity of the firm or establishment should be given.

12 Commerce—Special care should be taken to see that the distinction between retail and wholesale business is clear. As in industries, the goods handled should be clearly indicated.

#### Q. 11(c) Class of Worker

For a person who is :

- |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |       |    |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|----|
| 1 an Employer, that is, who hires one or more persons in his work described in Q. 11(a)                                                                                                                                                             | write | MR |
| 2 an Employee, that is, who does his work described in Q. 11(a) under others for wages or salary in cash or kind                                                                                                                                    | write | EE |
| 3 a Single Worker, that is, who is doing his work described in Q. 11(a) without employing others except casually, and without the help of other members of the family except casually. This will include workers working as members of cooperatives | write | SW |
| 4 a Family Worker, that is, who is doing his work described in Q. 11(a) in own family without wages or salary in cash or kind                                                                                                                       | write | FW |

For a person for whom 'x' is put in Qs. 11(a) and 11(b) put 'x' in this question also.

#### Explanation :

(i) An Employer is a person who has to employ other persons in order to perform the work entered in Q. 11(a). That is to say, such a person is not only responsible for his own personal work but also for giving work to other in the business mentioned in Q. 11(a). But a person who employs domestic servants for household duties or has subordinates under him in an office where he is employed by others, is not an employer, even if he has the power to employ another person in his office on behalf of his own employer or employers.

(ii) An Employee is a person who usually works under some other person for salary or wages

કરતી હોય તે સ્થળના ધંધાની નોંધ કરવી. જો ધંધાઓ એક જ સ્થળે ચાલતા હોય પરંતુ બંનેની વ્યવસ્થા અને વહીવટ જુદાં જુદાં ચાલતા હોય (દા. ત. તેમના ઉત્પાદન, નોકરી વગેરેનાં જુદાં જુદાં દફતરો રખાતાં હોય) તો જે ચોક્કસ ધંધામાં વ્યક્તિ કામ કરતી હોય તે ધંધો લખવો. જો બે ધંધા સાથે સાથે ચલાવાતા હોય તો પેઢી અગર ધંધાકીય સંસ્થાની મુખ્ય પ્રવૃત્તિની નોંધ કરવી.

૧૨ વેપાર—કુટુંબ અને જથ્થાબંધ વેપાર વચ્ચેનો ભેદ સ્પષ્ટપણે નોંધવામાં આવે તેની ખાસ કાળજી રાખવી, અને ઉદ્યોગની માફક જે માહિતી વેપાર ચાલતો હોય તે સ્પષ્ટ દર્શાવવું.

#### પ્રશ્ન ૧૧(ક) કામ કરનારનો વર્ગ

કામ કરનાર માટે નીચે મુજબ નોંધ કરવી:

- ૧ “માલિક” એટલે કે નોકર રાખનાર એટલે કે જે એક કે વધુ માણસોને પ્રશ્ન ૧૧(અ) માં વર્ણવ્યા પ્રમાણેના કામમાં નોકરીએ રાખે છે તેને માટે લખો “મા”.
- ૨ “નોકર” એટલે કે પ્રશ્ન ૧૧(અ) માં વર્ણવેલું કામ બીજાની તાબેદારીમાં રહી, રોજગારીથી કે પગાર, રોકડ યા વસ્તુમાં લઈ મહેનતાણીથી કરે છે તેને માટે લખો “નો”.
- ૩ “નતે એકલો કામ કરનાર” એટલે કે જે પ્રશ્ન ૧૧(અ) માં વર્ણવેલું પોતાનું કામ બીજાને કવચિત રોકવા પડે તે સિવાય તેમજ કુટુંબના બીજા સભ્યોની કવચિત મદદ લેવી પડે તે સિવાય એકલો નતે કરે છે તે. આમાં સહકારી મંડળીના સભ્ય તરીકે કામ કરતા કામદારોનો સમાવેશ થાય છે. આવા સર્વ રાખસો માટે લખો “એકા”.
- ૪ “કુટુંબના કામ કરનાર” એટલે કે પ્રશ્ન ૧૧(અ) માં વર્ણવેલું પોતાનું કામ વેતન કે પગાર વિના પોતાના કુટુંબમાં જ કરે છે તેને માટે લખો “કુકા”.

જે વ્યક્તિ માટે પ્રશ્ન ૧૧(અ) અને ૧૧(બ) માં “x” મૂકેલ છે તેને માટે આ પ્રશ્નમાં પણ “x” મૂકો.

#### ખુલાસો

(૧) “માલિક” એટલે કે જે પ્રશ્ન ૧૧(અ) માં નોંધેલા કામ કરવા માટે બીજા માણસોને કામે રોકનાર એટલે કે આવી વ્યક્તિ માત્ર પોતાના એકલાના કામ માટે જ જવાબદાર છે એટલું જ નહિ પણ પ્રશ્ન ૧૧(અ) માં બતાવેલા ધંધામાં બીજાને કામ આપવા માટે પણ તે જવાબદાર છે. પરંતુ કોઈ વ્યક્તિ ધરકામ માટે કે પોતે જ ઓફીસમાં કામ કરતો હોય ત્યાં પોતાના તાબામાં કામ કરવાને બીજાને રોકેલ હોય તો તે વ્યક્તિ આવા નોકરોની માલિક બનતી નથી. ભલે તે વ્યક્તિને પોતાની ઓફીસમાં પોતાના માલિક કે માલિકો વતી નોકર રાખવાની સત્તા હોય.

(૨) “નોકર” એટલે પગાર અથવા રોકડ કે ચીજ વસ્તુમાં વેતન મેળવી જે માણસ બીજાના તાબામાં રહી સામાન્ય રીતે કામ

in cash or kind. There may be persons who are employed as managers, superintendents, agents, etc., and in that capacity employ or control other workers on behalf of their own employers. Such persons are only employees, as explained above, and should not be regarded as employers.

(iii) A Single Worker for the purpose of Q. 11(c) is a person who works by himself but not as Head of household in a Household Industry. He is not employed by any one else and in his turn does not employ anybody else not even members of his household except casually. This definition of a Single Worker will include a person who works in joint partnership with one or several persons hiring no employees, and also a member of a producers' cooperative. Each one of the partners or members of such producers' cooperatives should be recorded as 'Single Worker'.

(iv) A Family Worker is a member who works, without receiving wages in cash or kind, in an industry, business or trade conducted mainly by members of the family and ordinarily does at least one hour of work everyday during the working season. For the purpose of the entire Q. 11, such an industry should be on a scale larger than what has been covered in 'Household Industry' in Q. 10 whether run at home or away from home in town or village and even away from village in rural area and should ordinarily be in the nature of a recognised partnership, joint stock company or registered factory. For the purpose of this definition members of a family may be drawn from beyond the limits of the household by ties of blood or marriage. The family worker may not be entitled to a share of the profits in the work of the business carried on either by the person or Head of the Household or other relative.

Members of the household who help solely in household duties should not be treated as family workers.

#### Q. 11(d) Name of Establishment

Describe in detail the name of the factory, workshop, business house, company, shop, etc. If a person has no fixed place of work, write 'No fixed place of work'.

For a person for whom 'x' is put in Qs. 11(a), 11(b) and 11(c) put 'x' in this question also.

The following examples will illustrate how Qs. 11(a) to 11(d) should be filled up for persons doing work other than 8, 9 or 10.

કરતો હોય છે તે. આવા માણસો પૈકી કેટલાક એવા પણ હશે કે જે મેનેજર, સુપ્રિન્ટેન્ડન્ટ, એજન્ટ વગેરે દરમિયાન કામ કરતા હોવાના જે મેનેજર, સુપ્રિન્ટેન્ડન્ટ, એજન્ટ વગેરે દરમિયાન કામ કરતા હોય અગર કારણે પોતાના માલિક વતી બીજાઓને નોકરીમાં રાખતા હોય અગર તેમના ઉપર અધિકાર ભોગવતા હોય. છતાં આવા માણસો પણ ઉપર જણાવ્યું તેમ નોકર છે અને તેમને માલિક ગણવાના નથી.

(૩) “નતે એકલો કામ કરનાર” પ્રશ્ન ૧૧(ક) ના હેતુ માટે “એકલો કામ કરનાર” એ વ્યક્તિ છે કે જે ગૃહઉદ્યોગમાં કુટુંબના મુખ્ય માણસ તરીકે નહિ પરંતુ તે એકલો નતે કામ કરે છે, તેને બીજા કોઈએ નોકરીમાં રાખેલ હોતો નથી, તેમજ તે પોતે બીજા કોઈને કે પોતાના કુટુંબના પણ કોઈ માણસને પ્રસંગાપાત મદદમાં લેતો હોય તે સિવાય નોકરીમાં રાખતો નથી અગર મદદમાં લેતો નથી. એકલા કામ કરનારની વ્યાખ્યામાં એક અથવા વધુ માણસો બીજાને નોકરીમાં રાખ્યા સિવાય ભાગીદારીમાં કામ કરતા હોય તેમનો અને ઉત્પાદક સહકારી મંડળીના સભ્યોનો સમાવેશ થાય છે. આવી ઉત્પાદક સહકારી મંડળીના પ્રત્યેક સભ્ય કે ભાગીદારને એકલા કામ કરનાર તરીકે જ નોંધવા.

(૪) “કુટુંબમાં કામ કરનાર” એટલે કુટુંબના સભ્યો જે ઉદ્યોગ, ધંધો કે વેપાર ચલાવતા હોય તેમાં કોઈ પણ નતના વેતન કે રોકડ યા ચીજ વસ્તુ કે વળતર વિના કામ કરતો કુટુંબનો સભ્ય, જે સમાન્યતઃ કામની મોસમમાં જ દરરોજ ઓછામાં ઓછા એક કલાક કામ કરતો હોવો જોઈએ. પ્રશ્ન ૧૧ ના સમગ્ર હેતુ માટે, જે ઉદ્યોગની નોંધ કરવાની છે તે પ્રશ્ન ૧૦ માં જણાવેલા ગૃહઉદ્યોગ કરતાં મોટા પાયા પર ચાલતો હોવો જોઈએ. આ ઉદ્યોગ પછી તે ઘેર ચલાવતો હોય કે ઘરની બહાર, ગામમાં કે શહેરમાં અને ગ્રામ વિસ્તારમાં ગામડાથી પણ દૂર ચાલતો હોય તો પણ વિશેષમાં આ ઉદ્યોગ સામાન્ય રીતે પ્રમાણિત ભાગીદારી, જોઈન્ટ સ્ટોક કંપની કે રજીસ્ટર્ડ ફેક્ટરીના સ્વરૂપનો હોવો જોઈએ. આ વ્યાખ્યાના હેતુ માટે કુટુંબના વર્તુલની બહારના, પરંતુ લોકો કે લગ્ન સંબંધથી નોંધાયેલા એવા કુટુંબના દૂરના સભ્યોનો પણ સમાવેશ થાય છે. કુટુંબીજનો, બીજા સગાઓ, કે કુટુંબના મુખ્ય માણસ જે વેપાર, ઉદ્યોગ કે ધંધો ચલાવતા હોય તેના નફામાં કુટુંબનો કામ કરનાર ભાગ મેળવવાને હકદાર હોય એ જરૂરી નથી.

કુટુંબના જે માણસો માત્ર ઘર કામમાં જ મદદ કરતા હોય તેમને કુટુંબના કામ કરનાર ગણવાના નથી.

#### પ્રશ્ન ૧૧ (ડ) ધંધાના એકમનું નામ

કારખાનાં, વર્કશોપ, પેઢી, કંપની, દુકાન વગેરેના નામનું વિગતવાર વર્ણન લખો. જો કોઈ વ્યક્તિને કામનું નિયત સ્થળ ન હોય તો લખો “કામનું નિયત સ્થળ નથી”.

જે વ્યક્તિ માટે પ્રશ્ન ૧૧(અ), ૧૧(બ) અને ૧૧(ક)માં “x” મૂકેલ છે તેમને માટે આ પ્રશ્નમાં પણ “x” મૂકો. જેઓ પ્રશ્ન ૮, ૯ કે ૧૦ સિવાયનાં કામ કરે છે તેમને માટે પ્રશ્નો ૧૧(અ) થી ૧૧(ડ) સુધીના જવાબો કેવી રીતે લખવા તે નીચેના દાખલાથી સ્પષ્ટ થશે.

## Q. 11 Doing Work other than 8, 9 or 10

| Q. 11(a)<br>Nature of Work<br>1 | Q. 11(b)<br>Nature of Industry, Profession,<br>Trade or Service<br>2 | Q. 11(c)<br>Class<br>of<br>Worker<br>3 | Q. 11(d)<br>Name of Establishment<br>4    |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| 1 Cutting trees in forests      | Logging in forests                                                   | EE                                     | Forest Department of Government           |
| 2 Hunting for fur               | Hunting                                                              | SW                                     | No fixed place of work                    |
| 3 Gardener in mango orchard     | Fruit growing                                                        | EE                                     | Master's mango orchard                    |
| 4 Paid farm labourer            | Coffee plantation                                                    | EE                                     | Muthuswamy Coffee Estate                  |
| 5 Travelling Ticket Inspector   | Northern Railway                                                     | EE                                     | Northern Railway                          |
| 6 Senior Scientific Officer     | Indian Ceramic Institute                                             | EE                                     | Indian Ceramic Institute                  |
| 7 Foreman                       | Kiln room in Ceramic Institute                                       | EE                                     | Indian Ceramic Institute                  |
| 8 Contractor                    | Supplying gypsum to Fertilizer Factory                               | MR                                     | Sindri Fertilizer Factory                 |
| 9 Accountant                    | Locomotive Factory                                                   | EE                                     | Chittaranjan Locomotives                  |
| 10 Goods porter                 | Railway Station Porter                                               | SW                                     | Delhi Central Railway Station             |
| 11 Day labourer                 | Road digging in Mathura Road                                         | EE                                     | C.P.W.D.                                  |
| 12 Labourer                     | Assisting brick layer in house building                              | EE                                     | Defence Colony, New Delhi                 |
| 13 General Labourer             | No fixed job                                                         | SW                                     | No fixed place of work                    |
| 14 Machine Operator             | Electric transformer in Electric Supply Transformer Station          | EE                                     | Delhi Electric Supply Corporation         |
| 15 Shop Assistant               | Retail shop in Stationery Stores                                     | FW                                     | Madan Brothers                            |
| 16 Dealer                       | Wholesale Stores in grains and cereals                               | MR                                     | Sahu and Co.                              |
| 17 Salesman                     | Retail shop of ready made garments and hosiery                       | FW                                     | Dayanand and Sons                         |
| 18 Sales Manager                | Hardware Department, Kaka Agrico                                     | EE                                     | Kaka Agrico                               |
| 19 Boiler Room Foreman          | Indian Iron and Steel Company                                        | EE                                     | Indian Iron and Steel Company, Burnpur    |
| 20 Air pilot                    | Air transport                                                        | EE                                     | Indian Airlines Corporation               |
| 21 Bus driver                   | Motor transport Service                                              | EE                                     | Government Motor Transport Service        |
| 22 Manager and Proprietor       | Motor Truck goods transport                                          | MR                                     | Prakash Transport Service                 |
| 23 Radiologist                  | Surgical Department of Hospital                                      | EE                                     | Medical College, Calcutta                 |
| 24 Plant Nutritionist           | Plant Protection Research                                            | EE                                     | I.C.A.R., Pusa, Delhi                     |
| 25 Chemist                      | Sugar factory                                                        | EE                                     | Bimla Sugar factory                       |
| 26 Chemist                      | Pharmaceutical factory                                               | EE                                     | Akash Chemical and Pharmaceutical factory |
| 27 Secretary                    | Administrative Department of Life Insurance Corporation              | EE                                     | L.I.C., Delhi                             |
| 28 Assistant Secretary          | Commerce and Industry Department, Madras                             | EE                                     | Government of Madras State                |

## પ્રશ્ન ૧૧-પ્રશ્ન ૮, ૯ કે ૧૦ સિવાયનું કામ કરનારા

| પ્રશ્ન ૧૧(અ)<br>કામનો પ્રકાર<br>૧ | પ્રશ્ન ૧૧(બ)<br>ઉદ્યોગ, ધંધો, વેપાર કે<br>નોકરીનો પ્રકાર<br>૨ | પ્રશ્ન ૧૧(ક)<br>કામ કરનારનો પ્રકાર<br>૩ | પ્રશ્ન ૧૧(ડ)<br>પેદી કે સંસ્થાનું નામ<br>૪     |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|
| (૧) જંગલમાં ઝાડો કાપવાનું કામ     | જંગલમાં લાકડું કાપવાનું                                       | ના                                      | સરકારનું જંગલ ખાતું                            |
| (૨) રૂંવાટીવાળાં ચામડા માટે શિકાર | શિકાર                                                         | એકા                                     | કામનું નિયત સ્થાન નથી                          |
| (૩) આંખાવાડીમાં ખાગવાન            | ફળ ઉછેરવાનું                                                  | ના                                      | માલિકની આંખાવાડી                               |
| (૪) વેતનદાર ખાગ કામદાર            | કોફીનો બગીચો                                                  | ના                                      | મુથુસ્વામી કોફીનો બગ                           |
| (૫) પ્રવાસી ટીકીટ ઇન્સ્પેક્ટર     | ઉત્તર રેલ્વે                                                  | ના                                      | ઉત્તર રેલ્વે                                   |
| (૬) સીનિયર સાઈન્ટિફિક અધિકારી     | હિન્દી સીરામિક ઇન્સ્ટીટ્યુટ                                   | ના                                      | હિન્દી સીરામિક ઇન્સ્ટીટ્યુટ                    |
| (૭) ફોરમેન                        | સીરામિક ઇન્સ્ટીટ્યુટની ભઠ્ઠીનો ઓરડો                           | ના                                      | હિન્દી સીરામિક ઇન્સ્ટીટ્યુટ                    |
| (૮) કોન્ટ્રાક્ટર                  | ખાતરના કારખાનાને જીપ્સમ પૂરું પાડનાર                          | મા                                      | સીંદરી ખાતરનું કારખાનું                        |
| (૯) હિસાબનીશ                      | લોકોમોટીવ કારખાનું                                            | ના                                      | ચિત્તરંજન લોકોમોટીવ                            |
| (૧૦) માલ ઉચકનાર મજૂર              | રેલ્વે સ્ટેશનનો મજૂર                                          | એકા                                     | દિલ્હી સેન્ટ્રલ રેલ્વે સ્ટેશન                  |
| (૧૧) રેલ્વે મજૂર                  | મથુરા રોડ ઉપર ખોદકામ                                          | ના                                      | કેન્દ્રીય બ્રહેર બાંધકામ ખાતું                 |
| (૧૨) મજૂર                         | ધર બાંધકામમાં કડીયાને મઠક કરનાર                               | ના                                      | સંરક્ષણ વસાહત, નવી દિલ્હી                      |
| (૧૩) સામાન્ય મજૂર                 | કોઈ મુકરર કામની મજૂરી વિનાનો                                  | એકા                                     | કામનું નિયત સ્થાન નથી                          |
| (૧૪) મશીન ઓપરેટર                  | ઇલેક્ટ્રીક ટ્રાન્સફોર્મર સ્ટેશનમાં ઇલેક્ટ્રીક ટ્રાન્સફોર્મર   | ના                                      | દિલ્હી ઇલેક્ટ્રીક સપ્લાય કોર્પોરેશન            |
| (૧૫) શુમારતો                      | સ્ટેશનરીની છુટક ડુકાન                                         | કુકા                                    | મદન બ્રધર્સ                                    |
| (૧૬) વેપારી                       | અનાજ, જથ્થાબંધ ડુકાન                                          | મા                                      | શાહુ એન્ડ કું.                                 |
| (૧૭) સેલ્સમેન                     | તૈયાર કપડાં અને હોઝીયરીની છુટક ડુકાન                          | કુકા                                    | દયાનંદ એન્ડ સન્સ                               |
| (૧૮) સેલ્સ મેનેજર                 | કાકા એગ્રીકોના હાર્ડવેર ખાતામાં                               | ના                                      | કાકા એગ્રીકો                                   |
| (૧૯) બોઈલર રૂમ ફોરમેન             | ઇન્ડિયન આયર્ન સ્ટીલ કું.                                      | ના                                      | ઇન્ડિયન આયર્ન અને સ્ટીલ કું.                   |
| (૨૦) એર પાર્કલેટ                  | વિમાની વહેવાર                                                 | ના                                      | બર્નપુર                                        |
| (૨૧) બસ ડ્રાઈવર                   | મોટર ટ્રાન્સપોર્ટ સર્વિસ                                      | ના                                      | ઇન્ડિયન એર લાઈન્સ કોર્પોરેશન                   |
| (૨૨) મેનેજર અને માલિક             | મોટર ટ્રક માલ વાહન વહેવાર                                     | મા                                      | ગવર્નમેન્ટ મોટર ટ્રાન્સપોર્ટ સર્વિસ            |
| (૨૩) રેડીયોલોજિસ્ટ                | સર્જિકલ ડીપાર્ટમેન્ટ હોસ્પિટલ                                 | ના                                      | પ્રકાશ ટ્રાન્સપોર્ટ સર્વિસ                     |
| (૨૪) પ્લાન્ટ ન્યુટ્રીશનીસ્ટ       | પ્લાન્ટ પ્રોટેક્શન રિસર્ચ                                     | ના                                      | મેડીકલ કોલેજ, કલકત્તા                          |
| (૨૫) કેમીસ્ટ                      | ખાંડનું કારખાનું                                              | ના                                      | ઇન્ડિયન કાઉન્સિલ ઓફ એગ્રીકલ્ચરલ રિસર્ચ, દિલ્હી |
| (૨૬) કેમીસ્ટ                      | ફાભરિયુટીકલ ફેક્ટરી                                           | ના                                      | બીમલા સુગર ફેક્ટરી                             |
| (૨૭) સેક્રેટરી                    | વહીવટી ખાતું, જીવન વીમા કોર્પોરેશન                            | ના                                      | ચંડુ ફાર્મસી                                   |
| (૨૮) આસી. સેક્રેટરી               | કોમર્સ અને ઇન્ડસ્ટ્રી ખાતું                                   | ના                                      | એલ. આઈ. સી., દિલ્હી                            |



## Q. 11 Doing Work other than 8, 9 or 10-contd.

| Q. 11(a)<br>Nature of work<br>1           | Q. 11(b)<br>Nature of Industry, Profession,<br>Trade or Service<br>2 | Q. 11(c)<br>Class<br>of<br>Workers<br>3 | Q. 11(d)<br>Name of Establishment<br>4 |
|-------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| 29 Supervisor . . .                       | Jewellery Works . . .                                                | FW                                      | Kundan Brothers Jewellers, Jaipur      |
| 30 Machinist . . .                        | Lathe Department in Engineering Works . . .                          | EE                                      | Hooghly Docking Company                |
| 31 Private cook or domestic servant . . . | ..                                                                   | EE                                      | Master's house                         |
| 32 Cook . . .                             | Residential Hotel . . .                                              | EE                                      | Ashoka Hotel, New Delhi                |
| 33 Khansama . . .                         | Boarding House and Club . . .                                        | EE                                      | XYZ Club                               |
| 34 Grocer . . .                           | Retail trade in grocery . . .                                        | SW                                      | Home                                   |
| 35 Chartered Accountant . . .             | Steel Production Factory . . .                                       | EE                                      | Bhilai Steel Plant                     |
| 36 Accountant . . .                       | Jute mill . . .                                                      | EE                                      | Howrah Jute Mill                       |
| 37 Cinema Artist . . .                    | Cinema Company . . .                                                 | EE                                      | ABC Cinema Co.                         |
| 38 Sign painter . . .                     | Commercial Sign painting . . .                                       | EE                                      | Rupalekha Company                      |
| 39 Canvas bag maker . . .                 | Cement Company . . .                                                 | EE                                      | Portland Cement Co.                    |
| 40 Sharebroker . . .                      | Broker in tea and Jute shares . . .                                  | SW                                      | ABC Share Exchange                     |
| 41 Discount broker . . .                  | Discounting of bills in business house . . .                         | MR                                      | ABC Business House Ltd.                |
| 42 Die Caster . . .                       | General Engineering Works . . .                                      | EE                                      | Ramachandra Engineering Co.            |
| 43 Ochre grinder . . .                    | Wood paint Factory . . .                                             | EE                                      | ABC Paint Factory                      |
| 44 Distillation Plant Operator . . .      | Brewery Factory . . .                                                | EE                                      | Solan Breweries                        |
| 45 Grinder . . .                          | Chemical Factory . . .                                               | EE                                      | ABC Chemical Factory                   |
| 46 Cleaner . . .                          | Steel Rerolling Works . . .                                          | EE                                      | ABC Rerolling Mills                    |
| 47 Ticket Collector . . .                 | Cinema House . . .                                                   | EE                                      | ABC Cinema                             |
| 48 Iron moulder . . .                     | Iron & Steel Foundry . . .                                           | EE                                      | ABC Engineering Works                  |
| 49 Foreman . . .                          | Packing Department in oil mill . . .                                 | EE                                      | ABC Oil Mill Company                   |
| 50 Foreman . . .                          | Saw mill in wagon factory . . .                                      | EE                                      | ABC Wagon Company                      |
| 51 Foundry Caster . . .                   | Aluminium factory . . .                                              | EE                                      | ABC Aluminium Company                  |
| 52 Furnaceman . . .                       | Boiler shop, Iron foundry works . . .                                | EE                                      | ABC Iron Foundry                       |
| 53 Mono printer . . .                     | Printing works . . .                                                 | EE                                      | Govt. Printing Press                   |
| 54 Brass turner . . .                     | Small tools production . . .                                         | EE                                      | ABC Small Tools Company                |
| 55 Honorary social worker . . .           | State Social Welfare Board . . .                                     | SW                                      | State Social Welfare Board             |
| 56 Member of Parliament . . .             | Parliament . . .                                                     | SW                                      | Parliament, Delhi                      |
| 57 Free lance Journalist . . .            | Writing for newspapers and periodicals . . .                         | SW                                      | No fixed journal                       |
| 58 Political worker . . .                 | Political work . . .                                                 | SW                                      | Name of party                          |

## પ્રશ્ન ૧૧—પ્રશ્ન ૮, ૯ કે ૧૦ સિવાયનું કામ કરનારા ( ચાલુ )

| પ્રશ્ન ૧૧ (અ)<br>કામનો પ્રકાર<br>૧ | પ્રશ્ન ૧૧ (બ)<br>ઉદ્યોગ, ધંધો, વેપાર કે<br>નોકરીનો પ્રકાર<br>૨                       | પ્રશ્ન ૧૧ (ક)<br>કામ કરનારનો<br>પ્રકાર<br>૩ | પ્રશ્ન ૧૧ (ડ)<br>પેઢી કે સંસ્થાનું નામ<br>૪ |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| (૨૯) સુપરવાઇઝર                     | અવેરાત કામ                                                                           | કુકા                                        | કુંદન બ્રધર્સ અવેરી, જયપુર                  |
| (૩૦) મશીનીસ્ટ                      | ઇજનેરી કામ, લેથ ખાતું                                                                | નો                                          | પટેલ એન્જિનિયરીંગ વર્ક્સ                    |
| (૩૧) ખાનગી રસોઈયા અથવા ઘર નોકર     | ..                                                                                   | નો                                          | શેડના ઘરે                                   |
| (૩૨) રસોઈયા                        | નિવાસ સ્થાન નવી હોટેલ બોર્ડિંગ હાઉસ અને કલબ ગાંધિયાણાની છુટક દુકાન પોલાદનું કારખાનું | નો                                          | અશોક હોટેલ, નવી દિલ્હી                      |
| (૩૩) ખાનસામા                       |                                                                                      | નો                                          | રેડિઓ ક્લબ                                  |
| (૩૪) ગાંધી                         |                                                                                      | એકા                                         | ઘર                                          |
| (૩૫) ચાટાઈ એકાઉન્ટન્ટ              |                                                                                      | નો                                          | ભીલાઈ સ્ટીલ પ્લાન્ટ                         |
| (૩૬) એકાઉન્ટન્ટ                    | ન્યૂટ મીલ                                                                            | નો                                          | હાવડા ન્યૂટ મીલ                             |
| (૩૭) સીનેમા આર્ટિસ્ટ               | સીનેમા કંપની                                                                         | નો                                          | પ્રકાશ પિક્ચર્સ                             |
| (૩૮) બોર્ડ ચીતરનાર                 | કોમર્શિયલ બોર્ડ ચીતરનાર                                                              | નો                                          | રૂપલેખા કંપની                               |
| (૩૯) કેન્વાસ બેગમેકર               | સિમેન્ટ કંપની                                                                        | નો                                          | પોર્ટલેન્ડ સિમેન્ટ કંપની                    |
| (૪૦) શેર દલાલ                      | ચાહ અને શાણ દલાલ                                                                     | એકા                                         | અ. બ. ક. શેર બજાર                           |
| (૪૧) ડીસ્કાઉન્ટ બ્રોકર             | બીઝનેસ હાઉસમાં બીઝ ડીસ્કાઉન્ટ કરનાર                                                  | મા                                          | અ. બ. ક. બીઝનેસ હાઉસ, લી.                   |
| (૪૨) ડાઈ કાર્ટર                    | જનરલ ઇજનેરી કામ                                                                      | નો                                          | રામચંદ્ર એન્જિનિયરીંગ કંપની                 |
| (૪૩) પીળી માટી ફળનાર               | લુડ પેઈન્ટ ફેક્ટરી                                                                   | નો                                          | અ. બ. ક. પેઈન્ટ ફેક્ટરી                     |
| (૪૪) ડીસ્ટ્રીલેશન પ્લાન્ટ ઓપરેટર   | બ્રુઅરિ ફેક્ટરી                                                                      | નો                                          | સોલન બ્રુઅરિઝ                               |
| (૪૫) ફળનાર                         | કેમીકલ ફેક્ટરી                                                                       | નો                                          | મહેતા કેમીકલ ફેક્ટરી                        |
| (૪૬) ક્લીનર                        | સ્ટીલ રીફર્બીંગ વર્ક્સ                                                               | નો                                          | મોહન રીફર્બીંગ મીલ્સ                        |
| (૪૭) ડીકીટ કલેક્ટર                 | સિનેમા હાઉસ                                                                          | નો                                          | નટરાજ સીનેમા                                |
| (૪૮) આયર્ન મોલ્ડર                  | આયર્ન એન્ડ સ્ટીલ ફાઉન્ડ્રી                                                           | નો                                          | ગુજરાત એન્જિનિયરીંગ વર્ક્સ                  |
| (૪૯) ફોરમેન                        | વેક્રોંગ ડીપાર્ટ, ઓઈલ મીલ્સ                                                          | નો                                          | અ. બ. ક. ઓઈલ મિલ કંપની                      |
| (૫૦) ફોરમેન                        | વેગન ફેક્ટરીની સો મીલ્સમાં                                                           | નો                                          | અ. બ. ક. વેગન કંપની                         |
| (૫૧) ફાઉન્ડ્રી કાર્ટર              | એલ્યુમિનિયમ ફેક્ટરી                                                                  | નો                                          | અ. બ. ક. એલ્યુમિનિયમ કંપની                  |
| (૫૨) ફોર્સમેન                      | બોઈલર શોપ આયર્ન ફાઉન્ડ્રી વર્ક્સ                                                     | નો                                          | અ. બ. ક. આયર્ન ફાઉન્ડ્રી                    |
| (૫૩) મોનોપ્રોન્ટર                  | પ્રીન્ટીંગ વર્ક્સ                                                                    | નો                                          | ગવર્નમેન્ટ હાઇસ્કૂલ                         |
| (૫૪) બ્રાસ ટર્નર                   | સ્મોલ ટુલ્સ પ્રોડક્શન                                                                | એકા                                         | અ. બ. ક. સ્મોલ ટુલ્સ કંપની                  |
| (૫૫) માનદ સામાજિક કાર્યકર          | સ્ટેટ સોશિયલ વેલફેર બોર્ડ                                                            | એકા                                         | સ્ટેટ સોશિયલ વેલફેર બોર્ડ                   |
| (૫૬) સંસદ સભ્ય                     | સંસદ                                                                                 | એકા                                         | સંસદ ગૃહ, દિલ્હી                            |
| (૫૭) મુક્ત પત્રકાર                 | અખબારો ને સામાયિકો માટે લખનાર                                                        | એકા                                         | કોઈ નિયત અખબાર નથી                          |
| (૫૮) રાજકીય કાર્યકર                | રાજકીય કામ                                                                           | એકા                                         | પક્ષનું નામ                                 |



## Q. 12 Activity, if Not Working

This question will apply to a person NOT Working.

Write 'x' in this question for a person who is working, that is for whom you have recorded the work in any of the questions 8 to 11 above.

The following activities should be recorded in the case of persons NOT Working :

- |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |       |    |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|----|
| 1 For a full-time student or child attending school who does no other work, such as make articles at home for sale, nor even help part-time in his own family cultivation, industry, trade or business                                                 | write | ST |
| 2 For a person engaged in unpaid home duties (like housewife or other adult female) who does no other work, such as make articles at home for sale or wages, nor help regularly even part-time in family cultivation, industry, trade or business      | write | HW |
| 3 For any dependent, including an infant or child not attending school, a person permanently disabled from work because of illness or old age                                                                                                          | write | D  |
| 4 For a retired person who is not employed again, rentier, person living on agricultural or non-agricultural royalty, rent or dividend or any other person of independent means for securing which he does not have to work and who does no other work | write | R  |
| 5 For a beggar, vagrant or independent woman without indication of source of income and others of unspecified source of existence                                                                                                                      | write | B  |
| 6 For a convict in jail (an under-trial prisoner will be shown as a worker if he used to work before he was apprehended) or an inmate of a penal, mental or charitable institution                                                                     | write | I  |
| 7 For a person who has not been employed before but is seeking employment for the first time                                                                                                                                                           | write | NE |
| 8 For a person employed before but now out of employment and seeking employment                                                                                                                                                                        | write | UN |

## પ્રશ્ન ૧૨ કામ ન કરતા હોય તો પ્રવૃત્તિ

આ પ્રશ્ન કામ ન કરતી વ્યક્તિને લાગુ પડશે.

ઉપર જણાવેલા ૮ થી ૧૧ ના પ્રશ્નોમાં જે વ્યક્તિને તમે કામ કરતી નોંધેલ છે, તેવી વ્યક્તિ માટે આ પ્રશ્નમાં "X" મૂકો.

જે વ્યક્તિ કામ ન કરતી હોય તેમને માટે નીચેની પ્રવૃત્તિઓ નોંધવી જોઈશે :

- ૧ પુરા સમય માટે નિશાળમાં હાજરી આપતો વિદ્યાર્થી અગર તો જે કોઈપણ કામ કરતો ન હોય એવો નિશાળે જતો બાળક કે જે વેચવા માટે કોઈ ચીજ વસ્તુ ઘરમાં બનાવતો ન હોય અગર તો થોડા સમય માટે પણ થોતાના કુટુંબની ખેતી, ઉદ્યોગ, વેપાર કે ધંધામાં મદદ કરતો ન હોય તેમને માટે લખો "વિદ્યા."
- ૨ વેતન વગરની ધરકામમાં રોકાયેલી વ્યક્તિ (જેવી કે ધરની ધણિયાણી કે કુટુંબની પુખ્ત ઉમરની બીજી સ્ત્રી) કે જે કોઈ કામ નથી કરતી અર્થાત્ વેચવા માટે કોઈ ચીજવસ્તુ ઘરમાં બનાવતી ન હોય અગર ધરની ખેતી, ઉદ્યોગ કે વેપાર ધંધામાં થોડા સમય માટે પણ મદદ ન કરતી હોય તેવી વ્યક્તિ માટે લખો "ધકા."
- ૩ આશ્રિતો જેવા કે બાળક અગર નિશાળમાં ન જતા બાળક અગર વૃદ્ધીવસ્થાને કારણે કે બીમારીને લીધે કાયમને માટે કામ કરવાને લાયક ન હોય તેમને માટે લખો "આ."
- ૪ નિવૃત્ત થયેલ વ્યક્તિ જે ફરીને કામે ન લાગી હોય, માત્ર ભાડાં ખાનારા, જેઓ ગણાત કે બિન-ખેતીની એટલે કે બાજ વટાવતી આવક, ભાડું કે ડિવિડન્ડ ઉપર નભતા હોય તેમજ જેમને નિર્વાહ માટે સ્વતંત્ર સાધનો હોવા છતાં તેને માટે તેમને કામ કરવું પડતું નથી, તેમજ તે બીજા કોઈ કામ કરતા પણ નથી તેમને માટે લખો "નિ."
- ૫ બિમારી, રખડુ, કે સ્વતંત્ર સ્ત્રી જેની આવકનાં દેખીતાં સાધનો ન જણાતાં હોય તેમજ જીવનનિર્વાહના અનિશ્ચિત સાધનોવાળા માટે લખો "ભિ."
- ૬ જેલમાંના કેદી માટે (કાચા જેલના કેદીને, જે તે પકડાયા પહેલાં કામે લાગેલ હોય તો તેને કામ કરનાર ગણવો) કે ગાંડાની, ધર્માદા, કે શિક્ષાત્મક સંસ્થામાં રહેતી વ્યક્તિ માટે લખો "સં."
- ૭ જે માણસે કદી પણ કામ ન કર્યું હોય અને પહેલી વાર કામ શોધે છે તેને માટે લખો "નૌ."
- ૮ પહેલાં કામ કર્યું હોય પણ હમણાં બેકાર હોય અને કામ શોધતી હોય તેવી વ્યક્તિ માટે લખો "બે."

*Explanation*—If a person, who does not work, cannot be readily classified in any of the above categories, put him in category 5 and write B in this question. A retired person who has taken up regular work again should not be entered in this question as he would have been entered for his new work in Qs. 8 to 11.

A person who is not working but has been offered work which he has not joined should be included in item 3 and 'D' should be written. He should not be included in items 7 or 8.

## Q. 13 Sex

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

## LIST OF SCHEDULED CASTES

1 Throughout the State *except* the Rajkot division and the district of Kutch:—

- 1 Ager
- 2 Bakad or Bant
- 3 Bhambi, Bhambhi, Asadaru, Asodi, Chamadia, Chamar, Chambhar, Chamgar, Haralayya, Harali, Khalpa, Machigar, Mochigar, Madar, Madig, Telegu Mochi, Kamati Mochi, Ranigar, Rohidas, Rohit or Samgar
- 4 Bhangi, Mehtar, Olgana, Rukhi, Malkana, Halalkhor, Lalbegi, Balmiki, Korar or Zadmalli
- 5 Chavadi or Channayya
- 6 Chenna Dasar or Holaya Dasar
- 7 Dhor, Kakkayya or Kankayya
- 8 Garoda or Garo
- 9 Halleer
- 10 Halsar, Haslar, Hulasvar or Halasvar
- 11 Holar or Valhar
- 12 Holaya or Holer
- 13 Lingader
- 14 Mahar, Taral or Dhegu Megu
- 15 Mahyavanshi, Dhed, Vankar or Maru Vankar
- 16 Mang, Matang or Minimadig
- 17 Mang-Garudi

**ખુલાસો**—કામ ન કરનારા પૈકી જેને ઉપરના કોઈ વર્ગમાં સહેલાઈથી મૂકી ન શકાય એમ હોય તો તેમને ઉપર જણાવેલ કક્ષા ૫ માં મૂકો અને આ પ્રશ્નમાં "ભિ" લખો. કોઈ નિવૃત્ત વ્યક્તિ જેણે ફરીને નિયમિત કામ હાથ ધર્યું હોય તેને આ પ્રશ્નમાં નોંધવા નહિ, કારણ કે પ્રશ્ન ૮ થી ૧૧ માં તેના નવા કામની નોંધ થયેલી હોવી જોઈશે.

જે વ્યક્તિ કામ નથી કરતી પણ જેને કામ મળ્યું છે છતાં હજી તેમાં જોડાયેલ નથી, તેને ઉપર જણાવેલ ૩મી પ્રકારમાં મૂકી તેની સામે "આ" લખવું. તેને ઉપરના પ્રકાર ૭ કે ૮ માં દાખલ કરવાના નથી.

## પ્રશ્ન ૧૩ ભતિ

પુરુષ માટે "પુ" અને સ્ત્રી માટે "સ્ત્રી" લખો. હીજડાઓ અને નાન્યતર જાતિના માટે "પુ" લખો.

## અનુસૂચિત જાતિની યાદી

૧. સમગ્ર ગુજરાત રાજ્યમાં, રાજકોટ ડિવિઝન અને કચ્છ જિલ્લા સિવાય :—

- (૧) અગર
- (૨) બાકડ કે બાંટ
- (૩) બાંબી, બાંભી, અસાદર, અસોડી, ચામડીયા, ચમાર, ચાંભાર, ચામગર, હરલયા, હરાલી, ખાલપા, માચીગર, મોચીગર, મદાર, માડીગ, તેલેગુ મોચી, કામાડી મોચી, રાણીગર, રોહિડાસ, રોહિત કે સામગર
- (૪) ભંગી, મેહતર, ઓલગાણા, રૂખી, મલકાણા, હલાલખોર, હાલખેળી, ખાલ્કોર, કોરાર કે ઝડમલિ
- (૫) ચલવાડી કે ચનયા
- (૬) ચેન્ના દસર કે હોલાયા દસર
- (૭) ઢોર, કાકયા કે કંકયા
- (૮) ગરોડા કે ગારો
- (૯) હલીર
- (૧૦) હલસર, હરલર, હુલાસવર કે હલસવર
- (૧૧) હોલાર કે વલ્હાર
- (૧૨) હોલાયા કે હોલેર
- (૧૩) લીંગાદર
- (૧૪) મહાર, તરાલ કે ઢેગુ મેગુ
- (૧૫) માચાવંશી, ઢેડ, વાંકર કે મારુ વાંકર
- (૧૬) માંગ, માતંગ કે મીનીમાડીગ
- (૧૭) માંગ-ગારુડી

## LIST OF SCHEDULED CASTES-contd.

- 18 Meghval or Menghvar
- 19 Mukri
- 20 Nadia or Hadi
- 21 Pasi
- 22 Shenva, Chenva, Sedma or Rawat
- 23 Tirgar or Tirbanda
- 24 Turi

2 In the district of Dangs and Umbergaon taluka of Surat district:-  
Mochi

3 In the Rajkot Division:-

- 1 Bawa (Dedh) or Dedh-Sadhu
- 2 Bhangi or Rukhi
- 3 Chamadia
- 4 Chamar, Nalia or Rohit
- 5 Dangashia
- 6 Garoda
- 7 Garmatang
- 8 Hadi
- 9 Meghwal
- 10 Senva
- 11 Shemalia
- 12 Thori
- 13 Turi
- 14 Turi-Barot or Dedh-Barot
- 15 Vankar, Dhedh or Antyaj

4 In the district of Kutch:-

- 1 Bhangi
- 2 Chamar
- 3 Garoda
- 4 Meghwal
- 5 Turi
- 6 Turi-Barot

## LIST OF SCHEDULED TRIBES

1 Throughout the State *except* the Rajkot Division and the district of Kutch:-

- 1 Barda
- 2 Bavacha or Bamcha
- 3 Bhil, including Bhil Garasia, Dholi Bhil, Dungri Bhil, Dungri, Garasia, Mewasi Bhil, Rawal Bhil, Tadvi Bhil, Bhagalia, Bhilala, Pawra, Vasava and Vasave

## અનુસૂચિત જાતિની યાદી (આહુ)

- (૧૮) મેઘવાળ કે મેઘવાર
- (૧૯) મુકરી
- (૨૦) નાડીઆ કે હાડી
- (૨૧) પાસી
- (૨૨) શેલ્વા, ચેન્વા, સેડમા કે રાવત
- (૨૩) તીરગર કે તીરબંદા
- (૨૪) ટુરી

૨. ડાંગ જિલ્લા અને સુરત જિલ્લાના ઉબરગામ તાલુકામાં:-  
મોચી

૩. રાજકોટ ડિવિઝનમાં:-

- (૧) બાવા (દેદ) કે દેદ-સાધુ
- (૨) બંગી કે રૂખી
- (૩) ચામડીઆ
- (૪) ચમાર, નાલીયા કે રોહિત
- (૫) ડાંગશીયા
- (૬) ગરોડા
- (૭) ગરમાતંગ
- (૮) હાડી
- (૯) મેઘવાળ
- (૧૦) સેલ્વા
- (૧૧) શેમળીઆ
- (૧૨) થોરી
- (૧૩) ટુરી
- (૧૪) ટુરી-બારોટ અથવા દેદ-બારોટ
- (૧૫) વાંકર, દેદ કે અંત્યજ

૪. કચ્છ જિલ્લામાં:-

- (૧) બંગી
- (૨) ચમાર
- (૩) ગરોડા
- (૪) મેઘવાળ
- (૫) ટુરી
- (૬) ટુરી-બારોટ

## અનુસૂચિત જનજાતિની યાદી

૧. સમગ્ર ગુજરાત રાજ્યમાં, રાજકોટ ડિવિઝન અને કચ્છ જિલ્લા સિવાય:-

- (૧) બરડા
- (૨) બાવચા કે બામચા
- (૩) બીલ, બીલ ગરાશીયા, ઢોલી બીલ, ડુંગરી બીલ, ડુંગરી, ગરાશીયા, મેવાસી બીલ, રાવલ બીલ, તડવી બીલ, ભાગડીઆ, બીલાળા, પાવરા, વસાવા અને વસાવે સહિત

## LIST OF SCHEDULED TRIBES-contd.

- 4 Chodhara
- 5 Dhanka, including Tadvi, Tetaria and Valvi
- 6 Dhodia
- 7 Dubla, including Talavia or Halpati
- 8 Gamit or Gamta or Gavit, including Mavchi, Padvi, Vasava, Vasave and Valvi
- 9 Gond or Rajgond
- 10 Kathodi or Katkari, including Dhor Kathodi or Dhor Katkari and Son Kathodi or Son Katkari
- 11 Kokna, Kokni, Kukna
- 12 Koli, Dhor, Tokre Koli, Kolcha or Kolgha
- 13 Naikda or Nayaka, including Cholimvala Nayaka, Kapadia Nayaka, Mota Nayaka and Nana Nayaka
- 14 Pardhi, including Advichincher and Phanse Pardhi
- 15 Patelia
- 16 Pomla
- 17 Rathawa
- 18 Varli
- 19 Vitolia, Kotwalia or Barodia

2 In Dangs district, Kunbi

3 In Surat district:-

- (a) In Umbergaon taluka, Koli Malhar, Koli Mahadev or Dongar Koli;
- (b) In the other talukas, Chaudhri

4 In the Rajkot Division, Siddi

5 In Nesses area in the forests of Alech, Gir and Barada:-

- 1 Bharwad
- 2 Charan
- 3 Rabari

6 In Surendranagar district:-  
Padhar

7 In Kutch district:-

- 1 Bhil
- 2 Dhodia
- 3 Koli
- 4 Paradhi
- 5 Vaghri

## અનુસૂચિત જનજાતિની યાદી (આહુ)

- (૪) ચોધરા
- (૫) ધાનકા, તડવી, તેતરીઆ અને વલ્વી સહિત

- (૬) ધોડીઆ
- (૭) દુબળા, તલાવીઆ કે હળપતિ સહિત
- (૮) ગામીત કે ગામટા કે ગાવીત, માવચી, પડવી, વસાવા, વસાવે અને વલ્વી સહિત

- (૯) ગોંડ કે રાજગોંડ
- (૧૦) કથોડી કે કાતકરી, ઢોર કથોડી કે ઢોર કાતકરી અને સોન કથોડી કે સોન કાતકરી સહિત

- (૧૧) કોકણા, કોકણી, કુકણા
- (૧૨) કોળી, ઢોર, ટોકરે કોળી, કોળયા કે કોલધા
- (૧૩) નાયકડા કે નાયકા, ચોળીવાળા નાયકા, કાપડીઆ નાયકા, મોટા નાયકા અને નાના નાયકા સહિત

- (૧૪) પારાધી, અડવી ચીંચર અને ફણસે પારાધી સહિત

- (૧૫) પટેલીઆ
- (૧૬) પોમ્લા
- (૧૭) રથવા
- (૧૮) વાર્લી
- (૧૯) વીટોલીઆ, કોટવાલીઆ કે બરોડીઆ

૨. ડાંગ જિલ્લામાં,  
કુલખી

૩. સુરત જિલ્લામાં:-

- (અ) ઉબરગામ તાલુકામાં કોળી મહાદેવ, કોળી મહાદેવ કે ડુંગર કોળી
- (બ) બીજા તાલુકામાં ચોધરી

૪. રાજકોટ ડિવિઝનમાં,  
સીદી

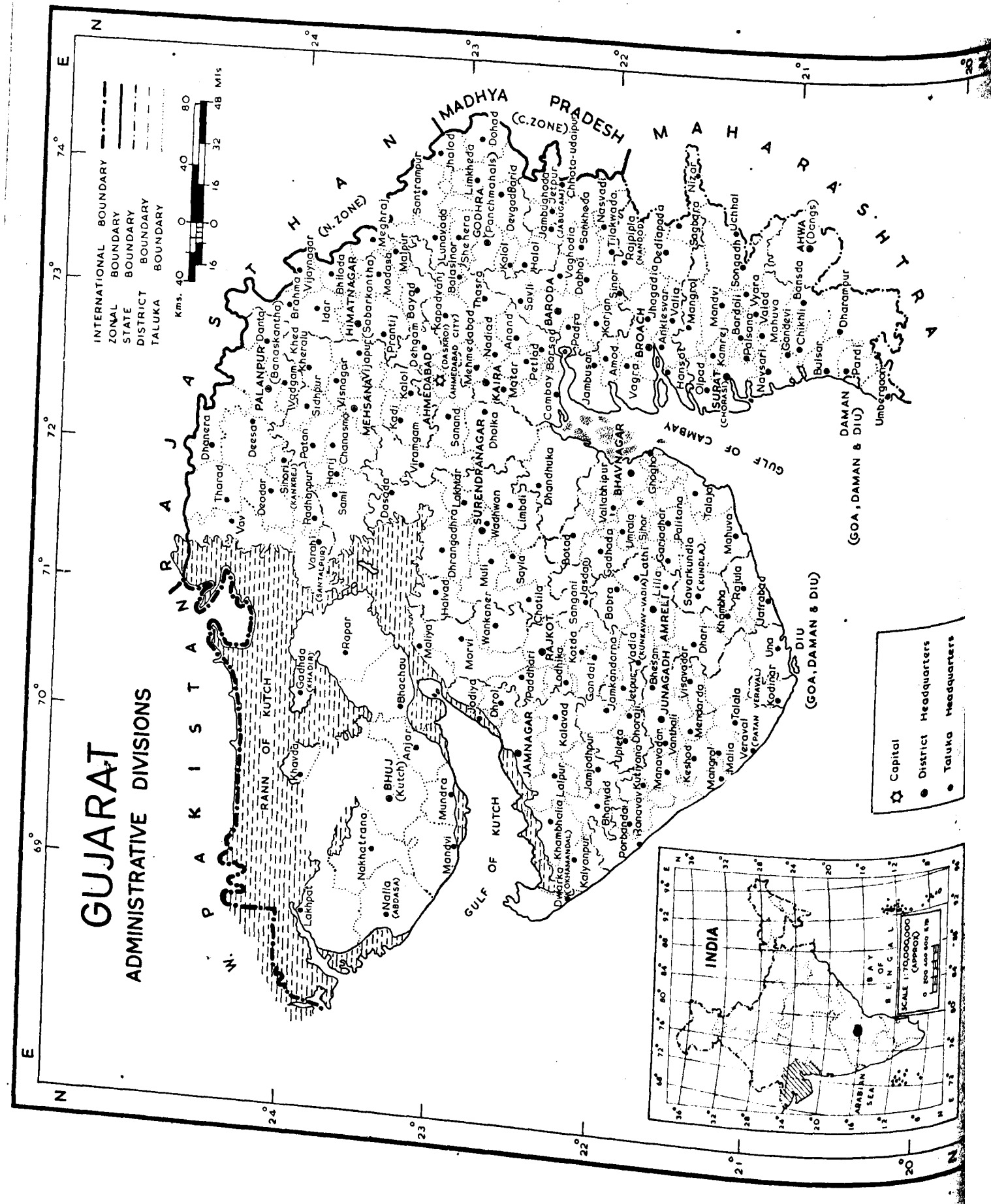
૫. આલેચ, ગીર અને બરડા જંગલના નેસ વિસ્તારોમાં:-

- (૧) ભરવાડ
- (૨) ચારણ
- (૩) રબારી

૬. સુરેન્દ્રનગર જિલ્લામાં:-  
પદાર

૭. કચ્છ જિલ્લામાં:-

- (૧) બીલ
- (૨) ધોડીઆ
- (૩) કોળી
- (૪) પારાધી
- (૫) વાધરી



# CHAPTER I

## THE STATE

### PART-A—AREA AND JURISDICTION

#### SECTION 1

#### INTRODUCTORY

#### THE REFERENCE DAY

1. The Census of 1961 was the tenth decennial census of the country but the first for Gujarat, which came into being as a separate State from May 1, 1960 on the bifurcation of the bilingual State of Bombay into Gujarat and Maharashtra. The sunrise of March 1, 1961 was declared to be the reference date for the enumeration of the population of this country. The preliminary count, however, extended over a period of 19 days beginning from February 10 and ending on February 28, 1961. Houseless persons were enumerated on the night of February 28. The revisional round extended over a period of 5 days from March 1 to 5. During this period an enquiry was to be made (i) about births and deaths occurring since the first visit and prior to the sunrise of March 1, 1961 and (ii) about visitors not enumerated elsewhere, new slips being prepared or the filled-in slips cancelled, as the case may be.

#### LOCATION—AREA AND POPULATION

2. The State of Gujarat, situated on the west coast of India extends between 20.1 and 24.7 degrees north latitude and 68.4 and 74.4 degrees east longitude. It is bounded towards the west by the Arabian Sea, by Rajasthan in the north-east, by Pakistan to the north bordering the Rann of Kutch, by Madhya Pradesh on the south-east and Maharashtra to the south.

3. The State has a total area of 71,055.8 sq. miles or 184,034.5 sq. km. according to the figures furnished by the State Survey Department, as against 72,245 sq. miles or

187,115 sq. km. according to the area figures conveyed by the Surveyor General, India, which, as pointed out by him, are "very approximate", as correct boundary figures were awaited from the State Government. The total population of the State according to the Census of 1961 is 20,633,350 souls, 10,633,902 males and 9,999,448 females.

#### ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS

4. The changes in the jurisdiction of the State as it stood on 1st May, 1960 due to integration, reorganisation and bifurcation will be discussed later in some details. It will suffice to say here that the units now forming part of Gujarat State were prior to 1947 known as Ahmedabad, Kaira, the Panchmahals, Broach and Surat districts of the former Province of Bombay, the territories of Baroda State, the Princely States of Kathiawar and Kutch and Gujarat Group of States including the Dangs, all of which formed part of various political agencies. To these should be added 203 villages and 3 towns of West Khandesh and Thana districts of Bombay Presidency included in Gujarat at the time of bifurcation.

5. On separation from Bombay State, the State was divided into two Commissioner's Divisions for administrative purposes, viz., Baroda and Rajkot and later made into three, viz., Ahmedabad, Baroda and Rajkot under Government Resolution, R. & A.D., No. EST. 1062 M dated the 5th July, 1962. But the office of the Commissioner was finally abolished from 15th May, 1964 by Gujarat Act No. 15 of 1964. It is further subdivided into 17 districts<sup>1</sup>,

1. The total number of districts is now 18, as Surat district has been constituted into two districts, viz., Surat and Bulsar under Government Notification, R. & A.D., No. GHM. 77/TLC-1064-L dated the 12th May, 1964.

185 talukas and mahals and 19,017 villages, of which 18,584 are inhabited and 433 are uninhabited. Adding 181 places classified as towns, the total number of revenue villages in the State comes to 19,198. Changes made in the territorial boundaries of revenue villages after the census count have been listed in Appendix I.2.

6. Formerly, the main administrative units were British districts, agencies, Princely States and Estates, subdivided at times into mahals and Thanas or Tappas of groups of villages. After the merger of States, these administrative units, have been uniformly constituted into districts, talukas, mahals and villages.

## SECTION 2

## CHANGES IN TERRITORIAL JURISDICTION

## CHANGES IN AREA, 1901-61

7. Statement I.1 gives area of the various districts of the State between 1901 and 1961.

8. The present State of Gujarat has been carved out from the State of Bombay on its bifurcation into two separate States of Gujarat and Maharashtra on May 1, 1960, comprising the areas of the former districts of the Province of Bombay, the State of Baroda and various other States and Estates that went to form part of the Western India States Agency and the Gujarat States Agency.

9. As a result of integration, enlargement of the former districts and formation of new ones, none of the 17 districts existed in the past in its present form and each has considerably outgrown its former territorial limits. It is not, therefore, possible to estimate the areas of the different units contained in the existing districts with absolute certainty and accuracy. More so, when a large part of the Princely States and Estates was unsurveyed prior to Independence. An attempt has, however, been made to estimate their areas by working out the areas of as many of the component units for which separate information has been culled out from all available records.

10. Reasons for the difference in area figures furnished by the Surveyor General and the State Survey given in columns 2 and 3 of the statement are noted against each district in

column 10. Broadly speaking, the variation is due to the introduction of survey operations in areas unsurveyed, reorganisation of the districts and transfer of areas from one district or taluka to another. As for the causes which are responsible for variation in the area of the State from one census to another, it may be noted that fluctuation between 1901-41 is not much. The difference noticed since 1951 is due to the introduction of survey operations in the areas of Indian States and consequent correction of estimated areas in accordance with actual measurements. The increase, however, of 9,601 sq. miles in 1951 over the area figures of 1941 is mainly due to the inclusion of 8,263 sq. miles the estimated area of Rann of Kutch.

11. A brief account of changes in the area of the State and districts from 1901 to 1961, reproduced below from the flyleaf to Table A-I-Area, Houses and Population, printed at pp. 23-25 of Census of India 1961, Vol. V, Gujarat, Part II-A-General Population Tables will prove useful and instructive.

"1. Gujarat came into existence as a separate State from May 1, 1960 on the division of the composite State of Bombay into Gujarat and Maharashtra. The 17 districts of which it is comprised are:

Ahmedabad, Kaira, Mehsana, Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, Baroda, Panchmahals, Broach, Surat, Dangs,

STATEMENT I.1  
Area of districts, 1901-61

| State/District          | Area in 1961 according to |                           |   |   | Area in |        |        |        |        | 10     |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---|---|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
|                         | Surveyor General of India | State Director of Surveys | 2 | 3 | 1951    | 1941   | 1931   | 1921   | 1911   |        |
| 1 GUJARAT               | 72,245                    | 71,055.8                  |   |   | 71,969  | 62,368 | 64,198 | 64,130 | 63,634 | 65,303 |
| 1 Jamnagar              | 3,944                     | 4,020.1                   |   |   | 3,890   | 4,355  | 4,355  | 5,587  | 5,219  | 5,210  |
| 2 Rajkot                | 4,588                     | 4,270.9                   |   |   | 4,660   | 3,386  | 3,463  | 2,545  | 2,545  | 2,543  |
| 3 Surendranagar         | 4,006                     | 3,927.6                   |   |   | 4,425   | 2,657  | 2,638  | 3,399  | 3,994  | 3,978  |
| 4 Bhavnagar             | 4,652                     | 3,575.4                   |   |   | 4,675   | 3,451  | 3,370  | 4,433  | 4,206  | 4,210  |
| 5 Amreli                | 1,545                     | 2,478.7                   |   |   | 1,634   | 1,262  | 1,238  | 1,124  | 1,119  | 1,011  |
| 6 Junagadh              | 4,186                     | 4,100.8†                  |   |   | 3,801   | 4,215  | 4,020  | 5,175  | 5,175  | 5,175  |
| 7 Kutch                 | 17,060                    | 16,567.3‡                 |   |   | 16,724  | 8,461  | 8,250  | 8,167  | 7,616  | 7,616  |
| 8 Banaskantha           | 4,037                     | 4,648.6                   |   |   | 4,395   | 2,233  | 4,837  | 2,916  | 2,916  | 4,327  |
| 9 Sabarkantha           | 2,843                     | 2,785.0                   |   |   | 2,845   | 2,069  | 1,668  | 1,668  | 1,668  | 1,900  |
| 10 Mehsana              | 4,324                     | 3,603.5                   |   |   | 4,312   | 2,767  | 2,730  | 2,727  | 2,708  | 2,706  |
| 11 Ahmedabad            | 3,461                     | 3,443.5                   |   |   | 3,529   | 4,122  | 4,089  | 4,066  | 4,063  | 4,055  |
| 12 Kaira                | 2,621                     | 2,670.8                   |   |   | 2,542   | 2,568  | 2,523  | 2,479  | 2,477  | 2,468  |
| 13 Panchmahals          | 3,486                     | 3,450.6                   |   |   | 3,500   | 6,332* | 3,203  | 3,344  | 3,344  | 3,344  |
| 14 Baroda               | 2,961                     | 3,012.9                   |   |   | 2,969   | 2,896  | 2,860  | 2,528  | 2,505  | 2,496  |
| 15 Broach               | 2,986                     | 2,985.2                   |   |   | 2,911   | —      | 2,986  | 2,985  | 2,985  | 2,981  |
| 16 Surat                | 4,856                     | 4,875.9                   |   |   | 4,499   | 4,486  | 4,423  | 4,419  | 4,526  | 4,656  |
| 17 Dangs                | 689                       | 689.0                     |   |   | 658     | 667    | 996    | 996    | 996    | 660    |
| 18 Rest of the Agencies | ..                        | ..                        |   |   | 6,441   | 6,549  | 5,572  | 5,572  | 5,572  | 5,967  |

Reasons for variations in area figures mentioned in Cols. 2 and 3

Reorganisation of the district and introduction of cadastral survey in unsurveyed villages

Introduction of survey operations in unsurveyed areas  
Reorganisation of the district and introduction of cadastral survey in unsurveyed villages

(i) Approximate nature of the area of Rann of Kutch and (ii) Introduction of survey in unsurveyed villages

Transfer of Radhanpur and Santalpur talukas to Banaskantha district from Mehsana district

Introduction of survey operations in Radhanpur and Santalpur talukas to Banaskantha district from Mehsana district

The variation being insignificant, no explanation is called for

-do-

-do-

-do-

..

The variation being insignificant, no explanation is called for

..

..

\* Includes area of Broach district

† Includes 485.5 sq. miles of Gir Forest

‡ Includes 9,000 sq. miles of Rann of Kutch

CHANGES IN AREA

Bhavnagar, Amreli, Surendranagar, Rajkot, Jamnagar, Junagadh and Kutch.

plus

- (i) 47 villages and 3 towns of Thana district and 129 villages of West Khandesh district included in Surat district and
- (ii) 27 villages of West Khandesh district included in Broach district.

Numerous changes have taken place since Independence in the areas of these districts, though the boundaries of various units comprised therein practically remained unchanged between 1901 and 1941. Three principal stages in which these changes have come about during the post-Independence period are: (i) those that came in the wake of Independence after 1947; (ii) those that took place on the reorganisation of States in 1956 and (iii) those that resulted from the bifurcation of the bilingual Bombay State in 1960.

Prior to 1947 the units now forming part of Gujarat State were known as Ahmedabad, Kaira, Panchmahals, Surat and Broach districts of the former Province of Bombay, the former Agency of Gujarat States, the Sabarkantha Agency (Banas and Sadra Divisions) of the former Western India States Agency, the Indian States of Baroda, Idar, Radhanpur, Vijaynagar, Palanpur and Danta except Abu Road taluka, the States of Kathiawar and Kutch included in the former Western India States Agency and the former Dangs State.

After 1947, the former Province of Bombay was transformed into the State of Bombay considerably enlarged in size by the addition of new territories from Princely States raising the total number of its districts to 28, some of which were created anew, while others were expanded by the addition of more territories. It then contained 11 out of the existing 17 districts of Gujarat. The 1951 territorial units constituting the present set-up of Gujarat were:

- (i) Ahmedabad, Kaira, Panchmahals, Surat and Broach districts of the former Bombay State;

- (ii) Newly created districts of Amreli, Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, Mehsana, Baroda and Dangs;
- (iii) Five districts of Part B State of Saurashtra formed on the merger of Kathiawar States into the United State of Kathiawar, viz., Gohilwad, Zalawad, Madhya Saurashtra, Halar and Sorath; and
- (iv) Kutch, then a Part C State.

While details of 1951 territorial units constituting the present set-up of Gujarat State are given in Appendix I,<sup>1</sup> territorial changes during 1941-51 extracted from Part II-A of Vol. IV of the Census of India 1951, Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch (pp. 7-10) are given in Annexure B.<sup>2</sup> An attempt has also been made to trace in Annexure A<sup>3</sup> various constituents of the State together with their areas in sq. miles as they existed from 1901 to 1941, in order to have a clear and comprehensive picture of the political metamorphosis the country has undergone in recent times.

#### EFFECTS OF STATES REORGANISATION IN 1956

2. Under the States Reorganisation Act No. 37 of 1956, the composite State of Bombay was formed with effect from 1-11-1956 on the merger of Saurashtra and Kutch States. The territories of Bombay State as reorganised in 1956 which go to make up the present State of Gujarat are:

- (i) Eleven districts of the former Bombay State, viz., Mehsana, Sabarkantha, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Panchmahals, Baroda, Broach, Surat, Dangs, Amreli and Banaskantha minus Abu Road taluka transferred to Rajasthan,

- (ii) The territories of the former Part B State of Saurashtra subdivided into five districts, viz., Gohilwad, Zalawad, Madhya Saurashtra, Halar and Sorath later renamed as Bhavnagar, Surendranagar, Rajkot, Jamnagar and Junagadh districts respectively under the Government of Bombay Notification No. TLC. 3858 (a)-C dated 19-6-1959,

- (iii) The territories of the former Part C State of Kutch constituted into a separate district, and

- (iv) 47 villages and 3 towns of Thana district and 156 villages of West Khandesh district included in Surat and Broach districts.

#### FULL ACCOUNT AND SURVEY OF CHANGES IN JURISDICTION OF THE STATE

3. As a result of reorganisation of States in 1956, while the districts constituting the States of Saurashtra and Kutch were included in the bilingual Bombay State, Abu Road taluka of Banaskantha district was transferred to Rajasthan. The set-up of other districts of Gujarat as they existed prior to reorganisation remained unchanged for the time being except for the formation of Divisions under Divisional Officers. The 17 districts of the State were distributed as under, *vide* Government of Bombay, Revenue Department Notification No. RVA-1556-R dated November 1, 1956.

| Division    | District                                                                                       | Divisional Officer               |
|-------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 Ahmedabad | Sabarkantha<br>Banaskantha<br>Ahmedabad<br>Mehsana<br>Kaira<br>Panchmahals<br>Baroda<br>Broach | Divisional Officer,<br>Ahmedabad |
| 2 Bombay    | Surat<br>Dangs                                                                                 | Divisional Officer,<br>Bombay    |
| 3 Rajkot    | Madhya<br>Saurashtra<br>Gohilwad<br>Zalawad<br>Sorath<br>Halar                                 | Divisional Officer,<br>Rajkot    |
| 4 Amreli    | Amreli                                                                                         | Divisional Officer,<br>Rajkot    |
| 5 Kutch     | Kutch                                                                                          | Divisional Officer,<br>Rajkot    |

Later on, these Divisions were replaced by Commissioners' Divisions. The 17 districts now comprised in Gujarat were then included in the following Divisions of Bombay State.

- (i) Rajkot Division  
Rajkot, Surendranagar, Bhavnagar, Jamnagar, Junagadh, Amreli and Kutch districts
- (ii) Baroda Division  
Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, Mehsana, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Panchmahals, Baroda and Broach districts
- (iii) Bombay Division  
Surat and Dangs districts

After reorganisation, several territorial changes were effected in 1959 practically in all the districts of Saurashtra except Kutch. Similar changes took place in Mehsana, Banaskantha, Baroda and Panchmahals districts also. The details of all these changes have been given district by district and for all the affected talukas in Appendix<sup>1</sup> to Table A-II along with the relevant notifications. Broad changes that have taken place between 1951 and 1961 are, however, listed below :

JAMNAGAR—This district comprises the former Halar district and Okhamandal taluka of Amreli district.

RAJKOT—This district comprises the former Madhya Saurashtra district, less Babra taluka minus 10 villages and Kunkavav taluka minus 14 villages. Two villages of Junagadh district known as Sorath district were also added to it.

SURENDRANAGAR—This district consists of the former Zalawad district and one town and one village of Ahmedabad district.

BHAVNAGAR—This district consists of former Gohilwad district less all villages of Rajula mahal except one, Jafrabad mahal, Lilia mahal, Lathi mahal minus 12 villages, 17 villages of Kundla taluka, 2 villages of Umrula mahal and 2 villages of Gadhada mahal.

Ghogho mahal, 7 villages of Damnagar mahal and 3 villages of Rajula

1. Vide Census of India 1961, Vol. V, Gujarat, Part II-A—General Population Tables, pp. 57-75  
2. Ibid., pp. 100-102

3. Ibid., pp. 96-99

1. Vide Census of India 1961, Vol. V, Gujarat, Part II-A—General Population Tables, pp. 113-118

mahal of Amreli district were also included in it.

AMRELI—This district was constituted by the inclusion of former Amreli district *less* (i) Okhamandal taluka, (ii) Ghogho mahal, (iii) 7 villages of Damnagar mahal and (iv) 3 villages of Rajula mahal. The following areas were also added :

(i) Rajula mahal *minus* one village, Jafrabad mahal, Lilia mahal, Lathi mahal *minus* 12 villages, 17 villages of Kundla taluka, 2 villages of Umralla mahal and 2 villages of Gadhada mahal of Bhavnagar district formerly known as Gohilwad district

(ii) Babra taluka *minus* 10 villages and Kunkavav taluka *minus* 13 villages and one town of Rajkot district known as Madhya Saurashtra district

(iii) 25 villages of Junagadh district known as Sorath district.

Damnagar mahal was abolished.

JUNAGADH—This district consists of the former Sorath district *less* 27 villages.

BANASKANTHA—This district continues with the addition of Radhanpur taluka *minus* 10 villages and Santalpur taluka of Mehsana district, *less* Abu Road taluka transferred to Rajasthan.

MEHSANA—This district continues *less* Radhanpur taluka *minus* 10 villages and Santalpur taluka transferred to Banaskantha district and one village transferred to Ahmedabad district.

AHMEDABAD—This district continues with the addition of one village of Mehsana district, *less* one town and one village transferred to Surendranagar district.

PANCHMAHALS—Only 33 villages were taken away from it and included in Baroda district.

BARODA—33 villages of Panchmahal district were added to it.

BROACH—This district continues with the addition of 27 villages of West Khandesh district.

SURAT—This district includes Surat district *plus* one more taluka, viz., Umbergaon and two more mahals, viz., Uchhal and Nizar, formed from 47 villages and 3 towns of Thana district and 129 villages of West Khandesh district as a result of bifurcation of the composite Bombay State."

### SECTION 3

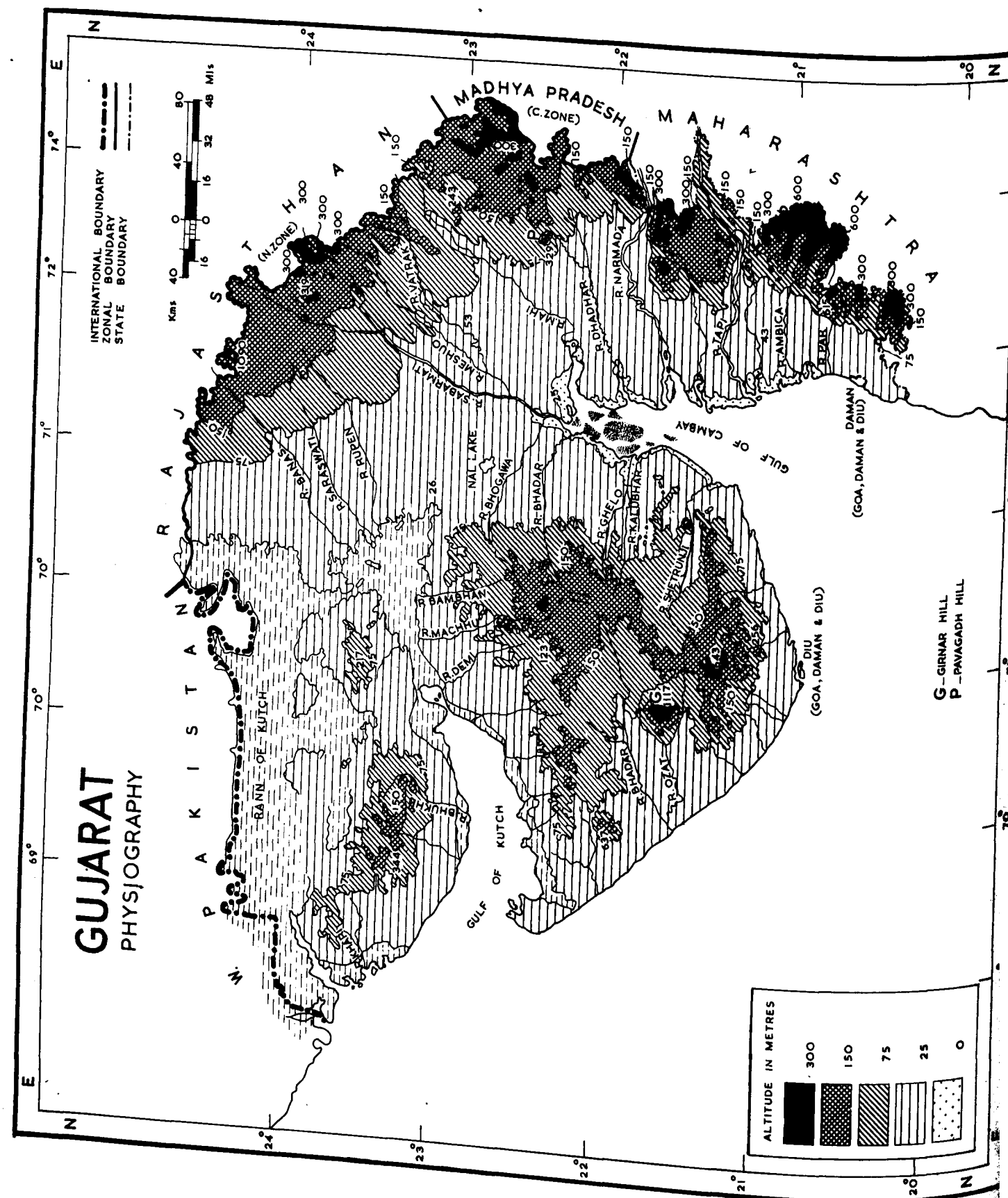
#### NATURAL DIVISIONS

##### PHYSIOGRAPHIC REGIONS

12. The newly formed State of Gujarat can be considered to represent two distinct physiographic regions corresponding to its two Divisions, namely, Baroda and Rajkot, which are (1) the Gujarat Mainland and (2) Peninsular Gujarat respectively. Gujarat Mainland can be further subdivided into North,

Central and South Gujarat Plains, whereas Peninsular Gujarat into Saurashtra and Kutch. Saurashtra region can be subdivided still further into highlands, the inland plains and coastal Saurashtra. Kutch though forming part of Saurashtra has several distinguishing features. Enclosed by desert, it is not a sandy area as is generally believed to be, but a tract of saline land with three main ranges and many stray hills.





13. Geographically the region called Gujarat includes (i) the Mainland forming the valleys of the Sabarmati, Mahi, Narmada and Tapi rivers flowing from east to west and converging towards the Gulf of Cambay, (ii) Peninsula of Saurashtra and (iii) the area of the Rann and the sub-region of Kutch. The area of the plains to the south located between the sea and the Western Ghats beyond the Damanganga river is rather narrow and widens gradually towards the north.

14. With the Aravali ranges running to its north, Gujarat Mainland is separated by an arc of irregularly shaped highlands extending from Palanpur to the north to the Satpuras to its east, which form the water divide between the Tapi and the Narmada and separate the State from the Khandesh tract of Maharashtra. Enclosed by these ranges at its borders is the Gujarat alluvial plain drained by a fan of four major systems, the Sabarmati, Mahi, Narmada and Tapi. The Mainland Gujarat thus forms an arc of low lands backed by the hilly chains of Madhya Pradesh. The alluvial valleys are built up and developed by the alluvium deposits of these rivers, the Sabarmati and Mahi in particular which are fed by the catchment extending over large areas of Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan. The level nature of the plain is broken at places by detached hills like the Pavagadh and Rajpipla, the larger part of the plateau being deeply intersected by streams and estuaries of the four major rivers. Salt marshes, sandy belts and gravel patches mark the topography of the coastal regions, while the even nature and fertility of the plains is influenced by water erosion.

15. Joined to the Mainland by a neck of low-lying land, Peninsular Gujarat or Saurashtra is conspicuous in relief on account of its low hills alternating with tiny alluvial basins. "Apart from several peaks and cliffs, which are part of the Aravalli system, there are two masses of hills in the central and southern tract of the Peninsula, giving rise to an almost perfect radial drainage pattern. The Rann of Kutch lying at the northern end is a vast expanse of tidal

mud flats flecked with saline efflorescences."<sup>1</sup>

16. The coastal region of Saurashtra underlain by a variety of rocks the resistant characteristics of which determine the relief of the plain is not uniform in its physical features. While the Halar coastal fringe and the Bhal have been developed on alluvial deposits, the marshy areas known as the 'Ghed' are the characteristic features of landscape on the southern Kathiawar coast, with an outcrop of Gaj and Dwarka beds.

#### NATURAL DIVISIONS

17. Attempts have often been made in the past to present census figures by distinguishing certain common features such as topography, soil, rainfall, etc., and grouping existing administrative divisions into natural zones or divisions. The all-India as well as the Provincial Reports published in the past have treated Gujarat as a separate and distinct natural tract consisting of Gujarat and Kathiawar now called Saurashtra. The grouping, however, of various parts of the country into natural zones was placed on a scientific footing by the Census Commissioner in 1951, when census statistics were analysed for various regions and sub-regions of the country. Observing that "an intelligent study of why the people happen to be as unequally distributed as they are in different parts of our country, it is essential we should get behind the existing political divisions of the country into States and their grouping into zones"<sup>2</sup>, he notionally divided the entire area of the country into 5 regions and 15 sub-regions. The territory comprised in the present State of Gujarat was styled 'Gujarat-Kathiawar' sub-region of the Region No. 4, 'Western Ghats and Coastal'.

18. Describing its characteristics, Shri Gopalaswami observed:

"This sub-region consists of Kutch, Saurashtra and the districts of Bombay to the north of the Damanganga river (viz., Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, Mehsana, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Panch Mahals, Baroda,

1. *Techno-Economic Survey of Gujarat*, 1963, p. 1.

2. *Census of India 1951*, Vol. I, India, Part I-A—*Report*, p. 11.

Broach, Surat and Amreli). The north-eastern tracts of the sub-region consist of portions of the Satpuras, the Vindhya and the Gujarat-Malwa hill ranges. They focus the drainage of the eastern part of this sub-region on to the Gulf of Cambay by a fan of major rivers of which the most famous are the Narbada and the Tapti. One hundred and sixty-one lakhs of people live here on 456 lakhs of acres of land with a land area *per capita* of 283 cents. This is composed of 255 cents of plains, 27 cents of hills and one cent of plateau. The plains, however, include 75 lakhs of acres of purely nominal land, mostly marshy wastes which includes 59 lakhs of acres in the Rann of Kutch. If this is also written off along with the normal percentages of the different topographical components, the topographically usable area *per capita* is 207 cents.

The sub-region consists of deep black and medium black and alluvial soils. Patches of mixed red and black soils and lateritics also occur. Ninety per cent of the rainfall occurs during the monsoon season—June to September. The southern Gujarat plain and the Tapti Valley receive a moderate rainfall of 30 inches to 40 inches, which increases further towards the Satpuras and the north-eastern highlands. Further north in Gujarat, there is a steady decline from 40 inches to 25 inches. There is a steep fall along the Saurashtra coast; and Kutch is semi-desert. The sub-region enjoys a curious distinction. It is the only sub-region which has some part of its land in all the five rainfall belts. The total land area (456 lakhs of acres) is distributed as follows: blue belt (4), dark green belt (17), light green belt (107),

brown belt (247) and the yellow belt (81).

The net area sown *per capita* is 129 cents against the topographically usable area of 207 cents. Double-crop and irrigation are very small (3.7 per cent and 3.9 per cent respectively). Fallow land is 20.5 per cent. Forests are negligible. The unused land ratio is much the same as in the Upper Gangetic Plains (14.5 per cent).<sup>1</sup>

19. When Gujarat is in itself a separate and distinct natural sub-region, it is not possible to subdivide it any further. In view, however, of certain distinguishing topographical features and political past which mark out the peninsular portion of Kutch and Saurashtra from the mainland, subdivision of the State into (i) Peninsular Gujarat and (ii) Mainland Gujarat may seem appropriate and useful. The former would consist of Saurashtra and Kutch comprising Jamnagar, Rajkot, Surendranagar, Bhavnagar, Amreli, Junagadh and Kutch districts. The Mainland Gujarat would comprise the remaining districts—Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, Mehsana, Kaira, Ahmedabad, the Panchmahals, Baroda, Broach, Surat and the Dangs. Fortunately, the two Commissioner's Divisions which existed at the time of the census are commensurate with these two tracts, Rajkot Division with Peninsular Gujarat and Baroda Division with Mainland Gujarat, census statistics for which have been exhibited separately in all the census tables. This arrangement will be helpful in estimating and comparing the relative progress and development of these two regions which had for centuries remained under different political tutelage bringing about variations in their economic structure, without materially affecting their social pattern which has remained the same all these years.

## SECTION 4

### VILLAGE vs. TOWN

20. Gujarati, the regional language, has very apt terms to distinguish 'village' from 'town' and rural from urban population which coincide with two distinct economic sectors. The word *gram* (ग्राम) or *gamdu* is equivalent to village and connotes all that is rural even according to the modern meaning of the term equivalent to what in England is called parish. Likewise *nagar* or *nagari* and *pur* or *puri* which are used as suffixes to towns signify all that is urban and the various characteristics associated with a town-dweller. These two economic sections of the population also have very significant terms for distinguishing their local administration, namely, village or *gram panchayat*, which concerned itself even in the past with the affairs of the village. The corresponding administration for a town or city was known as *Pourpalika* or *Nagarpalika*, which looked after civic amenities and exercised municipal functions. The term *gram* or *gamdu* thus represents in essence a mode of living which is entirely rural where the main economic activity is agriculture surrounded by a few village artisans plying the traditional crafts in the service of the village community, namely, carpenter, blacksmith, goldsmith, tailor, weaver, potter, cobbler, etc. The word *gram* conjured an image of rural life divorced from the complexities which are inherent in an urban economy. The former was simple, self-contained and self-sufficient. The essential needs of the villager were few and far between limited to the satisfaction of primary needs—food, housing and clothing; comforts were fewer still and luxuries unknown. The urban economy on the other hand was complex and varied both in the operation of its economic activity and the mode and level of living of its people. The picture that the term *nagar* or *puri* held out was in consonance with a life which is non-agricultural and non-rural, where the economic activity for the most part embraced production of goods, trade and commerce, and performance of

certain services essential for the urban community. Though the urban economy developed in the past was not so diversified and complex as it is becoming today, the pattern of living was nevertheless marked by similar characteristics. The urban economy of a *nagar* or *puri* meant even in the past production of goods, thriving trade and commerce, busy markets, opportunities for education and entertainment, refinement in dress and food, better houses and all that which distinguishes it as urban in the modern sense of the term.

The above distinction which is deep-rooted in the popular mind, is truly reflected in the definition of 'town' adopted by the Census of 1961.

#### Village

21. The term 'village' has had a diverse connotation from one part of the country to another and does not necessarily mean a unit of residence. In some places, it may be a single residential unit; in others, it may consist of a number of hamlets forming part of a revenue village as shown in the survey records of the revenue department.

'Village' is thus a revenue village which is an administrative rather than a demographic unit. The definition of the term 'village' has practically remained the same during the entire census period. In short, it is a revenue or cadastral survey village which has got a separate entity and a distinct number assigned to it in the revenue records of the State. It may consist of a single village with a cluster of houses or a number of hamlets with separate clusters of houses. In forest areas it may even consist of scattered houses situated on the field within the boundaries of the village. It may be inhabited or uninhabited. The census village is thus a revenue village which is not always the true economic unit of residence; neither is every residential unit a

1. Census of India 1951, Vol. I, India, Part I-A—Report, pp. 31-32

village. For, a village may include more than one place which is inhabited.

The position also varies according to the physical configuration of the area. In the plains it may mean a socio-economic unit, in the jungle tracts, it may be a group of hamlets, either existing individually or attached to the main village. But so far as Gujarat is concerned, it is not difficult to have a precise connotation, as the area is mostly plains where the pattern of village settlement is one village site in the heart of the cultivated area leading a compact socio-economic life. Wherever separate hamlets have sprung upto accommodate growing population, the site chosen for settlement is not far distant but in close proximity to the existing village site whose social and economic life the new settlement shares. Thus, most of the villages in Gujarat are both residential as well as administrative units bound by ties of a common

social life and economic pursuits. But the position is slightly different in some of the backward or forest areas, where there is no separate village site, and people have a tendency to live in scattered clusters or in houses built in the midst of their holding, situate within the revenue boundaries of the village. Thus, the term rural population meaning persons living in villages bears practically the same connotation throughout the State, without any appreciable variation in the past.

22. The following table compiled from the village register prepared at the commencement of the census operations, giving the total number of revenue villages—inhabited and uninhabited and the total number of inhabited places for each of the districts will be helpful in appreciating the observations made above that the village is for the most part an administrative as well as a residential unit.

**STATEMENT I.2**  
**Number of inhabited and uninhabited villages compared to the total number of inhabited places, 1961**

| Sl. No. | State/District | No. of villages |             | Total No. of inhabited places | Difference between cols. 3 and 5 |
|---------|----------------|-----------------|-------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
|         |                | Inhabited       | Uninhabited |                               |                                  |
| 1       | 2              | 3               | 4           | 5                             | 6                                |
|         | <b>GUJARAT</b> |                 |             |                               |                                  |
| 1       | Jamnagar       | 18,584          | 433         | 20,093                        | 1,509                            |
| 2       | Rajkot         | 701             | 19          | 706                           | 5                                |
| 3       | Surendranagar  | 855             | 9           | 855                           | ..                               |
| 4       | Bhavnagar      | 661             | 10          | 661                           | ..                               |
| 5       | Amreli         | 881             | 13          | 885                           | 4                                |
| 6       | Junagadh       | 595             | 1           | 607                           | 12                               |
| 7       | Kutch          | 1,069           | 57          | 1,079                         | 10                               |
| 8       | Banaskantha    | 905             | 32          | 1,020                         | 115                              |
| 9       | Sabarkantha    | 1,359           | 10          | 1,446                         | 87                               |
| 10      | Mehsana        | 1,500           | 37          | 1,834                         | 334                              |
| 11      | Ahmedabad      | 1,109           | 10          | 1,255                         | 146                              |
| 12      | Kaira          | 737             | 12          | 932                           | 195                              |
| 13      | Panchmahals    | 965             | 8           | 1,383                         | 418                              |
| 14      | Baroda         | 1,915           | 32          | 2,070                         | 155                              |
| 15      | Broach         | 1,691           | 12          | 1,691                         | ..                               |
| 16      | Surat          | 1,217           | 91          | 1,224                         | 7                                |
| 17      | Dangs          | 2,112           | 80          | 2,133                         | 21                               |
|         |                | 312             | ..          | 312                           | ..                               |

23. The total number of inhabited places exceeds the total number of villages on revenue records by 1,509. The total percentage of such villages, therefore, comes to 8.12. The districts which appear to have comparatively higher number of inhabited places are Kutch, Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, Mehsana, Ahmedabad, Kaira and the Panchmahals, which account for 1,450 out of a total number of 1,509 inhabited places in excess of the revenue villages. In four of the remaining districts, the residential as well as the administrative units are the same in number, while in 6 others the difference is almost negligible. The districts, however, where inhabited places outnumber revenue villages that are inhabited are either the backward and tribal areas of the Panchmahals, Banaskantha and Sabarkantha or the isolated district of Kutch on the one hand and the more populous and prosperous districts of Mehsana, Ahmedabad and Kaira, where the growing pressure of population forces people to go out of their home village in search of new sites within the limits of the existing village for establishing fresh hamlets or settlements.

#### Town

24. During the past censuses there was no uniformity in the criteria prescribed for distinguishing urban areas from the rural. The definition of 'town', therefore, varied from State to State and the places were treated as towns if, in the opinion of the State Government or the Superintendent of Census Operations, they were found to possess urban characteristics. It included all municipalities, cantonments, civil lines and all places with more than 5,000 population which, it was decided, to treat as towns on the ground that they possessed urban characteristics. This definition of 'town' has remained substantially

unchanged since 1891. To the characteristics aforementioned, Baroda State, which merged into Bombay State in 1949 and now forms part of the newly formed Gujarat State, added one more according to which all the headquarters of talukas were treated as towns. In view, however, of the increasing importance of studying urbanisation in all its varied aspects, the Registrar General, at the very outset of 1961 Census, emphasised the need for a uniform treatment by strictly defining the concept of 'town'.

'Town' has been defined as a place having a municipality or a cantonment or a place with a population of 5,000 and over, if 75 per cent of its male population is dependent on non-agricultural pursuits. Lists of places to be treated as towns on this basis at the Census of 1961 were prepared and got approved by the State Government and the Registrar General, India. As against 243 places treated as towns in 1951, 181 qualify to be treated as such according to the test prescribed by the Census of 1961. The net loss of 62 is accounted for by the declassification of 74 towns as villages, merger of five towns into the Municipal Corporation of Ahmedabad, promotion of 15 villages as towns and splitting up of two, viz., (i) Dohad into Dohad and Freelandganj and (ii) Ahmedabad Cantonment into Ahmedabad Cantonment (Military) and Ahmedabad Cantonment (Civil). The total urban population of the State in 1961 comes to 5,316,624 persons or 25.77 per cent, leaving a total rural population of 15,316,726 or 74.23 per cent. Urban population for previous censuses on the basis of the above criteria will be the urban population according to the Census of 1961 *minus* the population of all towns in the respective census not treated as towns due to the new definition in the present census. The figures thus arrived at are given in the statement that follows.

**STATEMENT I.3**  
**Urban population, 1901-61**

|                | 1961                  | 1951                  | 1941                  | 1931                  | 1921                  | 1911                  | 1901                  |
|----------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| <b>GUJARAT</b> |                       |                       |                       |                       |                       |                       |                       |
|                | 5,316,624<br>(25.77%) | 3,999,327<br>(24.59%) | 3,047,378<br>(22.24%) | 2,208,782<br>(19.22%) | 1,929,492<br>(18.34%) | 1,797,988<br>(18.34%) | 1,881,314<br>(20.69%) |

#### NOTE:

Figures in bracket show percentage of urban population to total population.

## SECTION 5

## JURISDICTION OF SUPERINTENDENT OF CENSUS OPERATIONS, 1872-1961

## CENSUS SET-UP—1872-1961

25. The first Census of the country was taken in 1872. The arrangements made and units formed then were so designed as to cover all areas under the administrative as well as political control of the Governor General. Two principal categories of administrative and political units to be covered by the Indian census were (i) British territory and (ii) Princely States. There was a third category also which consisted of areas like Burma, Aden and Ceylon in political relationship with the Governor General, for the census of which the Census Commissioner for India was responsible till 1931. Each British Province, large or small, had its own Provincial Superintendent of Census Operations. Among the Princely States certain major States like Baroda, Travancore-Cochin, Hyderabad, Jammu and Kashmir, Mysore, etc., and Agencies such as Central India Agency, Rajasthan and Ajmer Merwara also had their separate Superintendents who published separate reports. The rest of the States were grouped with the Province to which they were either contiguous or politically attached. This arrangement existed till 1941 and continued even after Independence. The entire Census Organisation was, however, overhauled by the Registrar General in conformity with the democratic set-up of the country in 1961, giving every State and Union Territory its own Superintendent of Census Operations. There are thus 26 units each working under a separate Superintendent of Census Operations—15 for the States and 11 for the Union Territories.

## CENSUS TAKING PRIOR TO 1872

26. The first census of the Bombay Presidency of which the area now included in the State of Gujarat formed part was taken along with the rest of the country in 1872. It is interesting,

however, to note that census-taking in this Presidency dates back much earlier, as the Government of Bombay made its first attempt at the enumeration of the people in its Northern and Southern Divisions through the District Collectors as early as 1st January, 1846. The data collected at that time were incomplete and imperfect as, apart from the fact that it was the first count of that kind, there was complete lack of cooperation on the part of the people in some of the districts who apprehended some political motive behind such a move. Commenting on the attitude of the people, the Collector, Ahmedabad, wrote:

“The people generally have taken considerable alarm at the measure, and are supposed to have given a short account for fear of some poll-tax being imposed”<sup>1</sup>.

The original idea of the Government of Bombay was to make census an annual affair in order to familiarise the people with the census and allay their doubts, but it was later decided to make it a quinquennial affair. The next census was, however, taken on the night of the 17th of July 1856, repeated in 1861 and every 10 years thereafter. A still earlier attempt appears to have been made in Khandesh district in 1826, though the general census of the country as a whole was attempted for the first time in 1872.

## CHANGES BETWEEN 1872-1951

27. Under the arrangements for the organisation of the census obtaining between 1872 and 1951, the jurisdiction of the Superintendent of Census Operations, Bombay, embraced a large number of units. In 1872, the areas for the census of which he was responsible, included the Presidency of Bombay distributed (i) into four administrative Divisions, viz., Deccan, Konkan,

Gujarat and Sind on the one hand and (ii) the groups of Princely States of Deccan, Konkan and Gujarat with Khairpur in Sind on the other. Aden was added in 1881. Baroda State had its own ‘Provincial’ Superintendent of Census Operations between 1881 and 1941 after it was included but once under Bombay in 1872. The Superintendent of Census Operations, Bombay, retained this vast jurisdiction till 1951, with the deletion of Sind and Aden in 1941. The areas which formed part of Bombay State in 1951 were thus under two Provincial Superintendents till 1941, viz., one for the Province of Bombay and the Princely States and another for Baroda territory.

28. Mention must, however, be made of one important change made in the arrangement for the taking of the census in 1931 as a result of the decision of the Government of India to transfer the political control of the Government of Bombay over the States of Kathiawar to the Government of India in 1924. A separate Agency called the Western India States Agency was created from October 1924 by grouping under that entity all the Salute States of Kathiawar and the Agencies of Kutch and Palanpur and establishing direct relations with the Government of India through the Agent to the Governor General. The Western India States Agency comprised 202 States and Estates, jurisdictional as well as non-jurisdictional of varying sizes and population, the smallest being less than  $\frac{1}{8}$  of a sq. mile having a population less than 200. As a result of this regrouping and the cessation of the political control of the Government of Bombay, Western India States Agency was constituted into a separate Census Province having a separate Census Report of its own for the first time at the Census of 1931. There was no difference, however, in the jurisdiction of the Superintendent of Census Operations of Bombay, who still enjoyed the distinction of remaining in charge of the census of these areas as hitherto. Their constitution, however, into a separate census province was a distinct landmark in the census history which gave to this region a separate Census Report discussing the diverse aspects of its demographic and economic pattern for the first time. For, as will be seen presently the treatment which the non-Union areas merited in the Provincial Census Report was scanty and superficial, more by sufferance than by preference.

But this arrangement proved to be short-lived and the statistics for the Western India States and other Agencies were again included in the statistical volume for Bombay in 1941, when no separate Census Report could be published owing to war emergency. With the integration of the Baroda State after Independence into the State of Bombay, it lost its separate identity as an individual census unit in 1951, when the Superintendent of Census Operations, Bombay, became the Superintendent of that area and also continued to be in charge of Part ‘B’ State of Saurashtra and Part ‘C’ State of Kutch as in the past. When the preliminaries for the Census of 1961 were organised, the Superintendent of Census Operations, Bombay, had under him the areas of States now known as Maharashtra and Gujarat. But with bifurcation in the offing, the need for having a separate Census Organisation for Gujarat arose, which was given effect to well in advance of the inauguration of the new State, so that the Superintendent of Census Operations, Gujarat, might carry the threads forward from where they were left, without any break or dislocation in work.

29. The present State of Gujarat includes what was in pre-Independence days known as the Northern Division excluding Thana and Bombay Suburban District of Bombay Presidency consisting of the five districts of Ahmedabad, Kaira, the Panchmahals, Broach and Surat plus the Princely States of Baroda, Western India States Agency and Gujarat Agency.

30. The Statement I.4 given at the end of the Chapter shows changes in the jurisdiction of the Superintendent of Census Operations, Bombay, between 1872-1951. The area now forming part of Gujarat was under two Superintendents of Census Operations till 1941, but thereafter in 1931, if the Western India States Agency be considered a separate census province, though having one Provincial Superintendent in common with Bombay. The area under his charge was reduced a little in 1881 owing to the exclusion of Baroda State, though in terms of sq. miles, it rose from 181,252 in 1872 to 197,887 in 1881 and fell down to 186,315 sq. miles in 1931 owing to the introduction of survey operations. In point of coverage of territory his jurisdiction remained unchanged between 1881 and 1931 but fell down in 1941 to 132,700 sq. miles owing to the

1. Census of Bombay Presidency, 1872, *General Report and Tables*, Part II, Appendix, p. 1

separation of Sind and Aden. It again rose to 149,609 sq. miles in 1951 owing to the integration of the State of Baroda and dropped down to its present size of 71,055.8 sq. miles for Gujarat on bifurcation in 1961. This change in area is naturally accompanied by a corresponding change in the number of administrative units, towns and villages and population covered. While the population enumerated has moved within a small margin from 24 to 29 millions between 1872 and 1941, it shot up to over 40 millions in 1951, reduced by 50 per cent to 20 millions in 1961 in the separated State of Gujarat. These figures disclose that the population covered by the Superintendent of Census Operations, Gujarat, in 1961 does not differ much from that by the Superintendent of Census Operations, Bombay, enumerated in 1872 for the entire area which was then within his jurisdiction, namely, the then Presidency of Bombay including Sind, the Princely States of Kathiawar, Gujarat, Deccan and Konkan groups *plus* Baroda State.

31. Though the Superintendent of Census Operations, Bombay, appears to have been in charge of a very large area and numbers in the past, his real responsibility extended only to a much smaller area and population which was British territory, as the rest were Indian States for which separate Superintendents of Census Operations were appointed by the various States and Agencies. Prior to Independence his effective charge covered an area admeasuring 76,443 sq. miles and 20,849,840 persons in 1941 as against 71,055.8 sq. miles and 20,633,350 persons included and enumerated in Gujarat in 1961. Thus, the difference in effective jurisdiction as judged from territorial extent and numbers before Independence and after bifurcation is hardly noteworthy. In fact, it may be considered to be almost the same. For, his role in the actual organisation and taking of the census in the Princely area was limited to the issue of circulars and supply of forms during the

first stage of enumeration. The second stage, viz., abstraction and tabulation of the data, was at first carried out at the district and agency level, when he was responsible only for the compilation of statistics for these areas under broad political units. And for the third stage, viz., the writing of the report, he confined himself only to the Union Areas, viz., the British districts. The Princely States received scant attention in the provincial reports wherein they were either totally ignored or referred to only casually. This condition prevailed till the year 1931, when as already pointed out a separate report for the areas included in the Western India States Agency was written for the first time. But there was no separate Census Report for 1941 owing to war emergency, and the 1951 Census produced one single report and only two statistical volumes for Bombay, including the Princely States merged into it as also for the Part 'B' State of Saurashtra and Part 'C' State of Kutch.

32. It is not only the area and numbers but the extent and nature of work involved in the various stages of census taking, viz., enumeration, tabulation and reporting which is material and ultimately determines the volume of labour involved. Viewed from this angle, the Census of 1961 is an omnibus one, more complex and far more elaborate and extensive than any of its predecessors both in its coverage and contents, including as it does a variety of statistical data and special studies of economic, ethnographic and sociological importance so very essential these days in the context of perspective planning and alround development of the country. In this way, the Census of 1961 may as well claim to have played a unique role as a fact-finder of the nation in a number of ways. Needless to say, all this work undertaken purely as labour of love has called for much advanced planning and organisation at various levels which it has been possible to do with the far-sighted arrangements and direction of the Registrar General.

## SECTION 6

## POPULATION

HOUSE-LIST, PROVISIONAL AND FINAL POPULATION

33. The following table compares the house-list population with provisional and final population totals for the State and each of its districts.

## STATEMENT I.5

## Variation in figures of house-list, provisional and final population totals, 1961

| Sl. No. | State/District | Population according to house-lists | Population         |                   | Variation increase (+) decrease (—) (final from provisional) | Percentage of variation increase (+) decrease (—) (final from provisional) |
|---------|----------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|         |                |                                     | Provisional totals | Final totals      |                                                              |                                                                            |
| 1       | 2              | 3                                   | 4                  | 5                 | 6                                                            | 7                                                                          |
|         | <b>GUJARAT</b> | <b>20,764,608</b>                   | <b>20,612,285</b>  | <b>20,633,350</b> | <b>+21,065</b>                                               | <b>+0.102</b>                                                              |
| 1       | Jamnagar       | 843,890                             | 824,725            | 828,419           | +3,694                                                       | +0.448                                                                     |
| 2       | Rajkot         | 1,233,775                           | 1,209,004          | 1,208,519         | —485                                                         | —0.040                                                                     |
| 3       | Surendranagar  | 691,549                             | 662,308            | 663,206           | +898                                                         | +0.136                                                                     |
| 4       | Bhavnagar      | 1,146,196                           | 1,116,206          | 1,119,435         | +3,229                                                       | +0.289                                                                     |
| 5       | Amreli         | 684,165                             | 667,387            | 667,823           | +436                                                         | +0.065                                                                     |
| 6       | Junagadh       | 1,269,642                           | 1,244,086          | 1,245,643         | +1,557                                                       | +0.125                                                                     |
| 7       | Kutch          | 738,243                             | 686,706            | 696,440           | +9,734                                                       | +1.417                                                                     |
| 8       | Banaskantha    | 994,803                             | 995,980            | 996,144           | +164                                                         | +0.016                                                                     |
| 9       | Sabarkantha    | 900,452                             | 917,809            | 918,587           | +778                                                         | +0.085                                                                     |
| 10      | Mehsana        | 1,709,290                           | 1,685,090          | 1,689,963         | +4,873                                                       | +0.289                                                                     |
| 11      | Ahmedabad      | 2,181,658                           | 2,231,534          | 2,210,199         | —21,335                                                      | —0.956                                                                     |
| 12      | Kaira          | 1,998,788                           | 1,974,351          | 1,977,540         | +3,189                                                       | +0.162                                                                     |
| 13      | Panchmahals    | 1,451,574                           | 1,467,485          | 1,468,946         | +1,461                                                       | +0.100                                                                     |
| 14      | Baroda         | 1,509,955                           | 1,527,044          | 1,527,326         | +282                                                         | +0.018                                                                     |
| 15      | Broach         | 873,799                             | 892,241            | 891,969           | —272                                                         | —0.030                                                                     |
| 16      | Surat          | 2,466,892                           | 2,438,740          | 2,451,624         | +12,884                                                      | +0.528                                                                     |
| 17      | Dangs          | 69,937                              | 71,589             | 71,567            | —22                                                          | —0.031                                                                     |

34. It will be seen from the foregoing statement that the difference between the provisional figures (20,612,285) reported immediately after the conclusion of enumeration and those compiled after tabulation (20,633,350) is insignificant 21,065 and comes to 0.102 per cent only for the State as a whole. The real extent of under-enumeration can, however, be judged from the results of the Post-Enumeration Check carried out on the conclusion of the census operations on the basis

of 1 per cent of blocks and 10 per cent of houses in rural areas and 2 per cent of blocks and 5 per cent of houses taken as a sample in urban areas of the State. The results of the sample verification embodied in a separate paper published by the Registrar General shows that the extent of error in 1961 Census count is substantially lower than that shown by 1951 Census count, as a result of clear and timely planning of the census operations, for which steps were taken



well in advance of the census reference period. So far as the State of Gujarat is concerned,

the margin of error has been estimated as under:

**STATEMENT I.6**  
Results of post-enumeration check, 1961

|         |      | Rural    |          |       | Urban    |          |       | Combined |          |       |
|---------|------|----------|----------|-------|----------|----------|-------|----------|----------|-------|
|         |      | (a) Type | (b) Type | Total | (a) Type | (b) Type | Total | (a) Type | (b) Type | Total |
| INDIA   | (i)  | 0.09     | 0.52     | 0.61  | 0.28     | 0.69     | 0.97  | 0.13     | 0.55     | 0.68  |
|         | (ii) | 11.2     | 7.6      | 6.7   | 9.3      | 11.4     | 8.6   | 7.7      | 6.5      | 5.5   |
| Gujarat | (i)  | 0.03     | 0.28     | 0.31  | 0.24     | 0.68     | 0.92  | 0.08     | 0.38     | 0.46  |
|         | (ii) | 46.7     | 25.2     | 23.2  | 20.4     | 24.6     | 18.9  | 19.4     | 17.7     | 14.9  |

The above statement gives the results of Post-Enumeration Check for India and Gujarat in rural and urban sectors. Row (i) shows the estimated error as a percentage of censused population and row (ii) shows its sampling percentage error. Figures in row (i) represent net omission.

35. Error in enumeration may occur either on account of (a) omission or duplication of a house as a whole and hence its inmates and (b) omission or duplication in filling the slips of inmates in a house visited by the census enumerator. Error of type (a) has been estimated from a sample of enumeration blocks and of type (b) from a sample of houses in sampled blocks selected as above. As a result of these checks,

it has been found that there were 1,007 persons for every 1,000 persons counted in the country as a whole during the Census of 1961. In Gujarat, the margin of error of type (a) wherein the total omission or duplication of a house occurred was 0.03 in rural areas and 0.24 in urban areas, their combined effect being an omission of 0.08 in the State as a whole. As for omission on the part of the enumerator in counting the inmates of a house, the margin of error was 0.64 for rural areas, 1.62 for urban and 0.77 in the State as a whole. Statement I.7 would explain the position still further in that it gives true estimated population as revealed by the Post-Enumeration Check per 1,000 enumerated by the census.

**STATEMENT I.7**  
True population per 1,000 enumerated by census, 1961

| State               | 1 | Rural           |                        |         | Urban           |                        |         | Combined        |                        |          |
|---------------------|---|-----------------|------------------------|---------|-----------------|------------------------|---------|-----------------|------------------------|----------|
|                     |   | Estimated value | 99.7% confidence value |         | Estimated value | 99.7% confidence value |         | Estimated value | 99.7% confidence value |          |
|                     |   | 2               | Lower 3                | Upper 4 | 5               | Lower 6                | Upper 7 | 8               | Lower 9                | Upper 10 |
| INDIA               |   | 1,006           | 1,005                  | 1,007   | 1,010           | 1,007                  | 1,013   | 1,007           | 1,006                  | 1,008    |
| 1 Andhra Pradesh    |   | 1,004           | 1,001                  | 1,007   | 1,002           | 997                    | 1,007   | 1,004           | 1,002                  | 1,006    |
| 2 Assam             |   | 1,003           | 999                    | 1,007   | 1,007           | 987                    | 1,027   | 1,003           | 999                    | 1,007    |
| 3 Bihar             |   | 1,007           | 1,003                  | 1,011   | 1,018           | 1,003                  | 1,033   | 1,008           | 1,004                  | 1,012    |
| 4 Gujarat           |   | 1,003           | 1,001                  | 1,005   | 1,009           | 1,004                  | 1,014   | 1,005           | 1,003                  | 1,007    |
| 5 Jammu and Kashmir |   | 1,002           | 999                    | 1,005   | 1,016           | 975                    | 1,057   | 1,004           | 996                    | 1,012    |
| 6 Kerala            |   | 1,002           | 997                    | 1,007   | 1,008           | 998                    | 1,018   | 1,003           | 999                    | 1,007    |
| 7 Madhya Pradesh    |   | 1,002           | 999                    | 1,005   | 998             | 985                    | 1,011   | 1,001           | 998                    | 1,004    |
| 8 Madras            |   | 1,007           | 1,003                  | 1,011   | 1,014           | 1,006                  | 1,022   | 1,009           | 1,005                  | 1,013    |
| 9 Maharashtra       |   | 1,005           | 1,001                  | 1,009   | 1,010           | 1,004                  | 1,016   | 1,007           | 1,003                  | 1,011    |
| 10 Mysore           |   | 1,014           | 1,008                  | 1,020   | 1,016           | 1,006                  | 1,026   | 1,018           | 1,004                  | 1,037    |
| 11 Orissa           |   | 1,001           | 997                    | 1,005   | 1,008           | 998                    | 1,018   | 1,001           | 997                    | 1,005    |
| 12 Punjab           |   | 1,002           | 1,001                  | 1,003   | 1,001           | 998                    | 1,004   | 1,002           | 1,001                  | 1,003    |
| 13 Rajasthan        |   | 1,015           | 1,006                  | 1,024   | 1,019           | 1,001                  | 1,037   | 1,015           | 1,007                  | 1,023    |
| 14 Uttar Pradesh    |   | 1,010           | 1,006                  | 1,014   | 1,012           | 1,005                  | 1,019   | 1,010           | 1,006                  | 1,014    |
| 15 West Bengal      |   | 1,004           | 1,001                  | 1,007   | 1,009           | 1,000                  | 1,018   | 1,005           | 1,002                  | 1,008    |
| 16 Delhi            |   | 989             | 980                    | 998     | 1,004           | 989                    | 1,019   | 1,002           | 998                    | 1,016    |

#### HOUSELESS AND INSTITUTIONAL POPULATION

40. Census distinguishes between two types of households, namely, (i) private or family households and (ii) institutional or non-private or non-family households consisting of people living in institutions such as penal or charitable or mental institutions, jails, hospitals, boarding houses, hostels, hotels, etc. The institutional households are inhabited by groups of unrelated persons living together. In addition to the institutional population, there is another category of population called houseless population, which consists of persons such as beggars, vagrants, tramps, pavement-dwellers who have no roof to dwell under. All these were treated as houseless population and enumerated on the night of February 28, 1961. This category also includes persons travelling by pilgrim specials or coaches in transit during the course of the enumeration period and not enumerated at the place of their normal residence. Statement I.8 gives houseless population and institutional population classified by institutions.

41. There is a total houseless population of 124,036 persons—72,708 males and 51,328 females. The institutional population accounts for 93,064 persons—71,745 males and 21,319 females. In both these categories, males outnumber females. The houseless population is proportionately larger in rural areas, where 106,668 persons have no roof to dwell under, as against 17,368 in towns. But the institutional population living in urban areas far exceeds that in villages, and respectively accounts for 65,727 and 27,337 persons. This is but natural as it is in towns that medical and educational institutions, jails, hotels, boarding and lodging houses, etc., which cater to the needs of the urban population are generally located. The combined strength of these two categories is 217,100 or 1.05 per cent of the State population.

#### POPULATION PROJECTIONS

42. It would certainly be useful to compare the actual population of the State as enumerated in 1961 with projections, if

36. As estimated in the above table, true population for rural Gujarat would be 1,003 against 1,006 for India per 1,000 enumerated by the census, the corresponding figures for urban areas being 1,009 and 1,010. Taking the figures of rural and urban areas together, the estimated value or the true population for Gujarat per 1,000 enumerated by the census is found to be 1,005 as against 1,007 for the country as a whole. The extent of under-enumeration is comparatively higher in the congested and overcrowded areas of towns than in villages.

37. Comparing the relative values of error in the past with the present, the Registrar General observes :

“The small dimension of the error, or a limit of confidence nearing certainty, bears testimony to the excellence of the census count, which was but the result of close, patient and thorough organisation. The reasons why the error should be so small in an Indian Census are built into the organisation itself.”

It is a matter of some gratification that the extent of error in 1961 Census count is substantially lower than the under-enumeration of 12 persons per 1,000 counted at the Census of 1951 and lower still for Gujarat than that for the country as a whole.

38. The conclusions which emerge from a comparison of the house-list, provisional and actual population of the State with that estimated in the light of the results of the Post-Enumeration Check are really interesting.

|                                                |            |
|------------------------------------------------|------------|
| House-list population                          | 20,764,608 |
| Population according to Post-Enumeration Check | 20,736,517 |
| Provisional Total                              | 20,612,285 |
| Final Total                                    | 20,633,350 |

39. The striking resemblance between the house-list population and the estimated population is indeed noteworthy. It would appear that house-listing operations, spread as they are, over a longer period than the period of preliminary count give greater accuracy in results by eliminating errors resulting from casual absence and temporary visitors.



## STATEMENT 1.8

## Houseless and institutional population

| State/District<br>1 | Total<br>Rural<br>Urban<br>2 | Houseless population |               |               | Institutional population |               |               |
|---------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------------------|---------------|---------------|
|                     |                              | Persons              | Males         | Females       | Persons                  | Males         | Females       |
|                     |                              | 3                    | 4             | 5             | 6                        | 7             | 8             |
| <b>GUJARAT</b>      | <b>Total</b>                 | <b>124,036</b>       | <b>72,708</b> | <b>51,328</b> | <b>93,064</b>            | <b>71,745</b> | <b>21,319</b> |
|                     | <b>Rural</b>                 | <b>106,668</b>       | <b>60,503</b> | <b>46,165</b> | <b>27,337</b>            | <b>20,121</b> | <b>7,216</b>  |
|                     | <b>Urban</b>                 | <b>17,368</b>        | <b>12,205</b> | <b>5,163</b>  | <b>65,727</b>            | <b>51,624</b> | <b>14,103</b> |
| 1 Jamnagar          | Total                        | 5,554                | 3,631         | 1,923         | 3,384                    | 2,730         | 654           |
|                     | Rural                        | 3,884                | 2,235         | 1,649         | 393                      | 263           | 130           |
|                     | Urban                        | 1,670                | 1,396         | 274           | 2,991                    | 2,467         | 524           |
| 2 Rajkot            | Total                        | 5,291                | 3,021         | 2,270         | 5,912                    | 4,636         | 1,276         |
|                     | Rural                        | 3,786                | 2,066         | 1,720         | 369                      | 292           | 77            |
|                     | Urban                        | 1,505                | 955           | 550           | 5,543                    | 4,344         | 1,199         |
| 3 Surendranagar     | Total                        | 2,054                | 1,150         | 904           | 2,535                    | 2,012         | 523           |
|                     | Rural                        | 1,955                | 1,085         | 870           | 678                      | 516           | 162           |
|                     | Urban                        | 99                   | 65            | 34            | 1,857                    | 1,496         | 361           |
| 4 Bhavnagar         | Total                        | 2,717                | 1,584         | 1,133         | 5,394                    | 4,054         | 1,340         |
|                     | Rural                        | 2,359                | 1,334         | 1,025         | 2,066                    | 1,601         | 465           |
|                     | Urban                        | 358                  | 250           | 108           | 3,328                    | 2,453         | 875           |
| 5 Amreli            | Total                        | 2,054                | 1,223         | 831           | 1,501                    | 1,332         | 169           |
|                     | Rural                        | 1,554                | 917           | 637           | 103                      | 95            | 8             |
|                     | Urban                        | 500                  | 306           | 194           | 1,398                    | 1,237         | 161           |
| 6 Junagadh          | Total                        | 4,325                | 2,976         | 1,349         | 6,377                    | 4,862         | 1,515         |
|                     | Rural                        | 2,628                | 1,559         | 1,069         | 1,436                    | 719           | 717           |
|                     | Urban                        | 1,697                | 1,417         | 280           | 4,941                    | 4,143         | 798           |
| 7 Kutch             | Total                        | 5,257                | 2,989         | 2,268         | 3,913                    | 3,268         | 645           |
|                     | Rural                        | 5,114                | 2,904         | 2,210         | 1,378                    | 1,187         | 191           |
|                     | Urban                        | 143                  | 85            | 58            | 2,535                    | 2,081         | 454           |
| 8 Banaskantha       | Total                        | 6,414                | 3,621         | 2,793         | 1,258                    | 1,051         | 207           |
|                     | Rural                        | 6,214                | 3,521         | 2,693         | 543                      | 453           | 90            |
|                     | Urban                        | 200                  | 100           | 100           | 715                      | 598           | 117           |
| 9 Sabarkantha       | Total                        | 13,249               | 7,498         | 5,751         | 2,016                    | 1,697         | 319           |
|                     | Rural                        | 13,000               | 7,304         | 5,696         | 752                      | 553           | 199           |
|                     | Urban                        | 249                  | 194           | 55            | 1,264                    | 1,144         | 120           |
| 10 Mehsana          | Total                        | 6,517                | 3,809         | 2,708         | 4,938                    | 4,173         | 765           |
|                     | Rural                        | 5,252                | 2,991         | 2,261         | 1,601                    | 1,292         | 309           |
|                     | Urban                        | 1,265                | 818           | 447           | 3,337                    | 2,881         | 456           |
| 11 Ahmedabad        | Total                        | 17,530               | 10,221        | 7,309         | 14,827                   | 12,028        | 2,799         |
|                     | Rural                        | 14,513               | 8,032         | 6,481         | 1,170                    | 922           | 248           |
|                     | Urban                        | 3,017                | 2,189         | 828           | 13,657                   | 11,106        | 2,551         |
| 12 Kaira            | Total                        | 18,215               | 10,274        | 7,941         | 12,648                   | 9,616         | 3,032         |
|                     | Rural                        | 15,828               | 8,733         | 7,095         | 1,920                    | 1,570         | 350           |
|                     | Urban                        | 2,387                | 1,541         | 846           | 10,728                   | 8,046         | 2,682         |
| 13 Panchmahals      | Total                        | 4,360                | 2,506         | 1,854         | 2,129                    | 1,435         | 694           |
|                     | Rural                        | 3,916                | 2,235         | 1,681         | 1,299                    | 800           | 499           |
|                     | Urban                        | 444                  | 271           | 173           | 830                      | 635           | 195           |
| 14 Baroda           | Total                        | 7,148                | 4,492         | 2,656         | 10,989                   | 7,859         | 3,130         |
|                     | Rural                        | 5,620                | 3,460         | 2,160         | 3,935                    | 2,846         | 1,089         |
|                     | Urban                        | 1,528                | 1,032         | 496           | 7,054                    | 5,013         | 2,041         |
| 15 Broach           | Total                        | 6,859                | 4,110         | 2,749         | 3,898                    | 2,817         | 1,081         |
|                     | Rural                        | 6,013                | 3,548         | 2,465         | 2,283                    | 1,715         | 568           |
|                     | Urban                        | 846                  | 562           | 284           | 1,615                    | 1,102         | 513           |
| 16 Surat            | Total                        | 15,489               | 8,944         | 6,545         | 10,650                   | 7,677         | 2,973         |
|                     | Rural                        | 14,029               | 7,920         | 6,109         | 6,716                    | 4,799         | 1,917         |
|                     | Urban                        | 1,460                | 1,024         | 436           | 3,934                    | 2,878         | 1,056         |
| 17 Dangs*           | Rural                        | 1,003                | 659           | 344           | 695                      | 498           | 197           |

\*Entirely rural

## STATEMENT 1.8

## and number of institutions, 1961

| Total<br>No. of<br>insti-<br>tutions<br>9 | Class of institutions |                                          |                        |                        |                                               |                                             |                                    |             | Total<br>Rural<br>Urban<br>2     | State/District<br>1 |
|-------------------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------|----------------------------------|---------------------|
|                                           | Panjra-<br>pole<br>10 | Ashram,<br>temple<br>and<br>mosque<br>11 | Dharam-<br>shala<br>12 | Beggar's<br>home<br>13 | Hotel,<br>boarding/<br>lodging<br>house<br>14 | Educa-<br>tional<br>institu-<br>tions<br>15 | Medical<br>institu-<br>tions<br>16 | Jails<br>17 | Other<br>institu-<br>tions<br>18 |                     |
|                                           | 10                    | 11                                       | 12                     | 13                     | 14                                            | 15                                          | 16                                 | 17          | 18                               |                     |
| 4,435                                     | 24                    | 1,525                                    | 407                    | 25                     | 766                                           | 752                                         | 426                                | 82          | 428                              | <b>GUJARAT</b>      |
| 1,987                                     | 20                    | 823                                      | 163                    | 20                     | 247                                           | 260                                         | 118                                | 10          | 326                              | <b>Total Rural</b>  |
| 2,448                                     | 4                     | 702                                      | 244                    | 5                      | 519                                           | 492                                         | 308                                | 72          | 102                              | <b>Urban</b>        |
| 168                                       | 1                     | 27                                       | 40                     | ..                     | 33                                            | 35                                          | 12                                 | 2           | 18                               | Total Rural         |
| 21                                        | ..                    | 1                                        | 1                      | ..                     | 1                                             | 3                                           | ..                                 | ..          | 15                               | Urban               |
| 147                                       | 1                     | 26                                       | 39                     | ..                     | 32                                            | 32                                          | 12                                 | 2           | 3                                | Total Rural         |
| 197                                       | ..                    | 44                                       | 9                      | ..                     | 44                                            | 49                                          | 15                                 | 1           | 35                               | Urban               |
| 46                                        | ..                    | 7                                        | 1                      | ..                     | 3                                             | 3                                           | 2                                  | ..          | 30                               | Total Rural         |
| 151                                       | ..                    | 37                                       | 8                      | ..                     | 41                                            | 46                                          | 13                                 | 1           | 5                                | Urban               |
| 193                                       | ..                    | 73                                       | 8                      | ..                     | 14                                            | 17                                          | 10                                 | 3           | 68                               | Total Rural         |
| 28                                        | ..                    | 17                                       | ..                     | ..                     | 1                                             | 7                                           | ..                                 | ..          | 3                                | Urban               |
| 165                                       | ..                    | 56                                       | 8                      | ..                     | 13                                            | 10                                          | 10                                 | 3           | 65                               | Total Rural         |
| 282                                       | ..                    | 68                                       | 58                     | ..                     | 25                                            | 86                                          | 19                                 | 3           | 23                               | Urban               |
| 55                                        | ..                    | 5                                        | 2                      | ..                     | 1                                             | 20                                          | 6                                  | ..          | 21                               | Total Rural         |
| 227                                       | ..                    | 63                                       | 56                     | ..                     | 24                                            | 66                                          | 13                                 | 3           | 2                                | Urban               |
| 119                                       | ..                    | 29                                       | 17                     | ..                     | 20                                            | 29                                          | 7                                  | 2           | 15                               | Total Rural         |
| 27                                        | ..                    | 6                                        | 1                      | ..                     | 4                                             | 1                                           | 1                                  | ..          | 14                               | Urban               |
| 92                                        | ..                    | 23                                       | 16                     | ..                     | 16                                            | 28                                          | 6                                  | 2           | 1                                | Total Rural         |
| 179                                       | ..                    | 41                                       | 11                     | 1                      | 32                                            | 47                                          | 9                                  | 6           | 32                               | Urban               |
| 42                                        | ..                    | 4                                        | ..                     | ..                     | 1                                             | 7                                           | ..                                 | ..          | 30                               | Total Rural         |
| 137                                       | ..                    | 37                                       | 11                     | 1                      | 31                                            | 40                                          | 9                                  | 6           | 2                                | Urban               |
| 248                                       | ..                    | 69                                       | 7                      | ..                     | 47                                            | 20                                          | 26                                 | 5           | 74                               | Total Rural         |
| 151                                       | ..                    | 22                                       | 5                      | ..                     | 23                                            | 7                                           | 17                                 | 3           | 74                               | Urban               |
| 97                                        | ..                    | 47                                       | 2                      | ..                     | 24                                            | 13                                          | 9                                  | 2           | ..                               | Total Rural         |
| 107                                       | 2                     | 38                                       | 22                     | ..                     | 14                                            | 19                                          | 6                                  | 3           | 3                                | Urban               |
| 58                                        | 2                     | 28                                       | 18                     | ..                     | 6                                             | 2                                           | 1                                  | ..          | 1                                | Total Rural         |
| 49                                        | ..                    | 10                                       | 4                      | ..                     | 8                                             | 17                                          | 5                                  | 3           | 2                                | Urban               |
| 247                                       | 6                     | 75                                       | 16                     | ..                     | 65                                            | 49                                          | 16                                 | 5           | 15                               | Total Rural         |
| 144                                       | 6                     | 61                                       | 7                      | ..                     | 31                                            | 23                                          | 5                                  | ..          | 11                               | Urban               |
| 103                                       | ..                    | 14                                       | 9                      | ..                     | 34                                            | 26                                          | 11                                 | 5           | 4                                | Total Rural         |
| 494                                       | 4                     | 256                                      | 42                     | ..                     | 56                                            | 54                                          | 58                                 | 5           | 19                               | Urban               |
| 307                                       | 4                     | 200                                      | 25                     | ..                     | 13                                            | 24                                          | 24                                 | ..          | 17                               | Total Rural         |
| 187                                       | ..                    | 56                                       | 17                     | ..                     | 43                                            | 30                                          | 34                                 | 5           | 2                                | Urban               |
| 458                                       | 1                     | 180                                      | 34                     | 21                     | 89                                            | 71                                          | 40                                 | 5           | 17                               | Total Rural         |
| 140                                       | ..                    | 69                                       | 16                     | 20                     | 9                                             | 9                                           | 2                                  | ..          | 15                               | Urban               |
| 318                                       | 1                     | 111                                      | 18                     | 1                      | 80                                            | 62                                          | 38                                 | 5           | 2                                | Total Rural         |
| 544                                       | ..                    | 210                                      | 63                     | ..                     | 137                                           | 47                                          | 63                                 | 10          | 14                               | Urban               |
| 297                                       | ..                    | 114                                      | 44                     | ..                     | 93                                            | 15                                          | 22                                 | ..          | 9                                | Total Rural         |
| 247                                       | ..                    | 96                                       | 19                     | ..                     | 44                                            | 32                                          | 41                                 | 10          | 5                                | Urban               |
| 163                                       | ..                    | 49                                       | 19                     | ..                     | 26                                            | 31                                          | 13                                 | 2           | 23                               | Total Rural         |
| 79                                        | ..                    | 30                                       | 4                      | ..                     | 13                                            | 6                                           | 3                                  | ..          | 23                               | Urban               |
| 84                                        | ..                    | 19                                       | 15                     | ..                     | 13                                            | 25                                          | 10                                 | 2           | ..                               | Total Rural         |
| 379                                       | 7                     | 154                                      | 29                     | 1                      | 75                                            | 34                                          | 51                                 | 8           | 20                               | Urban               |
| 234                                       | 6                     | 125                                      | 23                     | ..                     | 19                                            | 17                                          | 24                                 | 1           | 19                               | Total Rural         |
| 145                                       | 1                     | 29                                       | 6                      | 1                      | 56                                            | 17                                          | 27                                 | 7           | 1                                | Urban               |
| 204                                       | 1                     | 87                                       | 15                     | ..                     | 18                                            | 50                                          | 15                                 | 7           | 11                               | Total Rural         |
| 140                                       | ..                    | 70                                       | 13                     | ..                     | 7                                             | 36                                          | 4                                  | ..          | 10                               | Urban               |
| 64                                        | 1                     | 17                                       | 2                      | ..                     | 11                                            | 14                                          | 11                                 | 7           | 1                                | Total Rural         |
| 437                                       | 2                     | 123                                      | 17                     | 2                      | 66                                            | 106                                         | 65                                 | 15          | 41                               | Urban               |
| 202                                       | 2                     | 62                                       | 3                      | ..                     | 17                                            | 72                                          | 6                                  | 6           | 34                               | Total Rural         |
| 235                                       | ..                    | 61                                       | 14                     | 2                      | 49                                            | 34                                          | 59                                 | 9           | 7                                | Urban               |
| 16                                        | ..                    | 2                                        | ..                     | ..                     | 5                                             | 8                                           | 1                                  | ..          | ..                               | Rural               |

any, made by demographic authorities in the past, as they will help ascertain the relative accuracy of these forecasts as also of the assumptions on which they are based. No such projections are, however, available for the State of Gujarat, as it came into being only during 1960. But the population projections for the country as a whole made by various institutions and demographers as Indian Statistical Institute, Central Statistical Organisation, Coale and Hoover, Planning Commission, etc., reproduced below will give a comparative idea of the trends worked out by them.

*Comparison between different estimates for  
1961 and actual count 1961*

(Figures in millions)

A. Upper limits of projections by

|                                                                                                                            |     |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| 1 K. Davis . . . . .                                                                                                       | 402 |
| 2 Registrar General (1951) . . . . .                                                                                       | 407 |
| 3 A. J. Coale & E. H. Hoover . . . . .                                                                                     | 424 |
| 4 A. Das Gupta . . . . .                                                                                                   | 404 |
| 5 T. Chellaswami . . . . .                                                                                                 | 424 |
| 6 S. N. Agarwala . . . . .                                                                                                 | 423 |
| 7 Planning Commission Expert<br>Committee headed by Registrar<br>General (figure accepted for<br>the Third Plan) . . . . . | 431 |

B. Actual Count . . . . . 439

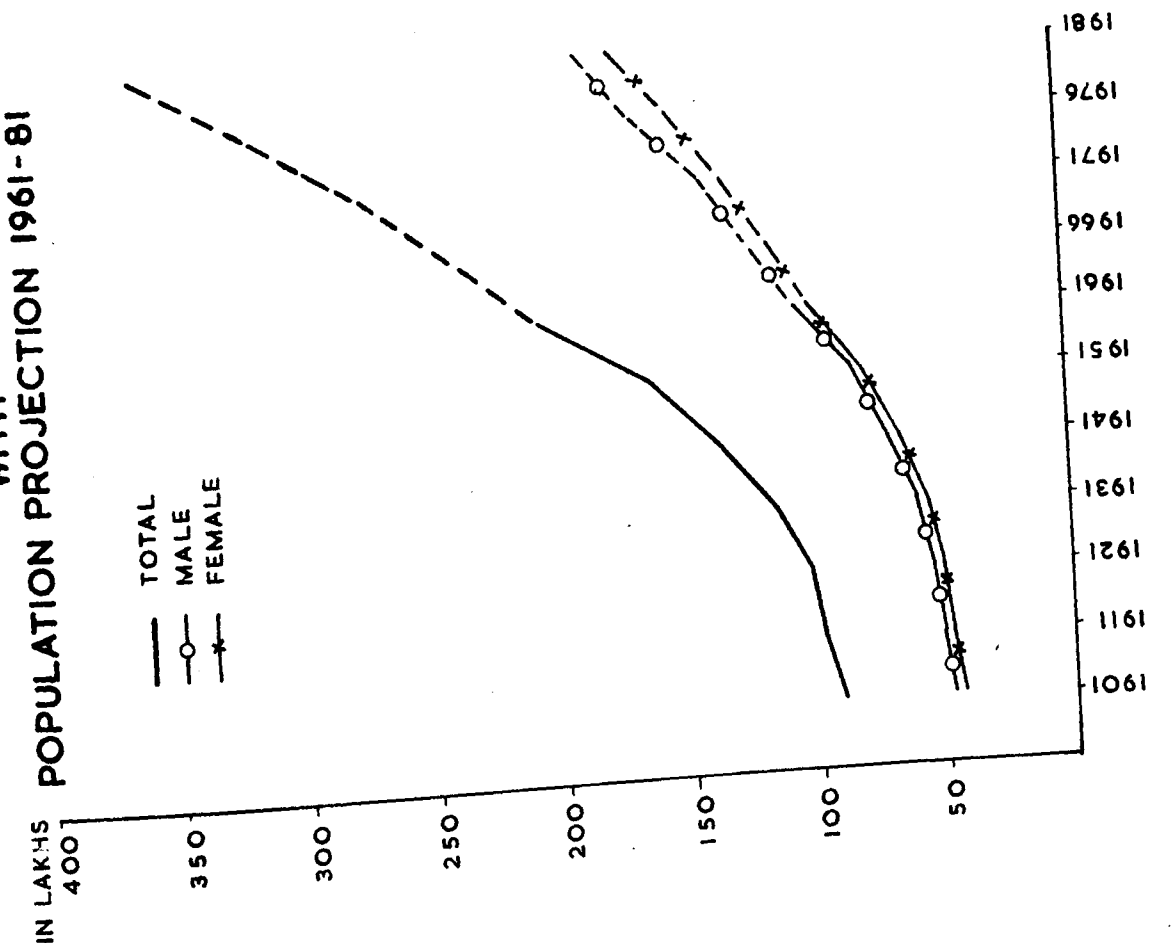
By the very nature of these forecasts, certain essential assumptions as to the average expectation of life at birth, rates of fertility and mortality, their probable future trends and migration rates have to be made. It is on the accuracy of these assumptions that the precision of population projections depends. Of all the various estimates given above, the one which comes closer to the actual returns of the 1961 Census are those made by the Expert Committee of the Planning Commission. Pursuant to the request made by the writer, projections as to the future trends of the State population have been made by Prof. K. V. Ramachandran of the Demographic Training and Research Centre, Chembur, after the results of the 1961 Census were available. The paper called 'Population Projection for Gujarat State, 1961-1981' by Prof. K. V. Ramachandran, giving the population projection

for the next 20 years in quinquennial periods, has been reproduced as Appendix I.3 to this Chapter. According to these projections, the population of the State, which is 20,633,350 and adjusted by the same authority to be 20,789,459 would become 27,310,867 in 1971 and 36,112,645 in 1981, an advance of 15,323,186 or 73.71 per cent during the next 20 years.

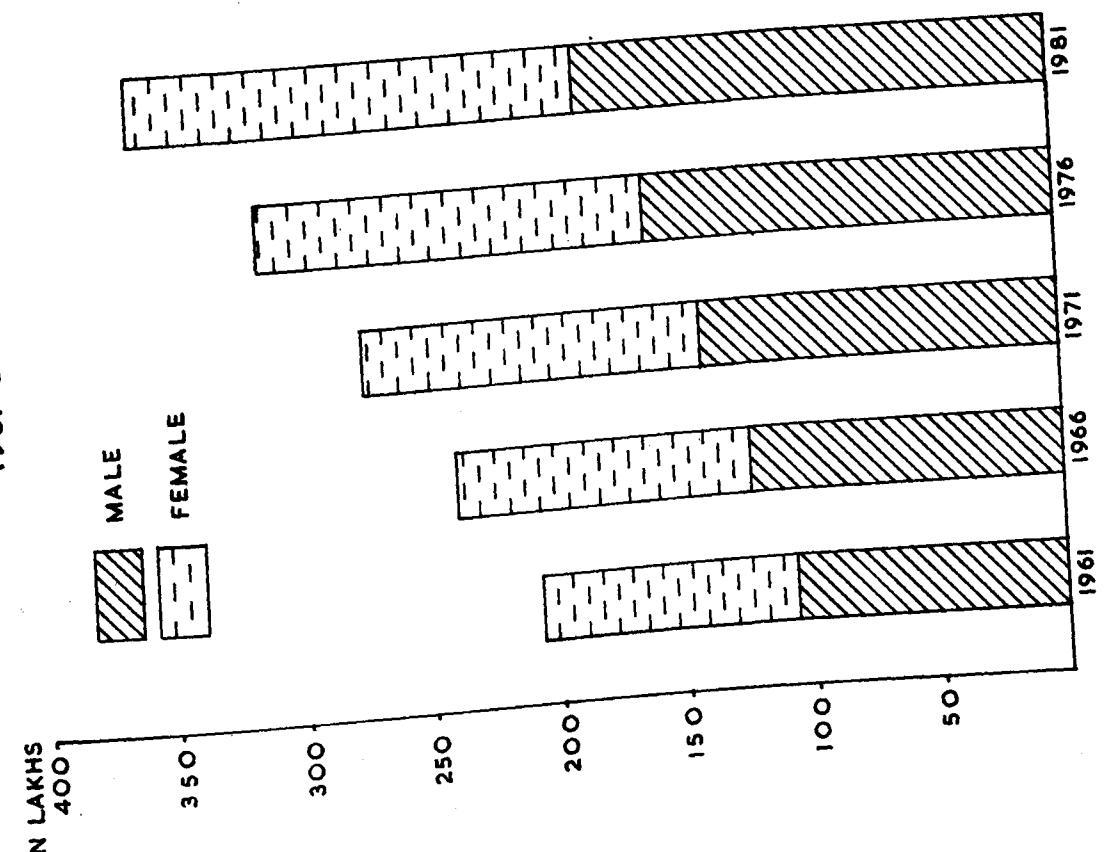
ABSENCE OF COMPARABLE DATA FOR PAST  
CENSUSES

43. Before concluding this part, reference must be made to one important handicap from which Gujarat suffers in the matter of comparable data for the preceding censuses. For, any statistical data to be useful should be comparable with similar statistics for the past. It is essential that like is compared with the like. This can only be done, if the units of comparison are also the same for each successive census. If they differ, figures for the past censuses should be so adjusted as to make them comparable with the territorial boundaries of the several administrative units as at present constituted. The State of Gujarat which has been carved out from 1st May, 1960 from the composite State of Bombay contains such administrative units as districts, talukas and mahals whose territorial jurisdiction has changed considerably after Independence as a result of (a) changes in units, (b) integration of Princely States and Estates, (c) reorganisation of States and (d) lastly on bifurcation, when all the former boundaries have been changed beyond recognition. The merging of Princely areas into neighbouring districts and territories have transformed the former units beyond all recognition, making any adjustment of figures well-nigh impossible owing to the lack of uniformity in the presentation of census statistics of Indian States prior to Independence. While at some of the past censuses, groups of States formed the units of presentation, at some others, political units like Agency were adopted as the basis of administrative division for which the census data were exhibited without giving separate figures for the component units which were lumped together under 'Rest of the Agency'. This difficulty which is being experienced in 1961 to a far greater extent was to no less extent experienced in 1931, when a separate Census

POPULATION GROWTH 1901-61  
WITH  
POPULATION PROJECTION 1961-81



POPULATION PROJECTION  
1961-81



Report for the Western India States Agency was drafted for the first time, when Mr. A. H. Dracup, Provincial Superintendent of Census Operations for that new census province, observed :

“On this occasion the total number of units for which figures have been compiled is 48 (for details, see Imperial Table I). This has entailed considerable difficulty, as it necessitated ransacking scattered records for data hitherto not compiled in a compact form nor preserved in a single record room. While every care has been taken to insert correct comparative figures for previous decenniums, complete data for 1921, 1911, 1901, 1891 and 1881 are not forthcoming in the case of certain units and in consequence the tables contain a few gaps, and it is possible that further research may reveal isolated instances of inaccuracy even in the figures given. Further, since it has not proved possible to procure the precise figures of population of some of the units for each previous decennium,

it has not been possible to furnish totals for the sub-agency groups such as the Eastern and Western Kathiawar Agencies and Banas Kantha (*vide* Imperial Table II).

The existence of these gaps is unfortunate, the only consolation being that the decision to prepare and to print separate statistics for the Western India States Agency will ensure that adequate figures will be forthcoming for all units at least with effect from 1931.”<sup>1</sup>

44. Sweeping changes and break-up of former units to reconstitute new ones noticed at the outset have added to the complexity of the problem still further. Comparable data for the various administrative units as at present constituted have, therefore, been compiled only for the current census except in the case of population tables. Every attempt has, however, been made to compile data for the districts on original basis according to their existing territorial boundaries so that changes and progress, if any, during the past may be assessed to the extent possible.

1. Census of India 1931, Vol. X, *The Western India States Agency*, Part I, p. ii

## PART B—BACKGROUND MATERIAL

### SECTION 7

#### CLIMATE AND RAINFALL

##### PHYSICAL FEATURES

45. With a view to aid proper appreciation and understanding of the various aspects of the census statistics that will be discussed in the following Chapters, certain background material for the State relating to physical features, administrative set-up, rainfall, agriculture, industries, etc., is given in this sub-part.

##### HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

46. Equally important is the historical background of the State as it will help proper understanding of the various currents and cross-currents that have contributed to the building up of the social, economic and cultural fabric of Gujarat. A short resume of the various periods of history of Gujarat, namely, ancient, medieval and modern has been got specially prepared by experts on the subject and embodied in Appendix I.1 at the end of this Chapter.

##### NATURAL DIVISIONS

47. Gujarat State can be divided into two natural divisions, namely, (1) Mainland Gujarat and (2) Peninsular Gujarat. The Mainland Gujarat consists of 10 districts which formed part of former Bombay State before reorganisation of States in 1956. The Peninsular Gujarat consists of former Part B State of Saurashtra, Part C State of Kutch and Amreli district of former Baroda State.

##### CONFIGURATION

###### Geology

48. The State of Gujarat consists of two distinct physiographic units, namely, Mainland Gujarat and Peninsular Gujarat. Mainland Gujarat comprises the districts of Banaskantha, Mehsana, Sabarkantha, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Baroda, the Panchmahals, Broach, Surat and the Dangs. It con-

sists of alluvial plains. On the east of this alluvial basin of Gujarat, there are Aravali ranges of hills extending from Abu in the north to the right bank of the Narmada on the south. The main drainage of this region is westerly and south-western towards the Gulf of Cambay.

49. The Peninsular Gujarat comprises the districts of Rajkot, Jamnagar, Junagadh, Surendranagar, Bhavnagar, Amreli and Kutch. The central portion of this peninsula is elevated and gradually slopes towards the margin of the peninsula.

Geologically Gujarat is considered to be very young. An immense accumulation of volcanic rocks principally basaltic lavas known as the Deccan trap is the most important and extensive geological formation which is met with in the State. At a few places, particularly in the Panchmahals and Broach districts a few granites and gneisses are occasionally met with. There are historical evidences to prove that Saurashtra part of Gujarat was once partly an island. The channel joining the little Rann of Kutch with the Gulf of Cambay is marked with the depression of Nal Sarovar. As late as 1819, local alterations of level took place in Gujarat with the earthquake of Kutch when a deep fault scarp, the Allah Bandh, was created disturbing the Indus flow. An advance of the shore line occurred in the Gulf of Cambay.

##### RIVERS, LAKES, MOUNTAINS<sup>1</sup>

###### The Drainage of Mainland Gujarat

50. There are two series of rivers: (1) rising from eastern and north-eastern hills and (2) from the central uplands of Peninsular Gujarat. Most of them belonging to the first group come under the influence of tides and get swollen during monsoon and dry up in summer.

(a) *The Tapti*—Draining an area of 30,000 sq. miles, it is believed to have its

source in a sacred tank in Betul district of Madhya Pradesh. After flowing through Madhya Pradesh and Khandesh district of Maharashtra, it enters the wild country of the Dangs and forces its way to Gujarat plains after the journey of 50 miles. Vareli is its tributary joining at Vaghech 40 miles south of its mouth. Below tidal limit at Umra opposite Surat it forms shoals of sand. South of the Tapti are several small rivers, viz., Damanganga, Kolak, Par, Auranga, Ambika, Purna and Mindhola.

(b) *The Narmada*—Draining an area of 36,400 sq. miles, it flows across Satpuras and Vindhya cutting a rift and enters Gujarat plains. It rises from Amarkantak and has Orsang, Unch, Heran, Karjan, Bokhu and Kaveri as its tributaries.

(c) *The Kim*—Between the Tapti and Narmada is the river Kim draining an area of 700 sq. miles and flowing into the Gulf of Cambay.

(d) *The Dhadhar*—Rising from Shivrajpur hills, it has Vishwamitri and Pingalwada as its tributaries, Jambua and the Surya being affluents of the former.

(e) *The Mahi*—Having its source in the Mehad Lake in the Vindhya mountains and draining an area of 7,000 sq. miles, it has the Mini, Panam, Jarod and Meshri as its tributaries.

(f) *The Sabarmati*—Rising from the Aravali hills not far from the shrine of Ambika Bhavani, it takes its present name when joined by Hathmati and flows through Sabarkantha, Mehsana and Ahmedabad districts. It has as its tributaries Khari, Bhogawo, Meshwo, Bhadar, Shedhi, Vatrak, Mejan and Andheri.

(g) *The Rupen*—It rises from Tunga mountains and flowing through Sabarkantha and Mehsana it falls into the Rann of Kutch.

(h) *The Saraswati*—Rising from the Mahikantha hills it flows through Palanpur, Sidhpur and Patan towns and finally

##### RIVERS, LAKES, MOUNTAINS

disappears in the Rann of Kutch at Anvarpur village.

(i) *The Banas*—Rising from Udaipur hills, it flows through Deesa and Palanpur towns of Banaskantha district and falls into the Rann of Kutch by a forked flow through Gokhtar and Agichana in Santalpur taluka. It has Sipri and Balaram as tributaries.

###### The Drainage of Peninsular Gujarat

51. The drainage pattern is clearly radial. All the rivers rise in the Central Highlands and flow into the Mainland Gujarat, Gulf of Cambay, the Arabian Sea and the Rann of Kutch.

*The Bhadar*—The largest river in the Peninsular Gujarat rises from its source near Jasdan, and meets the sea at Navibandar. The Karnal, Utavali, Phophal, Moj and Venu are its tributaries. The Munsar flowing between Barda and Alech hills and the Ozat from Vanthali meet it.

*The Shetrunji*—Rising from Dhundhi hills of Gir, the river receives in its course of about 100 miles waters of several small rivers and streams, viz., Sabli, Shingavado, Gagadia, Dhanvantari, Raval, Machhundri, Hiran and Saraswati and finally flows into the Gulf of Cambay.

*The Machhu*—Rising from Anandpur and flowing through Morvi it meets the Rann of Kutch. Aji receives the waters of Dhondi and Niari and meets the Gulf of Kutch.

*The Bhogawo*—Rising from Chotila hills joins the Sabarmati. The Sukhbhadar and other small streams like the Und, the Demi, the Bambhan and the Phalku lose themselves either in the sands of Kutch or in the Gulf of Cambay.

Apart from these rivers there are others with ill-defined channels and subject to floods, such as Utal, Nilki and Bokhu draining the Gujarat plains.

52. Amongst the lakes worthy of notice is the Nal Sarovar famous for its migratory birds (60 species comprising numerous ducks, coots, snipes, moorhens, purple moorhens, etc.) flocking to the lake from foreign climes such as Siberia and Middle Asia in October and flying away to their native lands in February after rearing their young ones.

53. The coast-line of Gujarat has several creeks. Those worth mention are Sina, Bhagwa, Tena,

1. *Souvenir of the 66th Session of Indian National Congress*, Bhavnagar, January 1961, Part III, pp. 4-6

Kanai, Bham, Khapri, Koli creek between rivers Ambika and Auranga and Kothal between the rivers Par and Kolak on Mainland Gujarat and Hansthal, Sundrai, Bavali and Meda in Peninsular Gujarat.

#### THE NORTH-EASTERN HILLS

54. These hills consist of the outliers of the Satpuras, Sahyadris, Vindhya and Aravali. In the south, they are found either in continuous ranges or broken hills like those in Dharampur and Bansda in Surat district. Along the Tapti eventually joining the Satpuras there is a range running north-south about 800' high. The Rajpipla hills (2,000' high) which are westernmost spurs of the Satpuras form a water parting between the Tapti and the Narmada. Between Ratanmal and Pavagadh are the Vindhya spurs 800' high. From Ratanmal there is a line of table-land ranging from 800'–1,200'. The rocks of Rajpipla and the Panchmahals are metamorphic, quartzite, sandstone, cretaceous, trap and nummulitic. The great Pavagadh rises to 2,700' broken occasionally by granite topped mounds. The spurs are more regular and unbroken, lying north and south, separated by valleys between the Vindhya and Aravali. The north and east of Sabarkantha is rough country with deep ravines, while towards south and south-west it is only 400' high. The hills are steep and craggy with grey or pink granites. A very superior calcareous sandstone used all over Gujarat for decorative building is found in Himatnagar, while towards Idar, Danta and Palanpur are the Jasor hills a hogbacked mountain of gneiss without bursts of granite about 3,500' high which form the outliers of Aravalis.

#### THE HIGHLANDS OF PENINSULAR GUJARAT

55. These are roughly divided into the north-eastern and the south-western series.

##### (i) The North-Eastern Series

From the plateau of barren hills, indented with several streams, near Anandpur and Bhadla emerges the Mandav range to the north and the Thanga range to the south, the former disappearing into the Morvi plains while the

latter developing into the hills end up in the isolated Barda hills overlooking the Arabian Sea at Porbandar. Abhepura is the highest peak in these hills. Near Gondal is the isolated mass of Osam about 1,000' high covered with obsidian.

##### (ii) The Southern Series

56. Physically differing from the northern series they rise in chaos of peaks, the highest being Girnar (3,600'). Dropping into a plain at Ambaldi, they rise again in detached masses of Shetrunjaya and Lonch finally disappearing at Sihor. The rock formation is of trap associated with gneiss, containing uncommon mineral alaeolite in Gir.

#### SOILS

57. The geological formation of the whole State is of volcanic origin excepting north Gujarat which is akin to the Indo-Gangetic plains of north India. The Deccan trap occupies the central and southern part of Peninsular Gujarat, major central portion of Kutch and southern flanks of the Narmada. The Tapti Valley and the south Gujarat plains are formed as a result of recent alluviums of trap rock origin. Similarly, recent deposits carried by the rivers have formed black cotton soils, while the Indo-Gangetic type of plain of north Gujarat, consists of very deep alluvial deposits brought down by the rivers Sabarmati, Mahi, Saraswati and Banas. In Peninsular Gujarat the original rock formation was of granite type but basaltic topography is formed by the volcanic effusions and spread of lava followed by a long process of denudation. The Gir and other hill ranges have a granite complex. The coastal regions abound in Porbandar rock and limestone of Dwarka. Kutch surrounded by saline sandy alluviums has volcanic rocks in the hilly interior. The formation of hills in the central parts of the Peninsular Gujarat including Kutch makes black cotton soils vulnerable to erosion under torrential showers which is a special feature of the tract.

#### CLASSIFICATION OF SOILS

58. The soils of Gujarat<sup>1</sup> can be broadly classified into five main groups: (1) shallow

residual soil, (2) medium black soil, (3) deep black soil, (4) sandy loam (*gorat* or *goradu*) and (5) coastal alluvium.

#### Mainland Gujarat

59. The soils of northernmost districts are predominantly sandy, containing fairly large amounts of coarse sand. The sub-soil well waters are, however, highly saline and not normally useful for irrigation. These soils are met with in Banaskantha, Sabarkantha and Mehsana districts. In the south-west part of the Mehsana district patches of soil black in colour are met with. Many tube-wells are sunk in this region in Harij mahal and Chanasma taluka. In Ahmedabad district black soil occurs in the south-west part and *goradu* in the western and the eastern parts of the district. In Kaira district four types of soils, viz., (1) *goradu*, (2) *besar*, (3) black and (4) *bhatha* soils are found. While the *charotar* or *charutar* tract of land called 'piece of gold' in local parlance responds well to manuring and irrigation, the soil along the banks of the Mahi and the Sabarmati are light yellow *goradu* type and that along the bank of Watrak is known as *bhatha* land which is rich and reported to give good crops without application of fertilisers. The soils of the Panchmahals are formed by the decomposition of underlying granites and gneisses. The soils are, as a rule, light coloured, shallow and infertile. Along the banks of the Mahi, on the lower plains north and north-east of Godhra and south of Halol, soils are, however, darker in colour, clayey and fertile. On higher levels, the soils are stony or gravelly, light coloured and of low fertility. The Baroda district has two types of soils, viz., black and *gorat*, abounding in the southern and south-eastern parts and the northern parts of the district respectively. Black colour soils are found in the southern part of Gujarat in the Broach and Surat districts. In the Broach district three classes of soils are observed, viz., (1) true black cotton soil or regur, (2) *bhatha* soil and (3) *gorat* soil. All these types are supposed to be of alluvial origin formed by the deposition of decomposed trap particles carried by the river Narmada and its

tributaries. Clayey soil is met with towards the west and along the seacoast there are vast areas of saline soils. Similarly in Surat district the soils are of three types, all black in colour except in places situated at high levels. The deep black cotton soils are, however, met with both in Surat and Broach districts.

#### Peninsular Gujarat

60. Two types of soils are met with in Peninsular Gujarat. The first represents soils met with in the plains and a variety of medium black soil. The latter is the typical agricultural soil of Rajkot Division. In the hilly parts the soils are, however, shallow and often gravelly. They are poor in clay content and of low fertility. The soil met with along the coast-line is represented by the second variety. These soils are poor in organic matter and nitrogen.

#### JAMNAGAR

The district is situated on the western part of Peninsular Gujarat. The coastal portion of the district has shallow, sandy and unproductive soil while the inland areas have better types of soil. The eastern half of the district has medium black soil. The soils of Okhamandal area are loamy but contain large amount of calcium carbonate and adequate amount of potassium carbonate. The soil along the coast-line and the Gulf of Kutch are salty.<sup>1</sup>

#### RAJKOT

The predominant type of soil is the medium black. Northern portion has sandy soils.<sup>1</sup>

#### SURENDRANAGAR

The northern part of the district has shallow sandy loam soil, while northernmost part is affected by salt. The southern portion possesses medium black soil.<sup>1</sup>

#### BHAVNAGAR

Major part of the district is covered by medium black soil. Some marshy tracts are also met with.<sup>1</sup>

#### JUNAGADH

This district has got coastal alluvium and

1. *Soils of India* by RAYCHAUDHARI, AGARWAL, DATTA BISWAS, GUPTA & THOMAS, pp. 101–104

medium black soils. The black soils are sandy loams, while the alluvium is sandy only.<sup>1</sup>

#### AMRELI

The district has different types of soil such as light brown, medium black, alluvial, etc. Khar lands are a common feature in the coastal talukas of Kodinar and Jafrabad.<sup>2</sup>

#### KUTCH

Major part of this district is covered by the

great and little Rann of Kutch. The rest of the area is covered by sandy loams and medium black soils.<sup>1</sup>

#### CLIMATE AND TEMPERATURE

61. The climate of the State is on the whole equable, moist in the southern districts and dry in the northern. The Arabian Sea and the Gulf of Cambay washing its western coast reduce the temperature and render the climate more

#### STATEMENT I.9

##### Maximum and minimum temperatures

| District        | Centre           | January |      | February |      | March |      | April |      | May  |      | June |      |
|-----------------|------------------|---------|------|----------|------|-------|------|-------|------|------|------|------|------|
|                 |                  | Max.    | Min. | Max.     | Min. | Max.  | Min. | Max.  | Min. | Max. | Min. | Max. | Min. |
|                 |                  | 3       | 4    | 5        | 6    | 7     | 8    | 9     | 10   | 11   | 12   | 13   | 14   |
| 1 Jamnagar      | Jamnagar         | 28      | 6    | 33       | 7    | 37    | 10   | 39    | 16   | 41   | 21   | 37   | 23   |
|                 | Dwarka           | 29      | 10   | 34       | 13   | 31    | 16   | 37    | 21   | 32   | 23   | 34   | 23   |
| 2 Rajkot        | Rajkot           | 32      | 6    | 39       | 7    | 39    | 10   | 40    | 17   | 44   | 19   | 40   | 22   |
| 3 Surendranagar | Surendranagar    | 31      | 9    | 37       | 11   | 38    | 13   | 41    | 20   | 46   | 21   | 41   | 23   |
| 4 Bhavnagar     | Bhavnagar        | 31      | 6    | 38       | 9    | 39    | 11   | 41    | 18   | 46   | 20   | 41   | 23   |
|                 | Mahuva           | 33      | 12   | 37       | 13   | 35    | 14   | 41    | 19   | 43   | 24   | 45   | 24   |
| 5 Junagadh      | Porbandar        | 31      | 11   | 38       | 13   | 36    | 13   | 38    | 21   | 41   | 23   | 34   | 25   |
|                 | Veraval          | 32      | 9    | 36       | 12   | 36    | 13   | 40    | 17   | 43   | 20   | 34   | 24   |
| 6 Kutch         | Bhuj             | 30      | 3    | 35       | 5    | 37    | 9    | 40    | 15   | 44   | 18   | 40   | 23   |
|                 | Bhutakia Bhimsar | 30      | 7    | 36       | 10   | 35    | 10   | 41    | 19   | 44   | 22   | 41   | 20   |
|                 | Kandla           | 30      | 11   | 33       | 11   | 38    | 14   | 38    | 21   | 42   | 22   | 38   | 17   |
|                 | Mandvi           | 27      | 10   | 31       | 11   | 33    | 13   | 38    | 18   | 38   | 17   | 34   | 23   |
|                 | Nalia            | 30      | 4    | 35       | 5    | 36    | 8    | 39    | 15   | 42   | 16   | 38   | 23   |
| 7 Banaskantha   | Deesa            | 30      | 5    | 37       | 5    | 37    | 7    | 42    | 18   | 43   | 25   | 41   | 23   |
|                 | Radhanpur        | 30      | 5    | 37       | 6    | 37    | 6    | 40    | 18   | 43   | 18   | 41   | 19   |
| 8 Sabarkantha   | Idar             | 29      | 8    | 36       | 10   | 37    | 9    | 42    | 19   | 44   | 23   | 40   | 22   |
| 9 Ahmedabad     | Ahmedabad        | 30      | 7    | 37       | 9    | 37    | 10   | 42    | 17   | 44   | 20   | 41   | 23   |
| 10 Panchmahals  | Dohad            | 36      | 8    | 36       | 10   | 37    | 11   | 41    | 17   | 43   | 23   | 39   | 22   |
| 11 Baroda       | Baroda           | 32      | 7    | 39       | 9    | 39    | 11   | 42    | 17   | 47   | 17   | 38   | 24   |
| 12 Broach       | Broach           | 34      | 3    | 40       | 10   | 40    | 13   | 48    | 10   | 46   | 22   | 37   | 25   |
| 13 Surat        | Surat            | 34      | 11   | 39       | 11   | 38    | 14   | 41    | 19   | 45   | 15   | 36   | 23   |

Source:

Handbook of Basic Statistics, Gujarat State, 1961

1. *Soils of India* by RAYCHAUDHARI, AGARWAL, DATTA BISWAS, GUPTA & THOMAS, pp. 101-104

2. *Report of the Fact Finding Committee for Survey of Scarcity Areas in Bombay State, 1960*, Vol. II, Part II—Gujarat, p. 267

pleasant and healthy. The presence of the forest covered rugged mountains and hills on the eastern border also helps to reduce the intensity of climate.

"The temperatures are normally lower in the southern districts and higher in the northern districts. Roundabout Baroda, during the hot weather extending from March to June, the maximum daily temperature varies from 98.0°F to 116.0°F the highest

recorded being 116.2°F on the 16th May, 1925. During the cold weather extending from November to February, the night temperatures vary from 30.0°F to 67.0°F, while the day temperatures vary from 70.0°F to 100.0°F. The lowest recorded minimum temperature was 30.0°F on the 14th January, 1935."<sup>1</sup>

62. The following statement gives maximum and minimum temperatures at different meteorological centres during 1960.

#### STATEMENT I.9

##### at different meteorological centres, 1960

(Figures in centigrade)

| District        | Centre           | July |      | August |      | September |      | October |      | November |      | December |      |
|-----------------|------------------|------|------|--------|------|-----------|------|---------|------|----------|------|----------|------|
|                 |                  | Max. | Min. | Max.   | Min. | Max.      | Min. | Max.    | Min. | Max.     | Min. | Max.     | Min. |
|                 |                  | 15   | 16   | 17     | 18   | 19        | 20   | 21      | 22   | 23       | 24   | 25       | 26   |
| 1 Jamnagar      | Jamnagar         | 35   | 24   | 34     | 24   | 38        | 22   | 38      | 16   | 36       | 11   | 37       | 8    |
|                 | Dwarka           | 33   | 25   | 31     | 25   | 31        | 24   | 33      | 20   | 36       | 16   | 33       | 14   |
| 2 Rajkot        | Rajkot           | 37   | 20   | 33     | 23   | 38        | 21   | 39      | 16   | 37       | 11   | 33       | 10   |
| 3 Surendranagar | Surendranagar    | 39   | 25   | 34     | 24   | 39        | 22   | 39      | 18   | 35       | 11   | 33       | 13   |
| 4 Bhavnagar     | Bhavnagar        | 39   | 24   | 34     | 23   | 39        | 23   | 39      | 17   | 35       | 11   | 33       | 10   |
|                 | Mahuva           | 36   | 24   | 32     | 23   | 37        | 23   | 39      | 18   | 35       | 16   | 33       | 17   |
| 5 Junagadh      | Porbandar        | 32   | 24   | 31     | 24   | 35        | 23   | 36      | 20   | 37       | 17   | 33       | 13   |
|                 | Veraval          | 33   | 24   | 29     | 24   | 32        | 23   | 38      | 18   | 37       | 15   | 35       | 14   |
| 6 Kutch         | Bhuj             | 39   | 25   | 35     | 24   | 40        | 21   | 41      | 17   | 35       | 10   | 31       | 8    |
|                 | Bhutakia Bhimsar | 39   | 25   | 35     | 24   | 40        | 22   | 41      | 18   | 36       | 13   | 31       | 10   |
|                 | Kandla           | 35   | 26   | 33     | 25   | 38        | 24   | 38      | 22   | 34       | 15   | 31       | 11   |
|                 | Mandvi           | 34   | 26   | 31     | 21   | 36        | 21   | 38      | 19   | 36       | 13   | 30       | 12   |
|                 | Nalia            | 33   | 25   | 32     | 24   | 37        | 20   | 39      | 14   | 36       | 7    | 30       | 7    |
| 7 Banaskantha   | Deesa            | 40   | 21   | 33     | 23   | 41        | 21   | 39      | 15   | 36       | 9    | 33       | 7    |
|                 | Radhanpur        | 40   | 22   | 36     | 30   | 41        | 22   | 40      | 14   | 36       | 10   | 33       | 8    |
| 8 Sabarkantha   | Idar             | 37   | 23   | 31     | 23   | 40        | 23   | 39      | 15   | 35       | 13   | 33       | 9    |
| 9 Ahmedabad     | Ahmedabad        | 39   | 25   | 33     | 23   | 40        | 22   | 40      | 14   | 35       | 10   | 34       | 10   |
| 10 Panchmahals  | Dohad            | 37   | 23   | 36     | 21   | 36        | 20   | 38      | 14   | 36       | 10   | 33       | 11   |
| 11 Baroda       | Baroda           | 39   | 25   | 33     | 23   | 38        | 22   | 38      | 13   | 36       | 9    | 35       | 8    |
| 12 Broach       | Broach           | 39   | 24   | 34     | 24   | 37        | 23   | 39      | 13   | 37       | 11   | 36       | 11   |
| 13 Surat        | Surat            | 37   | 24   | 32     | 23   | 38        | 23   | 40      | 17   | 37       | 13   | 35       | 12   |

1. *Souvenir of the 66th Session of Indian National Congress, Bhavnagar, January 1961, Part III, p. 7*



63. The highest temperature recorded during the year 1960 is 48°C in Broach district in the month of April followed by 47°C in Baroda district and 46°C in each of Surendranagar and Bhavnagar districts in the month of May, the maximum temperature varying from 31°C to 48°C during the hot weather extending from March to June. During the cold weather extending from November to February, the temperature was the

lowest (only 3°C) in the Broach district in January 1960.

## RAINFALL

64. In most parts of the State, the rainfall is scanty and variable. North of Mainland Gujarat and Kutch are arid regions. The following statement shows rainfall at district headquarters stations for the decade 1951-60.

STATEMENT I.10

Rainfall at district headquarters stations, 1951-60

| District<br>1   | Station<br>2  | (Figures in centimetres) |           |           |           |           |           |           |            |            |            | Average<br>rainfall for<br>the decade<br>1951-60<br>13 |
|-----------------|---------------|--------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
|                 |               | 1951<br>3                | 1952<br>4 | 1953<br>5 | 1954<br>6 | 1955<br>7 | 1956<br>8 | 1957<br>9 | 1958<br>10 | 1959<br>11 | 1960<br>12 |                                                        |
| 1 Jamnagar      | Jamnagar      | N.A.                     | N.A.      | N.A.      | N.A.      | N.A.      | N.A.      | N.A.      | N.A.       | 86.8       | 28.7       | 57.7                                                   |
| 2 Rajkot        | Rajkot        | N.A.                     | 53.8      | N.A.      | 60.0      | 52.6      | 126.0     | N.A.      | 88.5       | 205.0      | 57.0       | 84.3                                                   |
| 3 Surendranagar | Surendranagar | N.A.                     | N.A.      | N.A.      | N.A.      | N.A.      | N.A.      | N.A.      | N.A.       | N.A.       | 40.3       | 40.3                                                   |
| 4 Bhavnagar     | Bhavnagar     | N.A.                     | 31.9      | 76.1      | 76.2      | 62.4      | 65.2      | N.A.      | 84.9       | 102.1      | 43.2       | 67.7                                                   |
| 5 Junagadh      | Junagadh      | N.A.                     | 36.1      | 140.8     | 100.2     | 55.5      | 141.1     | N.A.      | 102.4      | 179.8      | 82.3       | 104.7                                                  |
| 6 Amreli        | Amreli        | N.A.                     | N.A.      | 90.9      | 73.3      | 42.8      | 63.3      | N.A.      | 72.4       | 7.7        | 41.9       | 56.0                                                   |
| 7 Kutch         | Bhuj          | N.A.                     | 26.1      | 54.7      | 33.3      | 20.9      | 52.8      | N.A.      | 27.1       | 115.3      | 8.0        | 42.3                                                   |
| 8 Banaskantha   | Palanpur      | N.A.                     | 66.1      | 62.3      | 83.5      | 57.6      | 154.8     | N.A.      | 38.5       | 119.0      | 45.2       | 78.3                                                   |
| 9 Sabarkantha   | Himatnagar    | N.A.                     | 78.4      | 104.3     | 126.3     | 101.6     | 98.6      | N.A.      | 74.3       | 159.9      | 57.0       | 100.0                                                  |
| 10 Mehsana      | Mehsana       | N.A.                     | 73.7      | 75.7      | 78.5      | 78.5      | 108.4     | N.A.      | 72.9       | 110.7      | 32.1       | 78.8                                                   |
| 11 Ahmedabad    | Ahmedabad     | N.A.                     | 76.4      | 97.2      | 84.0      | 82.8      | 119.8     | N.A.      | 98.2       | 145.3      | 39.4       | 92.8                                                   |
| 12 Kaira        | Kaira         | N.A.                     | 71.0      | 105.7     | 105.1     | 70.7      | 141.1     | N.A.      | 84.5       | N.A.       | N.A.       | 96.3                                                   |
| 13 Panchmahals  | Godhra        | N.A.                     | 92.7      | 84.7      | 127.4     | 92.3      | 147.6     | N.A.      | 126.2      | 123.5      | 49.4       | 105.5                                                  |
| 14 Baroda       | Baroda        | N.A.                     | N.A.      | 98.9      | 117.4     | 103.3     | 130.9     | N.A.      | 124.2      | 147.5      | 56.4       | 111.2                                                  |
| 15 Broach       | Broach        | N.A.                     | N.A.      | 75.5      | 178.7     | 70.4      | 135.8     | N.A.      | 96.0       | 148.3      | 74.3       | 111.2                                                  |
| 16 Surat        | Surat         | N.A.                     | 62.5      | 171.2     | 226.7     | 71.1      | 120.9     | N.A.      | 129.0      | 196.6      | 100.0      | 134.7                                                  |
| 17 Dangs        | Ahwa          | N.A.                     | 134.4     | 173.1     | 220.3     | 242.2     | N.A.      | N.A.      | 246.7      | 218.1      | 125.1      | 194.2                                                  |

Source:

Bombay Government Gazette

N.A.=Not available

65. The rainfall figures in the above statement reveal that in 1960 Kutch district had the least annual rainfall (8.0 cms.), while the Dangs had the highest (125.1 cms.). According to the decennial average the Dangs district has the highest rainfall and the Surendranagar the lowest. On examination of the data of each year, it is seen that the pattern conforms to the 1960 pattern except in the year 1959 when Amreli had only 7.7 cms. of rainfall. It is observed that the rainfall is heavier in the areas which are near forest and

mountain ranges. During the decade, Peninsular Gujarat received an annual rainfall varying from 40.3 to 104.7 cms. Mainland Gujarat has registered during this period the highest rainfall (194.2 cms.) in the Dangs, the lowest (78.3 cms.) in the Banaskantha district. In the arid regions rainfall is precarious as reflected from the low figures of the districts of Surendranagar, Kutch and Jamnagar. Southern parts of the State lie on the top of the northern flank of the Arabian Sea branch of the south-west monsoons where rainfall is heavy

STATEMENT I.11

Classification of scarcity areas of Mainland Gujarat, 1960

| District<br>1 | Taluka/Mahal<br>2                                                                         | Classification<br>3 |
|---------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|
| Banaskantha   | Santalpur . . . .                                                                         | A                   |
|               | Radhanpur . . . .                                                                         | A                   |
|               | Vav . . . .                                                                               | A                   |
|               | Tharad . . . .                                                                            | A                   |
|               | Dhanera (part of the taluka to the west of railway line) . . . .                          | B                   |
|               | Deodar (part of the taluka west of Deodar village and north of Deesa Kandla line) . . . . | B                   |
|               |                                                                                           |                     |
| Mehsana       | Harij . . . .                                                                             | A                   |
|               | Sami . . . .                                                                              | A                   |
|               | Chanasma-part (Becharaji Circle) . . . .                                                  | A                   |
|               | Part of Chanasma other than Becharaji Circle . . . .                                      | B                   |
|               | Patan-part . . . .                                                                        | B                   |
|               | Sidhpur-part . . . .                                                                      | B                   |
|               | Kadi-part . . . .                                                                         | B                   |
| Ahmedabad     | Kalol-part . . . .                                                                        | B                   |
|               |                                                                                           |                     |
|               | Viramgam . . . .                                                                          | A                   |
|               | Dhandhuka . . . .                                                                         | B                   |
|               | Dholka-southern part . . . .                                                              | B                   |
|               | Dholka-northern part . . . .                                                              | C                   |
|               | Sanand-western part adjoining Viramgam . . . .                                            | B                   |
| Kaira         | Sanand-eastern part . . . .                                                               | C                   |
|               |                                                                                           |                     |
|               | Cambay . . . .                                                                            | B                   |
|               | Matar . . . .                                                                             | B                   |
| Broach        | Mehmedabad . . . .                                                                        | C                   |
|               |                                                                                           |                     |
|               | Jambusar-western part . . . .                                                             | B                   |
|               | Jambusar-eastern part . . . .                                                             | C                   |
| Panchmahals   | Vagra . . . .                                                                             | C                   |
|               | Hansot-part . . . .                                                                       | C                   |
|               |                                                                                           |                     |
|               | Dohad . . . .                                                                             | C                   |

Peninsular Gujarat

varying from 111.2 cms. in Broach to 194.2 cms. in the Dangs. Reliability also decreases steeply in the districts north of the Narmada where rainfall is local and patchy.

## FAMINE AND SCARCITY

## Mainland Gujarat

66. The former Government of Bombay appointed a Fact Finding Committee for the economic and administrative survey of the scarcity areas in the State. According to the report of the said Committee published in 1960, Mainland Gujarat can be divided into two regions, namely, south and north Gujarat and Peninsular Gujarat can be considered to be a separate entity. Except a narrow strip along the eastern boundary, the whole of north and south Gujarat is a plain. The soil in the western part is generally more fertile than in the eastern part, except for small patches along the western coast and near the Rann of Kutch which have effects of salinity. The whole of north and south Gujarat is a *kharij* area. Except the parts of south Gujarat and parts of Ahmedabad, Kaira and the Panchmahals which grow paddy, the main crops are *jowar*, cotton and *bajri*. Some of the north Gujarat districts also grow groundnut. South Gujarat gets heavy to moderate rainfall, while the rainfall of the northern parts is precarious. In south Gujarat, there are small areas along the coast in which the rainfall is not well-distributed and which causes occasional failure of crops. The northern districts in which the rainfall is precarious have suffered frequently in the past. These districts are Banaskantha, Mehsana and Ahmedabad. Parts of Kaira and Broach districts along the Arabian seacoast have also suffered occasionally in the past and have been considered as scarcity areas. A list of the areas considered by the Committee as scarcity affected is given in the opposite column.

67. In the opposite statement and in one that follows, the classification of districts into A, B and C is to be understood as under:

- A=where there had been a total failure of crops once every 3 years  
B=where there had been a total failure of crops once in every 6 years  
C=where there had been a total failure of crops once in every 10 years,

68. The Rann of Kutch, a vast desert area, adjoins the districts of Surendranagar and Kutch. The latter is practically surrounded by the desert. On account of the existence of desert conditions prevailing in the Kutch area and precarious nature of rainfall, the greater part of this area is barren and suffers from scarcity very frequently. The average rainfall in the northern parts varies from 12 to 20 inches, while in the southern parts it

varies from 20 to 30 inches. More than the average low rainfall, its erratic nature and ill-distribution are responsible for the failure of crops. The irrigation facilities in the northern districts of Surendranagar and Jamnagar are meagre.

Junagadh district has good soil, higher rainfall and better irrigation facilities. It is, therefore, considered free from scarcity. As regards other districts, the classification of scarcity areas is as under.

STATEMENT I.12

## Classification of scarcity areas of Peninsular Gujarat, 1960

| District<br>1 | Taluka/Mahal<br>2 | Classification<br>3 | District<br>1 | Taluka/Mahal<br>2                                            | Classification<br>3 |
|---------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|
| Kutch         | Anjar             | A                   | Rajkot        | Maliya                                                       | C                   |
|               | Nakhatrana        | A                   |               | Morvi                                                        | C                   |
|               | Abdasa            | A                   |               | Wankaner                                                     | C                   |
|               | Lakhpur           | A                   |               |                                                              |                     |
|               | Rapar             | A                   | Bhavnagar     | Bhavnagar (Bhal area)                                        | B                   |
|               | Khavda            | A                   |               | Rest of the taluka                                           | C                   |
|               | Khadir            | A                   |               | Gadhada                                                      | B                   |
|               | Mundra            | B                   |               | Vallabhipur (part to the east of Vallabhipur-Dhandhuka Road) | B                   |
|               | Bhachau           | B                   |               | Remaining Part                                               | C                   |
|               | Mandvi            | C                   |               | Botad                                                        | C                   |
|               | Bhuj              | C                   |               | Gariadhar                                                    | C                   |
| Surendranagar | Dasada            | A                   |               | Mahuva (Bhadrod and Mahuva Circles)                          | C                   |
|               | Wadhwan           | B                   |               | Kundla                                                       | C                   |
|               | Muli              | B                   | Amreli        | Amreli                                                       | C                   |
|               | Dhrangadhra       | B                   |               | Khambha                                                      | C                   |
|               | Halvad            | B                   |               | Jafrabad                                                     | C                   |
|               | Limbdi            | B                   |               | Rajula                                                       | C                   |
|               | Lakhtar           | B                   |               | Babra                                                        | C                   |
|               | Sayla             | B                   |               | Lilia                                                        | C                   |
| Jamnagar      | Okhamandal        | A                   |               | Lathi                                                        | B                   |
|               | Kalyanpur         | B                   |               |                                                              |                     |
|               | Jodiya            | C                   |               |                                                              |                     |
|               | Kalavad           | C                   |               |                                                              |                     |

## SECTION 8

## FORESTS, MINERALS AND FISHERIES

## FORESTS, FLORA AND FAUNA

## Forests

69. Out of the total area of 71,055.8 sq. miles nearly 6,135.82 sq. miles, i.e., 8.64 per cent is occupied by forests in Gujarat State. According to the Chief Conservator of Forests, this area has

been divided into reserve forest admeasuring 2,460.48 sq. miles, protected forest extending over 493.14 sq. miles and unclassified forest 3,182.20 sq. miles. A statement showing the area of different types of forests distributed in different districts and divisions is given below.

STATEMENT I.13

## Forest areas in sq. miles, 1961-62

| Sl. No.                | District      | Reserved forest | Protected forest | Unclassified forest | Total           |
|------------------------|---------------|-----------------|------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| 1                      | 2             | 3               | 4                | 5                   | 6               |
| <b>GUJARAT</b>         |               | <b>2,460.48</b> | <b>493.14</b>    | <b>3,182.20</b>     | <b>6,135.82</b> |
| <b>Rajkot Division</b> |               | <b>648.18</b>   | <b>175.33</b>    | <b>857.89</b>       | <b>1,681.40</b> |
| 1                      | Jamnagar      | 16.33           | 3.88             | 253.50              | 273.71          |
| 2                      | Rajkot        | ..              | 0.78             | 88.14               | 88.92           |
| 3                      | Surendranagar | 0.22            | 18.97            | 25.86               | 45.05           |
| 4                      | Bhavnagar     | ..              | 11.07            | 95.45               | 106.52          |
| 5                      | Amreli        | 81.91           | 0.31             | 1.89                | 84.11           |
| 6                      | Junagadh      | 549.72          | 11.55            | 161.05              | 722.32          |
| 7                      | Kutch         | ..              | 128.77           | 232.00              | 360.77          |
| <b>Baroda Division</b> |               | <b>1,812.30</b> | <b>317.81</b>    | <b>2,324.31</b>     | <b>4,454.42</b> |
| 8                      | Banaskantha   | 35.56           | 2.12             | 491.94              | 529.62          |
| 9                      | Sabarkantha   | 53.82           | ..               | 425.29              | 479.11          |
| 10                     | Mehsana       | 12.38           | ..               | 4.92                | 17.30           |
| 11                     | Ahmedabad     | 5.33            | ..               | 1.99                | 7.32            |
| 12                     | Kaira         | 5.30            | ..               | 34.30               | 39.60           |
| 13                     | Panchmahals   | 343.58          | ..               | 525.67              | 869.25          |
| 14                     | Baroda        | 23.78           | ..               | 176.79              | 200.57          |
| 15                     | Broach        | 135.13          | 3.58             | 313.71              | 452.42          |
| 16                     | Surat         | 840.51          | 8.84             | 349.70              | 1,199.05        |
| 17                     | Dangs         | 356.91          | 303.27           | ..                  | 660.18          |

Source:

Chief Conservator of Forests, Gujarat State

## Flora

70. The main species of trees found in each of the four principal forest zones of the State are:

## (1) Moist deciduous forests

- (i) Teak (*Tectona grandis*)
- (ii) Sadad (*Terminalia tomentosa*)

## (2) Dry deciduous forests

- (i) Teak (*Tectona grandis*)

- (ii) Gugal (*Boswellia serrata*)
- (iii) Dhawda (*Anogeissus latifolia*)
- (3) Thorn forests
  - (i) *Prosopis spicigera*
  - (ii) *Zizyphus jujuba*
  - (iii) *Capparis aphylla*
- (4) Littoral forests
  - (i) *Avicenia officinalis*
  - (ii) *Rhizophora mucronata*

The vegetation in different areas of the State is diverse, diversity being dependent upon variations in rainfall, altitude, soil, etc.

71. The south and east Gujarat receives much more rain than north Gujarat, Kutch and Peninsular Gujarat, and hence is rich in quality and quantity so far as vegetation is concerned. Most of this area is a hilly tract with a forest cover. The well-known forest of the Dangs, Rajpipla, Chhota Udaipur and Devgad Baria are included in this area. Central Gujarat has alluvial fertile soil, rich in vegetation and, therefore, known as *charotar* or the garden of Gujarat. The arid and semi-arid areas of north Gujarat, Kutch and Saurashtra show a uniform vegetation, comprising mainly of scrub jungles. The forest of Palanpur in north Gujarat is famous for bamboo woods. The forest of central Gujarat is chiefly covered with bamboo, teak and *mahuda*. The forests of south and east Gujarat including those of the Dangs, Bulsar, Pardi and Chikhli are important teak producers. The other valuable trees are yellow wood, red wood, black wood, *sisam*, *kher*, etc. The minor forest products of these regions are bamboo, timbru leaves, firewood, honey, wax, colouring barks and medicinal herbs. The forests of Bansda, Dharampur, Rajpipla, Chhota Udaipur and Devgad Baria are known for their valuable trees which yield good quality of timber. The following are some of the more important plants found in Gujarat.

*Hibiscus micranthus*

*Malachra capitata*

*Urena lobata*

*Corchorus capsularis*

Medicinal plants such as these:

- 1 *Rauwolfia canescens*
- 2 *Withania somifera* (Ashwagandha)
- 3 *Zristolochia baracteata* (Kidamari)
- 4 *Cassia auriculate* (Awal)
- 5 *Datura fastuosa* (Kalo Datura)
- 6 *Daemia extensa* (Utarni)
- 7 *Evolvulus alsinoides* (Kali Shankhaval)

#### Fauna

72. The lion, the tiger and the *chittah* are the important wild beasts of the cat family met with in this State. The Gir forest is known as the last remaining habitat of the Asian lion.

The *chittah* is also reported to be found only from certain localities. The tiger is reported from the Panchmahals forest. The panther, smaller than lion or tiger, abounds in Gir forest. The wolf, jackal and fox representative of the dog family also inhabit many parts of the State. Sambar, gazelle, antelope, deer, pigs, nilgai (blue bull), etc., are also found in the Gir forest. The smaller mammals found in this area include the langurs, jungle cat, mongoose, hares, the palm civet, ground shrew, hedge hog, porcupine, squirrel and several species of rats. The Indian wild ass is a distinctive animal found in this State. While its natural home is in the desert of Kutch, it roams over the desert in small herds or as solitary individual during the day time in the arid regions of Dhrangadhra and other parts of barren desert.

#### MINERAL RESOURCES

73. The known mineral wealth of Gujarat is substantial, though less diversified than that of a few other mineral-rich States of the Indian Union. The pattern of mineral production is, therefore, simple and its value not very high at the moment. The total value of minerals produced in Gujarat in 1959, 1960 and 1961 was Rs. 4.99 crores, Rs. 5.28 crores and Rs. 6.01 crores respectively; the increasing trend, however, is a happy feature to be noted. The State leads in the production of bauxite, agate and salt, is second in china-clay and third in calcite. Other major minerals produced in the State are manganese ore, limestone, fireclay, quartz, feldspar and dolomite. Large deposits of fluorite have recently come to light and are being explored in detail.

#### Mineral Fuels

74. Till recently the Gujarat region was supposed to be deficient in mineral fuels like coal, petroleum and natural gas. But of late, due to the successful exploration activities of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission, possibilities of the existence of rich deposits of various mineral fuels have been established.

#### Petroleum and Natural Gas

75. Recent investigations carried out by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission have brought

to light extensive regions in Gujarat State which are underlain by strata containing petroleum and natural gas. The oil belt runs right from Anklesvar to Cambay, a distance of about 161 km. Deep drilling operations in the area have proved several oil-bearing horizons, which exist between the depths 1,510 metres and 1,710 metres. Oil is generally accompanied by gas under high pressure. At Anklesvar, the drilling operations have resulted in the demarcation of extensive areas which contain oil. The oil-bearing belts occur at a depth of 1,052 metres. Trial production from this field was commenced on August 15, 1961. Near Baroda, oil has been struck at very shallow depths ranging from 200 to 300 metres.

76. The recent drilling operations carried out by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission at Shertha near Ahmedabad have revealed the existence of oil at a depth of 1,300 metres. The results are very encouraging and the oil-field may prove to be very large in size.

77. The occurrence of natural gas in some parts of the Gujarat State was known since long, as for example, at Ghogho, Hazat, Baroda and Jhagadia. Gas has also been encountered at Lunej, Cambay and Mahuvej near Anklesvar. If sufficient quantity of gas can be made available, it can be utilised for generating electrical energy for industrial cities like Ahmedabad and Baroda.

78. By the end of October 1963, Oil and Natural Gas Commission drilled 87 wells on the Anklesvar fields, 40 on the Cambay fields and 12 on the Kalol fields. The output of oil produced from Anklesvar fields is at present to the tune of 2,000 tons of crude per day, gas-oil ratio being of the order of 1:5. The production is expected to go upto 2,250 tons per day or 0.75 million tons per year, to be progressively raised to two million tons annually by the middle of 1965. The oil is being sent to the private sector refinery at Trombay, till the Gujarat refinery at Koyali will be commissioned into operation when the crude will be supplied to that refinery by pipe-line.

79. Recently, the Government of India have taken a decision to establish a refinery with a capacity of 2 million tons of crude oil at Koyali

about 8 miles from Baroda. The place is about 40 miles from Cambay and 60 miles from Anklesvar. The capacity may, however, be doubled if necessity arises. The by-products of oil have many uses, and it is very likely that many petro-chemical industries will come into being as a result of the decision to set up this refinery.

#### Lignite

80. There are no known workable coal seams of economic importance in Gujarat, which is far from the centres of coal production. But lignite, which can be used as a substitute for coal for many purposes, is available in north-west Kutch. The lignite bearing rocks of Kutch have a large areal extent. The Geological Survey of India carried out drilling work in the Umarsar area, which brought to light the existence of 2 seams of lignite with estimated reserves of about 10.2 million tonnes. The most unfavourable lignite overburden ratio in this area is around 1:10. The lignite is very friable, somewhat high in sulphur (3.8 per cent) and has a calorific value of 6,891 to 8,694 B.T.U.<sup>1</sup> Plans are under consideration as to the further exploration of the area and exploitation of lignite which can be readily utilised in power generation in the area. This will reduce the power shortage in Gujarat.

81. Recently, while drilling for petroleum in Broach district, the Oil and Natural Gas Commission struck lignite in 4 seams within a depth of 200 metres. It is likely that this lignite horizon may be extensive. The State Department of Geology and Mining is planning to prove this deposit by further drilling.

#### Bauxite

82. Gujarat contributed 57 per cent of the total bauxite production in India in 1960. The most important deposits are located in the Kalyanpur mahal, Jamnagar district. Recent investigations by the Geological Survey of India have revealed that the deposits are pockety in nature. The probable reserves are estimated at 10.2 million tonnes. A good part of the material is of a high grade and occurs beneath

1. British Thermal Unit

a thin overburden. The deposits are under active exploitation. The material is highly suited for use in the aluminium, refractories and chemical industries. Kutch also possesses bauxite deposits of a similar nature over a large area. Preliminary work of the Geological Survey of India has indicated that a minimum of 6.6 million tonnes of material can be expected, two-thirds of which is expected to be of high grade. Detailed prospecting is likely to reveal the presence of larger reserves in this area. The question of utilisation of the Saurashtra and Kutch bauxites is engaging the earnest attention of the Government of Gujarat. Though there appears to be no immediate chances of an aluminium industry coming up here for want of adequate and cheap power, it appears reasonable to hope that one or more alumina and refractory plants may come up in the near future in this region. Bauxite deposits also exist in Kaira district; the material is being used in the manufacture of cement and in kerosene refining. Some other deposits reported in Banaskantha district are also under examination by the Geological Survey of India. A few other occurrences of low grade bauxite are known near Rajpipla and Surat.

#### *Manganese Ore*

83. Large deposits of manganese ore occur in the Panchmahals and Baroda districts, which have been under active exploitation since 1905. The estimated reserves of shipping grade ore are of the order of 2.92 million tonnes down to a depth of 30.48 metres. The ores consist of pyrolusite, psilomelane and braunite with some wad. The areas adjacent to the present mines are being surveyed; it is hoped that more reserves will come to light as a result of this investigation. It is also known that a large quantity of manganese dioxide is produced in this area which is consumed in the country, mostly in the manufacture of dry cells.

84. The manganese ore industry is passing through a crisis in India. Various steps are under consideration of the Government of India, so that the industry can compete in world markets on more competitive terms. The ferro-manganese production is also being expanded in India. It is to be hoped that the industry

will be able to come through the present crisis and will see better times ahead. One major problem facing the industry is the question of beneficiating the large amount of low grade ores available. The proposal for setting up a pilot beneficiation plant in Nagpur is in an advanced stage of consideration. It is hoped that the plant will prove a boon to the manganese ore industry in the Western Region.

#### *Copper Ore*

85. Indications for copper ore exist near Ambaji in Banaskantha district in the form of slag heaps and old workings along the summit of a ridge for about six furlongs. Recent geophysical work by the Geological Survey of India has also yielded encouraging results. The occurrence requires to be mapped in detail and proved by drilling. An occurrence of native copper in Deccan Traps near Bhayavadar in Rajkot district has been reported. This is very significant. An examination of the Deccan Traps, which occupy large parts of the State, may bring to light more occurrences, and some of them may have economic importance. There are other reported occurrences of copper ore in Baroda district which have to be explored before their importance can be assessed. The occurrence near Khandia in Sankheda taluka is expected to be promising.

#### *Iron Ore*

86. Deposits of iron ore are reported to occur near Jambughoda and Narukot in the Panchmahals district. The deposits appear to be in rocks of Dharwarian age, in haematite quartzites. These deposits have to be examined in detail and sampled with care in order to enable an idea to be formed of their economical importance. Lateritic iron ores are abundant in Jamnagar, Porbandar, Junagadh and Bhavnagar. These are generally of low grade and may not be able to support an iron and steel industry at present. Similar ores also occur in Kutch which, in places, are fairly rich in iron. Indications that these lateritic ores were smelted in old days exist in many places in Saurashtra and Kutch. More detailed work is necessary to assess the importance of these deposits.

#### *Limestone*

87. Large deposits of limestone suitable for chemical and cement industries occur in parts of Saurashtra. These include the recent miliolite limestone, sea-shells, calcareous sand, etc. The reserves are very large. The limestone around Ranavav and Adityana, famous for building purposes, is of a very high grade suited for chemical industries, and some of the selected bands may be suitable for use in calcium carbide industry. The Tata Chemicals Ltd., the Saurashtra Chemicals Ltd., and the Dhrangadhra Chemicals Ltd., use the limestone in the manufacture of soda ash, calcium chloride, sodium bicarbonate, etc. There are also cement plants in Saurashtra which use the limestone or calcareous sea-sand. Large deposits of cement grade limestone exist in the area around Jafrabad, with estimated reserves of about 65 million tonnes. The chalk from near Ranavav is being extensively used as filler in the paint, rubber, textile and paper industries. The intra-trappean limestones of Kaira district are utilised in cement manufacture by the Associated Cement Companies Ltd., at Sevalia after beneficiation.

88. Crystalline limestone is known from the Banaskantha and Sabarkantha districts. The State Department of Geology and Mining has recently carried out a survey of these districts and estimated reserves at 71.1 million tonnes of limestones suitable for cement manufacture. The Diwania and Pasuval deposits in Banaskantha district are also considered suitable for cement making; the reserves are estimated at 10.2 million tonnes. Part of this material may even be suitable for the manufacture of calcium carbide, chemicals and industrial lime and as flux in the steel industry. Similarly the Ambaji region of Banaskantha district is known to contain large deposits of cement grade limestone.

89. Cement grade limestones are also known to occur in Kaira, Broach and Surat districts. Kutch also contains large deposits of nummulitic limestone. The deposits in western Kutch are considered inexhaustible. A major part of the limestone is of a composition suitable for use in cement industry.

#### *Marble*

90. There is a flourishing trade in marble

for building purposes near Amba Mata in Banaskantha district and in the Panchmahals district. A green serpentinous marble, the 'Motipura Marble', is worked for decorative building slabs near Chhuchhapura in Baroda district.

#### *Fluorite*

91. The fluorite deposits near Amba Dungar in Baroda district have been examined recently by the Geological Survey of India. They have estimated a reserve of 2.03 million tonnes of fluorspar rock with 20 to 50 per cent fluorite. Drilling is proposed to be taken up by the Geological Survey of India shortly to prove the depth of mineralisation. It is expected that the reserves will be much larger. The deposits open up the scope for a fresh series of industries in this region. This will be the biggest deposit of fluorite in India and is likely to be richer than the Rajasthan deposits in quality and quantity. This mineral forms the basis for the manufacture of synthetic cryolite, which is most vital for aluminium manufacture. It is also used in the manufacture of hydrofluoric acid and other chemicals, refrigerants and in steel metallurgy. This deposit is expected to remove a major gap in the mineral resources of the country as deposits of natural cryolite do not occur in India and are very rare in the world.

#### *Calcite*

92. The calcite deposits of Saurashtra are being extensively worked. The deposits are in Amreli, Bhavnagar, Rajkot, Junagadh and Jamnagar districts. The material is used as filler in powder form in rubber, textiles, paper, etc., and also in glass works, sugar and as metal polish.

93. Attempts should be made to isolate transparent crystals of calcite which can find ready market in the optical industry, i.e., manufacture of nicol prisms, etc.

#### *Fireclay and China-clay*

94. Gujarat State is well-known for fireclay and china-clay for ceramic and refractory industries. Many factories in and outside Gujarat depend for their clay requirements on deposits in Gujarat State. The plastic fireclay from deposits

in Bhavnagar, Junagadh, Rajkot, Sabarkantha and Surendranagar districts is very much in demand. Since the availability of such type of clays in India is limited and since the reserves in Saurashtra deposits are large, there is good scope for expanding the supply from this source.

95. The china-clay deposits of Mehsana and Sabarkantha districts produce the best china-clay in India. The important centres are Kot-Ransipur in Mehsana and Arsodia and Eklera in Sabarkantha. The Eklera clay compares very favourably with English china-clay.

#### Gypsum

96. This is an important mineral for industry. It is useful in the manufacture of fertilisers, sulphuric acid, plaster of paris, in cement industry, in paints, crayon and paper and as natural fertiliser.

97. The Rann area in Jamnagar district is estimated to contain 3,837,000 tonnes of gypsum within a depth of 15.24 metres. The reserves of gypsum in different places in Kutch are estimated at more than 2.03 million tonnes. It is understood that some of the cement companies in Gujarat draw their supplies of gypsum from deposits in Rajasthan. They can conveniently develop their own sources of supply from within the State so that they will become self-supporting in this regard.

#### Glass Sand, Quartz and Felspar

98. Gujarat State has a flourishing glass industry, which uses glass sand and quartz from Baroda and the Panchmahals districts and from parts of Saurashtra. Sands from the dry beds of the Panam river near Sant Road railway station, the Mesri river at Godhra and at Jhalod in the Panchmahals district are being mined and extensively used in the glass industry. Sandstone extracted from the bed of the Hathmati river in Sabarkantha district is utilised for the manufacture of sodium silicate. Many pure quartz veins in Baroda and the Panchmahals districts are also being worked. Some part of the sandstones of Saurashtra and Kutch are pure enough to be useful for this purpose. The Sabarkantha and the Panchmahals districts contain some felspar deposits which are being mined and utilised in glass and ceramic industries. There is good

scope for the expansion of the glass industry in the State. Systematic survey of the glass sand deposits is proposed to be taken up by the State Department of Geology and Mining.

#### Agate

99. Gujarat is the only State in India which supports a large agate industry since ancient times. The Broach region and the little Rann of Kutch are important areas where the raw materials are available in plenty. Cambay in Kaira district is the main centre for handicraft industry of agate. Mining methods are, however, not scientific. There is a growing demand for agate pieces for precision instruments, mortars, pestles, etc. The pebbles are also utilised in ball mills. The industry has a great future if it keeps abreast of the modern trends in marketing.

#### Asbestos and Steatite

100. Deposits of asbestos are known from Dev Mori and Kundol in Sabarkantha district. These have to be examined in detail, as asbestos has important industrial uses, if found to be of the proper quality. Steatite is known to be associated with asbestos, and is also known from other localities in the same district.

#### Other Minerals

101. Among other mineral occurrences worth mentioning is that of lead ore at Banej Nes in Junagadh district which was examined but discarded. This requires further attention and careful prospecting before it can be finally rejected. It also remains to be examined if the obsidian found in parts of Saurashtra can be used in preparing light-weight building aggregates.

#### Salt

102. Gujarat is a very important salt producing area because of its vast coast-line. Salt is obtained in the Gujarat State by the direct solar evaporation of sea-water. Besides Dharasana and Magod in Surat district, an appreciable quantity of salt is derived from the sub-terranean brine in Kharaghoda and Mithapur (Jamnagar). The Central Salt Research Institute has also been started at Bhavnagar in Saurashtra region which has large salt works in Bhavnagar, Jamnagar, Amreli, Junagadh and Kutch districts. As will

be seen from the following statistics, it contributes nearly half the quantity of salt produced in the country :

#### Quantity of salt produced in India and Gujarat, 1956-59

| Year | (Quantity in million Bengali Mds.) |         |
|------|------------------------------------|---------|
|      | ALL-INDIA                          | GUJARAT |
| 1    | 2                                  | 3       |
| 1956 | 99.0                               | 41.0    |
| 1957 | 98.7                               | 53.0    |
| 1958 | 122.5                              | 53.0    |
| 1959 | 83.8                               | 42.8    |

103. Salt plays a very important role in the industrial economy of the State by supplying the basic raw material required for the development of heavy chemical industries like soda ash and caustic soda. Gujarat claims two major works manufacturing soda ash in the country, viz., the Dhrangadhra Chemical Works at Dhrangadhra, and the Tata Chemicals Ltd., at Mithapur and one more at Porbandar.

#### FISHERIES

104. The Gujarat State has a long coast-line of 1,000 miles with several rich fishing grounds. The important varieties of fish found in the State are pomphret, hilsa, seer, prawns, Bombay ducks, sharks, coilia, chhappari, halva, chakari, sheri, and vam. During the First and Second Plans, much progress was made in one important direction, viz., mechanisation of the fishing fleet, due to timely aid from the Technical Cooperation Aid Programmes, as a result of which the fish yield which was about 50,000 tons in 1950-51 rose to 80,000 tons by 1960-61. Gujarat State today supplies Rs. 2.4 crores worth of fish every year. Bombay City alone consumes Rs. 80 lakhs worth of fresh fish every year. Foreign exchange earned by way of export of dry fish and fishery products comes to Rs. 80 lakhs. The general trend of development of fisheries during the last decade was towards :

- provision of financial assistance to purchase new nets and boats;
- provision of motive power in the shape of engines on the indigenous fishing craft;
- provision of adequate refrigeration facilities to enable fishermen to store their fish in good condition in the midst

of peak fishing season thereby making it possible for the release of fish to suit the demands of various consuming centres;

- establishment of fisheries schools, which are classified as vocational primary schools. They laid stress on teaching subjects intimately related to fishermen's trade and environment, in addition to the subjects taught in ordinary primary schools;
- stocking of fish under the scheme for development of inland fisheries; and
- establishment of fish farms for observation on the feeding and breeding habits of fresh-water fish.

105. Further steps taken for development of fisheries are:

#### Training of Young Fishermen as Mechanics on Mechanised Crafts

Due to the implementation of the programme of mechanisation, the number of mechanised boats is increasing day by day. It is, therefore, necessary to train the young fishermen in the upkeep and maintenance of engines and in the operation of the mechanised boats. One fishermen's training centre was established in Rajkot Division during the Second Plan, where fundamental principles of chart reading, compass reading and its use were taught.

#### Facilities of Preservation, Marketing and Transport of Fish

106. As a result of the implementation of various schemes, the production of fish has increased by the end of the Second Plan. Without adequate facilities for preservation and transportation, it will not be economical to send the catch to the hinterland markets. Ice factories have, therefore, been established at Bedi, Veraval, Mangrol and Kandla during the Second Plan.

#### Establishment of Fish Farm

107. By the end of the Second Plan, one fish farm was established at Godhra with a view to demonstrate scientific piscicultural method and also for observation of breeding of various exotic and indigenous fish, their rate of growth, their adaptability to various environments and their

optimum food requirements in different regions of the State under controlled conditions.

108. Adequate steps for expeditious landing of fish and movement of fishing vessels to and fro fishing ports without any impediment, are necessary. Accordingly, provision of Rs. 600,000 was made in the Second Five Year Plan for improvement of landing and harbour facilities, cutting of obstructing rocks, removal of siltage and for installation of port lights. It is also proposed to improve existing facilities at a few of the fish curing yards.

109. A preliminary survey conducted by the

Fisheries Department indicates absence of real pearl oysters in local waters. It is, however, proposed to investigate the possibility of cultivating real pearl oysters in the Okhamandal. Accordingly, a scheme for the purpose involving a total expenditure of Rs. 56,000 has been included in the Second Five Year Plan for experimental work.

110. Another welcome feature for the development of fisheries is the provision of financial assistance in the form of loans to fishermen to purchase engines, ice factories, nets, boats or any other equipment.

## SECTION 9

### ADMINISTRATIVE SET-UP

#### ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS

111. At the time of the Census of 1961, the State was divided into two Commissioner's

Divisions, namely, Baroda and Rajkot, each having 10 and 7 districts respectively. Each district has been divided into several subdivisions, talukas and mahals, as listed below.

#### STATEMENT I.14

##### Administrative Divisions, 1961

| District<br>1          | Subdivision<br>2 | Taluka/Mahal<br>3 | District<br>1                 | Subdivision<br>2 | Taluka/Mahal<br>3 |
|------------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| <b>Rajkot Division</b> |                  |                   | <b>Rajkot Division-contd.</b> |                  |                   |
| 1 Jamnagar             | 1 Jamnagar       | 1 Jamnagar        | 3 Surendranagar               | 1 Wadhwan        | 1 Wadhwan         |
|                        | 2 Eastern        | 2 Dhrol           |                               | 2 Limbdi         | 2 Muli            |
|                        |                  | 3 Jodiya          |                               |                  | 3 Chotila         |
|                        |                  | 4 Kalavad         |                               |                  | 4 Limbdi          |
|                        |                  | 5 Lalpur          |                               |                  | 5 Lakhtar         |
|                        |                  | 6 Jamjodhpur      |                               |                  | 6 Sayla           |
|                        | 3 Khambhalia     | 7 Okhamandal      |                               | 3 Dhrangadhra    | 7 Dhrangadhra     |
|                        |                  | 8 Kalyanpur       |                               |                  | 8 Halvad          |
|                        |                  | 9 Khambhalia      |                               |                  | 9 Dasada          |
|                        |                  | 10 Bhanvad        |                               |                  |                   |
| 2 Rajkot               | 1 Rajkot         | 1 Rajkot          | 4 Bhavnagar                   | 1 Bhavnagar      | 1 Bhavnagar       |
|                        |                  | 2 Jasdan          |                               |                  | 2 Ghogho          |
|                        |                  | 3 Paddhari        |                               |                  | 3 Vallabhipur     |
|                        | 2 Gondal         | 4 Gondal          |                               |                  | 4 Botad           |
|                        |                  | 5 Lodhika         |                               |                  | 5 Gadhada         |
|                        |                  | 6 Kotda Sangani   |                               | 2 Palitana       | 6 Palitana        |
|                        | 3 Morvi          | 7 Morvi           |                               |                  | 7 Sihor           |
|                        |                  | 8 Maliya          |                               |                  | 8 Umralla         |
|                        |                  | 9 Wankaner        |                               |                  | 9 Gariadhar       |
|                        | 4 Jetpur         | 10 Jetpur         |                               | 3 Mahuva         | 10 Kundla         |
|                        |                  | 11 Dhoraji        |                               |                  | 11 Mahuva         |
|                        |                  | 12 Jamkandorna    |                               |                  | 12 Talaja         |
|                        |                  | 13 Upleta         |                               |                  |                   |

#### STATEMENT I.14-contd.

| District<br>1                 | Subdivision<br>2 | Taluka/Mahal<br>3 | District<br>1                 | Subdivision<br>2 | Taluka/Mahal<br>3 |
|-------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| <b>Rajkot Division-contd.</b> |                  |                   | <b>Baroda Division-contd.</b> |                  |                   |
| Amreli                        | 1 Amreli         | 1 Amreli          | 9 Sabarkantha                 | 1 Himatnagar     | 1 Idar            |
|                               |                  | 2 Kunkavav-Vadia  |                               |                  | 2 Khed Brahma     |
|                               |                  | 3 Babra           |                               |                  | 3 Vijaynagar      |
|                               |                  | 4 Lathi           |                               |                  | 4 Bhiloda         |
|                               |                  | 5 Lilia           |                               |                  | 5 Himatnagar      |
|                               | 2 Rajula         | 6 Dhari           |                               | 2 Modasa         | 6 Prantij         |
|                               |                  | 7 Khambha         |                               |                  | 7 Modasa          |
|                               |                  | 8 Rajula          |                               |                  | 8 Meghraj         |
|                               |                  | 9 Jafrabad        |                               |                  | 9 Malpur          |
|                               |                  | 10 Kodinar        |                               |                  | 10 Bayad          |
| 6 Junagadh                    | 1 North          | 1 Junagadh        | 10 Mehsana                    | 1 Patan          | 1 Patan           |
|                               |                  | 2 Bhesan          |                               |                  | 2 Chanasma        |
|                               |                  | 3 Visavadar       |                               |                  | 3 Sami            |
|                               |                  | 4 Mendarda        |                               |                  | 4 Harij           |
|                               |                  |                   |                               | 2 Mehsana        | 5 Mehsana         |
|                               |                  |                   |                               |                  | 6 Sidhpur         |
|                               | 2 Central        | 5 Mangrol         |                               |                  | 7 Kheralu         |
|                               |                  | 6 Manavadar       |                               |                  | 8 Visnagar        |
|                               |                  | 7 Keshod          |                               |                  |                   |
|                               |                  | 8 Vanthali        |                               | 3 Kalol          | 9 Vijapur         |
|                               |                  |                   |                               |                  | 10 Kadi           |
|                               |                  |                   |                               |                  | 11 Kalol          |
|                               | 3 Veraval        | 9 Patan Veraval   | 11 Ahmedabad                  | 1 Ahmedabad City | 1 Ahmedabad City  |
|                               |                  | 10 Malia          |                               |                  |                   |
|                               |                  | 11 Talala         |                               | 2 Viramgam       | 2 Viramgam        |
|                               |                  | 12 Una            |                               |                  | 3 Daskroi         |
|                               | 4 Porbandar      | 13 Porbandar      |                               |                  | 4 Dehgam          |
|                               |                  | 14 Ranavav        |                               |                  |                   |
|                               |                  | 15 Kutiyana       |                               | 3 Dholka         | 5 Sanand          |
| 7 Kutch                       | 1 Bhuj           | 1 Bhuj            |                               |                  | 6 Dholka          |
|                               |                  | 2 Mandvi          |                               |                  | 7 Dhandhuka       |
|                               |                  | 3 Mundra          |                               |                  |                   |
|                               |                  | 4 Khavda          |                               |                  |                   |
|                               |                  |                   | 12 Kaira                      | 1 Nadiad         | 1 Nadiad          |
|                               |                  |                   |                               |                  | 2 Kapadvanj       |
|                               | 2 Nakhatrana     | 5 Nakhatrana      |                               |                  | 3 Mehmedabad      |
|                               |                  | 6 Lakhpur         |                               |                  | 4 Matar           |
|                               |                  | 7 Abdasa          |                               |                  |                   |
|                               |                  |                   |                               | 2 Anand          | 5 Anand           |
|                               |                  |                   |                               |                  | 6 Thasra          |
|                               | 3 Anjar          | 8 Anjar           |                               |                  | 7 Balasinor       |
|                               |                  | 9 Bhachau         |                               |                  |                   |
|                               |                  | 10 Rapar          |                               | 3 Petlad         | 8 Petlad          |
|                               |                  | 11 Khadir         |                               |                  | 9 Cambay          |
| 8 Banaskantha                 |                  |                   |                               |                  | 10 Borsad         |
|                               |                  |                   | <b>Baroda Division</b>        |                  |                   |
|                               | 1 Palanpur       | 1 Palanpur        | 13 Panchmahals                | 1 Godhra         | 1 Godhra          |
|                               |                  | 2 Danta           |                               |                  | 2 Kalol           |
|                               |                  | 3 Vadgam          |                               |                  | 3 Halol           |
|                               |                  |                   |                               |                  | 4 Jambughoda      |
|                               | 2 Deesa          | 4 Dhanera         |                               | 2 Lunavada       | 5 Shehera         |
|                               |                  | 5 Deesa           |                               |                  | 6 Lunavada        |
|                               |                  | 6 Kankrej         |                               |                  | 7 Santrampur      |
|                               | 3 Tharad         | 7 Vav             |                               |                  |                   |
|                               |                  | 8 Tharad          |                               | 3 Dohad          | 8 Jhalod          |
|                               |                  |                   |                               |                  | 9 Dohad           |
|                               |                  |                   |                               |                  | 10 Limkheda       |
|                               | 4 Radhanpur      | 9 Deodar          |                               |                  | 11 Devgad Baria   |
|                               |                  | 10 Radhanpur      |                               |                  |                   |
|                               |                  | 11 Santalpur      |                               |                  |                   |



## STATEMENT I.14-concl'd.

| District<br>1                   | Subdivision<br>2 | Taluka/Mahals<br>3 | District<br>1                   | Subdivision<br>2 | Taluka/Mahal<br>3 |
|---------------------------------|------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| <b>Baroda Division-concl'd.</b> |                  |                    | <b>Baroda Division-concl'd.</b> |                  |                   |
| 14 Baroda                       | 1 Baroda         | 1 Baroda           | 16 Surat                        | 1 Surat          | 1 Olpad           |
|                                 |                  | 2 Savli            |                                 |                  | 2 Mangrol         |
|                                 |                  | 3 Padra            |                                 |                  | 3 Kamrej          |
|                                 |                  | 4 Karjan           |                                 |                  | 4 Chorasi         |
|                                 | 2 Dabhoi         | 5 Vaghodia         |                                 | 2 Vyara          | 5 Palsana         |
|                                 |                  | 6 Sinor            |                                 |                  | 6 Mandvi          |
|                                 |                  | 7 Dabhoi           |                                 |                  | 7 Songadh         |
|                                 |                  | 8 Tilakwada        |                                 |                  | 8 Vyara           |
|                                 |                  | 9 Nasvadi          |                                 |                  | 9 Bardoli         |
|                                 | 3 Chhota Udaipur | 10 Sankheda        |                                 | 3 Navsari        | 10 Valod          |
|                                 |                  | 11 Chhota Udaipur  |                                 |                  | 11 Uchhal         |
|                                 |                  | 12 Jabugam         |                                 |                  | 12 Nizar          |
| 15 Broach                       | 1 Broach         | 1 Broach           |                                 |                  | 13 Navsari        |
|                                 |                  | 2 Vagra            |                                 |                  | 14 Gandevi        |
|                                 |                  | 3 Jambusar         |                                 |                  | 15 Mahuva         |
|                                 |                  | 4 Amod             |                                 |                  | 16 Bansda         |
|                                 |                  | 5 Anklesvar        |                                 | 4 Bulsar         | 17 Bulsar         |
|                                 |                  | 6 Hansot           |                                 |                  | 18 Chikhli        |
|                                 | 2 Rajpipla       | 7 Jhagadia         |                                 |                  | 19 Dharampur      |
|                                 |                  | 8 Nandod           |                                 |                  | 20 Pardi          |
|                                 |                  | 9 Valia            |                                 |                  | 21 Umbergaon      |
|                                 |                  | 10 Dediapada       | 17 Dangs                        | 1 Dangs          |                   |
|                                 |                  | 11 Sagbara         |                                 |                  |                   |

112. Each Commissioner is assisted by three Assistant Commissioners in his office. He is in full charge of the administration of the districts comprising his Division. He is also the Controlling Officer of the local bodies and panchayats.

113. The Collector is the head of the administration of the district. In big districts he is assisted by a Resident Deputy Collector and is having as many Prant Officers as there are subdivisions in his district. There are as many Mamlatdars and Mahalkaris as there are talukas and mahals in the district.

## TERRITORIAL SET-UP BEFORE AND AFTER BIFURCATION

114. A brief account of territorial changes which have taken place before and after bifurcation has already been given in Part A of this Chapter.

## PANCHAYATS

115. The proposals of the Planning Commission for the Second Five Year Plan, as accepted by the Parliament, stressed "the need for creating within the district a well organised

democratic structure of administration in which the village panchayats will be organically linked with popular organisations at a higher level. In such a structure the functions of the popular body would include the entire general administration and development of the area, other than such functions as law and order, administration of justice and certain functions pertaining to the revenue administration." With this background in view the Balvantray Mehta Committee appointed to go into the question of the working of Community Projects and National Extension Service held that community development cannot progress without responsibility and power which would be possible only under a process of democratic decentralisation from village to district level. They further held that community development can be real only when the community understands its problems, realises its responsibilities, exercises its necessary powers through its chosen representatives and maintains a constant and intelligent vigilance on local administration. With this object in view, they recommended an early establishment of statutory elective local bodies which alone can lead to

effective rural development. They also recommended that necessary resources, powers and authority should be vested in such bodies. In effect Balvantray Mehta Committee recommended that if the experiment of democratic decentralisation is to yield maximum results, it is necessary that all the three tiers of the scheme, viz., Village Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti and Jilla Parishad should be started at the same time and operated simultaneously in the whole district. In pursuance of these recommendations the State Government enacted the Gujarat Panchayats Act which was brought into force with effect from 1st April, 1963.

116. The number of gram panchayats in the State as on 31st March, 1960 was 10,624 which rose to 11,184 after one year, i.e., on 31st March, 1961. These panchayats extended to 17,429 and 17,820 villages and covered 12,002,712 and 12,097,880 persons respectively during these periods. The following is the present set-up under the Panchayats Act.

117. The Gujarat Panchayats Act has been brought into force in all the districts of Gujarat except Kutch and the Dangs districts from 1st April, 1963. In the Kutch district, it has been brought into force with effect from 15th April, 1963. It is not yet made applicable to the Dangs district. In each district there are three tiers of the panchayat organisation, gram/nagar panchayats, taluka panchayats and district panchayat. Municipalities having population not exceeding 10,000 have been converted into gram panchayats and those having population exceeding 10,000 but not exceeding 20,000 have been converted into nagar panchayats. A gram/nagar panchayat is subordinate to the taluka panchayat, while a taluka panchayat is subordinate to the district panchayat according to the scheme of this Act.

118. According to the provisions of the Gujarat Panchayats Act, 1961, a gram panchayat consists of not less than 9 and not more than 16 members, while a nagar panchayat consists of not less than 15 and not more than 31 members. Provision has been made to reserve seats for women and members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. A taluka panchayat consists of *ex officio*, elected, co-opted and associate members. On account of the national

emergency, interim district panchayats had to be constituted in April 1963. Elections have been held and elected district panchayats constituted in the sixteen districts of the State.

119. The District Development Officer is the Chief Executive Officer in a district panchayat appointed by Government. The Chief Executive Officer of the taluka panchayat is the Taluka Development Officer, who is also appointed by Government. Both these Officers are secretaries of their respective panchayats. These panchayats function through various committees appointed for different types of functions under the Act.

## Functions

120. The functions of three tiers of panchayats have been given very elaborately in the three schedules to the Act. In addition, the functions of collecting land revenue (including cesses) and dues recoverable as arrears of land revenue, levied and assessed by or under the Land Revenue Code and all other functions and duties of a village accountant under the Land Revenue Code have been transferred to gram/nagar panchayats. The powers exercised and the functions and duties performed by the District School Board have been similarly transferred to the taluka and district panchayats and all primary schools have been placed under the control of taluka and district panchayats. A large number of functions such as registration of cooperative societies, approval of amendment to the bye-laws of cooperative societies, calling of or extending the period for the calling of annual general meeting of cooperative societies and such other functions which under the Co-operative Societies Act were exercised by the Registrar, Cooperative Societies, have been transferred to district panchayats. Moreover, functions relating to agriculture, animal husbandry, public health and medical relief, social welfare, cottage and small scale industries and district statistical office, have been transferred on an agency basis to the district panchayats.

## Staff

121. To enable the panchayats to carry out numerous activities entrusted to them, Government has transferred/deputed a number of its employees

along with the functions transferred. The staff of the District School Boards and District Local Boards has also been transferred to taluka/district panchayats. It has been envisaged in the Act to constitute a panchayat service in connection with the affairs of panchayats and to maintain a uniform standard in the recruitment for panchayat service. A Panchayat Service Selection Board has been constituted for this purpose.

#### Funds

122. The panchayats have been given necessary funds to execute all schemes transferred to them. In addition, provision has been made in the Act, for various tiers of panchayat to levy taxes and fees. A gram or nagar panchayat subject to certain conditions can levy a tax on buildings, a pilgrim tax, a tax on fairs, festivals and other entertainments, a tax on bicycles or vehicles drawn by animals, a sanitary tax, etc. It can also levy fee on markets, cart stands, tonga stands, supply of water from wells and tanks

### SECTION 10

#### LAND REFORMS

124. Before Independence there were various terms and conditions called tenures upon which land was held by the agriculturists and others. These tenures were a product of a long evolution determined by the geographical, economical, social and political conditions prevailing at different times of history. Formerly the State in India derived the bulk of its revenue from the land in the form of crop share. Subsequently it was commuted into cash rent. The Muslim rulers introduced a system of intermediaries who were small revenue farmers, who collected revenue on behalf of Government. With the disintegration of Mogul Empire, these farmers became independent and claimed proprietary right in the soil. Marathas created a hierarchy of graded officials in districts and remunerated them by grant of land. In the result, a large number of land tenures developed in different parts of the

for purposes other than domestic use and for cattle. The taluka panchayat and district panchayat can request Government for increase in stamp duty. Moreover, provision has been made in the Act for making grants to the panchayats for its activities.

123. Provision has also been made in the Act under which the State Government will give grants to the panchayats on the basis of the average of the land revenue collected during the last three preceding years, after deducting therefrom the expenditure on the salaries and training of the secretaries of gram panchayats and village accountants and crediting 5 per cent of the amount to the State Equalisation Fund. 50 per cent of the balance will be distributed among gram panchayats and nagar panchayats, 20 per cent among taluka panchayats, and 10 per cent among the district panchayats. Out of the remaining 15 per cent of the land revenue,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent will be carried to the District Equalisation Fund and  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent to the Gram Encouragement Fund.

State. At times Government alienated revenue of a certain estate or tract of land in favour of some person of importance or to provide funds for special purpose. The British maintained and continued all these till they were abolished or Independence.

125. With the advent of Independence, these intermediaries were considered outmoded from the viewpoint of social justice. Land tenure have proved more or less an impediment to the maximum utilisation of the agricultural resource of the country. For establishing progressive patterns of peasant proprietorship, it was imperative to abolish various tenures which were feudal in character, created tenancy-at-will and deprived the peasant of the fruits of his own labour. From the viewpoint of the maximum exploitation of the land, it was also necessary to remove the intermediaries and to encourage the tiller of the land

to step up the production of land. Various land reform measures were, therefore, undertaken by Government immediately after Independence, brief details of which are given below separately for (i) former Bombay State, (ii) Saurashtra and (iii) Kutch.

#### FORMER BOMBAY STATE AREA

##### (i) Land Reforms

126. Although the main land system in the former Bombay State inclusive of the Princely State of Baroda was ryotwari, there were many non-ryotwari tenures such as personal Inams, Paragana watan, inferior village watans, Talukdari, service Inams, Khoti and Jagir tenures, religious and charitable tenures such as Devasthan Inams, etc., which prevailed in the pre-merger and merged areas of the State. The total area of alienated lands in 1950-51 was estimated at about 30 lakh acres, while Rs. 56 lakhs per year was the amount of alienation enjoyed by the holders of alienations. There were besides 11 lakh acres of land classed as non-ryotwari.

127. The Inams and tenure holders were mainly non-cultivating owners or absentee landlords exacting disproportionate rent from their tenants. After Independence the process for the removal of these intermediaries was undertaken by enacting and implementing various Acts for the abolition of these tenures, a chronological list of which is given below.

| Name of the Act                                                                                     | Date of application |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 The Bombay Bhagdari and Narwadari Tenure Abolition Act, 1949 . . . . .                            | 5-8-1949            |
| 2 The Bombay Maleki Tenure Abolition Act, 1949 . . . . .                                            | 1-3-1950            |
| 3 The Bombay Talukdari Tenure Abolition Act, 1949 . . . . .                                         | 15-8-1950           |
| 4 The Bombay Panchmahals Mehwassi Tenure Abolition Act, 1949 . . . . .                              | 16-3-1950           |
| 5 The Bombay Paragana and Kulkarni Watans (Abolition) Act, 1950 . . . . .                           | 1-5-1951            |
| 6 The Bombay Watwa Vazifdari Rights Abolition Act, 1950 . . . . .                                   | 1-10-1951           |
| 7 The Bombay Saranjams, Jagirs and other Inams of Political Nature Resumption Rules, 1952 . . . . . | 1-11-1952           |
| 8 The Bombay Personal Inams Abolition Act, 1952 . . . . .                                           | 1-8-1953            |
| 9 The Bombay Merged Territories (Ankadia Tenure Abolition) Act, 1953 . . . . .                      | 15-8-1953           |

| Name of the Act                                                                                               | Date of application |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|
| 10 The Bombay Merged Territories (Baroda Mulgiras Tenure Abolition) Act, 1953 . . . . .                       | 15-8-1953           |
| 11 The Bombay Merged Territories (Baroda Watan Abolition) Act, 1953 . . . . .                                 | 15-8-1953           |
| 12 The Bombay Merged Territories Matar-dari Tenure Abolition Act, 1953 . . . . .                              | 1-1-1954            |
| 13 The Bombay Okhamandal Salami Tenure Abolition Act, 1953 . . . . .                                          | 1-8-1954            |
| 14 The Bombay Merged Territories and Areas (Jagirs Abolition) Act, 1953 . . . . .                             | 1-8-1954            |
| 15 The Bombay Village Service Inams (Useful to Community) (Gujarat & Konkan) Resumption Rules, 1954 . . . . . | 1-12-1954           |
| 16 The Bombay Merged Territories Miscellaneous Alienations Abolition Act, 1955 . . . . .                      | 1-8-1955            |
| 17 The Bombay Inferior Village Watans Abolition Act, 1958 . . . . .                                           | By stages           |
| 18 The Bombay Bandhi Jama, Udhad and Ugadia Tenure Abolition Act, 1959 . . . . .                              | 1-8-1959            |

##### (ii) Tenancy Legislation

128. In former Bombay Province there was no special law regulating the relations between landlords and tenants. The relations between the two were mostly governed by mutual contracts or local usage and customs. The provisions of Section 83 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879, constituted the tenancy law of the State. With a view to safeguard the rights of tenants, the first tenancy legislation, called the Bombay Tenancy Act, was enacted in 1939. This Act introduced a new concept of protected tenant covering those tenants who held land continuously for a period of not less than six years. This Act gave to the tenants for the first time, fixity of tenure, a ceiling on rentals, rights in house sites and trees and protection from eviction under certain circumstances. In 1948, Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1948 was enacted to improve the condition of tenants still further. Another important piece of legislation which proved a turning point in the position of tenants was the Bombay Act XIII of 1956 which provided that on the 1st April, 1957 described as the "tillers' day", every tenant whether permanent, protected or ordinary was deemed to have purchased from the landlord the land leased to him subject to the conditions that the tenant cultivated the land personally and his total holding did not exceed ceiling areas and the purchase price

did not exceed 200 times the assessment. This Act was also amended from time to time by the Bombay Acts XV and XXXVIII of 1957, LXIII of 1958, Gujarat Acts XVI of 1960 and XXVII of 1961.

129. Under the provisions of the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1948 as amended by Act No. XIII of 1956, it was laid down in Section 32 :

"On the first day of April 1957 (hereinafter referred to as 'the tillers' day') every tenant shall, subject to the provisions of the next succeeding sections, be deemed to have purchased from his landlord, free of all encumbrances subsisting thereon on the said day, the land held by him as tenant, if—

(a) such tenant is a permanent tenant thereof and cultivates land personally;

(b) such tenant is not a permanent tenant but cultivates the land leased personally;

and

(i) the landlord has not given notice of termination of his tenancy under Section 31; or

(ii) notice has been given under Section 31, but the landlord has not applied to the Mamlatdar on or before the 31st day of March 1957 under Section 29 for obtaining possession of the land:

Provided that if an application made by the landlord under Section 29 for obtaining possession of the land has been rejected by the Mamlatdar or by the Collector in appeal or in revision by the Bombay Revenue Tribunal under the provisions of this Act, the tenant shall be deemed to have purchased the land on the date on which the final order of rejection is passed. The date on which the final order of rejection is passed is hereinafter referred to as 'the postponed date'."

Persons who were recorded as tenants on 1st April, 1957 were entitled to purchase the lands leased to them on payment of occupancy price. Pursuant to this amendment, there were in all about 11 lakh tenants in respect of whom inquiries were to be made and occupancy rights conferred. The following table shows the latest position as in March 1963 by districts,

**STATEMENT I.15**  
**Effect of tenancy legislation**

(As on March 1963)

| District      | Inquiries decided | No. of tenants who became occupants | Total area (in acres) | Area in respect of which tenant became occupants (in acres) |
|---------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1             | 2                 | 3                                   | 4                     | 5                                                           |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>998,613</b>    | <b>494,811</b>                      | <b>3,230,374</b>      | <b>1,514,541</b>                                            |
| Banaskantha   | 28,137            | 9,082                               | 176,349               | 92,824                                                      |
| Mehsana       | 145,973           | 113,627                             | 342,614               | 109,709                                                     |
| Sabarkantha   | 25,610            | 7,577                               | 73,774                | 27,472                                                      |
| Ahmedabad     | 103,334           | 33,821                              | 764,088               | 204,678                                                     |
| Kaira         | 256,466           | 77,117                              | 493,216               | 148,452                                                     |
| Panchmahals   | 63,452            | 50,493                              | 178,473               | 135,904                                                     |
| Baroda        | 94,019            | 40,151                              | 268,321               | 123,848                                                     |
| Broach        | 92,161            | 41,182                              | 345,342               | 232,246                                                     |
| Surat         | 177,541           | 113,627                             | 450,933               | 356,654                                                     |
| Dangs         | 24                | 19                                  | 327                   | 119                                                         |
| Jamnagar      | 305               | N.A.                                | 16,992                | 2,476                                                       |
| Surendranagar | 207               | N.A.                                | 9,509                 | N.A.                                                        |
| Bhavnagar     | 2,229             | 1,109                               | 34,341                | 19,901                                                      |
| Amreli        | 9,155             | 7,026                               | 76,055                | 66,851                                                      |

N.A.=Not available

130. Tenancy reforms provided for making the tenants occupants of land held by them as tenants and issue of occupancy certificates after full amount of purchase price was received and paid to the landlord in instalments ranging from 1 to 12. Under the aforesaid Act, landlords whose annual income was Rs. 1,500 or less and who held less than an economic holding were protected and the tenants of such persons did not become owners. Under the latest amendment made to the Act after the formation of Gujarat State, such landlords who came under this exemption will have a right of resumption for *bona fide* personal cultivation by applying to the Mamlatdars before 31st March, 1962 to establish their claim. In the event of their failure to do so, the tenants become the owners in such cases also on payment of all the instalments payable towards purchase price.

131. After the settlement of the relations of the landlords and tenants of *khalsa* land under the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1948, Government proceeded to settle the relations between the State and the tenure

holders by enacting separate legislations for each non-ryotwari tenure. While abolishing the tenures, the tenure holders or others actually on the land are not dispossessed (except in case of former Saurashtra State area where separate legislation was passed) but are allowed to continue the same in their possession on/or without payment of occupancy price. The scope of the various tenure abolition laws enacted by the former Bombay State and the present Gujarat State has been restricted primarily to the abolition of various Inams and non-ryotwari tenures and to the conversion of lands held on these tenures into lands on the occupancy tenures recognised by the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879. On the abolition of special tenures, the lands affected by the Abolition Acts become *khalsa* ryotwari land liable to the payment of land revenue in accordance with the provisions of the Land Revenue Code. Recovery of land revenue has generally started in respect of all these lands. The implementation of the Land Tenure Abolition Acts generally may be divided into two parts, viz., (1) consisting of disposal of the compensation cases and (2) decision of the occupancy rights conferred by law on tenants, etc. Work has been completed in respect of all the Tenure Abolition Acts except the Jagir Abolition Act under which there are yet some compensation cases to be decided. The permanent and inferior holders generally became occupants without payment of occupancy price except in case of Talukdari tenure in which case the inferior holder has to pay occupancy price equal to 3 times the assessment. The names of those who acquire occupancy rights have been entered in the Record of Rights. The total purchase price thus fixed for payment by tenants comes to Rs. 2,150 lakhs. Out of the latter amount, a sum of Rs. 967 lakhs became due for payment, of which Rs. 716 lakhs have been recovered and Rs. 654 lakhs paid to landlords.

132. In order that the valuable rights acquired by tenants under the law are not lost by virtue of their inability to pay the purchase price, arrangements are being made to advance them loans through Land Mortgage Banks. The inquiries under Section 32(P), authorising Collectors to resume and dispose of lands when the purchase

of any land becomes ineffective or when a tenant fails to exercise the right to purchase the land held by him within the specified period, have also been stayed to ensure that the occupants do not lose their rights conferred on them under the Tenancy Act.

#### FORMER SAURASHTRA AREA

133. The former State of Saurashtra was the result of integration of 222 States and estates, some of which were first class States having a system of progressive administration, whereas the majority of them were small principalities. After the merger of States into the United States of Kathiawar subsequently called Part B State of Saurashtra, the problem of bringing about all the land tenure systems—Girasdari as well as Barkhali—on a uniform basis came to the forefront. This was tackled by the Saurashtra Government by conferment of full occupancy rights in all villages which were previously under the direct jurisdiction of the covenanting States. However, the existence of intermediary tenures of Barkhalidars and Girasdars created an anomalous situation inasmuch as their tenants did not acquire the occupancy rights conferred on their counterparts in *khalsa* lands who enjoyed the benefits of paying direct assessment to Government, security of tenure, fixity of rent and the right to transfer the lands cultivated by them. Thus out of the 4,400 and odd villages of the former Saurashtra State, the cultivators of nearly 2,700 villages obtained full occupancy rights immediately on the formation of the new State, while in the rest of the 1,700 villages covering nearly  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the area, there still persisted different categories of landlords and systems of land revenue. The cultivators under the Girasdari and Barkhali tenures were mere tenants-at-will except in such cases known as *chav* or *buta*, which gave them some security of tenure. For removing the sense of insecurity, restoration of uniformity and also creation of an urge for better production, abolition of Girasdari and Barkhali system of land tenures was considered imperative. The Saurashtra Agrarian Reforms Commission appointed for the purpose after taking the necessary evidence and a full study of the problem in the various parts of the State recommended the abolition of certain tenures as a result of which the following enactments were passed.

## THE SAURASHTRA LAND REFORMS ACT OF 1951

134. This Act was passed "for improvement of the land revenue administration and for ultimately putting an end to the Girasdari system", as it was found "necessary to regulate the relationship between the Girasdars and their tenants to enable the latter to become occupants of the land held by them and to provide for the payment of compensation to the Girasdars for the extinguishment of their rights". The main provisions of the Act were as under:

- 1 All lands held by the Girasdars were declared liable to pay land revenue.
- 2 All cesses, *haks*, taxes and services imposed by the Girasdars were declared illegal.
- 3 Land was to be allotted to the Girasdars for personal cultivation. For this purpose the Girasdars were divided into three categories, viz., A, B and C. A class Girasdars were those whose holdings exceeded 800 acres. B class Girasdars were those whose holdings were between 120 acres and 800 acres, while all those Girasdars whose holdings were less than 120 acres each were placed in C class. The scheme for allotting land for self-cultivation to them was as under:

- (i) In the case of A class Girasdars the allotment was not to exceed 3 economic holdings.
- (ii) In the case of B class Girasdars the allotment was to be between  $1\frac{1}{2}$  and 2 economic holdings, depending on the amount of total land held.
- (iii) In the case of C class Girasdars the land to be allotted was not to exceed one-half of the total land held by the tenants of the Girasdar, provided that the total holding of the Girasdar did not exceed one economic holding in the case of one whose estate did not originally exceed 80 acres and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  economic holdings in those cases where the original estate was between 80 and 120 acres.

- 4 A tenant could obtain occupancy rights in his holding on the payment of an amount which was to be equal to six times the land assessment. The payment was not to be made to the Girasdar direct but to the Mamlatdar, who was required to credit the amount to the Girasdar concerned. The payment by the tenant to the Mamlatdar terminated the entire relationship between the tenant and the Girasdar and the tenant became full owner of the land he cultivated. Payment of 6 times the assessment was not considered necessary for those tenants who had already acquired *chav* or *buta haks*.
- 5 The Act also provided for a scheme for payment of compensation to the Girasdars and additional rehabilitation grants to be paid to B and C class Girasdars.
- 6 With a view to enable the cultivators to pay to the Girasdars a sum equal to six times the assessment, a provision was made in the Act for the establishment of a Cooperative Land Mortgage Bank, which advanced loans to the cultivators at  $6\frac{1}{4}$  per cent interest upto a maximum of 4 times the assessment.

## THE SAURASHTRA BARKHALI ABOLITION ACT OF 1951

135. This Act was the second in the series of land reforms carried out by the Government of Saurashtra. The Barkhalidars, like the Girasdars, were the alienees of the land with the exception that they did not have any proprietary interest in the land they held. The Act was passed as Government thought it necessary to abolish the Barkhali tenure for the improvement of the system of land tenures. The main provisions of the Act were as under:

- 1 All rights, titles, or interests of all the Barkhalidars in agricultural lands were brought to an end and occupancy rights were conferred on all the tenants of such Barkhalidars.
- 2 Land was to be allotted to the Barkhalidars for personal cultivation but such an allotment was not to exceed one

- economic holding (including the gharkhed or *khalsa* land in the possession of the Barkhalidar).
- 3 Tenants were to get occupancy rights for the lands they held without the payment of any compensation to the Barkhalidars. In this respect they enjoyed an advantage over the Girasdari tenants who were required to pay compensation to the Girasdars.
- 4 Provision was made for the payment of rehabilitation grant to the Barkhalidars by the Government. Cash annuity equal to the annual assessment of land revenue was to be paid in the following manner:
  - (a) Barkhalidars owning one or more villages were to be paid the annuity for 15 years.
  - (b) Barkhalidars owning less than one village were to be paid for 18 years.
- 5 In the case of widows and *hathgarana* grantees, the payment was to be for lifetime, and in the case of minors the payment was to be made either for the specified period or till the attainment of majority, whichever was later.
- 6 In the case of religious and charitable institutions the payment was to be in perpetuity.

## THE SAURASHTRA ESTATES ACQUISITION ACT OF 1952

136. This Act was the third and the last in the series of land reforms undertaken by the Government of Saurashtra. It dealt with the interests of the Girasdars and Barkhalidars in the non-agricultural assets. Main provisions of the Act were as under:

- 1 It empowered the Government to declare that the rights, titles and interests of the Girasdars and Barkhalidars vested in the State with effect from a specified date.
- 2 Such a declaration could be made with respect to any territory in the State of Saurashtra. Lands allotted to the Girasdars and Barkhalidars as Gharkhed were, however, to be exempted.

- 3 Under the provisions of the Act all public roads, bridges, wells, tanks, schools, *dharamshalas*, etc., became the property of the State and it became lawful for the Collector to dispose of them as he deemed fit.
- 4 Girasdars and Barkhalidars were declared occupants of all other lands held by them.
- 5 Compensation, however, was to be paid for the extinguishment of these rights.

## THE SAURASHTRA PROHIBITION OF LEASES OF AGRICULTURAL LANDS ACT OF 1953

137. The object of the Act was to ensure that "no intermediate interests hereafter appear" and that the "direct relations between the State and the cultivators which were created by the abolition of the Girasdari and Barkhalidari systems of land tenure were maintained". The intention of the Government of Saurashtra was not to permit absentee landlordism to develop in any shape or form except in the hard cases of widows, minors, infirm and disabled persons. The Act provided for the registration of leases, which were already in existence prior to the coming into force of the Act. A time-limit of six months was prescribed for the registration of such leases. It also laid down that no occupant should lease land to any person or renew any lease. Lands leased from the Government or held on lease for the benefit of industrial or commercial undertakings were exempted. Similarly the Act did not apply to Gharkhed land allotted to Girasdars and Barkhalidars for an initial period of 3 years.

## FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

138. The financial implications of the Land Reforms Act and the Barkhali Abolition Act have been worked out as under in a Paper by Shri B. R. Patel (the then Chief Secretary to the Government of Saurashtra) read at a conference held at Trivandrum.

- (a) "There are 55,000 Girasdari tenants who will be left with 1,200,000 acres of land in their possession, over which they will get occupancy rights on payment of six times the assessment, after allotment is made for

personal cultivation. The total amount payable by the tenants will be Rs. 25,200,000. This amount will be paid to the Girasdars by their tenants and the Government has not to undergo any liability on this account. The arrangements are made for advance of loan to cultivators through the Land Mortgage Bank, to enable the tenants to acquire occupancy rights by paying off this amount immediately."

(b) "Before the implementation of the Act the Government used to get assessment at 4 annas per acre over Gharkhed and 12.5 per cent of the assessment on non-Gharkhed. The total annual receipt on account of this was Rs. 937,500. The income for 21 years would have been Rs. 19,687,500. As against this the Government will now get assessment from Gharkhed (at varying rates, i.e., full assessment from A class landlords, 8 annas per acre from B class landlords and 4 annas per acre from C class landlords), and the total realisation will be Rs. 32,625,000 over a period of 21 years. The net gain to the Government under this item will be Rs. 12,937,500."

(c) "From Barkhalidars also the Government used to get Rs. 0-4-0 per acre from Gharkhed land and 12.5 per cent of the assessment over non-Gharkhed land. The annual income on this account was Rs. 278,125. The total receipt during 21 years on this calculation would have been Rs. 5,840,625. The Barkhalidars will now pay assessment (at the rates mentioned earlier) and the amount receivable during 21 years is Rs. 12,900,000. Deducting Rs. 3,225,000 as the amount of receipts of assessment to be made over to religious institutions, the net financial gain to the Government in respect of these receipts will be Rs. 3,834,375."

(d) "Approximate area of land over which compensation will be payable to the Girasdars is 1,275,000 acres. The annual payment will be made to Girasdars of A class for 15 years, B class for 18 years and C class for 21 years. The total amount of assessment which will be recovered from the cultivators will be Rs. 93,712,500 which after deduction of suspension, remission, etc., may

be taken as Rs. 83,712,500. The total amount of payment to A, B and C class Girasdars during 21 years will be Rs. 79,800,000. Thus there will be a net gain of Rs. 3,912,500 during 21 years."

(e) "Similarly approximate area in possession of tenants of Barkhalidars over which they will become occupants and in respect of which the Barkhalidars are to be paid cash amount of assessment realised by Government for 21 years will be Rs. 24,438,751. Barkhalidars with two economic holdings or more will be paid cash annuity for 15 years and the rest for 18 years. The total amount payable to Barkhalidars on account of cash annuity will be Rs. 21,682,500. Thus there will be a net gain of Rs. 2,756,250 during 21 years". The paper estimates the total gain to the Government during the period of 21 years as shown below.

|                                                                                                       | Rs.                   |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| (i) Gain from the receipts from cultivators after deducting compensation to Girasdars                 | 3,912,500             |
| (ii) Gain in respect of assessment in respect of Gharkhed land                                        | 12,937,500            |
| (iii) Gain from the receipts from cultivators after deducting payment of cash annuity to Barkhalidars | 2,756,250             |
| (iv) Gain from receipts of assessment in respect of Gharkhed land of Barkhalidars                     | 3,834,375             |
| <b>Total gain</b>                                                                                     | <b>Rs. 23,440,625</b> |

#### PROGRESS OF IMPLEMENTATION

##### (a) Allotment of Gharkhed Lands

139. The Girasdars and Barkhalidars have been made occupants in respect of Gharkhed lands in their possession. In addition they were also allotted an area of about 3 lakh acres out of 22.56 lakh acres occupied by tenants. The total area of Gharkhed lands of Barkhalidars and Girasdars thus came to about 12.33 lakh acres. This aspect of the Act has been fully implemented.

##### (b) Grant of Occupancy Rights to Tenants

The tenants of Girasdars and Barkhalidars have been given occupancy rights. Thus about 80,000 tenants have been made occupants in

respect of 19.56 lakh acres of land held by them. The Girasdars were to receive Rs. 300 lakhs as compensation from their tenants at 6 times the assessment by way of occupancy price. This amount has been recovered from the tenants and paid to Girasdars from loans advanced to the tenants by the Saurashtra Land Mortgage Bank which ensured successful implementation of the Act by quick payment to Girasdars and granting occupancy to tenants.

##### (c) Abolition of Haks, Veras, etc.

All haks, veras, lagas and veth were abolished.

##### (d) Compensation

The amount of annual compensation payable by Government to Girasdars and Barkhalidars has been determined and arrangements for their regular payment have been made. The total amount of annual compensation payable to them is Rs. 60 lakhs per year. On this basis, an amount of Rs. 720 lakhs has so far been paid to Girasdars and Barkhalidars.

##### (e) Effects on Land Revenue

Government now receives full amount of assessment on lands settled with tenants. This

amounts to about Rs. 60 lakhs per year. In addition, Government receives land revenue at concessional rates from Barkhalidars and Girasdars, roughly estimated at Rs. 12 lakhs. As against cash annuities to the tune of Rs. 60 lakhs payable every year by Government it receives about Rs. 72 lakhs on account of assessment on these lands. After the gradual withdrawal of concessions granted to Girasdars, etc., the net increase in land revenue is likely to be considerable.

##### (f) Acquisition of Estates

Under the Estates Acquisition Act of 1952 an area of about 150,000 acres has been acquired after payment of compensation amounting to Rs. 35 lakhs. The awarding of compensation under the Act has been practically completed.

##### (g) Prohibition of Leases Act, 1953

140. This Act is applicable to former Saurashtra area. Under the provisions contained in this Act, all existing leases were to be registered and all leases in future were prohibited. The leasing of lands in contravention of the provisions of the Act was prohibited. The following is the position after enforcement of the Act.

**STATEMENT I.16**  
**Enforcement of Prohibition of Leases Act**

| Particulars                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | SURENDRANAGAR       |                      | RAJKOT              |                      | BHAVNAGAR           |                      | JAMNAGAR            |                      | JUNAGADH             |                       |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | No. of tenants<br>2 | No. of holdings<br>3 | No. of tenants<br>4 | No. of holdings<br>5 | No. of tenants<br>6 | No. of holdings<br>7 | No. of tenants<br>8 | No. of holdings<br>9 | No. of tenants<br>10 | No. of holdings<br>11 |
| Tenants registered under Section 4 of the Prohibition of Leases Act                                                                                                                                                                                                              | 49                  | 1,278                | 579                 | 1,866                | 493                 | 3,716                | 434                 | 4,143                | 1,318                | 5,303                 |
| Tenants who are widows or minors or subject to disabilities and are exempted under Section 7                                                                                                                                                                                     | 54                  | 1,318                | 80                  | 373                  | 120                 | 4,035                | 87                  | 1,305                | 53                   | 746                   |
| Tenants on land reserved as Gharkhed or allotted for personal cultivation to a Girasdar or Barkhalidar exempted from the operation of the Act under Sections 20(1)(e) upto Samvat 2014                                                                                           | 51                  | 1,580                | 89                  | 334                  | 612                 | 28,448               | 207                 | 2,608                | 44                   | 843                   |
| Tenants who are neither registered nor exempted under the Act. [Such leases may have existed either before the commencement of the Act and not registered under Section 4 or may have come into existence after the commencement of the Act but are all void under Section 5(2)] |                     |                      |                     |                      | 521                 | 803                  | 4,542               | 162                  | 2,198                | 86 22,255             |



## ACHIEVEMENTS

141. The achievements in the sphere of land reforms by the former Saurashtra State were (1) conferment of full occupancy rights on all cultivators in the unalienated villages without payment of any price; (2) abolition of Girasdari and Barkhali tenures; (3) making all the cultivators direct occupants; (4) introduction of uniform land revenue system on basis of cash assessment and (5) abolition of various cesses like *veth* and *veras* taxes, etc. The sociological structure of the region has also changed radically and the tenant cultivators have emerged as a class of confident and enterprising land-holders. The stage for subsequent development of land mortgage banking institutions was set through implementation of these measures and within the Second Five Year Plan period, the Bank could achieve the highest disbursements of long term finance in the country.

142. It is a significant achievement to the credit of Saurashtra Government that the land reforms were implemented in a record time of four years from 1951 to 1954. The old crop share system of land revenue has been replaced by the system of cash assessment throughout the State. Abolition of all cesses and other levies imposed by the Girasdars and Barkhalidars has given additional relief to the cultivators. The result has been that as already observed cultivators have shown considerable initiative in bringing about improvements in agriculture during post-reform period. Their economic condition has also improved definitely. Thus, the beneficial effects of the land reforms have been quite substantial and foundations for alround development of agrarian economy have been laid.

## FORMER KUTCH AREA

143. Kutch was a Part 'C' State prior to its merger in Bombay State. The land system was feudal akin to Saurashtra. All *khalsa* lands were the property of the former ruler of Kutch. The Bhayat or inam lands were held by the younger branches of the ruler's family. Some parcels of lands were also held on *dharmada* or charitable and *passa* (*kami* or *varduka*) grants.

144. The pattern of occupancy consisted of Butedars, Ret Butedars and tenants. The Inami lands were held on conditions of loyalty and

allegiance to the ruler. The Butedars were entitled to till the land so long as they paid rent to the State at a fixed rate. Thus subject to the condition of payment of rent to the State, the holding was heritable and transferable. The tenants were mostly tenants-at-will except in case of *dharmada* lands where by custom they were not subject to eviction. The system of payment of land revenue was mainly crop share. The Bhayats or inamdars paid a small annual tribute, while some of them were wholly exempted from this payment.

145. In Kutch, the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1948 was adapted when it was a 'C' Class State. Under the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Vidarbha Region and Kutch Area) Act, 1958, the tenants were given rights to purchase lands. Under this Act, the "Tillers' Day" was 1st April, 1961. The provisions of this Act did not materially differ from the provisions of tenancy law of Bombay Region, except in case of payment of rent which was allowed to be made in kind and was converted into cash only on application.

146. The Act of 1958 is under implementation. Under this legislation occupants and other tenants came into direct relationship with the State and intermediaries were settled with their Gharkhed (private) lands only. However, in the case of *varduka* and *kami passa* tenures and service Inams, the tenants of intermediaries holding land for less than three years on the date of abolition did not come into direct relationship with the State. The rights of the subtenants also remained unaffected.

## PROGRESS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROVISIONS OF KUTCH INAMS ABOLITION ACT

## Grant of Occupancy Rights

147. The inamdars have been made occupants of their Gharkhed lands. Butedars have also been made occupants and necessary entries made in the Record of Rights. There were 19,907 Ret Butedars who were required to pay Rs. 27.26 lakhs as occupancy price. They have so far paid only Rs. 1.44 lakhs. Similarly the number of tenants of inamdars who were to pay occupancy price equal to 6 times the assessment amounting to Rs. 25.83 lakhs, was 15,411. They have so far paid only Rs. 86,000.

148. As regards *kami passa inams*, 3,570 inamdars were to pay Rs. 5.06 lakhs as occupancy price, while their tenants were to pay Rs. 95,000 by way of occupancy price. The inamdars and tenants have so far paid Rs. 11,000 and Rs. 9,000 respectively as occupancy price.

The payment of occupancy price to inamdars is held up as the full amount of occupancy price has not been deposited.

## TENANCY LEGISLATION

149. The Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Vidarbha Region and Kutch Area) Act, 1958 has been made applicable to Kutch area.

The progress of implementation of the provisions of the Act is as under:

|                                          |            |
|------------------------------------------|------------|
| Total No. of inquiries under Section 18  | 18,638     |
| Inquiries completed                      | 8,675      |
| Inquiries pending                        | 9,963      |
| Amount of purchase price fixed           | Rs. 93,140 |
| No. of tenants getting occupancy rights  | 360        |
| Amount of purchase price paid by tenants | Rs. 12,134 |

Due to scarcity and weak financial position, the tenants are not able to pay the purchase price. Arrangements to advance loans to them through Land Mortgage Bank are being made.

SECTION 11  
ECONOMIC ASPECTS

as the economy of the State is predominantly agricultural. In view of the changes in classification of land utilisation, comparison between previous censuses is not possible. However, the following table gives utilisation of land in Gujarat State for the years 1956-57 and 1960-61.

STATEMENT 1.17  
Land utilisation, 1956-57 and 1960-61

| Particulars                                   | 1956-57   |                             | 1960-61   |                             |
|-----------------------------------------------|-----------|-----------------------------|-----------|-----------------------------|
|                                               | Area<br>2 | Percentage<br>to total<br>3 | Area<br>4 | Percentage<br>to total<br>5 |
| 1 Total Geographical area (by village papers) | 444,023   | 100.00                      | 442,675   | 100.00                      |
| 2 Forest                                      | 21,086    | 4.75                        | 22,794    | 5.15                        |
| 3 Barren and uncultivable land                | 124,578   | 28.06                       | 113,040   | 25.54                       |
| 4 Land put to non-agricultural use            | 4,987     | 1.12                        | 10,030    | 2.27                        |
| 5 Cultivable waste                            | 12,016    | 2.70                        | 18,878    | 4.26                        |
| 6 Permanent pasture and grazing lands         | 22,810    | 5.14                        | 25,751    | 5.82                        |
| 7 Land under tree crops and groves            | 11,767    | 2.65                        | 1,027     | 0.23                        |
| 8 Current fallows                             | 11,134    | 2.51                        | 8,435     | 1.91                        |
| 9 Other fallows                               | 6,340     | 1.43                        | 10,512    | 2.37                        |
| 10 Net area sown                              | 229,305   | 51.64                       | 232,208   | 52.45                       |
| 11 Gross area sown (gross cropped area)       | 239,799   | 54.01                       | 241,365   | 54.52                       |

Source:

Handbook of Basic Statistics, Gujarat State, 1962



151. Total geographical area of Gujarat State during 1960-61 was 44,267,500 acres. Of this area, 23,220,800 acres or 52.45 per cent were cultivated and actually under crops, while 11,304,000 acres or 25.54 per cent were barren and uncultivable land. The lands under other uses comprise 5.82 per cent of permanent pasture and grazing lands, 5.15 per cent of forests, 4.28 per cent of fallow lands, 4.26 per cent of cultivable waste, and the remaining were lands put to non-agricultural and other uses. The decline in geographical area from 44,402,300 acres in 1956-57 to 44,267,500 acres in 1960-61 can be attributed to the carrying out of survey operations determining the exact area figures, which were formerly mere estimates. Net area sown which was 51.64 per cent of the total during 1956-57

has changed but little (52.45 per cent) in 1960-61. Appreciable rise is noticed during the period in the categories of land put to non-agricultural uses, cultivable waste, and other fallows, while increase in other uses is negligible. A decline on the other hand during these four years is marked in the category 'land under tree crops and groves' which registers a decline of 2.42 per cent. Thus the increase during 1960-61 in area of the land put to non-agricultural uses might be taken to reflect increased activity in the industrial sector.

#### CROPPING PATTERN

152. The change in the cropping pattern in the State during the quinquennium is given in the following table.

STATEMENT I.18

Area under principal crops, 1956-57 and 1960-61

| Crops<br>1                                               | 1956-57        |                                          | (Area in '00 acres)<br>1960-61 |                                          |
|----------------------------------------------------------|----------------|------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
|                                                          | Area<br>2      | Percentage to total<br>cropped area<br>3 | Area<br>4                      | Percentage to total<br>cropped area<br>5 |
| <b>Total area under crops (gross cropped area)</b>       | <b>239,799</b> | <b>100.00</b>                            | <b>241,365</b>                 | <b>100.00</b>                            |
| 1 Rice                                                   | 13,471         | 5.62                                     | 13,175                         | 5.46                                     |
| 2 Wheat                                                  | 13,285         | 5.54                                     | 8,838                          | 3.66                                     |
| 3 Barley                                                 | 250            | 0.10                                     | 118                            | 0.05                                     |
| 4 Jowar                                                  | 35,215         | 14.69                                    | 32,495                         | 13.46                                    |
| 5 Bajri                                                  | 41,111         | 17.14                                    | 35,658                         | 14.77                                    |
| 6 Maize                                                  | 4,242          | 1.77                                     | 5,499                          | 2.28                                     |
| 7 Ragi                                                   | 1,592          | 0.66                                     | 1,901                          | 0.79                                     |
| 8 Other cereals                                          | 4,625          | 1.93                                     | 4,140                          | 1.72                                     |
| <b>Total cereals</b>                                     | <b>113,791</b> | <b>47.45</b>                             | <b>101,824</b>                 | <b>42.19</b>                             |
| 9 Gram                                                   | 4,600          | 1.92                                     | 1,425                          | 0.59                                     |
| 10 Tur                                                   | 1,794          | 0.75                                     | 2,099                          | 0.87                                     |
| 11 Other pulses                                          | 10,048         | 4.19                                     | 9,120                          | 3.78                                     |
| <b>Total pulses</b>                                      | <b>16,442</b>  | <b>6.86</b>                              | <b>12,644</b>                  | <b>5.24</b>                              |
| 12 Sugar                                                 | 392            | 0.16                                     | 640                            | 0.27                                     |
| 13 Chillies                                              | 512            | 0.21                                     | 682                            | 0.28                                     |
| 14 Potatoes                                              | 48             | 0.02                                     | 38                             | 0.01                                     |
| 15 Fruits & vegetables (excluding chillies and potatoes) | 833            | 0.35                                     | 845                            | 0.35                                     |
| 16 Condiments and spices                                 | 1,373          | 0.57                                     | 1,640                          | 0.68                                     |
| 17 Miscellaneous food crops                              | 180            | 0.08                                     | 293                            | 0.12                                     |
| <b>Total food crops</b>                                  | <b>133,571</b> | <b>55.70</b>                             | <b>118,606</b>                 | <b>49.14</b>                             |
| 18 Groundnut                                             | 30,814         | 12.85                                    | 48,966                         | 20.29                                    |
| 19 Sesamum                                               | 3,700          | 1.54                                     | 2,621                          | 1.09                                     |
| 20 Rape, mustard and linseed                             | 1,499          | 0.63                                     | 940                            | 0.39                                     |
| 21 Castor seed                                           | 2,761          | 1.15                                     | 1,605                          | 0.66                                     |
| 22 Other oil seeds                                       | 214            | 0.09                                     | 284                            | 0.12                                     |
| <b>Total oil seeds</b>                                   | <b>38,988</b>  | <b>16.26</b>                             | <b>54,416</b>                  | <b>22.55</b>                             |
| 23 Cotton                                                | 45,365         | 18.92                                    | 44,545                         | 18.45                                    |
| 24 Other fibres                                          | 257            | 0.11                                     | 213                            | 0.09                                     |
| <b>Total fibres</b>                                      | <b>45,622</b>  | <b>19.03</b>                             | <b>44,758</b>                  | <b>18.54</b>                             |
| 25 Drugs and narcotics                                   | 1,963          | 0.81                                     | 2,317                          | 0.96                                     |
| 26 Fodder crops                                          | 18,439         | 7.69                                     | 21,017                         | 8.71                                     |
| 27 Other non-food crops                                  | 1,216          | 0.51                                     | 251                            | 0.10                                     |
| <b>Total non-food crops</b>                              | <b>106,228</b> | <b>44.30</b>                             | <b>122,759</b>                 | <b>50.86</b>                             |

Source:

Handbook of Basic Statistics, Gujarat State, 1962

153. The principal food crops of the State are *bajri*, *jowar*, wheat and rice. Maize is extensively grown in the Panchmahals district. Groundnut and cotton are the main non-food crops. The percentage comparison of food crops indicates that the area of 55.70 per cent covered by food crops in 1956-57 has gone down to 49.14 per cent in the year 1960-61 with corresponding increase from 44.30 per cent in 1956-57 to 50.86 per cent in 1960-61 in non-food crops. It is very significant to note that the area under groundnut has increased during the quinquennium from 12.85 per cent to 20.29 per cent. Thus one-fifth of the cropped area in the State is under groundnut. Cotton stands second with 18.45 per cent and other non-food crops are less than 15 per cent. This shows the tendency of the cultivators to go in more for cash crops than for food crops. If the State is to be self-sufficient in food crops, it will have to set apart more areas for food crops and check the tendency of leaning towards non-food crops.

#### (b) LIVESTOCK

154. According to the Livestock Censuses of 1956 and 1961, the livestock population is found to be distributed as under.

STATEMENT I.19  
Livestock, 1956 and 1961

| Category of<br>livestock/poultry<br>1 | 1956<br>2         | 1961<br>3         |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| <b>Total Livestock</b>                | <b>13,417,817</b> | <b>13,454,395</b> |
| <b>Cattle</b>                         | <b>6,105,630</b>  | <b>6,556,555</b>  |
| Males over 3 years                    | 2,746,387         | 3,045,875         |
| Females over 3 years                  | 1,663,899         | 1,837,655         |
| Young stock                           | 1,695,344         | 1,673,025         |
| <b>Buffaloes</b>                      | <b>2,649,872</b>  | <b>2,916,581</b>  |
| Males over 3 years                    | 33,186            | 39,996            |
| Females over 3 years                  | 1,487,216         | 1,702,377         |
| Young stock                           | 1,129,470         | 1,174,208         |
| <b>Sheep</b>                          | <b>1,732,527</b>  | <b>1,481,033</b>  |
| <b>Goats</b>                          | <b>2,616,224</b>  | <b>2,223,499</b>  |
| <b>Horses and Ponies</b>              | <b>102,494</b>    | <b>113,198</b>    |
| <b>Mules</b>                          | <b>526</b>        | <b>842</b>        |
| <b>Donkeys</b>                        | <b>121,933</b>    | <b>113,387</b>    |
| <b>Camels</b>                         | <b>43,191</b>     | <b>44,092</b>     |
| <b>Pigs</b>                           | <b>420</b>        | <b>5,211</b>      |

Source:

Handbook of Basic Statistics, Gujarat State, 1962

155. The livestock population has shown a steady increase during the quinquennium 1956-61, from 13,417,817 in 1956 to 13,454,395 in 1961, registering an overall increase of 0.27 per cent only. But this increase is spread over most of the categories to a varying extent except young stock of cattle, sheep, goats and donkeys. Substantial increase is noticed in the categories of cattle, buffaloes, horses and ponies, mules and pigs.

#### (c) IRRIGATION

##### Principal Sources of Irrigation

156. Irrigation plays a very important part in the economy of the State. The progress in the area irrigated by different sources of irrigation in the State during the quinquennium is given in the following table.

STATEMENT I.20

Area irrigated by source, 1956-57 and 1960-61

| Source<br>1            | 1956-57   |                                                | 1960-61   |                                                |
|------------------------|-----------|------------------------------------------------|-----------|------------------------------------------------|
|                        | Area<br>2 | Percentage<br>to net<br>area<br>irrigated<br>3 | Area<br>4 | Percentage<br>to net<br>area<br>irrigated<br>5 |
| 1 Govt. Canals         | 1,304     | 9.64                                           | 1,612     | 9.55                                           |
| 2 Private Canals       | 11        | 0.08                                           | 15        | 0.09                                           |
| 3 Tanks                | 692       | 5.11                                           | 316       | 1.87                                           |
| 4 Wells                | 11,276    | 83.30                                          | 14,029    | 83.13                                          |
| 5 Other Sources        | 253       | 1.87                                           | 905       | 5.36                                           |
| 6 Net area irrigated   | 13,536    | 100.00                                         | 16,877    | 100.00                                         |
| 7 Gross area irrigated | 14,878    | ..                                             | 18,134    | ..                                             |

Irrigation by well still plays an important part in the State as more than 83 per cent of the area irrigated is by well water only.

#### IRRIGATION PROJECTS, MAJOR AND MINOR

157. The details of important major irrigation projects undertaken in the State are given in Statement I.21.

### STATEMENT I.21

#### Important major irrigation projects

| Project<br>1                            | Estimated<br>cost (Rs. in<br>lakhs) | Area likely<br>to be irrigated on<br>completion (acres) | Remarks<br>4                                                                 |
|-----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 Ukai                                  | 6,073                               | 391,650                                                 |                                                                              |
| 2 Kadana                                | 1,600                               | 42,830                                                  | In addition, will assure irrigation to 562,250 acres of Kakrapar             |
| 3 Narmada                               | 4,141                               | 997,500                                                 | In addition, will assure irrigation to 173,200 acres of Kaira district       |
| 4 Kakrapar                              | 1,870                               | 562,250                                                 |                                                                              |
| 5 Mahi Right Bank Canal Project Stage I | 2,270                               | 460,000                                                 |                                                                              |
| 6 Dantiwada                             | 828                                 | 110,000                                                 |                                                                              |
| 7 Hathmati                              | 187                                 | 48,100                                                  |                                                                              |
| 8 Meshwa                                | 104                                 | 27,900                                                  | In addition, will assure irrigation to 34,400 acres of existing canal system |
| 9 Saraswati                             | 100                                 | 11,200                                                  | In addition, will assure irrigation to 19,000 acres                          |
| 10 Shetrunji (Palitana)                 | 673                                 | 86,600                                                  |                                                                              |
| 11 Bhadar                               | 323                                 | 45,000                                                  |                                                                              |
| 12 Shetrunji (Khodiar)                  | 124                                 | 19,000                                                  |                                                                              |
| 13 Machhu II                            | 172                                 | 27,800                                                  |                                                                              |

Out of the above 13 major irrigation projects of the State, the three projects, viz., Ukai, Narmada and Kadana are multipurpose projects which will generate power also in addition to irrigation benefits on completion and full development.

#### MINOR IRRIGATION

158. For quick results in the matter of food production minor irrigation works are very suitable and essential. In view of the urgent need to increase food production a large number of minor irrigation works has been undertaken by Government during the First and Second Five Year Plans.

#### First Five Year Plan

159. During the First Five Year Plan, 765 minor irrigation works at an estimated cost of Rs. 443.76 lakhs were undertaken in Gujarat State. Out of these, 619 minor irrigation works were completed at the cost of Rs. 286.61 lakhs. An additional area of 67,000 acres was actually irrigated against additional irrigation potential of 106,000 acres created by these completed works.

#### Second Five Year Plan

160. During the Second Five Year Plan, 462 minor irrigation works estimated to cost Rs. 356.46 lakhs had been booked to be undertaken. From all the minor irrigation works taken up so far, the total irrigation potential likely to be created by the end of the Second Plan would be 365,000 acres, out of which the actual irrigation is estimated to be 227,000 acres. From the works taken up in the Second Plan, irrigation potential of about 232,000 acres is expected to be created on completion.

#### Third Five Year Plan

161. A provision of Rs. 512.93 lakhs has been made in the Third Five Year Plan for minor irrigation works other than tube-wells and lift irrigation schemes. Out of this an amount of Rs. 350 lakhs will be spent on spill-over works and the balance of Rs. 162.93 lakhs on new works.

#### TUBE-WELL SCHEME

162. A scheme for the construction of 400 tube-wells in Ahmedabad, Mehsana and Banaskantha

A short resume of these schemes is given below.

#### Contour Bunding

165. It is estimated that an area of 10 million acres needs protection against soil erosion. About 80 per cent of this area requires measures for moisture conservation also. A scheme is, therefore, under consideration to undertake the contour bunding programme on a large scale. It is expected to cover an area of 9.72 lakh acres during the Third Plan period at an average cost of Rs. 50 per acre. Provision has been made for giving subsidy at the rate of 25 per cent of the cost of work.

#### Other Soil Conservation Schemes

166. Besides the scheme for bunding, other soil conservation measures adopted were terracing of lands and nulla plugging. A need of establishing research stations for evolving a technique of bunding for heavy black soils was acutely felt, as the present technique for soil conservation was not suitable in heavy black soil areas where excessive water was required to be drained off. A technique was, therefore, required to be evolved which would prevent soil erosion as well as drain away excessive water from soil. Moreover, a considerable acreage of fertile land got cut up every year due to flood waters on the banks of the rivers Mahi, Sabarmati, Banas, etc. It was estimated that the extent of the total cut up area may be of the order of 10 lakh acres. A research station established by the Government of India at Vasad on the river Mahi has evolved a technique for checking the cutting up of such lands and their reclamation. It is under consideration to open two soil conservation subdivisions for reclamation of *kotar* lands with the help of bulldozers. The scheme under consideration will tackle about 12,000 acres of *kotar* lands, of which 3,000 acres will be brought under cultivation and the remaining 9,000 acres will be kept under afforestation and grasses. The benefits of the scheme in the form of increase in food and fruit production will be available only after 5 years of the launching of the scheme. The average cost of development is estimated to be Rs. 448 per acre. The land so developed will be given to cultivators at 50 per cent of the cost of development. Two more research stations, one

districts at an estimated cost of Rs. 241 lakhs, including centage charges of Rs. 26 lakhs was included in the First Plan. Out of these, 210 were to be in Mehsana district, 102 in Banaskantha district and 88 in Ahmedabad district. Each tube-well is expected to irrigate an area of 200 acres on full development. Besides the 400 tube-wells included in the First Plan, 25 tube-wells were drilled in Vijapur area and 9 in Dehgam area under the Community Development and National Extension Programme. In addition to the above, a scheme for the construction of 270 tube-wells in Mehsana, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Sabarkantha and Baroda districts, estimated to cost Rs. 246.68 lakhs (for work portion only), was included in the Second Plan.

#### (d) SOIL CONSERVATION AND IMPROVEMENT

163. Soil erosion has been a serious problem facing many parts of the country and is of special significance in this State where large areas continue to lose valuable surface soil getting less and less productive year after year.

164. The erosion of soil is a process in which the absorptive top soil is removed by rain water or wind making it difficult for rain water to penetrate the less permeable layers. This tells adversely on crop growth. Under natural conditions this top soil is protected by vegetation. Removal of vegetation, therefore, results in soil erosion. Generally, water and wind carry soil particles with them. Erosion by water, therefore, depends on the slope of the land and intensity of rainfall as also existence of vegetation. Important causes of soil erosion are destruction of forest and other vegetation from sloping lands, desert borders and other areas susceptible to erosion, unregulated grazing, indiscriminate felling of trees, removal of forest, etc. To combat the evils of soil erosion, the State Government formulated and executed the following schemes:

- Construction of contour bunds, terraces, trenches, nulla plugging, drainage, gully plugging, etc.;
- Afforestation and preservation of existing forests and pastures;
- Prevention of desert areas like the little Rann of Kutch; and
- Reclamation of *kotar* and *khar* lands-Bhal reclamation

## INDUSTRIES

in Surat and the other in Mehsana, will be set up for studying the erosion problem in these areas and evolving suitable techniques and a survey of 500,000 acres of *kotar* lands in the State will be undertaken.

#### Development of Khar lands

167. The programme of development of *khar* lands included development of lands like Ghed area spreading over 200 sq. miles in the delta region of Bhadar-Ozat rivers in south-west part of Junagadh district. The once flourishing agriculture in this area has progressively suffered due to water logging and salt efflorescence and other topographical and economic difficulties. The Government has appointed a committee with a view to preparing a comprehensive plan for the development of this area. On completion, the scheme is likely to result in the reclamation of 100,000 acres of land.

#### Bhal Reclamation Scheme or Pilot Polder Project

168. This scheme aims at reclaiming saline land in the Bhal area, a flat tract of about 250 sq. miles in Bhavnagar and Ahmedabad districts having a population of about 15,000 persons. It is a delta region of many small rivers near the sea, with erratic rainfall. Subsoil water of this tract is saline and the whole area has *khar* or saline land. To reclaim this land, Government has sanctioned what is called Pilot Polder Project which was undertaken by the former Government of Saurashtra in consultation with experts deputed by the Dutch Government and continued in the Third Five Year Plan. It envisages the construction of an earthen bund 25 miles long and a waste weir 10,000 feet long to prevent flooding by sea-water and to preserve rain water which would wash away the salinity of the soil, thus rendering it fit for cultivation. During the Second Five Year Plan the Pilot Polder Project was taken up with the assistance of Dutch experts at an estimated cost of Rs. 30 lakhs. The remaining stages of the scheme will be taken up after watching the results of the Pilot Project for two or three years. By the end of the Second Five Year Plan total expenditure of Rs. 4,631,255 had been incurred on the scheme, which is estimated to cost Rs. 183 lakhs in all and benefit

55,000 acres of land. On completion, it is expected to yield about Rs. 12.5 lakhs worth of wheat annually.

#### Prevention of Desert Area

169. The area known as the little Rann of Kutch consists of a salt waste formed by the sea water from the Gulf of Kutch. It has, however, been proved by laboratory studies that the soil would be suitable for agricultural purposes after being freed from salinity. Pending detailed investigation and collection of essential data for the formulation of reclamation scheme, it has been roughly estimated that about 9 lakh acres can be prevented from turning into desert and reclaimed at a cost of Rs. 22.5 crores at the rate of Rs. 250 per acre.

#### (e) INDUSTRIES

##### Registered Factories

170. Extent of industrialisation enables us to assess the economic development of the State. Production in the factories adds to the wealth of the nation and at the same time affords employment to the people. Average number of persons employed daily in factories thus gives criterion to assess the industrial development of the State. Statement I.22 on page 145 gives total number of different types of factories both working as well as reporting and average number of workers employed daily in the reporting factories.

171. The extent of employment rather than the number of units is very significant in assessing the importance of a particular type of industry. From the above statement it will be clear that textile industry plays the most important part in the economy of the State by employing over 201,258 persons or 56.89 per cent of the total of 353,774 persons employed in the registered factories in the State. Next in importance is the 'process allied to agriculture' industry which employs 40,773 persons, 'food except beverages' 20,859 persons, while 'non-metallic mineral products except products of petroleum and coal' about 19,521 persons. Other industries employing more than 10 thousand persons are 'machinery (except electrical machinery)', 'chemical and chemical products' and 'transport equipment'. The remaining industries

e having employment much below ten thousand. The table also gives an idea of the scope of

development of different types of industries and their relative importance in the State.

#### STATEMENT I.22

#### Registered factories and workers by industry group, 1961

(As on 31st December, 1961)

| Sl. No. | Industry Group                                                      | Total No. of factories | No. of working factories | No. of reporting factories | Average number of workers employed daily in reporting factories |
|---------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1       | 2                                                                   | 3                      | 4                        | 5                          | 6                                                               |
|         | <b>Total</b>                                                        | <b>4,084</b>           | <b>3,840</b>             | <b>3,691</b>               | <b>353,774</b>                                                  |
| 1       | Process allied to agriculture                                       | 577                    | 481                      | 451                        | 40,773                                                          |
| 2       | Food except beverages                                               | 620                    | 582                      | 547                        | 20,859                                                          |
| 3       | Beverages                                                           | 11                     | 11                       | 11                         | 128                                                             |
| 4       | Tobacco                                                             | 205                    | 187                      | 182                        | 6,614                                                           |
| 5       | Textiles                                                            | 875                    | 848                      | 833                        | 201,258                                                         |
| 6       | Footwear and other wearing apparel made up of textile goods         | 13                     | 11                       | 11                         | 371                                                             |
| 7       | Wood and cork except furniture                                      | 104                    | 101                      | 96                         | 4,209                                                           |
| 8       | Furniture and fixture                                               | 4                      | 4                        | 4                          | 65                                                              |
| 9       | Paper and paper products                                            | 21                     | 18                       | 18                         | 1,702                                                           |
| 10      | Printing, publishing and allied industries                          | 150                    | 150                      | 146                        | 4,121                                                           |
| 11      | Leather and leather products (except footwear)                      | 23                     | 22                       | 20                         | 412                                                             |
| 12      | Rubber and rubber products                                          | 13                     | 13                       | 13                         | 1,043                                                           |
| 13      | Chemical and chemical products                                      | 98                     | 92                       | 89                         | 12,800                                                          |
| 14      | Products of petroleum and coal                                      | 21                     | 21                       | 20                         | 845                                                             |
| 15      | Non-metallic mineral products except products of petroleum and coal | 300                    | 280                      | 267                        | 19,521                                                          |
| 16      | Basic metal industries                                              | 129                    | 121                      | 120                        | 3,006                                                           |
| 17      | Metal products (except machinery and transport equipment)           | 144                    | 141                      | 136                        | 2,834                                                           |
| 18      | Machinery (except electrical machinery)                             | 422                    | 414                      | 398                        | 14,092                                                          |
| 19      | Electrical machinery—apparatus appliances and supplies              | 19                     | 18                       | 18                         | 404                                                             |
| 20      | Transport equipment                                                 | 137                    | 135                      | 130                        | 11,743                                                          |
| 21      | Miscellaneous industries                                            | 114                    | 109                      | 103                        | 3,678                                                           |
| 22      | Electric, gas and steam                                             | 70                     | 68                       | 65                         | 2,898                                                           |
| 23      | Water and sanitary services                                         | 11                     | 11                       | 11                         | 330                                                             |
| 24      | Personal services                                                   | 3                      | 2                        | 2                          | 68                                                              |

Source: Handbook of Basic Statistics, Gujarat State, 1962

172. The following statement gives district-wise break-up of average number of workers

employed daily in reporting factories with the number of units.

**STATEMENT 1.23**  
**Registered factories and workers by district**  
(As on 31st December, 1961)

| Sl. No.                | State/Division/District | Total No. of factories | No. of working factories | No. of reporting factories | Average number of workers employed daily in reporting factories |
|------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1                      | 2                       | 3                      | 4                        | 5                          | 6                                                               |
| <b>GUJARAT</b>         |                         |                        |                          |                            |                                                                 |
| <b>Rajkot Division</b> |                         | <b>4,084</b>           | <b>3,840</b>             | <b>3,691</b>               | <b>353,774</b>                                                  |
| 1                      | Jamnagar                | 1,134                  | 1,043                    | 984                        | 59,749                                                          |
| 2                      | Rajkot                  | 161                    | 152                      | 133                        | 10,742                                                          |
| 3                      | Surendranagar           | 335                    | 310                      | 300                        | 11,857                                                          |
| 4                      | Bhavnagar               | 133                    | 109                      | 98                         | 10,582                                                          |
| 5                      | Amreli                  | 248                    | 236                      | 227                        | 13,246                                                          |
| 6                      | Junagadh                | 53                     | 50                       | 46                         | 1,781                                                           |
| 7                      | Kutch                   | 160                    | 152                      | 150                        | 8,626                                                           |
| <b>Baroda Division</b> |                         | <b>44</b>              | <b>34</b>                | <b>30</b>                  | <b>2,915</b>                                                    |
| 8                      | Banaskantha             | 2,950                  | 2,797                    | 2,707                      | 294,025                                                         |
| 9                      | Sabarkantha             | 23                     | 22                       | 19                         | 480                                                             |
| 10                     | Mehsana                 | 62                     | 58                       | 54                         | 4,795                                                           |
| 11                     | Ahmedabad               | 121                    | 110                      | 104                        | 15,331                                                          |
| 12                     | Kaira                   | 1,037                  | 1,006                    | 984                        | 168,922                                                         |
| 13                     | Panchmahals             | 358                    | 323                      | 312                        | 19,816                                                          |
| 14                     | Baroda                  | 64                     | 61                       | 60                         | 5,058                                                           |
| 15                     | Broach                  | 287                    | 264                      | 257                        | 31,630                                                          |
| 16                     | Surat                   | 77                     | 70                       | 66                         | 9,191                                                           |
| 17                     | Dangs                   | 920                    | 882                      | 850                        | 38,770                                                          |
|                        |                         | 1                      | 1                        | 1                          | 32                                                              |

Source:

Handbook of Basic Statistics, Gujarat State, 1962

173. With the employment figure of 168,922 in the reporting factories, Ahmedabad tops the list of all the districts. This is mainly due to the highly industrialised area of the city of Ahmedabad where the premier textile industry

of the country is located. The next in importance is Surat district with 38,770 persons employed in factories. This is mainly due to Surat City which has numerous units engaged in weaving and other handicrafts. The third in importance

**STATEMENT 1.24**  
**Industrial extension centres, 1961**

| Centres                                                 | Trade                                                  |
|---------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 Industrial Extension Centre, Chakalasi Bhagol, Nadiad | Machine shop, carpentry, forging and heat-treatment    |
| 2 Industrial Extension Centre, Udhna (Surat)            | Machine shop, foundry and sand testing                 |
| 3 Industrial Extension Centre, Bunder Street, Bhavnagar | Machine shop, heat-treatment, foundry and sand testing |
| 4 Industrial Extension Centre, Mahuva Road, Savarkundla | Forging and black-smithy                               |
| 5 Industrial Extension Centre, Jamnagar                 | Electroplating                                         |

176. Besides these industrial extension centres in different parts of the State, the Small Industries Service Institute and a Prototype Centre producing machine tools and providing valuable guidance and assistance to small industries have been established at Rajkot. The first industrial estate in India having 110 sheds let out to small industrial establishments has been started at Rajkot where machinery spare parts, hand pumps, barbed wire, machine tools, diesel engines, wall clocks, electric accessories, plastic articles, cotton yarn, etc., are produced. Industrial estates have also been established at Gandhidham, Bhavnagar, Baroda, Ahmedabad and Surat during the Second Five Year Plan period.

#### *Economic Investigation*

177. The small industrialist's attitude towards technical advice is largely influenced by the consideration of financial outlay and commercial success envisaged through the adoption of technical advice. Supply position, demand outlook, etc., have thus been taken into account while extending technical advice. Economic investigation, therefore, forms an integral part of the industrial extension service.

#### (f) POWER

178. Among different types of fuels used in industries, electricity is the cheapest and most popular fuel in modern times. The extent of generation and consumption of electricity, therefore, gives a criterion to assess the progress of industrial development and future potentialities. The Statement 1.25 gives in million kWh electric power generated and sold for different types of uses for a period of 4 years from 1957-58 to 1961-62.

is Baroda district. Baroda City is having chemical industries as well as engineering works and textile mills and, therefore, the number of persons employed in factories is quite significant. Among the remaining cities Bhavnagar affords employment to over 13,246 people. These figures reveal that there is an ample scope for the development of industries in other cities and districts of the State.

174. With a view to give fillip to small scale and cottage industries, a Small Industries Service Institute was established at Ahmedabad in February, 1961. At Rajkot a branch institute has been functioning to look into the needs of small industrialists in Peninsular Gujarat area since 1957. The extension service rendered to small scale units is all-embracing. It is intended to help small industrialists in increasing their productivity. The technical assistance programme at the institute level includes advice on selection of industries followed by guidance in planning of production, advice on selection of machinery, factory lay-out, selection of raw materials, designing of tools, jigs and fixtures to their special requirements, preparation of blueprints, etc. Even after the units have gone into production, the field officers have a follow-up programme of visiting the factories from time to time to help remove manufacturing defects, and effecting economies in fuel and raw materials. Servicing such as repairs of machinery, testing and chemical analysis is also rendered. Guidance of foreign technicians is also made available, whenever possible.

#### *Extension Centres*

175. The extension centres which form the core of the industrial extension service, are located in areas where small units are mostly concentrated or where there is potential for the growth of small industries. The workshops attached to these centres are equipped with testing facilities and machinery required for various processes which an average small scale unit can ill-afford to own. There are at present five extension centres attached to the Small Industries Service Institute, Ahmedabad. Their location and the trades to which they cater are shown below.

## STATEMENT I.25

Units of electricity generated and sold, 1957-58 to 1961-62

(In million kWh)

| Year<br>1 | Units of electric energy sold for |                                   |                                                  |                          |                         |                 |                      | Total<br>consump-<br>tion<br>9 |
|-----------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|
|           | Electricity<br>generated<br>2     | Domestic<br>consump-<br>tion<br>3 | Commer-<br>cial light<br>and small<br>power<br>4 | Industrial<br>power<br>5 | Public<br>lighting<br>6 | Irrigation<br>7 | Water-<br>works<br>8 |                                |
| 1957-58   | 909.648                           | 55.080                            | 17.124                                           | 668.112                  | 10.572                  | 14.544          | 29.688               | 795.120                        |
| 1958-59   | 995.796                           | 57.492                            | 23.328                                           | 717.240                  | 11.868                  | 17.928          | 33.324               | 861.180                        |
| 1959-60   | 1,090.752                         | 63.804                            | 28.068                                           | 770.364                  | 13.224                  | 33.240          | 35.712               | 944.412                        |
| 1960-61   | 1,260.072                         | 73.356                            | 30.660                                           | 851.808                  | 15.552                  | 38.688          | 39.000               | 1,049.064                      |
| 1961-62   | 1,357.591                         | 81.491                            | 36.711                                           | 907.131                  | 15.627                  | 56.496          | 40.941               | 1,138.397                      |

## NOTE:

- Figures for May 1960 and onwards are estimated.
- Exclusive of units sold for traction

## Source:

Handbook of Basic Statistics, Gujarat State, 1962

179. The extent of electricity generated in the State is increasing year after year. The main consumer of electrical energy is the industrial sector where consumption of power has increased from 668.112 to 907.101 kWh during the period of 4 years. Domestic consumption of electricity is also on an increase. This will increase further as a result of implementation of the programme laid down by the Gujarat State Electricity Board to electrify a certain number of villages during each successive plan period. The energy consumed for irrigation has increased 4 times between 1957-58 and 1961-62. After the completion of thermal power station at Dhuwaran near Cambay the extent of generation of electricity will be increased by 254 MW and the position of supply for different types of uses will improve considerably.

180. The Statement I.26 gives district-wise figures of total consumption of electricity as well as consumption per one lakh of population.

181. It will be seen from the above statement that the consumption of electricity is the highest in Ahmedabad district with 34.265 kWh per one lakh of population. Surat district with 11.022 kWh per one lakh of population stands second, Jamnagar with 8.662 kWh ranks third and Baroda with 7.649 kWh fourth in the con-

## STATEMENT I.26

Consumption of electricity per 100,000 population, 1961

| Sl.<br>No. | State/District | Population<br>of 1961 | Total<br>consump-<br>tion of<br>electricity<br>(in million<br>kWh) | Consump-<br>tion<br>of electri-<br>city per<br>100,000 of<br>population |
|------------|----------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1          | 2              | 3                     | 4                                                                  | 5                                                                       |
| GUJARAT    |                | 20,633,350            | 1,362.822                                                          | 6.605                                                                   |
| 1          | Jamnagar       | 828,419               | 71.754                                                             | 8.662                                                                   |
| 2          | Rajkot         | 1,208,519             | 24.184                                                             | 2.001                                                                   |
| 3          | Surendranagar  | 663,206               | 4.950                                                              | 0.746                                                                   |
| 4          | Bhavnagar      | 1,119,435             | 29.738                                                             | 2.657                                                                   |
| 5          | Amreli         | 667,823               | 1.489                                                              | 0.223                                                                   |
| 6          | Junagadh       | 1,245,643             | 49.125                                                             | 3.944                                                                   |
| 7          | Kutch          | 696,440               | 5.955                                                              | 0.855                                                                   |
| 8          | Banaskantha    | 996,144               | 1.404                                                              | 0.141                                                                   |
| 9          | Sabarkantha    | 918,587               | 0.198                                                              | 0.022                                                                   |
| 10         | Mehsana        | 1,689,963             | 6.143                                                              | 0.363                                                                   |
| 11         | Ahmedabad      | 2,210,199             | 757.333                                                            | 34.265                                                                  |
| 12         | Kaira          | 1,977,540             | 15.558                                                             | 0.787                                                                   |
| 13         | Panchmahals    | 1,468,946             | 5.022                                                              | 0.342                                                                   |
| 14         | Baroda         | 1,527,326             | 116.832                                                            | 7.649                                                                   |
| 15         | Broach         | 891,969               | 2.907                                                              | 0.326                                                                   |
| 16         | Surat          | 2,451,624             | 270.230                                                            | 11.022                                                                  |
| 17         | Dangs          | 71,567                | ..                                                                 | ..                                                                      |

## Source:

Gujarat Electricity Board, Gujarat State

sumption of electricity. The consumption of electricity in all these 4 districts is higher than the State average of 6.605 kWh. The district of the Dangs does not so far enjoy this facility, which is also insignificant in the district of Sabarkantha where consumption is 0.022 kWh per one lakh of population. With the completion of various plans for the generation of electrical power, both thermal and hydel, the supply position is expected to improve. At present very large areas of the State are without electricity. The urgent necessity of stepping up the generating capacity and distribution of cheap power to almost all the districts of the State is quite apparent from the above figures. It is the main handicap which the newly formed State of Gujarat

has to overcome before it embarks on an intensive programme of industrialisation which has great possibilities of expansion in various fields of economic activity.

## (g) TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

## Roads

182. A good network of roads, evenly spread throughout the State is an index of development. The Nagpur Plan puts the requirement of Gujarat State at 38,616 km. of roads. Against this, the State at present commands only 11,932.35 km. of motorable roads, which is less than 31 per cent of the target aimed at. The following statement gives district-wise figures of roads per 100 sq. km. of area.

## STATEMENT I.27

Roads per 100 sq. km. of area, 1961

| Sl.<br>No. | State/District | Total roads<br>in km.<br>(motorable<br>roads) | Total area<br>in sq. km. | Road<br>kilometres<br>per 100<br>sq. km. | Sl.<br>No. | State/District | Total roads<br>in km.<br>(motorable<br>roads) | Total area<br>in sq. km. | Road<br>kilometres<br>per 100<br>sq. km. |
|------------|----------------|-----------------------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------------|------------|----------------|-----------------------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| 1          | 2              | 3                                             | 4                        | 5                                        | 1          | 2              | 3                                             | 4                        | 5                                        |
| GUJARAT    |                | 11,932.35                                     | 184,034.5                | 6.48                                     | 9          | Sabarkantha    | 567.32                                        | 7,083.6                  | 8.01                                     |
| 1          | Jamnagar       | 864.99                                        | 10,412.1                 | 8.31                                     | 10         | Mehsana        | 516.86                                        | 9,333.0                  | 5.54                                     |
| 2          | Rajkot         | 1,266.26                                      | 11,061.6                 | 11.45                                    | 11         | Ahmedabad      | 668.42                                        | 8,918.7                  | 7.49                                     |
| 3          | Surendranagar  | 350.24                                        | 10,172.5                 | 3.44                                     | 12         | Kaira          | 791.81                                        | 6,917.4                  | 11.45                                    |
| 4          | Bhavnagar      | 728.93                                        | 9,260.3                  | 7.87                                     | 13         | Panchmahals    | 911.40                                        | 8,937.0                  | 10.20                                    |
| 5          | Amreli         | 760.13                                        | 6,419.8                  | 11.84                                    | 14         | Baroda         | 575.92                                        | 7,803.4                  | 7.38                                     |
| 6          | Junagadh       | 994.40                                        | 10,621.1                 | 9.36                                     | 15         | Broach         | 515.23                                        | 7,731.7                  | 6.66                                     |
| 7          | Kutch          | 456.36                                        | 42,909.3                 | 1.06                                     | 16         | Surat          | 1,209.70                                      | 12,628.6                 | 9.58                                     |
| 8          | Banaskantha    | 507.76                                        | 12,039.9                 | 4.22                                     | 17         | Dangs          | 246.62                                        | 1,784.5                  | 13.82                                    |

183. The State average of motorable roads per 100 sq. km. of the area comes to 6.48 km. Against this average, the district of the Dangs enjoys premier position with 13.82 km., followed by Amreli (11.84), Kaira and Rajkot (11.45 each) and the Panchmahals (10.20). Kutch with 1.06 km., Surendranagar (3.44) and Banaskantha (4.22) fare badly. The State average of road kilometre to one lakh of population is 57.83 km. Among the districts, the highest proportion of road km. per one lakh of population is found also in the Dangs (344.60). Next in order are Amreli (113.82), Rajkot (104.78) and Jamnagar (104.41) districts. The districts having the lowest

proportion are Ahmedabad (30.24) and Mehsana (30.58). The Statement I.28 on page 150 gives classification of roads into metalled and non-metalled, both under the Public Works Department and District Local Boards from 1959 to 1961.

184. It will be seen that the length of non-metalled roads has been reduced from 8,077 in 1959 to 7,071 in 1961 with corresponding increase in the category of metalled roads from 6,488 miles in 1959 to 7,409 in 1961. Much remains to be done for the improvement of roads as out of a total of 14,481 miles of roads nearly 50 per cent still remain non-metalled.

## STATEMENT I.28

## Mileage of metalled and non-metalled roads, 1959-61

| State   | Year | Public Works Department Roads |              | District Local Board Roads |              | TOTAL    |              | Total     |
|---------|------|-------------------------------|--------------|----------------------------|--------------|----------|--------------|-----------|
|         |      | Metalled                      | Non-metalled | Metalled                   | Non-metalled | Metalled | Non-metalled |           |
| 1       | 2    | 3                             | 4            | 5                          | 6            | 7        | 8            | 9         |
| GUJARAT | 1959 | 5,261.71                      | 3,126.23     | 1,227.28                   | 4,951.18     | 6,488.99 | 8,077.41     | 14,566.40 |
|         | 1960 | 5,567.55                      | 3,311.12     | 1,239.57                   | 4,963.66     | 6,807.12 | 8,274.78     | 15,081.90 |
|         | 1961 | 6,937.41                      | 4,586.39     | 472.32                     | 2,485.07     | 7,409.73 | 7,071.46     | 14,481.19 |

## NOTE:

This statement covers roads under the jurisdiction of Public Works Department and District Local Boards only.

## Source:

Handbooks of Basic Statistics, Gujarat State, 1961 and 1962

## Railways

185. The number of railway mileages classified into broad gauge, metre gauge and narrow gauge for the years 1957, 1960 and 1962 are given in the following statement.

STATEMENT I.29  
Railway Mileage

| Year    | Railway route mileage |             |              | Unit-Miles |
|---------|-----------------------|-------------|--------------|------------|
|         | Broad gauge           | Metre gauge | Narrow gauge |            |
| 1       | 2                     | 3           | 4            | 5          |
| GUJARAT |                       |             |              |            |
| 1957    | 531.80                | 2,035.64    | 716.56       | 3,284.00   |
| 1960    | 561.49                | 2,035.71    | 717.98       | 3,315.18   |
| 1962    | 561.57                | 2,036.32    | 717.98       | 3,315.87   |

## Source:

Handbooks of Basic Statistics, Gujarat State, 1961 & 1962

186. It will be seen that there is no significant increase in the railway mileages in the State except that about 30 miles of railways have been added in the broad gauge section between 1957 and 1960, whereafter there is no progress in any of the categories of the railway routes in existence in the State.

187. The district-wise distribution of railway km. per 100 sq. km. of area is given in the Statement I.30.

188. The proportion of railway kilometres per 100 sq. km. of area works out to 2.91 km. Baroda with 6.11 km., Amreli with 4.98 km. and Mehsana with 4.75 km. both comprised in the former Baroda State are the districts having predominant ratios of railway kilometres per 100 sq. km. of area. The districts where this proportion falls below the State average are Kutch

(0.45 km.) and the Dangs (0.28 km.). The proportion of one lakh of population to the total railway km. works out to 25.99 km. for the State. The districts having averages less than that of the State are Sabarkantha (10.67), Surat (15.62), Kaira (16.33), the Panchmahals (17.29) and Ahmedabad (17.96).

## STATEMENT I.30

## Railway per 100 sq. km. of area, 1961

| Sl. No. | State/District | Total railways in km. | Total area in sq. km. | Km. of Railways per 100 sq. km. |
|---------|----------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1       | 2              | 3                     | 4                     | 5                               |
| GUJARAT |                |                       |                       |                                 |
| 1       | Jamnagar       | 401                   | 10,412.1              | 2.91                            |
| 2       | Rajkot         | 496                   | 11,061.6              | 3.85                            |
| 3       | Surendranagar  | 308                   | 10,172.5              | 4.48                            |
| 4       | Bhavnagar      | 370                   | 9,260.3               | 3.03                            |
| 5       | Amreli         | 320                   | 6,419.8               | 4.00                            |
| 6       | Junagadh       | 358                   | 10,621.1              | 4.98                            |
| 7       | Kutch          | 192                   | 42,909.3              | 3.37                            |
| 8       | Banaskantha    | 288                   | 12,039.9              | 0.45                            |
| 9       | Sabarkantha    | 98                    | 7,083.6               | 2.39                            |
| 10      | Mehsana        | 443                   | 9,333.0               | 1.38                            |
| 11      | Ahmedabad      | 397                   | 8,918.7               | 4.75                            |
| 12      | Kaira          | 323                   | 6,917.4               | 4.45                            |
| 13      | Panchmahals    | 254                   | 8,937.0               | 4.67                            |
| 14      | Baroda         | 477                   | 7,803.4               | 2.84                            |
| 15      | Broach         | 249                   | 7,731.7               | 6.11                            |
| 16      | Surat          | 383                   | 12,628.6              | 3.22                            |
| 17      | Dangs          | 5                     | 1,784.5               | 3.03                            |

## Ports

189. Out of India's coast-line of 5,689 km. Gujarat commands about 1,600 km. with one major port that is Kandla and 49 other working ports of intermediate and non-intermediate categories during the year 1961-62. Among the latter, steamer traffic exists only at 13 ports of which only two, namely, Bhavnagar and Okha, are berthing ports where pilotages are compulsory.

## PORTS

There are only five all-weather ports, namely, Bedi, Navlakhi, Sikka, Okha and Bhavnagar in Gujarat State. Details of passenger traffic inward

and outward, classified into foreign and coastal for seven important ports for the years 1957-58 to 1961-62 are given in the following statement.

## STATEMENT I.31

## Passenger traffic at ports inward, outward, foreign and coastal, 1957-58 to 1961-62

| Sl. No.       | Port       | 1957-58 |         | 1958-59 |         | 1959-60 |         | 1960-61 |         | 1961-62 |         |
|---------------|------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
|               |            | Inward  | Outward | Inward  | Outward | Inward  | Outward | Inward  | Outward | Inward  | Outward |
| 1             | 2          | 3       | 4       | 5       | 6       | 7       | 8       | 9       | 10      | 11      | 12      |
| Total         |            | 29,499  | 34,571  | 35,675  | 34,694  | 35,844  | 33,218  | 37,825  | 32,819  | 36,169  | 33,090  |
| 1             | Mandvi     | 2,243   | 1,525   | 1,320   | 950     | 2,756   | 1,723   | 4,915   | 4,688   | 3,698   | 2,949   |
|               |            | 14,165  | 19,815  | 20,344  | 18,614  | 19,154  | 17,439  | 16,103  | 14,195  | 18,593  | 17,376  |
|               |            | 586     | 1,202   | 225     | 1,144   | 716     | 1,099   | 670     | 791     | 883     | 685     |
| 2             | Bedi       | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..      |
|               |            | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..      |
| 3             | Okha       | 3,655   | 2,882   | 4,302   | 4,634   | 3,386   | 3,189   | 4,360   | 4,301   | 3,800   | 3,360   |
|               |            | 2,535   | 2,208   | 2,764   | 2,089   | 2,025   | 1,823   | 3,492   | 1,165   | 1,593   | 1,425   |
| 4             | Porbandar  | 145     | 55      | 60      | 112     | 266     | 34      | 170     | 34      | 65      | 50      |
|               |            | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..      |
| 5             | Veraval    | 1,084   | 1,007   | 774     | 1,366   | 1,270   | 1,430   | 1,557   | 1,039   | 1,482   | 860     |
|               |            | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..      |
| 6             | Navabandar | 3,209   | 4,102   | 3,862   | 3,941   | 4,193   | 4,373   | 4,224   | 4,316   | 3,988   | 4,227   |
|               |            | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..      |
| 7             | Jafrabad   | 1,877   | 1,795   | 2,024   | 1,844   | 2,078   | 2,108   | 2,334   | 2,290   | 2,067   | 2,158   |
|               |            | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..      |
| Total—Foreign |            | 5,364   | 4,935   | 4,309   | 4,183   | 5,497   | 4,645   | 9,077   | 6,644   | 6,174   | 5,059   |
| Total—Coastal |            | 24,135  | 29,636  | 31,366  | 30,511  | 30,347  | 28,573  | 28,748  | 26,175  | 29,995  | 28,031  |

F=Foreign

C=Coastal

## NOTE:

These figures are exclusive of passenger traffic handled through Ferry services at various ports.

## Source:

Handbook of Basic Statistics, Gujarat State, 1962

190. The above statement reveals that the foreign passenger traffic is handled only at the ports of Mandvi (Kutch), Porbandar (Junagadh), and Bedi (Jamnagar). For foreign traffic, Porbandar is the most important port and Mandvi for the coastal traffic. The port of Bedi handled only foreign passengers. Between 1957-58 and 1961-62, no appreciable increase is observed in foreign passenger traffic in and out of these ports. But inward coastal traffic increased from 24,135 passengers to 29,995, while the number of outgoing passengers fell from 29,636 to 28,031 during this period.

191. Apart from passenger traffic, small ports are important in the transport of cargo as relieving the pressure on roads and railways. The

Statements I.32 and I.33 give figures of cargo imported and that exported through the ports on the coast-line of Gujarat.

192. It will be seen from the Statements I.32 and I.33 that the extent of cargo exported is practically double of that imported. The commodities imported are building materials, cement, coal and coke, coconuts, cotton raw, cotton-seeds, coir yarns, dates, foodgrains and pulses, gunnies, iron and steel, machinery, mineral oils, mollasses, onion, tea, wood and timber, and those exported are bauxite, bone and bonemeal, building materials, cement, chemicals, cotton raw, cotton-seeds, fish, foodgrains, ghee, groundnut oil, groundnut-seeds, lime and limestone, oilcake, onion, salt, stone, wood and timber and wool (raw).



## CHAPTER I—THE STATE

## STATEMENT I.32

Tonnage of export cargo handled, 1956-57 to 1961-62

| Sl. No.      | Port                 | 1956-57          | 1957-58          | 1958-59          | 1959-60          | 1960-61          | 1961-62          |
|--------------|----------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1            | 2                    | 3                | 4                | 5                | 6                | 7                | 8                |
| <b>Total</b> |                      | <b>1,324,192</b> | <b>1,246,147</b> | <b>1,329,866</b> | <b>1,499,368</b> | <b>1,595,135</b> | <b>1,553,953</b> |
| 1            | Mandvi               | 5,491            | 3,729            | 6,483            | 6,886            | 6,914            | 10,610           |
| 2            | Navlakhi             | 87,520           | 51,813           | 41,257           | 78,929           | 65,979           | 55,333           |
| 3            | Bedi                 | 272,812          | 249,413          | 325,253          | 314,806          | 312,344          | 360,912          |
| 4            | Sikka                | 116,749          | 170,726          | 159,391          | 196,275          | 198,460          | 134,828          |
| 5            | Okha                 | 186,849          | 210,063          | 223,232          | 281,091          | 375,709          | 426,481          |
| 6            | Porbandar            | 86,342           | 88,904           | 90,671           | 70,086           | 83,768           | 90,459           |
| 7            | Veraval              | 94,189           | 86,744           | 103,904          | 135,384          | 136,723          | 112,789          |
| 8            | Bhavnagar            | 184,071          | 150,173          | 132,633          | 182,316          | 146,345          | 118,201          |
| 9            | Broach               | 10,449           | 10,856           | 8,100            | 10,881           | 14,169           | 10,042           |
| 10           | Surat                | 8,324            | 3,365            | 3,388            | 4,395            | 4,227            | 4,000            |
| 11           | Lakhpat              | 53               | 30               | ..               | ..               | ..               | ..               |
| 12           | Koteswar             | ..               | ..               | ..               | ..               | ..               | ..               |
| 13           | Jakhau               | 41,387           | 42,581           | 46,285           | 24,300           | 39,377           | 45,093           |
| 14           | Mundra               | 42,984           | 33,162           | 36,619           | 28,954           | 33,251           | 44,607           |
| 15           | Jodiya               | 7                | 28               | 174              | 65               | 27               | 49               |
| 16           | Salaya               | 35,636           | 13,845           | 6,505            | 28,991           | 14,031           | 574              |
| 17           | Pindhara             | 923              | 443              | 775              | ..               | 35               | 308              |
| 18           | Beyt                 | 39               | 193              | 44               | 45               | 132              | 127              |
| 19           | Dwarka (Rupen)       | 11,877           | 14,305           | 7,591            | 5,461            | 7,269            | 4,882            |
| 20           | Lamba                | ..               | ..               | ..               | ..               | ..               | ..               |
| 21           | Madhavpur            | ..               | ..               | ..               | ..               | ..               | ..               |
| 22           | Mangrol              | 2,558            | 2,416            | 2,590            | 1,246            | 1,889            | 1,728            |
| 23           | Sutrapada            | ..               | ..               | 9                | 5                | 4                | ..               |
| 24           | Kodinar (Mul Dwarka) | 158              | 474              | 602              | ..               | ..               | ..               |
| 25           | Kotda                | 257              | 101              | 41               | 40               | 27               | ..               |
| 26           | Madhavvad            | 2,932            | 1,661            | 1,546            | 1,622            | 2,377            | 2,494            |
| 27           | Navabandar           | 2,080            | 1,722            | 3,389            | 2,806            | 3,139            | 1,541            |
| 28           | Simar                | ..               | ..               | ..               | ..               | 10               | 1                |
| 29           | Rajpara              | 785              | 1,249            | 1,164            | 1,631            | 1,658            | 1,751            |
| 30           | Jafrabad             | 45,312           | 34,968           | 38,840           | 31,167           | 33,134           | 24,572           |
| 31           | Rajula               | 11,809           | 22,416           | 24,445           | 27,373           | 37,212           | 48,321           |
| 32           | Mahuva               | 21,362           | 17,117           | 26,779           | 22,622           | 30,661           | 22,715           |
| 33           | Talaja               | 15,692           | 9,165            | 10,268           | 11,879           | 16,500           | 8,123            |
| 34           | Ghogho               | 10,529           | 6,232            | 6,350            | 9,449            | 12,414           | 10,417           |
| 35           | Dholera              | 626              | 109              | 68               | 187              | ..               | 3                |
| 36           | Cambay               | 281              | 51               | 5                | 60               | 6                | 33               |
| 37           | Kavi                 | 432              | 2,122            | 410              | 720              | 835              | 450              |
| 38           | Tankari              | 4                | 7                | ..               | ..               | 17               | ..               |
| 39           | Dahej                | 994              | 745              | 580              | 133              | 113              | 252              |
| 40           | Bhagwa               | ..               | ..               | ..               | 8                | 8                | 2                |
| 41           | Onjal                | ..               | ..               | ..               | ..               | ..               | ..               |
| 42           | Vansi-Borsi          | 16               | 343              | 22               | 735              | 161              | 67               |
| 43           | Bilimora             | 3,992            | 2,400            | 81               | 547              | 465              | 189              |
| 44           | Bulsar               | 13,575           | 6,975            | 5,618            | 3,718            | 4,000            | 3,206            |
| 45           | Umarsadi             | 1,100            | 3,000            | 1,752            | 9,174            | 6,861            | 5,256            |
| 46           | Kolak                | 815              | 482              | 1,951            | 1,119            | 785              | 989              |
| 47           | Maroli               | ..               | ..               | ..               | ..               | ..               | ..               |
| 48           | Umbergaon            | 3,181            | 2,019            | 82               | 1,188            | 556              | 973              |
| 49           | Kalai                | ..               | ..               | 3,350            | 3,070            | 3,540            | 1,507            |
|              |                      | ..               | ..               | 1                | 3                | 3                | 44               |

Source:

Handbook of Basic Statistics, Gujarat State, 1962

## STATEMENT I.33

Tonnage of import cargo handled, 1956-57 to 1961-62

| Sl. No.      | Port                 | 1956-57        | 1957-58        | 1958-59        | 1959-60        | 1960-61        | 1961-62        |
|--------------|----------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1            | 2                    | 3              | 4              | 5              | 6              | 7              | 8              |
| <b>Total</b> |                      | <b>676,649</b> | <b>726,629</b> | <b>542,200</b> | <b>616,149</b> | <b>750,970</b> | <b>874,964</b> |
| 1            | Mandvi               | 30,560         | 23,559         | 16,174         | 18,550         | 23,388         | 21,892         |
| 2            | Navlakhi             | 9,499          | 39,697         | 22,139         | 25,061         | 29,479         | 66,635         |
| 3            | Bedi                 | 41,445         | 46,204         | 36,495         | 36,358         | 33,601         | 58,694         |
| 4            | Sikka                | 3,878          | 2,334          | 2,869          | 3,737          | 3,740          | 34,539         |
| 5            | Okha                 | 244,888        | 230,478        | 155,985        | 175,303        | 206,814        | 250,110        |
| 6            | Porbandar            | 49,171         | 50,396         | 54,993         | 54,034         | 58,699         | 44,858         |
| 7            | Veraval              | 68,137         | 66,241         | 66,736         | 79,557         | 86,902         | 66,988         |
| 8            | Bhavnagar            | 91,681         | 127,594        | 96,318         | 104,863        | 190,844        | 229,482        |
| 9            | Broach               | 27,364         | 22,710         | 9,619          | 27,589         | 13,205         | 10,536         |
| 10           | Surat                | 25,672         | 17,304         | 10,448         | 10,392         | 13,343         | 11,973         |
| 11           | Lakhpat              | 62             | 241            | 30             | ..             | 27             | 51             |
| 12           | Koteswar             | 154            | 370            | 142            | 496            | 30             | 122            |
| 13           | Jakhau               | 1,081          | 3,467          | 2,205          | 1,588          | 2,105          | 1,452          |
| 14           | Mundra               | 4,478          | 786            | 832            | 772            | 467            | 206            |
| 15           | Jodiya               | 806            | ..             | ..             | ..             | ..             | ..             |
| 16           | Salaya               | 2,896          | 3,010          | 2,420          | 3,817          | 3,737          | 3,934          |
| 17           | Pindhara             | ..             | ..             | 1              | ..             | ..             | ..             |
| 18           | Beyt                 | 109            | 141            | 186            | 225            | 325            | 376            |
| 19           | Dwarka (Rupen)       | 965            | 8,093          | 1,084          | 2,294          | 1,206          | 1,039          |
| 20           | Lamba                | 166            | 128            | ..             | 115            | 110            | 199            |
| 21           | Madhavpur            | 53             | 105            | 12             | ..             | ..             | ..             |
| 22           | Mangrol              | 2,554          | 2,843          | 2,837          | 3,143          | 3,002          | 2,619          |
| 23           | Sutrapada            | ..             | ..             | ..             | ..             | ..             | ..             |
| 24           | Kodinar (Mul Dwarka) | 273            | 310            | 297            | 378            | 399            | 286            |
| 25           | Kotda                | 10             | 48             | 14             | 6              | 75             | 111            |
| 26           | Madhavvad            | 2,448          | 773            | 407            | 525            | 705            | 609            |
| 27           | Navabandar           | 3,211          | 3,741          | 4,139          | 4,360          | 5,959          | 4,477          |
| 28           | Simar                | 446            | 489            | 459            | 343            | 472            | 548            |
| 29           | Rajpara              | 114            | 520            | 479            | 535            | 471            | 449            |
| 30           | Jafrabad             | 3,429          | 4,934          | 3,954          | 5,714          | 4,474          | 4,492          |
| 31           | Rajula               | 1,421          | 5,436          | 2,836          | 1,239          | 1,190          | 928            |
| 32           | Mahuva               | 21,166         | 24,903         | 24,791         | 25,315         | 31,084         | 23,717         |
| 33           | Talaja               | 4,873          | 5,114          | 4,049          | 4,662          | 6,004          | 4,063          |
| 34           | Ghogho               | 2,687          | 254            | 189            | 501            | 811            | 469            |
| 35           | Dholera              | 1,737          | 2,253          | 1,353          | 1,475          | 785            | 786            |
| 36           | Cambay               | 268            | 321            | 424            | 248            | 110            | 215            |
| 37           | Kavi                 | 928            | 2,138          | 1,013          | 774            | 1,270          | 724            |
| 38           | Tankari              | 160            | 197            | 80             | 158            | 508            | 135            |
| 39           | Dahej                | 1,001          | 758            | 480            | 137            | 197            | 305            |
| 40           | Bhagwa               | 1,177          | 1,535          | 1,656          | 2,162          | 2,162          | 2,226          |
| 41           | Onjal                | 1,000          | 1,310          | 1,210          | 3,970          | 702            | 1,604          |
| 42           | Vansi-Borsi          | 4,067          | 3,782          | 2,493          | 1,993          | 3,006          | 3,441          |
| 43           | Bilimora             | 8,556          | 9,141          | 3,240          | 6,414          | 7,904          | 3,429          |
| 44           | Bulsar               | 9,394          | 3,410          | 3,476          | 4,922          | 7,524          | 12,187         |
| 45           | Umarsadi             | 576            | 6,996          | 1,828          | 1,057          | 1,833          | 1,907          |
| 46           | Kolak                | 976            | 1,874          | 1,480          | 729            | 1,349          | 1,257          |
| 47           | Maroli               | 213            | 213            | 112            | 161            | 275            | 271            |
| 48           | Umbergaon            | 899            | 466            | 149            | 465            | 631            | 458            |
| 49           | Kalai                | N.A.           | 12             | 67             | 12             | 46             | 75             |

N.A.=Not available

Source:

Handbook of Basic Statistics, Gujarat State, 1962

Post and Telegraph

193. The post and telegraph facilities as

well as telephone connections and radio licences held by people in Gujarat State are given below for the years 1950-51 and 1955-56 to 1961-62.

STATEMENT I.34

Postal statistics, 1950-51 and 1955-56 to 1961-62

| Sl. No. | Item                                          | Unit     | 1950-51 | 1955-56 | 1956-57 | 1957-58 | 1958-59 | 1959-60 | 1960-61 | 1961-62 |
|---------|-----------------------------------------------|----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1       | 2                                             | 3        | 4       | 5       | 6       | 7       | 8       | 9       | 10      | 11      |
| 1       | Post offices                                  | Number   | 1,199   | 2,033   | 2,354   | 2,440   | 2,471   | 2,715   | 3,494   | 4,523   |
| 2       | Telegraph offices                             | Number   | 131     | 310     | 301     | 355     | 368     | 378     | 392     | 418     |
| 3       | Receipt from sale of stamps, money order fees | '000 Rs. | 4,302   | 4,793   | 9,062   | 13,895  | 19,068  | 22,397  | 23,043  | 23,742  |
| 4       | Telegraph charges collected                   | '000 Rs. | 648     | 2,026   | 2,761   | 2,932   | 3,138   | 3,503   | 3,770   | 3,901   |
| 5       | Telephone connections                         | Number   | 3,868   | 8,054   | 8,190   | 9,699   | 11,035  | 11,631  | 12,784  | 25,555  |
| 6       | Radio licences issued                         | Number   | 9,884   | 60,759  | 80,949  | 171,844 | 198,252 | 212,738 | 263,660 | 252,237 |

Source : Handbook of Basic Statistics, Gujarat State, 1962

194. Postal facilities are becoming increasingly popular and the department has extended the facilities during the period of last 11 years to such an extent that the number of post offices has practically increased 4 times in the State. Although the number of telegraph offices is small, the progress is evident from the fact that their number which was 131 in 1950-51 has increased to 418 by 1961-62. Receipts from sale of stamps, money order fees and telegraph charges collected show appreciable increase under each head. The following figures show progress in telephone facilities as on 1st July, 1961.

|                                   |        |
|-----------------------------------|--------|
| No. of exchanges                  | 98     |
| Long distance public call offices | 144    |
| Equipped capacity of exchanges    | 22,550 |
| Telephone connections             | 20,793 |
| Distance trunk offices            | 5      |

Radio has become very popular with the rural people in recent years. The number of licences held in 1950-51 (9,884) recorded spectacular rise in 1961-62 (252,237).

Airways

195. The number of aerodromes situated within the State and their distances to different places in India are given in Statement I.35 in nautical miles.

STATEMENT I.35

Distances between aerodromes in Gujarat

| Sl. No. | Aerodrome      | Aerodrome   | Approximate distance in nautical miles |
|---------|----------------|-------------|----------------------------------------|
| 1       | 2              | 3           | 4                                      |
| 1       | From Porbandar | To Bhuj     | 99                                     |
| 2       | "              | " Kandla    | 93                                     |
| 3       | "              | " Rajkot    | 76                                     |
| 4       | "              | " Keshod    | 41                                     |
| 5       | "              | " Bhavnagar | 110                                    |
| 6       | "              | " Rajkot    | 67                                     |
| 7       | "              | " Kandla    | 61                                     |
| 8       | "              | " Deesa     | 140                                    |
| 9       | "              | " Ahmedabad | 110                                    |
| 10      | "              | " Bhavnagar | 85                                     |
| 11      | "              | " Baroda    | 135                                    |
| 12      | "              | " Ahmedabad | 82                                     |
| 13      | "              | " Baroda    | 67                                     |
| 14      | "              | " Ahmedabad | 55                                     |
| 15      | "              | " Deesa     | 76                                     |
| 16      | "              | " Kandla    | 194                                    |
| 17      | "              | " Bhuj      | 27                                     |
| 18      | "              | " Madras    | 739                                    |
| 19      | "              | " Delhi     | 414                                    |
| 20      | "              | " Bombay    | 238                                    |
| 21      | "              | " Calcutta  | 877                                    |
| 22      | "              | " Udaipur   | 117                                    |

Source : Director General of Civil Aviation, New Del

APPENDICES

I.1-GUJARAT-A HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

I.2-TERRITORIAL CHANGES AFTER 28TH FEBRUARY, 1961

I.3-POPULATION PROJECTION FOR GUJARAT STATE, 1961-1981

## APPENDIX I.1

### GUJARAT

#### A Historical Background

A short resume of the history of Gujarat, for ancient, medieval and modern periods as contributed by the following experts is given in this Appendix.

- (1) 'Ancient Period' by Dr. R. N. Mehta, Head of the Department of Archaeology and Ancient History, Faculty of Arts, M. S. University, Baroda
- (2) 'Medieval Period' by Dr. S. C. Misra, Head of the Department of History, Faculty of Arts, M. S. University, Baroda
- (3) 'Modern Period' by Dr. V. K. Chavda, Department of History, M. S. University, Baroda

## APPENDIX I.1

### GUJARAT

#### A Historical Background

##### (A) ANCIENT PERIOD

By DR. R. N. MEHTA

1. The history of the human settlement in Gujarat is of high antiquity reaching into the Pleistocene period. It has been dated roughly to a period of a hundred thousand years or more. From this remote past the history of Gujarat has been traced in broad outlines, with many lacunae for filling which further efforts are indispensable.

2. The earliest man in Gujarat as elsewhere was essentially a hunter and food-gatherer, roaming on the banks of the Sabarmati, Mahi, Orsang, Bhadar, Vanki and Thebi, as well as other rivers of Gujarat. The accumulated evidence clearly indicates that at this remote period Gujarat was sparsely populated by the human beings who made use of stone for making their tools and weapons. Only these stone-tools have survived the ravages of time. The other equipment as well as the remains of the maker of the tools are still to be traced.

3. What happened to these earliest Gujaratis whose tools have strong affinities with those found in other parts of India is not precisely known. With the changes in weather, it seems, they disappeared from this region. Whether they migrated to other parts of India or were destroyed is a moot point.

4. The next group of men was also in the hunting and food-gathering stage, but it made tools and weapons of stones of different variety than those used by their predecessors. These tools—the scrapers, points, etc.,—and their find spots tend to indicate that they are later than those described above, but seem to be earlier than the other group known as the microliths. These tools are found recently and require much effort to understand many problems connected with them.

5. The exact relationship of this group with the microlith-using folk is still to be deter-

mined. The microlith-using group was widely distributed in the State of Gujarat. This culture is found from many parts of India, but in Gujarat it is well-studied. Small groups of men seem to have occupied Gujarat for a long time and were contemporary to the Chalcolithic folk at least at some places. These tool-makers were living from the Pre-chalcolithic period, but how long they continued to exist is still not definitely known. It is also not known, whether they were destroyed or absorbed by later cultures.

6. The people of this culture occupied Gujarat almost upto the sea. They made tiny tools of fine-grained stones, lived on high eminences that were developed by the wind activity in North Gujarat or on the river cliffs as seen in Central and Southern Gujarat as well as in parts of Saurashtra. The remains of man who made these tools are also obtained at Langhanaj, Akhaj and other sites in the Mehsana district. He was of medium height and was ceremoniously buried after death.

7. In this period also the man was essentially a hunter and food-gatherer. Some wild grains might possibly have been collected by him. He lived at a time when scrub-jungles might have prevailed with some swampy areas, with much wild life.

8. The disappearance of the techniques associated with this culture requires much further investigation, before the exact reasons of the wiping out of this culture could be understood.

9. When the microlith-using cultures were existing in Gujarat, it felt the influence of the cultures of the Indus Valley. Many sites of the Indus Valley Culture have been discovered in Saurashtra, Kutch and Coastal Gujarat. This is a well-developed culture with its well-planned cities, knowledge of writing, agriculture, metal-

lurgy, commerce, pottery, architecture, sculpture and allied arts. With the advance of this culture a new era of prosperity dawns in Gujarat. This is a civilised, settled way of life, with its towns and villages. The regular towns built on grid pattern, the arrangement for the disposal of sewage water, large aquatic structures, granaries and residential structures are eloquent testimony of the planning and administrative capacity of the people of this period. Unfortunately their script is a sealed book for us. Our ignorance of the method of reading their script does not permit us to regard this phase as history in its strict sense and hence this period is classified as "Proto-historic".

10. This brilliant period had some development in Saurashtra where the Lustrous red ware, the Prabhasa ware and other associated pottery suggest other trends in this period which require further elucidation. Many trends that are seen in the cultural equipment of this Chalcolithic culture point out that during this period Gujarat was in contact with other parts of India as well as Asia. The population of the towns and villages of this age, was comparatively more than that of the periods that preceded it.

11. This well-developed civilisation also collapsed probably towards the middle of the 2nd millennium B.C. The reasons of the destruction of this culture and the legacy left by it are the spheres which require additional efforts to develop sharper picture.

12. There is a gap in the information about the period immediately succeeding the Chalcolithic. When the light again dawns on the history of Gujarat, the cultures using iron, weapons of bone, red and black pottery are seen. This culture is traced in many parts of India and show an uniformity that is a highly characteristic feature of this as well as succeeding cultures. This uniformity is also tinged with some regional variation which point to the blending of national and regional forces into a lovely pattern. The available evidences suggest that this pattern was already existing from the latter half of the 1st millennium B.C. This period is important in the annals of Indian culture because one begins to get the reference of our country in Persian inscriptions and the written documents which could be deciphered by us

are also found from the third century B.C. Thus this period marks the beginning of the documented history and the information about the royal dynasties which have left written evidences of their activities could also be traced.

13. In this age the first historical dynasty that is known in Gujarat is that of the Imperial Mauryas. It appears from a late inscription of Rudradaman that Gujarat was under the rule of Chandragupta Maurya, whose Governor Pushyagupta built the Sudarshana lake near Junagadh. This lake existed for about a thousand years and a rock near it carries inscriptions of the Mauryas, Kshatrapas and the Guptas which is a rare record of three dynasties, ruling at different periods.

14. The first direct recorded writing at Junagadh is the rock-edicts of Maurya Emperor Asoka. These fourteen rock-edicts have more or less similar text as is found at other sites like Kalsi, Manshera, Shabazgarhi, Jaugada, Dhauli, etc. After this record the evidence of the Mauryan dynasty is still to be traced.

15. During this period the same material culture that was existing continued, but the introduction of some pottery like the Northern Black Polished Ware seems to have been the work of this period. The ports of Gujarat also got a larger hinterland and hence led to the further development of towns and villages. A few of them like Nagara, Broach, Nagal, Timbarva, Prabhasa are excavated. They had provided the information that is already given.

16. The political history again gets blurred for want of data. The scanty evidence of the coins and inscriptions on pot-sherds indicate that the area might have been either controlled by the Greeks and Sakas or that they were in contact with this region. This contact did not materially change the general culture till the beginning of the Christian Era.

17. From this period there is a marked change in the ceramic traditions. New fabrics, specially a fine-grained red ware christened as the Red Polished Ware, similar ware in grey tone, and foreign materials from Western World in the form of bronze vessels, camacos, amphorae, etc., make their appearance in the 1st-2nd century A.D. The lapis-lazuli of Central Asiatic origin is also found here. Together with them

a few forms of pots are introduced probably from the Gangetic Valley. Thus the material evidence suggests far flung contacts either direct or indirect. The political picture also begins to get out of the mist and the Kshaharata rulers of the family of Bhumaka as well as his successor Nahapana and the 'Satavahanas' seem to struggle for the supremacy over Western India in the early part of the 2nd century A.D. The struggle adversely affected the Kshaharatas who were probably thrown out of this land by the Satavahanas by 124 A.D. But the Satavahana rulers in their turn were also overthrown by the other group of the Kshatrapas, now known as the Kardamakas. This house of Chastana proved to be a powerful ruling dynasty that controlled the fortunes of Gujarat for a few centuries. This dynasty is known from its coins that are found from many parts of Gujarat. Most of the rulers are represented in the coins and the whole genealogy of the Kshatrapa rulers is known from them. The most powerful ruler of this dynasty seems to be Mahakshatrapa Rudradaman, whose inscription on the rock at Girnar gives the details of his conquests and the repairs of the dam of the Sudarshana lake. From this inscription it could be understood that he had defeated the Satakarnis and brought Akara, Avanti, Anupa, Anarta, Surastra, Svabhra, Maru, Kaccha, Sindhu, Sauvira, Kukkura, Aparanta, etc., which are all in Western India under his influence.

18. The history of these Kardamakas is then followed by the evidence of the coins that were issued by them. The change in their fortunes is followed by the change in their titles. The Persian under the Sassanians probably troubled these rulers for some time. These Kshatrapa houses seem to have ruled in Gujarat upto the beginning of the 5th century A.D. when they were overthrown by the Guptas. The Kshatrapa period seems to have been a fairly prosperous one. Good towns and villages flourished in Gujarat. Its trade contacts were far flung. Fine buildings such as stupas and viharas were built by them and the art traditions that grew up in Western India under them seems to have formed a basis for further development. The Abhiras and a ruler named Isvara seem to have ruled Gujarat for some time in this period.

19. In the 4th century A.D. the Guptas began to build a powerful State in the Gangetic Valley. Their most powerful king Samudragupta conquered a large part of Eastern India and took military expeditions upto Kanchipuram in Madras. He also subdued a large part of the Gangetic Valley, but Western India was not included in his dominion. It was left to his son Chandragupta II, to conquer it. He successfully exterminated the Kshatrapa houses and established the Gupta power which seems to have continued for some seventy years in some parts of Gujarat.

20. It seems that the Gupta rulers Kumargupta and Skandagupta ruled in Gujarat but after Skandagupta the Guptas were not able to maintain their control over whole of Gujarat. In the Gupta period the bund of the Sudarshana tank had broken, so it was repaired by Chakrapalita in the time of Skandagupta in 456 A.D. In the seventy years that Guptas precariously held power in some parts of Gujarat, their traditions apparently did not much influence this region. The archaeological evidence clearly indicates that pottery, houses, buildings and many aspects of life that had the roots going in the Kshatrapa period continued during the Gupta dominion. Moreover, the Guptas were forced by the traditions continuing in this part to adopt some of them. The silver coinage of the preceding dynasties was adopted not only by the Guptas but by the others also is an indication of this phenomena.

21. The political conditions of Gujarat were rather unstable in the latter half of the 5th century A.D. Its southern parts were under the dominion of the Traikutaka rulers Dahrasena and Vyaghrasena. The former ruled in the period between 440 A.D. and 465 A.D. He was followed by his son Vyaghrasena who was ruling this area upto 490 A.D. These rulers were the Bhagavatas and Dahrasena had performed an *asvamedha* sacrifice. Their coins also show strong affinity to those of the Kshatrapas. After 490 A.D. they were overpowered by the Vakataka ruler Harishena. But the Vakataka rule was also a short-lived one. South Gujarat was controlled by the Katakuris. The Katakuri rulers Krisnaraja, Shankaragana and Buddharaja were controlling parts of Gujarat upto the close of the 6th century A.D.

Their officers Nirihullaka and Santilla had given land grants in the Baroda district. The Katakuris seem to be in control of parts of Narmada Valley. In the beginning of the 7th century A.D. they came into conflict with the Chalukyas of Badami. Manglesa defeated the Katakuri ruler Buddharaaja, but their power came to an end during the reign of Pulakesin II. In the vacuum created by the destruction of the Katakuri power, the Sendraka ruler Bhanusakti was ruling here for some time. His son Adityasakti developed this power. Adityasakti's son Allasakti donated Balisa in Surat district in 656 A.D. But soon after this event the Chalukyas extended their sway over the Southern Gujarat and the branch of Dharasraya Jayasimha, the younger brother of Vikramaditya, the son and successor of Pulakesin II, ruled this region under Srayasraya Siladitya and Avanijayasraya Pulakesiraja till at least upto 740 A.D. He was mainly instrumental in checking the Arab invasion of Gujarat in the 8th century A.D.

22. The northern contemporaries of the Chalukyas where the Gurjaras, who had already gained power during the time of Prasantaraja Dadda II in the early part of the 7th century A.D. These Gurjaras were ruling from Nandipuri. They were in power till the early part of the 8th century A.D. They lost their power soon after 740 A.D. and by 756 A.D. their region was controlled by the Chahamanas. Their ruler Bhartruvaddha had donated villages around Baroda. His power does not seem to have continued by his successors.

23. When these small rulers were ruling the Central and Southern Gujarat, other parts of the State were under the Maitrakas of Valabhi. Their first ruler was Bhattarka, who called himself as *senapati*. He was possibly a commander of the Guptas. He was followed by his son Dharasena I who also calls himself as *senapati*. It is the faithful following of the Maitrakas that seems to have led to the feeling that Gupta power was undisturbed for 70 years in Gujarat, but after Skandagupta they were probably nominally holding this area under them. Dharasena's younger brother Dronasimha took the title of Maharaja. This indicates that he nominally owed his alliance to the Guptas, but was almost independent. The Maitraka power grew in

Saurashtra. From their capital of Valabhipur, they ruled over whole of Saurashtra, North Gujarat and at the highest point of their power they ruled in the 7th century over the parts of Malwa. Dharasena IV took imperial titles. Their copper-plate grants give details about these rulers. Maitraka power seems to have come to an end by about 788 A.D. In Gujarat the period from 470 A.D. upto the fall of Valabhi is considered by some historians to be that of the Maitrakas as they were ruling over a large part of the State. The eighth century A.D. was a period of disintegration of all the old dynasties and they were replaced by other dynasties in many parts of Gujarat. The most noted dynasty is that of Chavadas of Anhilpatan who seem to have ruled from 788 to 942 A.D. The Jain Prabandhas give information about this dynasty which is still to be corroborated by inscriptional and numismatic evidence. There are two different genealogies of this dynasty. According to one of which the last ruler of this dynasty was Samantasimha, who was dethroned by his nephew Mularaja, who established the power of the Chaulukyas.

24. But it is interesting to note that in the South Gujarat, the Rastrakutas of Manyakheta developed their power on the ruins of the Chalukya, Gurjara and Chahamana power. The Imperial Rastrakutas ruled Gujarat for sometime but later on a branch of the Rastrakutas ruled Gujarat, and then the Imperial Rastrakutas again got Gujarat under their control. This Rastrakutas power could be seen in Gujarat from 757 A.D. to at least 949 A.D.

25. The Rastrakuta power over Gujarat and Saurashtra was existing for at least two centuries, but their contemporaries were the local chieftains, the Saindhavas of Ghumali who seem to be ruling from at least 775 A.D. to the middle of the 9th century A.D. Such other State seems to be the Chalukyas of Saurashtra and the Chapas of Vadhawana. These States were probably under the suzerainty of the Gurjara Pratihars. Thus the State of Gujarat was the boundary of two powerful dynasties, the Rastrakutas and the Pratihars in the 8th, 9th and 10th centuries A.D.

26. When the power of the Rastrakutas and Pratihars disintegrated, one finds the Chaulukyas

of Anhilwad Patan, the Chalukyas of Kalyani and their feudatories the Chalukyas of Lata and the Paramaras of Malwa trying their strength to control Gujarat. Out of these dynasties that of the Chaulukyas or Solankis of Anhilwad Patan is more famous in Gujarat and its period is considered to be the golden period in the history of Gujarat. This is primarily due to the existing literary records of this dynasty, as well as the architectural activity that flourished under them. As has already been pointed out it seems that the Chaulukyas gained their power from the Chavadas. Mularaja was their first ruler. He seems to have begun his career from 942 A.D. Mularaja started an aggressive policy and from his capital at Anhilwad Patan he moved to Saurashtra and Kutch on the west. There he fought with Grahripa and Lakha, whereas on the south he defeated Barappa the ruler of Lata who seems to have moved from Kalyani and gained control of this area after the extermination of the Rastrakutas. Mularaja also tried to expand his territories in the north. He defeated Dharanivaraha of Abu and pacified the Chahamanas of Shakambhari. Mularaja began to build the temple of Rudramahalaya and invited Brahmans from the *udichya desa*.

27. He was succeeded by Chamundaraja in 997 A.D. He ruled for fifteen years. The successors of Barappa regained their territory, but he appears to have kept the Paramara ruler Sindhuraja at bay. According to the tradition he was forced to abdicate his throne to his son Vallabharaja, who died by smallpox in the same year (1010 A.D.). He was succeeded by Durlabharaja (1010-1022 A.D.). He tried to bring South Gujarat under his sway, but met with doubtful success. The Paramaras were occupying East Gujarat. After ruling for twelve years Durlabharaja probably abdicated in favour of Bhimadeva in 1022 A.D. Bhimadeva I ruled for 42 years. His kingdom was shaken by Mahmud of Ghazni, but Bhimadeva survived this shock and mobilised his power. He seems to have defeated the rulers of Sind, Abu, Chahamanas of Naddula, Paramaras of Bhinmal, but his struggle with Paramara Bhoja of Malwa was long drawn. Bhoja was opposed by Bhimadeva of Gujarat, Karnadeva of Tripuri and Somesvara Ahavamalla of Karnataka. In this struggle Bhoja

could not survive, and Bhimadeva took the standards of Gujarat almost upto the eastern border of Malwa. Thus Bhimadeva developed the power of the Chaulukyas in the early part of the eleventh century A.D.

28. He was followed by Karnadeva (1064-1094 A.D.). This ruler had a long drawn struggle with the Paramaras of Malwa. He was defeated by the Paramaras, but he was more successful in the Lata. Here he was able to bring South Gujarat under his sway for some time, but his conquest was short-lived as he was defeated by Trivikrampala of Lata. Probably his power extended upto Ahmedabad district.

29. Karnadeva was succeeded by Jayasimha known as Siddharaja Jayasimha who ruled from 1094 to 1142 A.D. It appears that he once more consolidated the power of the Chaulukyas by defeating the rulers of Junagadh and Malwa. He also brought the rulers of Southern Rajasthan under his control. The reign of Jayasimha Siddharaja was marked by around progress in literature, building activity and conquest, but was also marked by family feuds. Siddharaja Jayasimha died in 1143 A.D.

30. He had no issue so the sceptre and crown fell on Kumarapala, the nearest claimant to the throne. He came to the throne at ripe age of about fifty years and ruled for twenty nine years. After subduing intriguing lords, he started his career of conquest in which he defeated the rulers of Shakambhari, and Ballala of uncertain historicity. The Silahara ruler Mallikarjuna, was also defeated and killed by Kumarapala whose army suffered reverses once at the hands of Mallikarjuna. The Abhiras in Saurashtra, started troubling him, but they were also subdued. Thus Kumarapala maintained the prestige of the Chaulukyas and kept the area from Kutch to Bhilsa and Ajmera to Konkan under his control. Kumarapala favoured Jainism and hence he is much honoured in the Jaina annals. He was under the influence of Hemachandra, the great Jaina Savant.

31. After the death of Kumarapala in 1172 A.D. he was followed by nephew Ajayapala. He did not favour Jainism to the extent of Kumarpala. He took presents from Sapadalaksha and fought with Samantasimha of Mewar. Ajayapala ruled for three years and his successor, Bala Mularaja

ruled for two years. In his reign Muhammad Ghori attacked Gujarat, but he was thoroughly defeated by the Gujarat army.

32. The glory of Chaulukya rulers was ending. The long reign of Bhimadeva II (1178–1242 A.D.) slowly brought the fortunes of the Chaulukyas to a very low ebb. Malwa became free under Paramara Vindhayavarma of Dhara, Ballala the Hoyasala ruler extended his movements upto Lata or South Gujarat. Kutubuddin Aibak defeated Gujarat. The Yadavas were also attacking this State, thus all over the kingdom, the power of the Chaulukyas was being diminished. The internal trouble in the Chaulukya capital led to the capture of power by Jayantsimha, who ruled for about a decade.

33. The Chaulukya ruler Bhimadeva was, however, supported by his relatives, the Vaghela rulers Lavanaprasada and Virbhavala. They helped the Chaulukyas to defeat and drive out the Paramaras of Malwa from Southern Gujarat. They also supported Bhimadeva II, and established his power in Anhilwad after the death of Jayantsimha. The house of Vaghelas gained political supremacy from the period of Bhimadeva II. They had established their capital at Dholka and their two Jain ministers, Vastupala and Tejapala were great patrons of learning and literature. They helped Virbhavala, the son of Lavanaprasada to successfully stabilise the fortunes of Gujarat. The struggle with Shankha of Broach was brought to an end by defeating him. The Yadava ruler Singhana led repeated expeditions against Gujarat. The rulers of Marwad and the feudatories in Saurashtra were also causing trouble. Virbhavala during his reign subdued them and alliance was sought with the

Delhi Sultan Iltutmish.

34. Virbhavala died in 1238 A.D. He was succeeded by his son Visaladeva at Dholka. Visaladeva also assisted Bhimadeva to maintain the fortunes of the Chaulukyas. After the death of Bhimadeva in 1242 A.D., the throne of Anhilwad Patan was given to his son Tribhuvanapala, who ruled for two years. From 1244 A.D. Visaladeva threw off the nominal alliance of the Chaulukyas of Patan and began ruling as an independent ruler. During the reign of Visaladeva, he successfully conquered Malwa and Mewar and possibly defeated Somesvara, the Silahara king.

35. Visaladeva was succeeded by his nephew Arjunadeva in 1262 A.D. He ruled upto 1275 A.D. He suffered reverses at the hands of the Yadavas. He was succeeded by Sarangadeva (1275–96 A.D.). He seems to have defeated Malwa and helped his uncle to fight against the Yadavas. He was followed by Karnadeva, his nephew in 1296 A.D. He was the last ruler of the Vaghelas. The army of the Khaljis under Ulugh Khan attacked Gujarat and defeated Karna in 1298 A.D. However, he seems to have been ruling Gujarat upto 1304 A.D. and then Gujarat became the centre of Muslim power. The main dynasty of Gujarat came to an end, but many pockets of the Hindus survived in Saurashtra, Eastern Gujarat and other parts for a long time, but they were not so powerful as to break the power of the Muslim rulers.

36. One of the brilliant chapters of the history of Gujarat thus came to a close. The period of the Chaulukyas and Vaghelas is known by the literary traditions, the architectural style that matured and continued in Western India for a long time after the destruction of the rulers.

## (B) MEDIEVAL PERIOD

By DR. S. C. MISRA

37. The 'conquest' of Gujarat by the Turks is generally taken as the beginning of a new age for this land—and with ample justification too. The old chain was broken, the former continuity was lost and an alien authority differing fundamentally from the older rulers enforced itself as the sovereign power. The catalytic agent, it seemed, had entered the western region a century after the conquest of the north.

38. While this picture is substantially true, several additional factors have also to be taken into count. First, having the benefit of an extended seaboard, this region was no stranger to Muslims; the earliest Muslims to come into this land had been the Arabs—who had their colonies in the coastal towns much before the rise of Islam and whose first military expeditions as Muslims had appeared as early as the time of Caliph Omar, circa 636 A.D. By the time of Siddharaj Jayasimha (1094–1143 A.D.), there were flourishing Muslim colonies in almost all coastal towns like Cambay, Div and Somnath Patan while in inland cities like Patan, there were also large Muslim settlements. Arab geographers and Arab travellers have left fairly accurate accounts of these traders and colonists.

39. The Chaulukya kingdom had also declined during the 12th century; it was a far cry from the days of Siddharaj when Raja Karna came to the throne. Even in the days of the great ruler, the tensions, for example, between the peninsula and the mainland and also between the growing Jain influence and the Saivite and Vaishnava circles had been disturbing factors. But by the end, if popular tradition is to be interpreted correctly, the dissonance was rising in crescendo breaking into the never too easy harmony of the ruling classes.

40. Finally, Turkish rule for over a century, in fact, as long as Gujarat remained an appendage of Delhi, failed to penetrate into the country; it remained urban, superficial, distant. It radiated mainly through cantonment towns and its control expressed by garrisons, mostly

Afghan, stationed in these various centres. Below this superficial veneer of Turkish rule, Rajput land-owners, the *girasias*, and their fore-runners, continued to retain their land and their power and their land—though their relations with the usurping authority were or could be hardly cordial.

41. And this too was atypical of the Mainland alone. The Peninsula of Saurashtra was scarcely affected by the new conquerors save in the south where Somnath Patan, ravaged by Mahmud of Ghazni almost became a symbol of Muslim conquest—for every new conqueror ceremonially attacked it and ravaged it, feeling a cultural necessity to undertake this 'pious' and socially sanctioned act.

42. In fact, Saurashtra itself was passing through a phase of transition—a transition from the older Rajput to the newer Jadeja-Jhala age. The Jadejas established in Sind and more powerfully in Kacchh began to raid Saurashtra—and a century later, in the fourteenth-fifteenth—Jadeja power began to take shape in Saurashtra. It is significant and indicative of the circumscribed authority of the new rulers that not they but a new Rajput power established itself in Saurashtra in spite of their 'paramount' authority in Gujarat.

43. The first Turkish invaders of Gujarat led by Ulugh Khan had entered Gujarat in 1299. Ulugh Khan was joined by Nusrat Khan, another prominent Alai general and the combined army captured Patan, the capital of Raja Karna, the last of the Chaulukyas. Then the invaders turned to Somnath Patan which they ravaged though before returning they also despoiled Cambay, then one of the richest of the towns of Gujarat. Among those who fell into Turkish hands were first Kauwala Devi, and Kafur, a eunuch slave seized in Cambay.

44. It was not this invasion, however, but another which took place six years later in 1305 which established Turkish rule in this land. It was on this occasion that a young princess, Deval



Devi fell into the invaders' hands and was taken to Delhi—and became the subject of one of Amir Khusrau's most famous poems, the *Ashiq*.

45. The first governor of Gujarat was Alp Khan who ruled this land benevolently till his recall and assassination in about the beginning of 1316. He was a wise ruler. Jain records note his patronage of one of the most famous of the savants, Samra Sah whom he allowed to renovate the temples at Satrunjaya, affected by the action of some Turkish troops.

46. This patronage indicates another feature of Turkish rule. The basic struggle of the Turks was against the Rajputs, former ruling class who still retained both land and considerable local authority; they had no desire to injure prominent urban trading communities like the Jains. Likewise, the Jains stood nothing to gain by alienating the new rulers particularly as none of their vital interests were affected. Hence, it seems that the bulk of the urban—and most of the trading communities became reconciled to Turkish rule without undue loss of time.

47. The departure of Alp Khan, however, created a sense of alarm in the province. He was assassinated; the brief span of Barwari rule followed by that of Mubarak Khalji's led to a rebellion in Gujarat, suppressed without difficulty. Things appear to have hardly settled down when Muhammad bin Tughluq's policies led to a new train of developments.

48. In Gujarat, it led to a general outbreak of the Afghans whose settlements by this time, i.e., about 1340 A.D. appeared to have dotted the greater part of central Gujarat. This was followed by the flight and rebellion of an erstwhile favourite, Taghi. Muhammad bin Tughluq arrived in Gujarat, spent three 'rainy seasons' here (1347–50), stayed for a time in Gondal where sickness overtook him, attacked and possibly captured Junagadh or it was surrendered to him, held court there—and then crossed the Rann into Sind where he died on March 20, 1351. His sojourn in Gujarat indicates how limited in area and depth the rule of the Turks was till his age.

49. His successor, Firuz Shah too came into Gujarat through the Rann, the passage across which was attended by severe hardships in which he lost a number of men. By then, central

authority had begun to atrophy in the provinces—provincial governors and *iqta'dars* were becoming indifferent to their titular masters. Firuz Shah allowed what his successors could not check. The last governor from the centre had no option but to assume an independence which he had been sent to check in the case of his predecessor.

50. Zafar Khan entitled Muzaffar Shah, the title with which he assumed kingship in 1407 claimed to be or at least his historians make him out to have been a Rajput of the Tank clan, a splinter of the Suryavanshis. The behaviour with which, however, his father and uncle are said to have won the favour of their royal patron Firuz Shah, hardly bears out this proud claim; it suggests that they were, what the detractors alleged, namely, converts to Islam from the *kalal* or vintner caste.

51. Whatever may have been their original affiliations, the family was a leading one for they were *Chaudharis* near Thaneshwar. Zafar Khan was commissioned to expel Malik Mufarrah, the governor of Gujarat who was reported to be planning to become independent. At Kambhoi near Patan, Zafar Khan defeated the Malik on January 4, 1392—a battle with which Muzaffar shahi rule commenced in Gujarat. For about a decade and a half, Zafar Khan sought to maintain an appearance of allegiance to the fast decaying authority in Delhi but soon the attack of Timur in 1398 and the absolute chaos which overtook the last of Tughluqs in Delhi made this impossible.

52. Another factor which drove Zafar Khan towards independence was the conduct of his son Tatar Khan. More ambitious than his father, Tatar Khan wished to become a kingmaker if not something more in Delhi; and when his father failed to oblige him with sufficient resources, he staged a *coup* in which he arrested his father and proclaimed himself Sultan. Zafar Khan nevertheless had one trick up his sleeve; he instigated his younger brother and his son's chief adviser and *wazir* to poison his master. Thus freed, and with the example of his son before him, Zafar Khan had no option but to assume the royal status with the title of Muzaffar Shah.

53. By this time, the Sultanate of Delhi had yielded place to a number of independent kingdoms. Around Gujarat, to the south there were

Khandesh, a buffer State which was sandwiched between Gujarat and the Bahmani kingdom; further to the south was the Bahmani kingdom itself—it also impinged on Gujarat near Thana-Mahim which then was the southern extremity of this kingdom. To the east and north-east was Malwa, independent at about the same time as Gujarat. To the north were the Rajput States, particularly Mewar and Marwar.

54. Within these States roughly equal in military strength though undoubtedly Gujarat was the most powerful and Khandesh the weakest, there developed a pattern of relationships which in later European political systems was styled as "Balance of Power". The initial formulation of this pattern took place early in the time of Muzaffar Shah himself. In 1395, he had to proceed to Khandesh to caution its ruler against trespassing on Gujarat territory; in 1407, he marched to Malwa and seized its ruler Hoshang Shah allegedly to punish him for the murder of his father Dilawar Khan—but in reality, as Malwa chroniclers allege, to establish his hegemony over the neighbouring kingdom. The attempt was a failure; a year later Hoshang Shah had to be restored.

55. Simultaneously, Muzaffar Shah undertook the reduction of Rajput principalities within Gujarat and the policing of others beyond his 'jurisdiction'. He attacked Idar thrice and early in his reign led an expedition to Somnath—and in 1398, he undertook a long expedition into Rajasthan during which he visited Nagor where his younger brother Shams Khan had founded a principality on his own. During this expedition, he attacked both Mewar and Marwar.

56. Returning, he was involved in the events which led to his accession and the invasion of Malwa. He passed away—actually poisoned—by his grandson, early in 1411.

57. Though a legitimist at heart, hesitating to break a link sanctioned by 'salt', Muzaffar Shah can be credited with having given the new dynasty a good start. His life was tragic; he had to have a son killed and was to be killed himself at the hands of his own grandson, whom he loved and whom, in memory of his son whose death by violence though at his own instance, he had mourned, he had nominated as his successor.

58. In engineering the death of his grand-

father, Ahmad Khan sought dubious legitimisation from the court *ulema* and though his accession was undisputed, a chain of revolts was the immediate consequence. The leaders were his disinherited uncles, joined by the local Rajput chieftains and subsequently by the ruler of Malwa—the restored Hoshang Shah who saw in the weakness of Gujarat an opportunity which had been exploited in his own case by Muzaffar Shah earlier. Ahmad Shah had, however, the support of the majority of the nobility—and even then, it was no mean tribute to the ability of the youthful Sultan to have weathered the storm successfully and to have upheld his claim by the irrefutable argument of the sword.

59. Ahmad Shah can claim to have been the real founder of the independent kingdom of Gujarat. He had the precocity to see that Anhilwara-Patan was singularly unsuited to be the capital of a kingdom which would span both Mainland Gujarat and the Peninsula and extend from Mahim-Thana to Abu and from Nandurbar to Somnath.

60. Consequently, in 1411 while he was in the midst of rebellions, he founded the city which bears his name and which in subsequent ages, except for a brief while when Mahmud Shah Begada and Muzaffar Shah II held court at Champaner, remained the capital of Gujarat. It was a break from the past, a break not only from the Rajput tradition of the distant past but also—and this seems to have been uppermost in the Founder's mind—free from the haunting memories of the parricidal act with which he had begun his career.

61. Ahmad Shah's reign was marked by his attempt to bring the peninsula firmly under his control, a task in which he was only very partially successful for the peninsula, now in the ferment of Jadeja onslaughts from the north, admitted Ahmedabad control only at its southern periphery. In quelling the Rajputs, of the Mainland, he was more successful; Idar was subdued though not permanently. In central Gujarat, however, he was able to effect a successful penetration of his authority; the change in land ownership signified by the *wanta* tenures and the emergence of the Molesalam Girasia community, indicated the twin facets of the process set in motion by the new rulers.

62. In his "foreign relations", Ahmad Shah must be pronounced successful. He made several attempts to seize Malwa though he made no permanent mark on it. The last on them was against Mahmud Khalji, the greatest of the Malwa rulers who had seized the throne from its Ghorī incumbents after the death of Hoshang Shah.

63. In his south, Ahmad Shah established control over Thana-Mahim and in the north, kept the Rajputs at bay. In brief, he raised the prestige and the power of the kingdom.

64. His religious attitudes were basically sectarian. He is said to have ravaged the temples at Sidhpore and to have introduced the *jiziyah* in Gujarat. Under his rule, the Rajput authority contracted notably and the *wanta* tenures came into existence. He was otherwise a good administrator; he created the machinery which functioned in the later age.

65. He died on August 12, 1442 and lies buried in the heart of the capital he founded. His mausoleum is to the east of the Jami' mosque.

66. He was succeeded by his son Muhammad Shah II who ruled for nine years. He died in 1451 at an early age and was succeeded by his son who assumed the title of Qutb-u'd-din Shah. The reign of this ruler is noted for the attack on Gujarat from Malwa, an attack which after some difficulty was successfully repulsed, Mahmud Shah Khalji of Malwa being forced to retire after the battle of Kapadvanj (1451). Qutb-u'd-din Shah also came in conflict with Rana Kumbha, the great Sisodia ruler of Mewar.

67. It was left to his brother and successor Sultan Mahmud Shah commonly known in Gujarat as the 'Begado' to be the greatest of the rulers of medieval Gujarat. His was a long reign from 1458 to 1512 and he was a notable ruler. He established the undisputed sway of his rule over both the Mainland and the peninsula. This was marked by his conquest of Junagadh, the premier citadel of Saurashtra and Champaner, the sentinel fort which guarded Gujarat from invasion from the east. At both places, he established 'capitals' or what appear to have been subsidiary capitals where he would reside for prolonged periods. The conquest of these two forts is said to have earned him his sobriquet 'begado', a symbol of his prowess and of his

success in reaching the outermost limits of Gujarat.

68. Simultaneously, he successfully quelled the Rajputs and established the predominance of Gujarat over its neighbours. He brought Khandesh within the orbit of Gujarat, kept Mahmud Khalji, the ambitious ruler of Malwa within bounds and made his kingdom, the most respected and the most powerful in the western, south-western and central zone of India.

69. He was also probably the last Indian ruler to have matched the Portuguese successfully on sea and to have kept them off the Indian coast. For this, he was indebted to his great admiral, Malik Ayyaz, said to have been a Russian, sold to the Sultan as a slave and then freed to become one of his great nobles. So long as this noble lived and kept up the armada, Diu the major Gujarat naval centre, remained secure; after him, the defence crumbled and the Portuguese ruled the Indian Ocean.

70. The Sultanate of Gujarat reached the pinnacle of prosperity under the rule of this great Sultan. His buildings stand in a class by themselves. He was fond of founding new towns and new villages and of repairing and renovating old and deserted ones. New arts and new crafts were introduced in his reign; his court became a great assemblage of the people from all lands. His nobles were cosmopolitan; they included Rajputs, Brahmans and Turks, Habshis and Russians, Arabs and Persians. The seaboard gave an advantage to Gujarat which was reflected in the society and the culture which grew up in the age of this Sultan.

71. He died on November 23, 1511 when in his sixty-seventh year and lies buried in the mausoleum he had built for himself in Sarkhej.

72. Sultan Mahmud Begada was succeeded by his son, Sultan Muzaffar Shah II who, for his religious inclinations and for his mildness, has been given the appellation *halim* or the clement. He lacked his father's military genius or his broad catholicity or his administrative talents. His campaigns in Malwa and subsequent dealings with Rana Sanga were not marked by any outstanding achievements. However, he was his father's son and kept the prestige intact. He took Mandu from the Rajputs but restored it to its Sultan Mahmud Shah. He received embassies

from both the Persians and the Portuguese, the latter intent on securing Diu, the strategic port in the Arabian Sea. To this, the Sultan undoubtedly influenced by Malik Ayyaz, returned a firm refusal.

73. After his death on April 5, 1526, his son Sikandar succeeded him only to be assassinated within two months of his accession, on May 26. This was to be signal for decline though it was not immediately apparent. His younger brother Bahadur Shah returned speedily from the north to ascend the throne and succeeded in establishing himself firmly.

74. Bahadur Shah's brief but brilliant reign of a decade marks the last flare of the Sultanate of Gujarat. He firmly crushed the revolt of Amir Ishaq, son of Malik Ayyaz in Saurashtra, and restored his authority in the south-east by intervening decisively in the disputes of the Deccan rulers. In 1531, he annexed Malwa to Gujarat and successfully led an attack on the formidable fortress of Chittor which fell to him on March 8, 1535.

75. The fall of Chittor was the climax of Bahadur Shah's achievements. The Mughal Emperor Humayun with whom Bahadur Shah had needlessly picked up a quarrel, had kept back his attack till Bahadur Shah had successfully completed his siege of Chittor. At Mandsore, within a hundred kilometres of Chittor Humayun caught up with the Sultan, blockaded him there with such deadly effect that on April 25, 1535, Bahadur Shah had to escape from his beleaguered camp with only five followers.

76. A virtual rout followed, the Sultan being chased by the Mughals to Mandu, to Champaner and thence to Cambay where he despatched his family and his treasures to Mecca. Finally at Diu, he came to rest while the Mughals ruled Ahmedabad for a brief while.

77. This was not for long though Bahadur Shah hemmed on one side by the Mughals and pressed on the other by the Portuguese, finally capitulated to the latter acquiescing in their demand to fortify Diu—thus belinquishing the great defence bastion of Gujarat to the Portuguese and breaking the alliance with Turkey and Egypt, aimed at crushing the rising Portuguese power. He succeeded in regaining Gujarat as Humayun returned to the north and dissensions broke

out among those whom he left here—but it was a victory of short duration. He lost his life at Diu shortly after on February 13, 1537, it is said and appears very likely, owing to the treachery of the Portuguese, now masters of Diu. This they retained till their expulsion four hundred and twenty-four years later in 1961.

78. With the death of Bahadur Shah, glory certainly departed from the Sultanate of Gujarat and its place was taken by constant rivalry, intrigues and internecine conflict among the nobles. The Sultan Mahmud Shah was a minor when he came to the throne and was controlled by semi-independent nobles. In 1554, he met his end when poisoned by a low favourite. Though in his fitful way, he tried to control the growing power of the nobles yet it was without much effect.

79. Mahmud Shah called *shahid* or martyr in Gujarat history was followed by the boy-king Ahmad Shah III, a young boy. The weakness of the central authority in this reign was indicated by a division of the kingdom among the nobles so that they virtually became independent within their territories, a partition which was, however, marked by a constant shifting pattern of alliances and intrigues. The collapse of the Afghan power to the north brought a number of adventurers to Gujarat which added to the confusion.

80. An imprudent bid for independence brought the nineteen-year old Sultan to his death in 1561 (April 2nd), the fourth to meet a violent end. Another boy was put on the throne under the title of Muzaffar Shah III to be last ruler of the dynasty and the rivalry of the nobles continued unabated.

81. By now, the Mughal power had been established in the north and the great Mughal Emperor Akbar, freed from his early troubles, was "consumed by ambitions of empire". His attention was directed to Gujarat, in itself a rich prize, by the activities of his rebellious kinsmen, the Mirzas who had made themselves masters of South Gujarat.

82. Akbar left his newly founded capital Fatehpur Sikri on July 2, 1572 and arrived in Patan on November 7th. At Jotana, he received the Muzaffar Shah found "wandering about in a distracted state" after being abandoned by an Afghan noble who had been defending

Ahmedabad. After receiving Itimad Khan the premier Gujarat noble at Kadi, Akbar entered Ahmedabad on November 20, 1572 and halted for a fortnight near the capital. Here he received the submission of the deputy at Junagadh and passed to Cambay which he reached on December 12, 1572.

83. The Mughal campaign was concluded by a siege of Surat which lasted from January 11 to February 26, 1573. On April 13, Akbar left Ahmedabad on his way back arriving in Fatehpur Sikri on June 3rd. A revolt, however, required his hurried dash back in August covering a distance of about a thousand kilometres which caravans took two or three months to complete, in nine days.

84. The subjugation of Gujarat was nevertheless not complete. The final flicker of the Sultanate was to be expressed in a long drawn out rebellion led by the last Sultan of Gujarat Muzaffar Shah—an event notable for its illustration of the attachment the Sultans had gained in this land. The Sultan recovered for a while the whole of central Gujarat containing the cities, Baroda, Broach and Cambay. This was short lived and he had to fly to Saurashtra. There he gained Jadeja support; Jam Satrasalji of Nawanagar and Amin Khan Ghorī of Junagadh joined him. The battle of Bhuchara Mori near Dhrol on July 18, 1591 was decisive; the Imperialists proved far superior to their enemies. Muzaffar Shah fell into the hands of the victors—and rather be carried as a captive to the enemy, he ended his life by cutting his throat with a razor.

85. The dynasty of the Sultans thus came to an end after thirteen rulers. Though marked by bloodshed, it stands as the only dynasty of that age which was unbroken from its foundation to the end.

86. The age of the Sultans saw a remarkable transformation in Gujarat. In Saurashtra, it marked the advent of the Jadejas. Tradition ascribes their advent to have been from Sind; in the 13th century, they established themselves in Kutch and began to raid the northern coast of Saurashtra, then under the Jethwas. But it was Jam Rawal Hala who in 1540 snatched the border Parganas and founded the Jamnagar State. With this foothold gained, the Jadejas

spread into the interior of the peninsula, particularly in the sixteenth century as the Mughals had consolidated their power in Saurashtra.

87. The legendary history of the Kathis is not very clear and it would seem that some sections of the Kathis particularly the Vala Kathis were in the peninsula as early as the 8th century. It is also, however, said that they entered the peninsula from the north in the 14th century and established their seats in Devlia Morā and Chital before acquiring Jetpur and later Mendarda and Bilkha.

88. It is significant, therefore, that the social and political configurations of the peninsula took shape in the age of the Sultans whose authority by and far remained limited to the coastal areas and that too the south and the south-west with only sporadic attempts to control the northern coast. Actually, much of the peninsula appeared to have remained a *terra incognita* even in the age of the Mughals.

89. In the whole of Gujarat, the advent of the Muslim power from the north led to significant social and cultural consequences. A new tenure system known as the *wanta*, came into existence for this was the share left to the Rajputs after a major portion, the *talpad* had been appropriated by the rulers. New communities were formed, half-Islamized like the *molesalam* and the *girasias* who had been originally Rajputs.

90. Equally interesting is the rise of Ismailism in this age though the basis for these communities had been laid in the preceding Rajput period. This development took outside and in fact in the opposition of the Sultans. The Musta-ali, Ismaili—in other words the Bohoras—had their first great split in the time of Ahmad Shah when they faced persecution and the secessionists gained royal favour, for they had embraced the Sunni faith while they themselves continued to be Ismaili Shi'as. Likewise, the Nizari movement gained in popularity in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries; with its eclectic doctrines, it spread widely among the less sophisticated, agrarian classes especially in the time of Bawa Imam Shah of Pirana and his son Nur Mohamed.

91. For these numerous changes, political, social and economic, the age of the Sultans provided the stage but the Sultans themselves can hardly be called its active agents. No doubt,

their policy favoured their co-religionists and led to a tremendous contraction in the territorial strength of the Rajputs—but as will be noted, the whole of Saurashtra, acknowledged a new Rajput power in this very age.

92. After the initial holocaust was over, trade and commerce revived in Gujarat and during the age of the Sultans, it appeared to have gained rather than declined. The commerce with West Asia continued as before till the advent of the Portuguese; Portuguese and other travellers coming in the early 16th century give glowing pictures of the trade and commerce of Gujarat. Rander, Cambay and Diu were among the major ports, Barbosa, the Portuguese traveller who came to Gujarat in 1517, notes. Champaner was then the seat of the Sultan and Ahmedabad, very rich and much greater than the capital. Surat had not till then eclipsed Rander. Other notable ports were Mangrol and Ghogho, Barbasy which could have been near modern Bhavnagar and Gandhar, probably near Broach.

93. The Portuguese traveller described the pattern of overseas trade; textiles, both silk and cotton, oilseeds and oil, wheat and horses formed the principal items of export, the bulk of these exports being formed of textiles and similar products like carpets. Among the imports are mentioned, from Arabia alone, coral, copper, quicksilver, vermilion, lead, alum, rose-water, saffron, gold and silver. Rander was known for its shipbuilding; its people traded in their own ships with Malacca and Tenasserim in spices and silks, musk and benzoin and porcelain and similar wares.

94. Barbosa also noted the arts and crafts of the land. The producers of beautiful textiles, the weavers attracted his attention by their skillfulness. Next in order were beautifully produced ivory inlaid and metal goods like bangles, sword hilts, dice, chessmen and bedsteads. Crafts-men skilled in stone cutting and in the manufacture of imitation precious stones were also in great number and their skill was matched only by that of the goldsmiths. In Cambay, then as now was a flourishing trade in *al-aqiq* or cornelians, agates and such stones, mined at Limodras.

95. A number of other things were noted by the Portuguese; the inhabitants and their mode of life, particularly the luxury of the richer

classes; the method of warfare and the armoury of the Sultans. On the whole, coming at a time when the prosperity of Gujarat was at its peak, he found a country which abounded in wealth and excelled in its goods.

96. Barbosa's encomiums were by no means unsupported ones. Ibn Battutah and Wassaf writing in the 14th century noted the wealth of Cambay and its merchants. Marco Polo visited Cambay before Muslim conquest noted the trade and prosperity. The Italian traveller Conti, arriving early in the 16th century found Cambay 'a very noble city'. Nikitin, the Russian coming at about the same time called it a "port of whole India sea and a manufacturing place of every sort of goods". Linschoten, the Dutch surveyor of the east, gives interesting particulars of the port and Pietra Della Vale, the Italian found the city both rich and interesting.

97. The wealth of the Sultans was marked by both urbanity and good taste. Both of these were reflected in the society which arose in their metropolitan towns, in their court and in the learning which developed in their kingdom. Patan under their rule became one of the foremost centres of learning specialising in the fundamental sciences, theology and law. Scholars from Patan were respected at Mecca and they rose high under the Mughals. The Ismailis had their own schools with scholars noted for their knowledge and depth.

98. Gujarat architecture touched a high point under the Sultans, developing a style at once unique and arresting. This is hardly the place to evaluate the monuments, clustered in Ahmedabad and Champaner and also scattered throughout the length and breadth of Gujarat but the tribute paid to this style by one of the authoritative writers on Indian architecture may be noted.

"Of the various forms", James Fergusson recorded in his *History of Indian and Eastern Architecture*, "which Saracenic architecture assumed in India, that of Ahmedabad may probably be considered as the most elegant, as it certainly is the most characteristic of all. No other form is so essentially Indian, and no one tells its tale with the same unmistakable distinctness."

99. "By far the most important of the



the Rann after enormous difficulties to pass into lower Sind.

109. The long reign of Aurangzeb seems to have been peaceful for Gujarat except for the reactions of his highly injudicious religious measures. An imperial interference in Nawanagar succession led to the temporary annexation of that State and from 1663 to 1672 it remained under Mughal control.

110. The religious policy of Aurangzeb had its first manifestation in Gujarat when in 1665 some of the social practices and religious festivals of the Hindus were banned. Later, a similar ban was placed on the religious practices of the mercantile community of the Daudi Bohoras. Around 1691, the agrarian community of the Matia Kanbis was led to revolt but it was quickly suppressed. However, these measures were revoked after the death of this Emperor and form only an exceptional rather than the usual features of Mughal rule.

111. The decline of the Mughal empire which set in the second half of the reign of Aurangzeb was marked by the increasing tempo of Maratha inroads and the withdrawal of Mughal forces in the country to meet the greater demand of troops in the Deccan. Both Surat and Ahmedabad were threatened seriously by Dhanaji Jadav in 1703 and Balaji Vishwanath in 1707 and the Mughal colossus was found to be tottering even before the great Emperor breathed his last in 1707.

112. Mughal rule can be said to have endured in Gujarat for half a century more after the death of Aurangzeb till 1758 when Ahmedabad was finally surrendered by Momin Khan to the Peshwa's (Balaji Bajirao) nominees on February 27, 1758. These were years of distraction marked by intermittent warfare and important for this land inasmuch as they witnessed the rise of the Gaekwads as the foremost Maratha power in this land.

113. Unlike other Maratha captains who founded the houses of Gwalior and Indore, the Gaekwads were the followers of the *senapati* family, the Dabhades. The conflict of the Peshwa and the *senapati* is etched deeply on Maratha history and can scarcely be recounted here. Pilaji Gaekwad entered Gujarat as a lieutenant of Khanderao Dabhade; he and

Trimbakrao Dabhade overran Gujarat in these initial years till the intervention of Peshwa Bajirao led to the battle of Dabhoi on April 1, 1731 with disastrous results for the Dabhade family. Henceforward, it was the Gaekwads—under Damajirao after the assassination of Pilajirao in 1732—who rose steadily to power in Gujarat.

114. Internecine strife among the Mughal rulers, frequent Maratha raids extending into north Gujarat became a feature of Gujarat history after 1730. By 1736, the claim of *chauth* had been extended to virtually the whole of the Mainland and the practice of demanding ransom from towns was also becoming common. In 1734, Baroda was captured finally by Damaji Gaekwad, hence forward to become the seat of their power. Mughal rule by and large became restricted to the three major cities, Surat, Broach and Ahmedabad. To the last, therefore, were the Maratha efforts directed.

115. Till 1736, Ahmedabad was ruled by Maharajah Abhayasingh of Jodhpur and its trade and industry was in decline. Famine and plague struck the city even before the first siege conducted by Momin Khan and Rangoji Damajirao's lieutenant Gaekwad. The defence by the Rathod, Ratansingh Bhandari was tenacious but he had to surrender on May 18, 1737 when Momin Khan entered the city with his allies.

116. This marked the beginning of the dual rule in Ahmedabad and the commencement of the Mulukgiri expeditions into Saurashtra. The invasion of Nadir Shah in 1739 dealt a further blow to the shattered Mughals; the last years of Mughal rule were years of intensive civil strife in Gujarat. Rangoji made an attempt to seize Ahmedabad only to be foiled in 1743; the successful Mughals failed to use to any advantage, intent now in carving out some holding for themselves. Jawanmard Khan Babi became supreme in the capital in 1745—and on the other side a partition agreement was made between the Peshwa Balaji Bajirao and Damajirao Gaekwad in 1752 which definitely gave the Peshwa high stakes in Gujarat. This agreement was to prove fatal to Mughal rule.

117. A joint siege led by Damajirao and Raghunathrao began on February 12, 1753 and the city was surrendered to the Raghoba's



agent Vithal Shivadeo Vinchurkar on April 4. Balaji Bajirao's rule was thus firmly established with Damaji taking the second place. Jawanmard Khan Babi moved to Patan in which area he was to found the principality of Palanpur and Momin Khan had moved to Cambay, which was to be his seat.

118. During 1753-55, it seemed that Cambay would also fall to the Marathas but in fact Momin Khan turned the tables on the Marathas by staging a *coup* which brought Ahmedabad under his control on October 16, 1756. The success was, however, short-lived; the Peshwa sent a strong force from Poona joined by Damajirao and Jawanmard Khan at Kaira. The last siege of Ahmedabad began on January 7, 1757; the city was blockaded for over a year leading to extreme scarcity. Finally it was surrendered by Momin Khan on February 27, 1758, leading to the restoration of the joint Peshwa-Gaekwad rule which lasted formally till 1817.

119. With the fall of Ahmedabad, the Mughal rule in Gujarat can be said to have formally come to an end. Actually, British rule was not far behind. In the east, Plassey in 1757 already heralded the rise of a new power; in the west, Surat passed under British protection, a year later, in 1759 and in 1772, they broke through the city-walls of Broach to establish themselves in that town. For nearly half a century more, till 1803 when the Gaekwads were pressed under the Subsidiary Alliance and in 1817 when the Peshwa himself was exiled, a triangular contest between the Peshwa, the Gaekwad and the British was the main feature of the history of Gujarat.

120. The seventeenth century was, as noted earlier, on the whole a century of prosperity though abundance was at times qualified by severe famines. Industries which had been the specialities of Gujarat flourished under the benign care of the Mughals; and the advent of foreign merchants, the Dutch and the English, provided them with a new market.

121. The foreign traders who arrived in India with the beginning of the 16th century provide ample descriptions of these industries. They established their *kothis*, the factories in almost all important towns of Gujarat; their

descriptions are a mine of information for the industrial, economic and political history of this land.

122. Very briefly, some of these major industries which flourished in this age may be noted. As was natural, textiles took the pride of the place. Silk manufacture, the production of some of the most expensive and beautiful wares in the whole of India, had become localised in Gujarat, particularly in Surat and Ahmedabad. Raw silk was almost wholly brought from Bengal; Kasimbazar alone supplied ten to twelve thousand bales. The royal factories at Ahmedabad made beautiful pavilions of velvet so rich as to be used on special occasions. One of them notes Kambhu in his history of Shah Jahan, was used when the Emperor first entered Shahjahanabad (Delhi) fort and the Diwan-i-Aam was hung "with velvet and silk from China and Khatu and a gorgeous canopy, specially prepared for the occasion in the royal factory at Ahmedabad, measuring 70 *gaz* by 45 *gaz* and costing a lakh of rupees was raised by 3,000 active farrashes."

123. Other manufactures in silk were carpets, satins and taffetas. Tavernier, the French traveller refers to *patoles*, "patoles which are stuffs of silk, very soft, decorated all over with flowers of different colours, are manufactured in Ahmedabad."

124. Hardly less famous were the cotton textiles, calicoes, as they were then called in Europe. Called locally, *baftas*, quality cotton goods were obtained at Navsari, Broach and Baroda, Broach being particularly known for the Narmada water possessed a peculiar excellence for bleaching calicoes. For dyeing, Ahmedabad, particularly, Sarkhej was better known. Both the silk and cotton manufactures were organised on lines somewhat similar to the handloom textile manufacture of today.

125. Sarkhej, known for dyeing, was also known for its indigo, its only rival in the Mughal empire being Bayana. Both the English and the Dutch were keen to procure this dye resulting in a large export trade. Primarily, indigo was in demand in Europe for the blue wool and in 1633, the Mughals sought to use it for their own gain by making trade in indigo a royal monopoly—but both the Dutch and the English

traders combined to defeat the move. After 1650, indigo trade strikingly declined as Europe turned to West Indies; thereafter both trade and the production of indigo in the west coast languished.

126. Another manufacture of which we hear a great deal was saltpetre, an important ingredient of gunpowder. The English, in their factory at Ahmedabad refined it but for them, dealings in saltpetre were hampered by the understandable Mughal embargo against its sale to foreign factors. Often, it was made a royal monopoly and in fact, it would not be incorrect to say that the bulk of the supplies gained by the English factories were gained either from the areas outside Mughal jurisdiction in the Deccan or by means which were not wholly above board.

127. Shipbuilding on the Gujarat coast was another important industry. Navsari and Gandevi were important Mughal shipbuilding yards which were used by the English till 1635 when

the Concordat with the Portuguese enabled them to use the Portuguese ones at Bassein, Daman and Dahanu.

128. Of the Gujarat ports, the opening of the Khandesh route and the decline of Rander led to the rise of Surat as the prime maritime entrepot of the Mughal empire—and the eclipse of Cambay which had been the major port until the end of the 16th century. Diu under the Portuguese, was divested of all its trade and commerce—and no port save Surat was able to handle ships of the tonnage which were used by the Europeans.

129. It is interesting to note that though the Mughals came to be established in Gujarat in the last quarter of the 16th century, yet almost to the end of the 17th century, the major transactions continued to be made in the terms of *mahmudis*—the coinage of the Sultans of Gujarat. The *mahmuds* was roughly less than half a rupee, about a hundred of them being equal to forty-two rupees.

#### For Further Reading

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#### NOTE :

Full bibliographies will be found in the works cited above.



## (C) MODERN PERIOD

By DR. V. K. CHAVDA

130. In 1705 A.D. when the Marathas under their leader Dhanaji Jadhav burst into south Gujarat with a strong force, they opened a new front for the much harassed Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb in his domains in western India. They also came with the idea to loot. Both these aims were successfully achieved. The country was laid waste and thereafter they withdrew. Two years later the Mughal Emperor died after a long and eventful career. This removed the greatest obstacle from their path and the Marathas under their first Peshwa, Balaji Vishwanath gradually spread out to conquer new territories. The predatory Maratha horsemen, now under their *senapati*, Khande Rao Dabhade began to pour in Gujarat and exact tribute from the province. The *senapati* permanently established himself "in the strong country about Nandode and Rajpeeppla from whence he commanded the principal routes for traffic between Goozerat and the Dekkan." His attacks on Gujarat became more frequent and systematic.

131. In these freebooting expeditions several other Maratha Sardars too got involved. Khande Rao was always aided on his missions by his trusted assistant Damaji Rao Gaekwad. Udaji Pawar, another active partisan leader and Kantaji Kadam Bande, an officer of Shahu Chhatrapati, straying out in Gujarat from his Malwa assignment, ravaged the country far and wide. While in Gujarat the wily Maratha Sardars were drawn into the struggle for power and not infrequently found themselves opposing each other. Once the strong hand of Aurangzeb was removed, Gujarat had become the scene of the worst kind of faction fight. The two principal seats of Mughal power in Gujarat were Ahmedabad, the capital city of the Imperial Viceroy and Surat, the seat of his Deputy. In 1722 A.D. Nizam-ul-Mulk, the then Viceroy had appointed his uncle Hamid Khan as his deputy. Later, when the Viceroy removed himself to the Deccan, the Emperor Muhammad Shah named

Sarbuland Khan to succeed him. As Hamid Khan refused to be deposed the war broke out. By this time Pilaji Rao had succeeded his uncle Damaji Rao Gaekwad in his position of *Mutalik* to the *senapati*. Hamid Khan won over the Maratha Sardars to his side and came out successful of the struggle. With a view to prevent a possible war between Pilaji and Kantaji, the allies Hamid Khan gave them equal share in the *chauth* of the province. *Chauth* of the districts east of Mahi was given to Pilaji, while those to the west of that river were assigned to Kantaji.

132. Sarbuland Khan was determined to suppress Hamid Khan's insurrection. He dealt him a decisive blow in 1725 A.D. in two sharp battles at Sojitra and Kapadvanj in the Kaira district. However, he did not have the same smooth sailing with the Maratha Sardars who were in the habit of coming for their plundering forays and then retire from Gujarat. His efforts to secure increased assistance from Delhi too failed and the Viceroy thought it prudent to win over Pilaji to his side by giving him the right to levy *chauth* in the districts south of the river Mahi in 1726 A.D.

133. The growing power of the Maratha Sardars in Gujarat was being jealously watched by the Peshwa, Baji Rao I. He saw in it a threat to his Master's position in the province and, therefore, vigorously entered the scene. In 1729 A.D. Sarbuland Khan's overtures were heeded and the Peshwa negotiated an agreement with him. The Peshwa gained the right to levy *chauth* and *sardeshmukhy* in exchange of a binding that "the country should be effectually secured from the depredations of all other freebooters". When the Maratha Sardars came to know of this shrewd move they challenged it. Under Trimbak Rao Dabhade, the son and successor of Khande Rao, they made a final bid to oust the Peshwa from Gujarat. Their combined forces were defeated by the Peshwa in April 1731 A.D. near Bhilapur between Dabhoi and

Baroda. The war proved still costlier as the *senapati* died of a chance gun shot.

134. On the other hand Sarbuland Khan's action was disapproved by the Imperial Court and he was superseded by Abhay Singh Rathod, the Raja of Marwad as the new Viceroy.

135. The civil war left bitter memories among the Marathas. The Peshwa in a bid to conciliate the humiliated Sardars raised the young son of Trimbak Rao Dabhade to the rank of *senapati* and conferred upon Pilaji the title of Sena Khas Khel. The *senapati* through his deputy was to have free hand in the management of the province of Gujarat. Only one-half of the *chauth* had to be given to the Satara Chhatrapati through the Peshwa.

136. Pilaji Rao did not live long to enjoy the fruits of his new position as Abhay Singh treacherously got him murdered. The widespread disturbances that broke out in Gujarat only tended to consolidate the position of Damaji Rao, the eldest son of Pilaji Rao. Baroda was conquered for him by his uncle and it became the capital of the Gaekwads. Henceforth, Damaji Rao II possessed considerable resources. He continued to levy all the usual Maratha dues in Gujarat and also exacted tribute from Kathiawad until 1743 A.D.

137. In his struggle with the Imperial Court, the Peshwa also got better of his adversary. He secured for him the grant of Malwa and full sovereignty over the regions between the Chambal and the Narmada rivers.

138. In the middle of the eighteenth century certain events brought the inherent animosity between the Gaekwad and the Peshwa into open conflict. At the invitation of Tarabai, the widow of Rajaram, Damaji went to Satara to rescue "the Raja and the Maharatta State from the power of the Brahmins". The Gaekwad was outwitted by the Peshwa in diplomacy and took him a prisoner, to be later on released only when he agreed to Peshwa's terms. The overall effect of this agreement was partitioning of Gujarat between the two. Thereafter, their combined forces marched in Gujarat in April 1755 A.D. to meet the challenge of one Jawanmard Khan Babi who had taken hold of Ahmedabad. He handed over the city only when he was promised other territory in north Gujarat.

139. The Maratha rule in Ahmedabad was too oppressive and failed to give the people peace and order. Taking advantage of the discontent of the people, Momin Khan, the Governor of Surat, retook the city. He too gave back the city to the Peshwa in 1757 A.D. on conditions favourable to himself. He now firmly established himself at Cambay.

140. In this long-drawn-out struggle for power between the Mussalmans and the Marathas nearly the whole of Gujarat was the area of operation and consequently grievously damaged. There was no government, but only anarchy. The Marathas, in the words of Arnold Wright, "spread like locusts over the land consuming and destroying everything and leaving behind them a track of almost desert country in which neither men nor beast found sustenance".

141. This contest of power had affected in its trail the government of Surat and thus brought the English into picture, though in a small way. Surat has been considered the cradle of the British commerce in India. Ever since Captain Hawkins' arrival there in 1608 A.D. the English had striven, very hard to increase their trade against the constant watchfulness of the Mughal government, the Portuguese enmity and unceasing Maratha raids. Surat remained the headquarter of the English till its place was taken by Bombay.

142. On the decline of the Mughal rule the Surat affairs had been confused greatly. The uncertain political condition affected the Company's trade adversely. At one stage the Company's factory was not only looted but two clerks of theirs were murdered. The Peshwa's help was sought but he too could do nothing. After a great deal of thought the English decided to take possession of the Surat Castle. They stormed the Castle on the 4th March, 1759 A.D. and after a sharp battle with its commandant Ahmad Khan Habshi occupied it.

143. It must be noted at first the English were indifferent to any territorial possession in Gujarat. They looked more to regions around Bombay than Gujarat. But soon events occurred to change their attitude. In the very year that Maratha arms received set-back in their clash with Ahmad Shah Abdalli in 1761, the Peshwa Baji Rao had opened negotiations with the officers of the Company at Bombay with a view to get

military help against the Nizam. The price to be paid for this was a cession of a valuable tract of land in Jambusar in the Paragana of Broach. As the English had set their eyes on islands around Bombay, they refused this help.

144. In 1768 A. D. Damaji Rao Gaekwad died leaving behind him four sons of three wives. The inevitable contest for power began. It was a prolonged struggle among the brothers which only helped first the Peshwa and in the long run proved profitable to the English. Sayaji Rao, the eldest son of Damaji's second wife, aided by Fatehsingh Rao, second son of the third wife came out successful from the contest and secured from the Peshwa their titles. The latter, however, exacted a heavy price for this favour. Fatehsingh promised to pay 57 lakhs of rupees. The Peshwa profited from this deal but the burden of the tax fell upon the harassed people of Gujarat. Against the installed monarch and his deputy, Govind Rao Gaekwad, Damaji's son by his first wife, began manouvering. To forestall any future trouble Fatehsingh wished to conclude an offensive and defensive treaty with the English but they again declined. At that time the English were busy settling their account with the Nawab of Broach.

145. Ever since their acquisition of Surat in 1759, the English had become real masters there. The Nawab of Surat merely obeyed their commands. The Surat Nawab claimed certain dues on account of custom revenues from his counterpart in Broach, to the tune of one lakh and fifty thousand rupees. He had not paid some of the dues of the Company as well. When after repeated warnings the Broach Nawab failed to meet his obligations, an English force under General Wedderburn stormed Broach. Victory came to the English but the brave General died. This happened on the 18th November, 1772 A.D.

146. It is interesting to note that Fatehsingh wanted to make Broach his capital owing to its convenient situation on a navigable river. When he came forth with his rights in the revenue of the city, the English accepted his 3/5 share but no more.

147. On the very day the English took Broach, the wise Peshwa Madhav Rao died, in Poona. With him passed away even the judicious

control of the Maratha domains. Intrigues replaced wise policy in the Poona Court. The deceased Peshwa's brother Raghunath Rao, popularly known as Raghoba, came to power only soon to be challenged and ousted by a strong ministerial faction led by Nana Fadnavis. Raghoba escaped in Gujarat, and once more the peace of the region got disturbed. Lonely and friendless Raghoba naturally turned to the English. Herebefore, he had refused to give the English those islands around Bombay which they badly needed to strengthen their defence. Seeing that the Poona Court was too busy with its own internal problems, the Portuguese, who also cast their greedy eyes over Bombay islands, threatened them. The English immediately intervened to stop them and themselves captured those islands in 1774 A.D. So now they could make any terms they wished with Raghoba.

148. At this stage bitter controversy was raised with regard to the English policy to be followed on the West Coast. The Bombay Governor, Hornby felt that the Maratha affairs "were fast verging to a period which must compel the English nation to take some active and decisive part in them or relinquish for ever all hopes of bettering their own situation on the west of India". The Bombay Council was also under the impression that they could act independently of the Calcutta Council. But the Governor General-in-Council did not agree with this stand. They severely criticised the Bombay Council's proposal to help Raghoba. The Bombay Council had already sent a force under Colonel Keating in February 1775 to the aid of Raghoba in the anticipation of the conclusion of a Treaty with him. "You have imposed on yourself" the Calcutta Council observed, "the charge of conquering the whole of the Maratha empire for a man who appears incapable of affording any effectual assistance in it." Though Warren Hastings did not fully share this opinion, the letter bore his signature and the Bombay Council was overruled. The Treaty of Surat signed between Raghoba and the Bombay Government on the 6th March, 1775 A.D. was annulled. Colonel Upton was sent by the Calcutta Council to negotiate with the Poona Government. The result was the Treaty of Purandhar of 1st March, 1776. The new treaty, however, confirmed most of the

cessions to the English made by the Surat Treaty, but decided to disband Raghoba's army. This treaty introduced a new element of doubt with regard to Fatehsingh's rights in Gujarat. Cessions made by him were to be given up by the English, if Poona Government could prove that the Gaekwad had no right to make them without due authorisation from them.

149. Raghoba, the most aggrieved party could not understand the nature of the interference from Bengal. Hitherto, it should be noted, the English Settlements in India had been independent of each other. But in the year 1773 an Act of Parliament had placed Bombay and Madras in subordination to Bengal. Henceforth, peace or war could not be made without the concurrence of the Governor General-in-Council. Thus when the Bombay Government held back, Raghoba was surprised. While living in Bombay as a pensioner of the English he even sought the Portuguese help to secure his lost position. Before Raghoba could understand properly the working of the English system another step of theirs baffled him all the more. A despatch of the Court of Directors arrived on 20th August, 1776 confirming the Treaty of Surat. Now this created a stalemate.

150. At this stage, while the English in India did not know what to do a war broke out between England and France on the question of American Colonists, who were supported by the French. The Poona Government, ever jealous of the rise of the English, invited French intervention in India. Though undefined were the views of the English concerning their own ultimate position in India, they were quite clear on one point that other European nations would not be allowed to predominate in India. Thus when Warren Hastings learnt that one French adventurer named St. Lubin after landing at Chaul had proceeded to Poona, he decided to strike the first blow. This produced Colonel Goddard's most frantic military exploit. He marched on Warren Hastings's order from Bundelkhand to Surat, 300 miles in 20 days. When the Poona Government was found unimpressed, Goddard opened a campaign in Gujarat to assail the Peshwa's possessions there in the beginning of 1780 A.D.

151. Fatehsingh Rao Gaekwad looked at this

happening with great care. He was in double frame of mind. The English wanted him to sign a mutual offensive and defensive alliance but this could bring upon him the displeasure of the Peshwa. However, Goddard's several successful actions brought him to knock the Gaekwad's door. Fatehsingh then agreed to be an ally on 26th January, 1780 with the understanding that the Peshwa would be kept out of Gujarat.

152. Goddard's campaign involved nearly all the Maratha Sardars in a war that lasted for two years with various degrees of success and failure for both the sides, and only indirectly affected interests of Gujarat when hostilities were called off. This ended what has come to be known as the first Maratha War. The Treaty of Salbai (near Gwalior) was signed on the 17th May, 1782. Mahadji Sindhia acted as a mediator between the chiefs of the Marathas and the English.

153. The Treaty of Salbai "replaced the Maratha territory in Gujarat exactly where it was" in the year 1775. One would not fail to see in this treaty the working of the English diplomacy. The English had clearly seen that in the great houses of the Sindhia, Gaekwad, Holker and Bhonsle there was a formidable challenge to the overlordship of the Peshwa which if properly utilised under the English genius would go a long way to strengthen their position in India. Therefore, the English saw to it that the Gaekwad, on whom they were to count in future for greater influence in Gujarat was made independent of the Poona Government. They also gave Broach to the Sindhia and thus introduced a new potentate in this part to challenge the Peshwa.

154. Soon after the treaty, Raghoba died. The whole of Gujarat except the city of Ahmedabad was virtually left to the administration of the Gaekwads whose power thus increased. Fatehsingh ruled in peace thereafter till his accidental death on the 21st December, 1789. His full brother Manaji took over the administration but Govind Rao now secured the conformation of the Poona Government to succeed but not until he had made great pecuniary sacrifices in favour of the Peshwa. In this transaction at one stage the English had to intervene to save the Gaekwad's skin and to see that his territory was not thoroughly dismembered. This happened when Nana Fadnavis demanded that Govind Rao should

cede Gaekwad's share in the districts south of the river Tapti, with his portion of the Surat Customs. The English having a stake in it, held it to be a violation of the Salbai Treaty and Nana had to agree to this and forgo his claim.

155. In Baroda Govind Rao was not allowed to rest in peace. His title was disputed by several scions of the Gaekwad family and this forced on him to undertake military actions against them. His toughest challenge, however, came from another quarter. Aba Shelukar, the Deputy Governor of the Peshwa's share of Gujarat, had made himself most obnoxious in Ahmedabad. All the people there, big and small, groaned under his tyrannical exactions. When he challenged even Govind Rao, the latter marched against him and took him a prisoner while engaged in revelry refusing to take any serious note of the Gaekwad's advance. The Peshwa, thereafter, leased his share of the revenues of Gujarat to the Gaekwad for a period of five years at five lakhs of rupees every year. Not only the people of Ahmedabad were freed from the tyrant's rule, but the new arrangement put an end to the double Government in Gujarat.

156. While matters thus proceeded in Ahmedabad, within two years death removed three important persons from the scene. In January 1799 the Nawab of Surat died. In March 1800 Nana Fadnavis after a crowded career passed away and six months later Govind Rao Gaekwad too followed him. This removal of leaders afforded a very good chance to the British to play their game. Fortunately for them at Bombay Jonathan Duncan, the Governor since 1795 A.D. possessed a clear and acute intellect. He came to Surat and assumed the sole government of the city of Surat and its suburb Rander, with other dependencies. It is to be noted that since 1789 the Nawab's rule had only perpetuated misrule and confusion in the city. People, therefore, welcomed the English.

157. Further in south the Peshwa was also in dire need of a powerful ally. Harassed by Yashwant Rao Holker, the Peshwa Baji Rao left Poona and was spending his time at the Maratha outpost of Bassein seeking the British aid. Duncan was pleased to sign on 31st December, 1802 the celebrated Treaty of Bassein inaugurating in western India the era of powerful British

rule. The news of this treaty reached Poona on the very next day, the New Year Day of 1803 A.D. Holker prophetically declared, "Baji Rao has destroyed the Maratha State. Now the British will deal the same blow to it that they did to Tipu Sultan". By this treaty Baji Rao virtually placed himself in British hands. He resigned to the British his share in Surat, as well as territory of a revenue of Rs. 12½ lakhs and he made the British the arbiters in dispute between his own Government and that of Baroda.

158. Anxious as he was to establish British influence in Gujarat, Duncan found in Baroda also an opportunity to interpose. Govind Rao Gaekwad and his Minister Raoji Appaji Farse had employed a large number of Arab mercenaries to support their precarious hold over the State. In due course of time, as was natural the Arabs assumed a menacing attitude. In the midst of this trouble Govind Rao died. He was succeeded by his eldest son Anand Rao, a weak-minded Prince "who was utterly incapable of managing Baroda affairs in those war-like times". The Dewan Raoji stood beside him but further trouble was in store for them. Dissensions arose between the Dewan and one Kanhoji Rao, the illegitimate son of the late Govind Rao who aspired to take the place of the Dewan. In the struggle for power that followed the Arabs, as is not unusual with mercenaries, took that side which paid them best. They supported the one when the other was drained dry. Thus first Kanhoji and then Raoji obtained the upper hand. Malhar Rao, a cousin of the late Govind Rao at Kadi in north Gujarat too prepared to fight Baroda forces, when Raoji Appaji claimed arrears of tribute from him. Placed in this situation all parties applied to the Bombay Government for help. Governor Duncan after weighing for a considerable period pretensions of all parties, eventually determined to uphold the Minister's authority who wielded power in the name of the ruling Gaekwad Anand Rao. The Governor sent Major Walker to Baroda with a small force to examine the situation in which the Gaekwad was placed and deal with his request for military aid.

159. The refractory Gaekwad Princes could be put down only after a show of force. Malhar Rao surrendered and his principality of Kadi

was annexed to the Gaekwad's dominions. Within six months Walker made Anand Rao's position safe by putting down all sorts of disturbances. This happy result was brought by the Gaekwad at a price. An agreement was duly signed on the 6th June, 1802 granting to the Company in perpetuity the districts of Surat Atthavisi for their expenses in the recent clash of arms. The Gaekwad felt so much indebted to the timely British assistance that he placed himself, his State and his policy under them.

160. From the foregoing account of a "welter of treaties and assignments, of alliances and counter alliances, of shares and tributes and mortgages three main facts emerge. The Gaekwad was recognised as the Ruler of Baroda State, which to some extent at any rate had taken definite shape; the power of the Peshwa was fast declining not only in Gujarat but everywhere else, and the British were rapidly gaining paramount influence both at Poona and Baroda". The Treaty of Bassein was in fact "an admission of weakness of Poona and of the strength of Bombay. The Peshwa was now virtually cut off from Gujarat; British ascendancy had taken his place". As a symbol of their power the British appointed Major Alexander Walker their first ever Political Resident at the Gaekwad's Court on 11th July, 1802 and for many years, thereafter, the Resident became the *de facto* ruler of the State. It was this Anglo-Gaekwad association that ultimately laid firm foundation of British rule in Gujarat. Walker himself acquired a reputation for firmness, compassion, correct grasp of Native affairs and tactfulness in dealing with complex questions during eight years that he remained as the British Resident. He not only preserved the State of Baroda from getting gradually dismembered but made the name of the British a synonym for peace and order. Wherever they replaced the Peshwa in Gujarat old exactions ceased and moderate sums were fixed in commutations of the past dues. Walker's beneficial influence could be seen throughout Gujarat. He rid Baroda of the menace of the Arabs by either meeting their reasonable financial dues or by show of force where they refused to listen to reason; put the financial resources of the State on sound basis; discontinued annual military expeditions called *Mulukgiri*; made

permanent revenue settlements in Kathiawad which earned him gratitude of Princes as well as people of that part and lastly persuaded the Jadeja Rajputs and Kanbis of northern Gujarat to stay away from the inhuman practice of infanticide.

161. The course of politics in the first quarter of the 18th century had brought the ancient land of Saurashtra within the field of operation of both the Mussalman as well as the Maratha Sardars. It were the Marathas who gave the region its name of Kathiawad by virtue of its being the land of the Kathi people. In the latter half of the 18th century three remarkable men made their mark in Kathiawad. The history of these times largely revolve round these persons in Kathiawad. These men combined the powers of fighting with those of organisation and statecraft. The first of them was Amarji Kunverji the Dewan of Junagadh. He made Junagadh one of the most powerful and dreaded States in Kathiawad. The second eminent man was Meraman Khawas. By his shrewdness he made himself the virtual Ruler in Nawanagar till his death in the year 1800. The third great man was Wakhatsinhji Gohel of Bhavnagar who succeeded his very illustrious father Akherajji in the year 1772. Wakhatsinhji successfully fought the Kathi insurgents who frequently ravaged his country and rid the State of this pest. He was a man having good deal of farsightedness and correctly read the writings on the wall. He forged bonds of friendship with the English and maintained good relations with them till his death in 1816 A.D. It was he who left deep impression of his personality on the State of Bhavnagar and made it what it is today.

162. The English were brought to the Peninsula of Kathiawad by their own larger interests but more particularly by the interests of the Gaekwad therein. The peninsula of Kathiawad had never been permanently subjugated by any King of Gujarat or Mussalman sovereign or Viceroy, owing to its peculiar geographical situation and configuration. In the early 19th century the peninsula was divided into at least 292 separate jurisdictions not to count certain more numerous subdivisions. Its inhabitants owing to constant petty wars never cared to combine against any invader. The early Maratha inroads in

Gujarat took them to Kathiawad as well. Damaji Rao Gaekwad too went there. However, Damaji did not go there to acquire territory and yet he was one of the few Gaekwads who did do so. He married the daughter of the Lathi chief who ceded to him Damnagar (named after him) formerly called Chobaria with its ten dependent villages as the marriage portion of his daughter. He thus laid the foundation of the territorial possessions of the Gaekwad House in Kathiawad in regions called Amreli and Damnagar. Though not a large dominion in Kathiawad the Gaekwad received the last cession of Okhamandal by virtue of the Treaty of 1817 A.D. It must be noted that though the Gaekwad did not make extensive conquest in Kathiawad, he derived from it considerable revenues by that peculiar system called Mulukgiri. Owing to the general want of union in the peninsula both the Mughals and the Marathas found it advantageous to follow a system of successive military expeditions rather than to incur the expense of permanently occupying the country with an army which would necessarily have to be large. So to extract tribute from various chiefs of Kathiawad the Marathas followed the example of the Mussalmans of undertaking recurring military demonstrations which came to be known as Mulukgiri. The term according to Walker in the early part of the 19th century signified a seizure of the country or more properly a circuit of the country. This was, however, systematised raid in search of tribute made on all chieftains occupying the tract between the river Indus and Jodhpur. But more properly defined Mulukgiri was a permanent military contribution. "Its sanction was based on conquest and forages and in Gujarat at least, it had been considered as a legitimate exercise of lawful sovereignty". Originally it was imposed and then continued to be enforced by power. Naturally it was always resisted where and when the parties were able to offer resistance. Hence the amount realised was ever variable depending upon the power of bargain on both sides. Always the harvest season was chosen for such expeditions as the chieftain was in a position to meet demands made on him. The more ready means of subsistence of troops was another important consideration in choosing this time of

the season. "Although its origin was found in violence and superior power, yet under the Gaekwad rulers, in a series of years, certain rules and customs obtained that had considerable effect in regulating its practice."

163. Mulukgiri was an established part of the *raj-ul-mulk* or common law of the country. During the time that the Gaekwad's army was in the field all military operations had to cease among the *Bhumias* or the lords of the soil. It was also a happy period for the people as a whole because the exactions of the Mulukgiri army were stated to be less formidable than those which were experienced by the people from the licentious conduct of their own countrymen.

164. Walker very early saw in Baroda that the authorities in the State considered Mulukgiri tributes as an important source of revenue, and large arrears had accumulated on this score. The British as part assignees in Baroda share of revenues had a direct interest in its prompt and regular realisation. Another reason for the English to participate in Mulukgiri expedition to Kathiawad was that the peninsula could give them a port not only for trade and commerce but to counteract the French designs in that quarter. Moreover, the English had set their eyes on Kutch as a strategical area. So taking advantage of certain overtures made to Major Walker by some of the tributaries of the Gaekwad in Kathiawad seeking British protection, the Resident joined the Mulukgiri Army led by Babaji Appaji, the Gaekwad's Commander in August 1807 and thus entered Kathiawad. The two Commanders then issued joint letters to 29 of the principal chieftains inviting them to attend their camp at Gutu in the Morvi taluka in order to discuss the terms of permanent settlement of the Gaekwad's Mulukgiri claims. After a good deal of persuasions, threat of force, diplomatic finesse and examination of vast number of contending claims the Resident completed the Permanent Settlements on 15th May, 1808. The fixed tributes were now to be paid to the Gaekwad by his tributary chiefs through the British Government. The country was thus pacified and the people as well as their chiefs were greatly relieved of this hanging sword every year on their neck. The Permanent Settlement

is the just title for the greatness of Major Alexander Walker's work in Gujarat.

165. Throughout these negotiations, however, the position of the British was not clearly defined. Again, Walker's anxiousness in seeing that revenues of the State of Baroda were not injured, in most cases his award bore far too heavily on the small States of Kathiawad. Moreover, in the arrangements made in the year 1808, one great flaw destined to bear the gravest consequences on the subsequent history of the Anglo-Maratha relations, could be seen. "In nearly one-half of Gujarat the Gaekwad was not a principal at all, but the farmer of the Peshwa's rights." The omission of the Peshwa's name in the Settlements and by fixing permanently the sums of tribute without consulting him were clearly illegal acts. The Peshwa was not even officially informed of this Settlement. So in the year 1814, the Peshwa seized the opportunity to increase his demands considerably before renewing the Gaekwad's lease. Both the British and the Gaekwad were perturbed over this new development. On his side the Gaekwad too raised counter-claims and this confused the picture all the more.

166. Hitherto, the Anglo-Gaekwad connections had been greatly increased. Over the new stalemate they again got closer to each other. The British Government determined to send a confidential agent to settle the matter at Poona. For this purpose Gangadhar Shastri Patwardhan, a man of talent was sent to the Peshwa's Court to settle the account and get the lease renewed. The learned Shastri reached Poona in January 1814.

167. In Poona after a protracted but fruitless negotiations the Shastri got involved in vicious intrigues and was murdered on the 21st July, 1815 in the street of holy Pandharpur by hired assassins of the Peshwa's close associate one Trimbakji Dangalia. The murder of a foreign ambassador having British guarantee of safe conduct by the Peshwa's men brought out strong displeasure of the British Government severe disrepute to the Peshwa, who after initial profession of inability to apprehend Trimbakji Dangalia, surrendered him and signed a fresh Treaty two years later on the 13th June, 1817, generally known as the Treaty of Poona.

168. The State of Baroda alone profited by the murder. By the Poona Treaty the Gaekwad's debt to the Peshwa was completely wiped off. The Peshwa's share in the revenues of Gujarat too came to be divided between the Gaekwad and the British. In the light of the new Treaty with the Peshwa, the British Government deemed it desirable to redefine its relations with the Gaekwads as well. As a result of this new thinking a fresh definitive treaty was signed between the Gaekwad and the British Government in the month of November 1817, later supplemented by of 1st November 1818.

169. On his return from Kathiawad, Walker introduced the Kathiawad tribute system into the Mahi Kantha region as well. Later, both the Mahi Kantha and the Rewa Kantha territories, called so for administrative purposes, were each placed under a British Political Agent. In Mahi Kantha the interlacing of British and Gaekwad territories in wild and lawless country suggested the desirability of placing the whole under one authority and that could be only the British. By an agreement of the 3rd April, 1820 this scheme was brought into operation. The Gaekwad undertook to send no more troops into Kathiawad or the Mahi Kantha and the British Government agreed to collect his tribute for him free of expense; the cost of coercing a recalcitrant Chief was to be recovered from the Chief himself. In similar fashion the Agency of Palanpur was created and though the Rewa Kantha, which from its name should comprise only the country on the river bank of Narmada but which for administrative reasons actually included more, had not given trouble so that Mulukgiri expeditions had ceased there the British Government desired to establish an Agency there also as was done in Mahi Kantha. To this Sayaji Rao II agreed. But in order to avoid future misunderstandings the Gaekwad drew up a Memorandum known as the Kalambandi of 1825. It was accepted by the Bombay Government and continued to be in force thereafter.

170. In the first two decades of the 19th century Gujarat was in ferment. The Mughal authority as well as the Maratha supremacy waned gradually and in its place the English entered the scene as a formidable territorial power with



the sure prospect of becoming a paramount power. Their firm alliance with the Gaekwad took them to Kathiawad. Gains made by Walker were consolidated by number of able British Officers. Captain Barnwall in Kathiawad, Captain Mac Murdo in Kutch, Captain Miles in Palanpur, Major Ballantyne in the Mahi Kantha Agency and Willoughby in the Rewa Kantha Agency freed the regions under their care of confusion and disorder making the name of the British fearful as well as respectful among the people. By 1822 A.D. by number of treaties and engagements the English had become the paramount power in Gujarat and Kathiawad.

171. The British earned the gratitude of the people as well, and their system of Government was in many respects an improvement over the one developed by the Mughal and Maratha administrators. The whole system of administration the Marathas developed was aimed at maintaining their precarious hold over the country. While it lasted the Maratha Government had an oppressive existence. In the earlier period they held the province with the desire to make the most out of it for furthering the Court intrigues or political ends above the Ghats. The earlier Maratha Sardars always desired to be as near as Poona and their armies in variably retired above the Ghats in the rainy season. They did not wish to make a permanent home in Gujarat. This idea grew only when the British interposed in Maratha affairs undertaking "the task of dividing the Maratha nation by the establishment of a powerful and independent Court at Baroda".

172. Fatehsingh Rao Gaekwad at a young age of 20 years died on the 23rd June, 1818. Anand Rao, the reigning Gaekwad too succumbed to death within a year and a half on 2nd October, 1819. Now Sayaji Rao II was placed on the throne. Though remarkable in many ways and chosen by the British, Sayaji Rao had come to imagine that British interference in Baroda had weakened the Ruler's influence over his subjects. In his keenness to regain this influence, he chose to disregard the advice of the Resident and against his advice selected one after another series of Ministers who did not possess the confidence of the British Government. Moreover, he strongly objected any large scale reforms in

the organisation of the army and upheld rights of the hereditary military Sardars. He even blocked measures aimed at the reduction of his army. Sayaji Rao also found himself involved in family quarrels. On the other side the Bombay Government exerted pressure on him to pay his guaranteed debts. To settle all outstanding debts and disputes Mountstuart Elphinstone, the Governor of Bombay came to Baroda in April 1820. He tried to conciliate the Gaekwad but without perceptible results. The Gaekwad's recalcitrance landed him in difficulties on Elphinstone's retirement. Sir John Malcolm who now succeeded him as the Governor was a different sort of man. Malcolm now resorted to harsher measures. As the Gaekwad, despite remonstrances, still refused to honour the guaranteed debts, the Court of Directors authorised the Bombay Government either to assume the management of the whole State or to acquire some districts permanently. However, the Bombay Government did neither, but what they did was enough to exasperate the Gaekwad. They announced temporary sequestration of Baroda's certain territories throughout Gujarat and Kathiawad on 28th March, 1828. For twelve years Sayaji Rao did not submit to the demands of Bombay, which had even broken off its relation with him. If it could be said of Sayaji Rao that he was not a good judge of men, as was frequently done by Bombay, it should also be clear that the Bombay Government driven to its wits' end hardly went the right way. The extreme harshness of Malcolm and the equally extreme leniency of Lord Clare after Malcolm left Sayaji Rao guessing as to the real intention of the British. The matters improved only in 1841 when Sir James Carnac, once the deputy of Walker in Baroda and now the Governor of Bombay visited Baroda and resolved all differences. In short, the greater part of Sayaji's reign was one long struggle with the British Government. We hear but little of his general administration, but as Bishop Heber, when he visited Baroda said, "the Gaekwad is said to be a man of talent who governs his State himself, the Ministers having very little weight with him, and governs it well and vigorously. His error is too great a fondness for money, but as he found his State involved in debt, even this seems

excusable". Sayaji Rao died in peace on the 19th December, 1847.

173. Sayaji Rao left eight sons of which the eldest Ganpat Rao ascended the throne peacefully which indicated firm hold of the British over the law and order situation in Baroda. It was during Ganpat Rao's reign that the Resident Colonel Outram wrote his celebrated 'Khatpat Report' on 31st April, 1851. In this he disclosed number of corrupt practices then current in the State as well as in the British Residency at Baroda. Colonel Outram blamed even the Bombay Government for its punctilious and gentle treatment of Government or Residency servants. The Colonel was removed from his position for his outspokenness, but only to be restored with honour later on, on orders from the Court of Directors in 1854.

174. In Ganpat Rao's time the work of acquiring land for the old B.B. & C.I. Railways began in Baroda. The Maharajah ceded the required land on the consideration that his State should not suffer by the loss of transit duties. In this very year Ganpat Rao died on the 19th November to be succeeded by his brother Khande Rao Gaekwad.

175. Khande Rao reigned from 1856 to 1870 and during this rule not only some order introduced but even the general welfare of the people increased in the State. But the instability of his character was such that he achieved little that was lasting. As the years went on his passion for the chase and love of magnificent display made him to indulge in reckless expenditure thus putting the State into precarious financial condition. It was during his reign that the turbulent events of 1857 took place in the north and cast its lengthening shadow over Gujarat. In this anxious time he stood by the British and the gratitude which they showed for this loyalty was destined to bear lasting fruit.

176. Upto the time of the rising of 1857, the whole of Gujarat including Kathiawad and Kutch, had not only been pacified, but had been brought under a comprehensive administrative system. Comparatively Gujarat remained less affected by the events of 1857. Here and there certain people rose to disturb the peace but many of them had little to do with the Sepoy Revolt as such. From L. R. Ashburner's account

of Disturbances in Gujarat in the Bombay Gazetteer it appears that only in three cases this effect could be discerned. Disturbances occurring at Ahmedabad on the 14th September, 1857 were largely inspired by Pardeshis of Oudh of the Second Regiment of the Grenediers then stationed at Ahmedabad. Thereafter, the Nawab of Radhanpur was implicated in a correspondence which was carried on by him with the Emperor of Delhi in September, 1857. At one stage of this serious situation peace was also disturbed in the Panchmahals when Tatia Tope entered there in 1858. But all these situations were promptly brought under control. Except these, the Parsi Riot at Broach in June, 1857, disturbances at Lunavada, and the Revolt of the Naikdas in October, 1858 and finally the Wagher Outbreak of 1859 seem to be little connected with the broad currents of the Sepoy Revolt.

177. It can hardly be overemphasised that the British withstood the storm of 1857 in Gujarat primarily because Khande Rao Gaekwad remained faithful to his engagements and spared his troops for service elsewhere. In grateful recognition he was given an adoption Sanad, as he had no male issue. Khande Rao died on the 28th November, 1870 and was succeeded by his brother Malhar Rao. For some years before this, Malhar Rao had been confined to jail as a State prisoner. For quite some time he had not been on good terms with his brother against whom he had hatched several conspiracies. All those who had faithfully served his late brother were now fit objects of Malhar Rao's vengeance and he particularly wreaked his vengeance on the deceased brother's ministers and advisors. Moreover, there was a rapid deterioration in the law and order situation of the State. He resorted to the worst devices of past Gaekwads in exacting money from his tributaries and people who were already oppressed by heavy taxation of the previous ruler. Malhar Rao too made unwise selection of his ministers. By 1873 things had come to an intolerable pass. In March of that year a somewhat too easy-going Colonel Barr was replaced by the more energetic Colonel Phayre as the Resident in Baroda. In series of reports he drew a dark picture of things that he saw in Baroda due to mal-

administration of the State. He began interfering in the Gaekwad's affairs. Thus on one side the Resident did not form good opinion either of the Ruler or his administration, Malhar Rao too got fed up of the meddlesome nature of the Resident. At this stage the Government of India appointed a Commission of Inquiry under Colonel Richard Meade which also reported the rottenness of the administration in the State. The Gaekwad was given a last chance to reform the state of affairs at least by the end of December 1875 with the warning that if this was not done the inevitable result would be deposition. In November, 1874, Malhar Rao petitioned the British Government to remove Colonel Phayre and with due deference to his wishes Phayre was replaced by Sir Lewis Pelly as the Agent to the Governor General. In the meanwhile Colonel Phayre accused the Gaekwad of trying to poison him and the whole episode became the subject of another inquiry. The verdict was divided. But the Secretary of State Lord Salisbury was convinced that "incorrigible misrule is of itself a sufficient disqualification for sovereign power," and the fateful proclamation of 19th April, 1875 was issued. It expressly disclaimed any reliance upon the poisoning case and its divided verdict. The proclamation declared Malhar Rao deposed from the sovereignty of Baroda State. He was deported to Madras under surveillance of the British Government.

178. Malhar Rao was succeeded by Sayaji Rao III. He belonged to the Khandesh branch of the Gaekwad's House. Sayaji Rao was adopted by Jamnabai, the widow of Khande Rao. During Sayaji Rao's minority Raja Sir T. Madhav Rao, an experienced administrator of high repute was appointed the new Dewan on 16th May, 1875. The young Maharajah too was carefully educated and trained to face his future onerous responsibilities. It was in the decade that Madhav Rao served Baroda that the foundation of its greatness was laid by thorough-going reforms carried out in every branch of administration. The outlying districts of the State in Kathiawad, Mahi Kantha and Rewa Kantha also received their share of reforms in the newly oriented Baroda State.

179. Though the State of Baroda was now well-set on the path of peace and progress, it

took some more time to usher in those conditions in Kathiawad and Kutch. The introduction of the British as the paramount power in Gujarat had upset age-long traditions particularly in matters of land tenures. Some of the more daring persons dispossessed of their *jagirs* or land holdings raised the standard of revolt indulging in outlawry. The British Officers with certain Premier States having more progressive administrations like Bhavnagar, Junagadh and Gondal took the uphill task of suppressing these outlaws on the soil of Kathiawad. Once the law and order situation was restored there, decision was taken to start the Rajkumar College at Rajkot for suitable education of the sons of Chiefs and Nobles of Kathiawad. This was done in 1871 A.D. Two years later the Rajasthanik Court was established "for hearing disputes concerning land between the Chiefs and their family who held land for maintenance and other similar cases in which landed estates held on a semi-feudal tenure were involved". This worked with complete success till the Court was abolished in the year 1890.

180. In this very year, viz., 1890 in the month of September in the small State of Cambay people revolted against the oppressive administration of its Dewan, one Shamrao Narayan Lad. The army had to be called to suppress the rising. The people were assured by the British Government that the obnoxious Dewan would be removed and a special Political Officer took over the administration of the State. The Nawab of Cambay was restored to power in 1894, when the Special Political Officer was recalled.

181. By this time the whole of Gujarat including Kathiawad and Kutch had come to be divided between the British Government and the Native States. The British portion thereby became the integral part of the Bombay Province. The Indian Councils Act of 1892 gave the northern part, that was Gujarat, of the Bombay Province one seat in the Legislative Council. Now except Baroda, the biggest Native State in Gujarat having direct relationship with the Governor General through his Agent in Baroda, all other States and Estates were put under the supervision of the Governor of Bombay. Political Agents were appointed at (1) Kutch;

(2) Palanpur Agency; (3) Mahi Kantha Agency; (4) Kathiawad Agency; (5) Cambay; (6) Rewa Kantha Agency; (7) Narukot; (8) Dharampur, Vansada and Sachin. The territory directly under the British Government was divided into Surat, Broach, Kaira, Panchmahals and Ahmedabad districts under the overall supervision of Collectors and host of other officials under him. These administrative and political arrangements were continued till India achieved Independence.

#### ECONOMIC, ADMINISTRATIVE, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CHANGE

182. The Maratha system of administration in Gujarat took some concrete shape only in the latter half of the 18th century. In this system the officer called Kamavisdar occupied a very important position. He was the farmer of revenue of a mahal or district and was usually appointed for the period of one to five years. Kamavisdar always adopted that method of administration by which he could effect maximum of savings with minimum expense. As he was required to pay large sums as revenue to his Master along with his courtiers through whom he secured his farm, it was only natural that he invariably aimed at exacting as much money as possible from the ryot. In his work he took help of number of hereditary District Officers, the Desais and other subordinates of his like Amins, Patels and Majmudars.

183. Under the Maratha system of Government there was no rigid separation of powers. The Kamavisdar also possessed undefined judicial powers. As he always aimed at accumulation of money, the punishments he meted out usually took the form of monetary fines or number of offences under different categories.

184. The overall result of the Maratha revenue administration was widespread poverty. That was the reason why when the British took over the administration in Gujarat in the beginning of the 19th century Mountstuart Elphinstone who was appointed the "sole Commissioner for the settlement of the territory conquered from the Peshwa" after careful consideration ordered the abolition of the system of revenue farming. "Instead the revenue was to be collected from the Patels or village headmen and the amount

assessed by reference not to past years of prosperity but to the actual state of cultivation at the present. Oppressive or unpopular taxes were to be abolished. Lands held free of revenue were not to be interfered with."

185. With the British conquest the dignified part of the State was swept away. The above step of Elphinstone was taken with a view to lay down sound system of revenue as well as to assure people concerning the new Government. Elphinstone also authorised his officers to deal with the crimes "according to form of justice usual in the country," and to be modified as may be thought expedient. However, the British Officers in all cases were to "endeavour to enforce the existing laws and customs unless where they are clearly repugnant to reason and natural equity."

186. These lines of future policy sketched out by Elphinstone on the 26th February, 1818 largely guided his successors as well. The new Survey and Settlement Commissioner of the Province had found number of land revenue systems like Ryotwari, Talukdari, Narwadari, Bhagdari, Mehvasi, Maleki and Inami prevailing in Gujarat. Wherever possible, the British Collectors tried to introduce Ryotwari system in preference to the other they then found in their district. These steps combined with other economic forces had an effective levelling influence. The greatest sufferer in the levelling tendencies of the British rule in Gujarat were perhaps the great Chiefs. On the whole the British revenue policy in Gujarat weakened the position of the Garasia Chieftains *vis-a-vis* the British Government.

187. The Bombay Government in the year 1819 introduced their Regulations in the judicial field too, and thus the British judicial system found its way in Gujarat. "With the Regulations came the Judges to administer them. The office of the Magistrate was transferred from the Judge to the Collector in 1818 in obedience to the Home Government's Order of 1815. Nevertheless, the Judge was still the possessor of formidable authority". The Chiefs of Gujarat were also given either the first or second class magisterial powers to try certain cases within their States or Estates.

188. In its earlier career religious neutrality was the Company's aim. But several of the



Company's social policies affected the religious life of the people as well. The attitude of the British administrators towards the problem of English education excited heated controversies not among the Indians alone but between themselves also. Persons like Sir Charles Trevelyan supporting the cause of English education saw in it the eventual conversion of India to Christianity. Elphinstone on the other hand saw the spread of Western knowledge in India as though weakening the Hindu religion but at the same time fostering a spirit of political independence. Fundamentally he regarded education as a moral duty of Government. The Bombay Government, holding such views, in due course of time opened Government schools in 1826 in many towns like Surat, Broach, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Nadiad. These were the first Gujarati schools. In the year 1842 the first English school was opened at Surat and thereafter, several other towns followed suit. The progressive Native States like Baroda, Bhavnagar, Junagadh, Gondal and Nawanagar followed the example of the British Government and opened schools in their territories too.

189. One of the many difficulties before the Bombay Government in opening English schools, was absence of good well-trained teachers. Though in Bombay number of Deccani persons came forward for being trained and help the cause of English education, the same could not be said of Gujarat. Early in 1826, the Native School Book and School Society created in 1823, completed the training of 10 Gujarati Brahmins—3 for Surat, 3 for Ahmedabad, 2 for Broach and 2 for Kaira. They were then sent to Gujarat from Bombay on the monthly salary of Rs. 20. This marked the beginning of the spread of English education in Gujarat.

190. Dearth of good books was another headache with those who laboured initially for the cause of English education. The Native School Book and School Society did its best with all its handicaps to remedy the situation. The Literary Society of Bombay greatly encouraged efforts made in this direction. As a result of these endeavours, Dr. Drummond, a surgeon by profession but a good scholar of vernacular languages, wrote the first 'Gujarati Grammar and Vocabulary' which was published in the year 1808. However modest this effort was, the

beginning was made.

191. With Sir Charles Wood's Despatch on Education in 1854 A.D. a new departure was made. The system of education underwent important changes. The old Board of Education was now closed and a new Department of Education took its place in Bombay. The unscientific gradation of books and mechanical memorisation which were the legacy of the older indigenous system were now sought to be removed to a great extent by adopting more scientific preparation of school books on subjects of useful knowledge. This difficult task was very ably carried out by Sir T. C. Hope, whose 'Vachan Mala' has left deepest impression on building of new Gujarat and proper integration of its culture.

192. In those days, education was viewed by many as a panacea for social evils. As Elphinstone himself thought that "education besides inculcating these virtues of prudence and self-reliance, would also lead to the disappearance of 'sati,' infanticide and 'superstition'—and that nothing else would". His optimism was not entirely misplaced, although it must be observed that there were comparatively few 'satis' in the territories under the Bombay Government. The practice was almost non-existent in Gujarat. The inquiry made by the Government in 1819 bears witness to this observation. However, the worst social evil in Gujarat, particularly in Kathiawad, was female infanticide. Walker in Kathiawad in 1808 noticed this with horror and at once decided to do something about it. He proceeded to do this with great care as not to excite popular feelings. He persuaded the Jadeja and Jethwa Rajputs as well as certain communities of Kanbis who practised this custom, whenever he got a chance to meet them to give up this inhuman custom. Occasionally he even exerted pressure on them. In his famous Settlements with the Chiefs of Kathiawad he invariably inserted a clause demanding relinquishment of this horrible custom and considered this provision a necessary concession to the Company for whatever good it had done for them. In his dealings with the Kathiawad Chiefs, Walker demanded scrupulous observance of this clause. Later British Officials in Gujarat agreeably carried forward Walker's monumental work and by the end of the 19th century the custom was virtually given

up, as it also became a cognisable offence in law.

193. One of the important events of the pre-Mutiny Gujarat was the arrival of Swami Sahajanand in the village of Loj in Sorath in 1800 A.D. He was born in 1780 A.D. and later became the founder of Swaminarayan sect having a very large following even to this day. The times when he came to Gujarat were certainly troublous due to political anarchy in the land. There was no law and order and life had become uncertain in the country. There was no safety of person and property. Looting and killing were the order of the day. Maratha freebooters and Mussalman Sardars with their large armies ravaged the land and looted the people. People driven to desperation did not know where to look for solace. It was at this opportune moment the Swami appeared in Gujarat with the message of hope for the future. No sooner he arrived in Sorath under his benevolent charm, the turbulent Kathis who had disturbed the peace of the land for long, and whose life-breath was dacoity, gave up their profession and sat down near his feet. They laid down their arms and vowed not to loot and kill and lead settled and quiet life in future. In the midst of the worst social and political storm the sudden transformation and change of heart of these Kathis, amazed people all over Gujarat and thereafter, many saw divine powers in the Swami. In due course of time Sahajanand came to command a very large following and wielded such large influence that Sir John Malcolm personally came to see the Swami at Rajkot. The Swami's teachings are contained in his 'Shiksha Patri' later on translated into English by Rao Saheb Bhogilal Pranvallahdas. The Swami's teachings gave spiritual solace to many in those days and the work of pacifying the born dacoits earned him gratitude of Gujaratis many of whom considered him a spiritual incarnation. The reputed Kavi Dalpatram was his devout follower. Even Bishop Heber, when he met him was struck by his personality and then spoke of him in glowing terms.

194. Half a century of the association with the English in Gujarat gave many opportunities to the people to imbibe new ideas, new standards and novel ideals of life. The British respect for

the Rule of Law gave new vision. Their legislative activities increased a great deal after the Mutiny. Within 20 years of the change of administration in 1857 there was a rapid process of assimilation and unification throughout British India. The clash of the old with the new became inevitable in this process and the result was the ultimate harmony. Towards the dissemination of new ideas and new values in Gujarat, the name of Alexander Kinloch Forbes would remain immortal. Forbes was a great scholar of Gujarati language and literature. He had cultivated and patronised writers and poets in Gujarati to such an extent that he almost single-handedly brought about a literary renaissance in Gujarat. 'Gujarat before Forbes,' a poet wrote of him, 'was a barren field. It was he who cultivated it and turned it into a lovely garden'. In 1848 A.D. Forbes alongwith Colonel Fuljames, Colonel Wallace and the Rev. Mr. Petit, started the Gujarat Vernacular Society in Ahmedabad. Soon the society became the nerve centre of many an intellectual movements and its record of work of more than a century and its splendid achievements greatly helped the work of regeneration in Gujarat. The Forbes Gujarati Sabha, which he founded in 1865 celebrates its centenary this year. However, the fame of Forbes would largely rest in his monumental work, the result of his life-long labour and study, viz, *Ras Mala* in two volumes, a book on the history and folk literature of Gujarat which he had himself gathered. The book was illustrated with his own sketches. Among other things, Forbes founded the first library and the first newspaper in Gujarat. 'Budhvariya' (published on every Wednesday) in 1849 by the Society was the first newspaper and the Andrews Library was the first public library opened in 1850.

195. English education, increasing contacts with the countries of the West and the more scientific approach to the problems of life induced many a person in Gujarat to question age-old beliefs and traditions at times having sanctions of religion. Through these prophets of New Age Gujarat not only experienced cultural influences then pervading India, but several thinkers and reformers evinced keen interest and understanding of events and changes then sweeping the whole civilised world. Many years

before the world emphasised the fundamental human rights, Durgaram Mehtaji of Surat had established there in 1844 A.D. 'Manav Dharma Sabha' with few friends. As Kavi Narmadashanker observed, the conflict between the new and the old had become more pronounced from 1851 when Karsandas Mulji, the first torch-bearer of reform in Gujarat, started 'Buddhivardhak Sabha' and later began publishing 'Satya Prakash' in 1855, in Bombay. As it happened the winds of change blew over Gujarat from Bombay northward taking Surat, Ahmedabad and then even distant Kathiawad and Kutch in its widesweep. Some of the persons like Dadoba Pandurang, the first Head Master of Surat English School (1842) and Gopal Hari Deshmukh or more popularly known as 'Lokhitvadi', who saw active Government service in Gujarat and contributed to its regeneration came from Maharashtra. In Ahmedabad, the spirit of new inquiry could be seen in the foundation of 'Dharma Sabha' later known as 'Bhakti Sabha' (1870) by persons like Bholanath Sarabhai and Ranchhodlal Chhotalal in 1858. One could see ideas of Brahmo Samaj of Bengal and Prarthana Samaj of Bombay working behind 'Dharma Sabha'.

196. The events of 1857 only diverted people's attention to the political sphere, but the work of persistent inquiry and reform continued unabated in Gujarat. While on one side in the year 1860 Kavi Narmad was seen founding his 'Tatvashodhak Sabha' in Surat, that very year saw on the other hand Mahipatram Ruparam proceeding to England under the blaze of publicity, if it could be so called. Both these events shook the traditional Gujarat to its very core. The taboos on foreign overseas travel were challenged by Karsandas Mulji in his famous essay in 1853. Later, he himself proceeded to England on the footsteps of Mahipatram in 1863.

197. Before Karsandas undertook his journey overseas, he had fought the famous Maharaj Libel Case, the first of its kind in the whole of India. Its proceedings in 1860 A.D. revealed some of the worst evils under which the priestly class of the Vaishnav sect had fallen. The proceedings were widely reported by the English as well as vernacular press in Western India.

Moreover, the institution of a libel case in a court of law in itself indicated increased awareness on the part of a few and thus showed new avenues of seeking redress of grievances in the work of remedying social maladies. The work of Karsandas Mulji in the field of reform is a milestone in the history of modern Gujarat.

198. In the midst of reform wave that was sweeping throughout Gujarat, the Province was witnessing in 1862 a period of extraordinary rise in economic prosperity. This was primarily due to the rise in price of cotton; following the American blockade owing to Civil War there. Gujarat too had its share of prosperity, being an important grower of cotton. Few then realised that the price boom was only a passing phenomenon. This boom also clearly showed that India was brought within the purview of world economic forces. However, no sooner the American Civil War ended in 1865, the Bombay cotton market received a violent shock as prices began to fall sharply. The new companies and banks that had come into existence during the previous period of boom and some of the old ones which had been involved in speculation now suffered gravest consequences. The Bombay Share Market and many a speculators who had grown rich almost overnight were completely ruined. Seth Premchand Raychand of Surat, who had big business in Bombay and himself a great sharebroker and promoter of the Bombay Reclamation Company, a joint stock adventure, faced the prospect of total ruin. People sympathised with him as he was a great philanthropist. There were many others who suffered to a greater or lesser degree in this financial crash.

199. Over and above the darker side of the economic situation, there were few gleams of hope as well. Gujarat was slowly but steadily undergoing an economic transformation. Ranchhodlal Chhotalal had started a small spinning factory at Surat in 1859. Eight years before this Kavi Narmad had sung his "Hunnarkhan's Invasion" showing the people the possible benefits of experimenting and trying with new industries. In 1868 a big Industrial Exhibition was opened at Broach which exhibited variety of goods then produced in Gujarat. It was a great success. During the course of the National Movement

in the 'Seventies', Ambalal Sakarlal Desai of Ahmedabad started in 1875 the 'Swadesh Udyoga Vardhak Mandali', for the promotion of native goods.

200. The last quarter of the 19th century saw an inspiring spectacle of a newly emerged society in Gujarat on its forward march on nearly all fronts of life. This society had withstood the first widow-remarriage of Seth Madhavdas Rughnathdas with Dhankorbai under the inspiration of Karsandas Mulji, in the orthodox community of Kapol Vanik. The cause of widow-remarriage was furthered even by people like Lalshankar Umiashankar whose name is connected with number of Foundling Homes in Western India. It was during this period that the people saw the passing of the Age of Consent Bill in 1891. They received the message of Arya Samaj from Swami Dayanand Saraswati. Persons like Sakshar Manilal Nabhubhai were attracted towards the Theosophical Society. Even Swami Vivekanand before proceeding to America chose to spend few months in Gujarat. The people received these philosophies with equanimity. In this period came forward some native genius as well. Acharyas like Shrimannrisinhacharyaji, the founder of the Shreya Sadhaka Mandal and Shrimannatthuram Sharma also found ready listeners and commanded good following. In all these changes the Gujarati Society showed its vitality and even readiness to change, but without losing its own individual personality.

201. The turn of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century was a period of stress and storm. While on one hand the nature let loose its destructive weapons of epidemic like plague and calamity like famine, the forceful viceroyalty of Lord Curzon was giving severe jolts to the Indian political scene. Plague spread its tentacles first in Bombay but then gradually spread out to engulf the whole of Gujarat including Kathiawad and Kutch. By that time no effective remedies to counter the disease had been found. When the Government quarantined the sick, people resisted those efforts under the mistaken idea that the Government was trying to segregate the Europeans from the Indians. The disease took a heavy toll of human life. Following closely on its heels came the worst of famines in recent human

memory. The famine of 1900, as R. C. Dutt observed was the most wide spread and the severest famine that had ever visited India. In Gujarat those people who are still alive and who had seen its effects, even today shudder at the word 'Chhappanio' describing this famine. Few who had survived the plague, became victims of the famine and many still migrated to other regions or countries. In these dire times men like Gokaldas Kahandas Parekh collected number of instances of excessive assessments of land revenue by Government officials and exposed them in public eye. As the first decade of the 20th century passed by the impact of the Indian National Movement was also felt in Gujarat. The Surat session of the Indian National Congress in 1907 in the midst of violent scenes divided itself into the Moderates and the Extremists. The signs of the terrorist phase of Indian nationalism could also be detected in Gujarat. The Ganganath Vidyalaya activities (named after Ganganath Mahadev near Chandod on river Narmada, which was the hide-out of revolutionaries) carried out by Narsinhbhai Ishvarbhai Patel and his associates was eagerly sought out to be suppressed by the British Government. It was strongly suspected by the British Government that the Maharajah of Baroda was a "Patron of sedition." Baroda seems to have provided with the arrival of Aurobindo Ghose in 1901, a base for terrorist activities. Out of 167 proscribed books in British India, not less than 17 were published in Baroda Presses. While terrorist activities as such did not occur within Baroda, it was a breeding centre of conspiracies.

202. The greater appreciation of happenings in the political, economic and social spheres was largely due to the tremendous growth of the Vernacular Press. In the year 1878 Lytton's Vernacular Press Act, curtailing the freedom of the Press, had the Press in Gujarat also in mind. Its growth was certainly phenomenal in the 19th century. Though the first Gujarati Weekly 'Bombay Samachar' was published outside Gujarat that is in Bombay, the noble tradition of journalism established by paper like 'Budhavariyu' and periodical like 'Buddhi Prakash' was tenderly nursed by later periodicals. Some of them like 'Surat Mitra' (1863); 'Broach Samachar' (1859); 'Ahmedabad

Samachar (1860); 'Kheda Vartaman' in the Kaira district, 'Saurashtra' (1921) at various times served the needs of their regions by raising problems that the local people faced. Papers like 'Rast Goftar' and 'Dandio' published from Bombay in 1851 and 1864 respectively had wider interests. 'Gujarati' started by Ichharam Suryaram Desai in 1880 was a leading periodical advocating reform and its editor made a name in the field of responsible journalism. 'Vasant' was another such magazine in 1902 which Dr. Anandshankar Dhruva edited so very ably. Any serious student of the history and culture of Gujarat must go through the files of this magazine. 'Sahitya' (1912); 'Samalochak' (1914); 'Gujarat' of K. M. Munshi (1922), 'Navachetan' in the same year; 'Sharada' (1924), 'Kaumudi' and 'Kumar' (1925) and 'Prasthan' in their individual and combined capacity have served to enrich Gujarati language and literature. Periodicals like 'Sundari Subodh' (1903); and 'Gunsundari' (1923) helped the work of the uplift of women. 'Vismi Sadi' in 1916 provided reading material to the common man and its guiding force was Haji Mahammad Alarakhia Shivji, a Khoja by faith. 'Puratatva' (1925); tried to create interest in the ancient history; while that like 'Navayuga' (1929) had communist sympathy. It was, however, with the coming of Gandhiji in Gujarat that the Gujarati Press went through another orientation. 'Navajivan' had been started in 1915 with Indulal Yagnik as its editor. Gandhiji took over from him in 1919. From that day the political philosophy of satyagraha was subscribed by the large number of people and Gujarat awakened to its duty towards the country.

203. The spread of new education and the availability of printing facilities greatly advanced the cause of Gujarati literature and language. This was particularly evident after the establishment of Bombay University in 1857. The batch of its first graduates contributed much to the growth of what may now be called new literature. They were also the pioneers in the work of social reform. These early pioneers had drunk deeply at the fountain of European literature and were greatly influenced by their progressive ideologies. That is why in the earlier period of literature, we notice reform going

hand in hand with literature.

204. However, this is the most fruitful period for literature. If literature is the mirror of its age, then from 1858, when Sir T. C. Hope published his famous 'Vachan Mala' to 1886, is called Narmad-Dalpat age. They were the two most imposing personalities of this period. Both of them were prolific writers and particularly it can be said of Narmad that hardly any one to this day has laboured as did he. Theirs was the age of reform. Their writings breathe the aspirations of that age. Dalpatram was very closely associated with Forbes and the Gujarat Vernacular Society for a long time. Narmad gave Gujarat its first song 'Jaya Jaya Garvi Gujarat'. He died in 1886 leaving behind him a legend. Dalpatram too followed him after few years in 1898. In this period a group of writers led by Manilal Nabhubhai Dvivedi and Uttamlal Keshavlal Trivedi found it difficult to accept all that was said for the reform of the religion and the society. They wished to reshape society without breaking from the past tradition. They were the 'Defenders' of traditional culture. As against them writer like Ramanbhai Mahipatram Nilkantha supported liberalism based on rational outlook of life. His 'Raino Parvat' and 'Bhadrambhadr' show his creative genius.

205. The period from 1887 to 1907 is that of efforts made towards bringing about the harmonious synchronisation of the old and the new. The first and the foremost representative of this age is undoubtedly Govardhanram Madhavram Tripathi, the famous author of 'Saraswati-chandra', a milestone in Gujarati literature. Its first part was published in 1887. In this period the university graduates remained at the centre of all creative activities. As this period saw the stalwarts in Gujarati literature like Govardhanram, Navalram, Mansukhram, Narsinhrao Bholanath, Nandashankar, Kalapi and Nanalal, it is called the 'Sakshar Yuga'.

206. In these periods Gujarati literature was greatly enriched by translation from other languages, most conspicuous of which were Sanskrit and English. Works of nearly all the well-known writers like Kalidas, Bhavbhuti, Magha, Bana, Vishakhadatta, Shudrak and several others were translated in Gujarati. Similarly many

important English creations found their way in Gujarati.

207. In the year of 1905 the first Gujarat Literary Conference was held under the presidency of Govardhanram. He focused the scholars' attention to the wealth of Jain literature, still to see the light of the day. The contribution made by the subsequent Conference in pushing the work of research and organising the men of literature on the common platform has been most invaluable. In the period following 1907, Gujarati literature blossomed forth with all its radiance with all the branches of language and literature well-cultivated by men like Ranjitram Vavabhai, K. M. Munshi, B. K. Thakore, Kant, Khabardar, Botadkar, Keshav Harshad Dhruva, Dr. Anandshankar Dhruva, Ramnarayan Pathak, Zaverchand Meghani, K. M. Jhaveri and many others. Around Gandhiji, men like Kishorlal Mashruwala, Kaka-saheb Kalelkar, Narharibhai Parikh and Mahadevbhai Desai formed a nucleus for the proper exposition of Gandhian philosophy. Gijubhai Badheka, Harbhai Trivedi and Nanabhai Bhatt

laid the foundation of Dakshina Murti in Kathiawad and wrote a good deal on education and its new orientation. Gijubhai distinguished himself as a consummate writer of Children's literature. In present time literature continues to find new avenues, novel experiments and live upto its high traditions.

208. In the general politics of the country after the first World War no man made a greater mark than Gandhiji. India achieved its independence under his inspiring guidance. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, another great son of Gujarat is rightly regarded as the architect of new India. However, after 1950 certain type of leadership in the bigger bilingual Bombay State felt that unilingual States of Maharashtra and Gujarat would facilitate and give greater opportunity for the development of their respective regional cultures. In due deference to the wishes of the people in both these regions, the State of Bombay was bifurcated in May, 1960 and thus on the first of that month a separate State of Gujarat came into existence.

#### Suggested Readings

- 1 *Gazetteer of the Bombay Presidency*, Vol. I, Part I, *History of Gujarat*, Bombay, 1896
- 2 A. K. FORBES, *Ras Mala*, By H. G. RAWLINSON, Vol. II, London, 1924
- 3 EDALJI DOSABHAI'S *History of Gujarat*, Bombay, 1851
- 4 *The History of Kathiawad* By CAP. H. WIBERFORCE-BELL, LONDON, 1916
- 5 *Arvachin Gujaratnu Rekhadarshan*, Vol. I, II, III By HIRALAL T. PAREKH, Ahmedabad, 1935-37 (in Gujarati)
- 6 *The Rulers of Baroda* By F. A. H. ELLIOT, Baroda, 1934
- 7 *The Gaekwads and the British*, A study of their Problems, 1800-1920, By V. K. CHAVDA (In Press)

APPENDIX I.2  
Territorial changes after 28-2-1961

| Sl. No. | District       | Particulars of village amalgamated/transferred    |                                                                             |                                             |                                              |                                                         | Date of effect   | Remarks                                                                                                                   |
|---------|----------------|---------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|         |                | Taluka/Mahal                                      | Village                                                                     | Taluka/Mahal                                | Government orders                            |                                                         |                  |                                                                                                                           |
| 1       | 2              | 3                                                 | 4                                                                           | 5                                           | 6                                            | 7                                                       | 8                | 9                                                                                                                         |
| 1       | Rajkot         | Morvi                                             | Dahinsarda                                                                  | ..                                          | Paddhari                                     | G.R. No. TLC. 1462/32132 dated 3-5-1962                 | 1-6-1962         |                                                                                                                           |
|         |                | Upleta                                            | Bodi Timbo<br>Nani Panchi }<br>Chadika<br>Chanduri<br>Ughlavadar<br>Risalka | Panchi<br>Moti                              | Upleta                                       | G.R.R. & A.D. No. TLC. 1462/70369 dated 9-10-1962       | 1-12-1962        |                                                                                                                           |
|         |                | "                                                 |                                                                             | Dhank                                       | "                                            | "                                                       | "                |                                                                                                                           |
|         |                | Wankaner<br>Dhoraji<br>Jasdan<br>Jam-<br>kandorna | Jivapar Timbo<br>Tajpur Timbo<br>Naliari Timbo<br>Jaga Pipalia              | Lunsar<br>Moti Marad<br>Bhadla<br>Dholidhar | Wankaner<br>Dhoraji<br>Jasdan<br>Jamkandorna | "<br>"<br>"<br>"                                        | "<br>"<br>"<br>" |                                                                                                                           |
| 2       | Surendra-nagar | Lakhtar                                           | Karangadh                                                                   | Virangam                                    | Virangam                                     | G.R.R. and A.D. No. TLC. 1262/64994-L dated 30-11-1962  | 1-1-1963         |                                                                                                                           |
| 3       | Amreli         | Rajula                                            | ..                                                                          | ..                                          | ..                                           | G.R. A. and L. D. No. TLC-1360/11593-L, dated 10-3-1961 | 1-5-1961         | The existing Rajula mahal in Amreli district converted into a taluka and the headquarters of the taluka located at Rajula |
|         |                | Lathi                                             | ..                                                                          | ..                                          | ..                                           | G.R.A. and L.D. No. TLC-3861 (a)-L, dated 6-7-1961      |                  | Lathi taluka of Amreli district renamed Lathi-Damnagar taluka                                                             |
|         |                | Kunkavav-Vadia                                    | Gokul                                                                       | Bagasara                                    | Kunkavav-vadia                               | G.R.R. and A.D. No. TLC-1761/109524-L, dated 2-6-1962   | 1-8-1962         |                                                                                                                           |
|         |                | Lilia                                             | Govindadi                                                                   | Armba                                       | Lilia                                        | ..                                                      | 1-8-1962         | To be called Amba after amalgamation                                                                                      |
|         |                | Jafrabad                                          | Charni Nesdi Sangana                                                        | Babarkot Mithapur Dudhala                   | Jafrabad                                     | G.R.R. and A.D. No. TLC-1762/8925-L, dated 30-11-1962   | 1-1-1963         |                                                                                                                           |
|         |                | Babra                                             | Randhia                                                                     | ..                                          | Amreli                                       | G.R.R. and A.D. No. TLC-1762/75890-L, dated 11-1-1963   | 1-3-1963         |                                                                                                                           |

APPENDIX I.2-contd.

Territorial changes after 28-2-1961

| Sl. No. | District      | Particulars of village amalgamated/transferred |               |              |                   |                                                        | Date of effect | Remarks                                  |
|---------|---------------|------------------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|----------------|------------------------------------------|
|         |               | Taluka/Mahal                                   | Village       | Taluka/Mahal | Government orders |                                                        |                |                                          |
| 1       | 2             | 3                                              | 4             | 5            | 6                 | 7                                                      | 8              | 9                                        |
| 3       | Amreli-contd. | Lathi                                          | Timba         | ..           | Amreli            | G.R.R. and A.D. No. TLC-1762/13761-L, dated 30-3-1963  | 1-4-1963       |                                          |
|         |               | Lathi                                          | Jashvant-gadh | ..           | Amreli            | G.R.R. and A.D. No. TLC-1762/13760-L, dated 30-3-1963  | 1-4-1963       |                                          |
|         |               | Kunkavav-Vadia                                 | Vadera        | ..           | Amreli            | G.R.R. and A.D. No. TLC-1763/11370-L, dated 24-4-1963  | 1-5-1963       |                                          |
| 4       | Junagadh      | Manavadar                                      | Ghantia       | ..           | Vanthali          | G.R.R. and I. D. No. TLC-1662/81186-2 dated 17-6-1963  | 1-7-1963       |                                          |
| 5       | Sabarkantha   | Bhiloda                                        | Kanadar       | ..           | Vijaynagar        | G.R. A. & L.D. No. TLC. 1961/54710-L dated 8-2-1961    | 1-3-1961       |                                          |
| 6       | Kaira         | Cambay                                         | Gokalpura     | Motipura     | Cambay            | G.R.A. and L.D. No. TLC-2260/91201-L, dated 16-3-1962  | 1-5-1962       | To be called Motipura after amalgamation |
|         |               | Kapadvanj                                      | Pirojpur      | Lalmandva    | Kapadvanj         | G.R.R. and A.D. No. TLC-1362/32964-L, dated 10-12-1962 | 1-1-1963       |                                          |
|         |               | Narangar-no Math                               |               | Bhatera      |                   | G.R.R. and A.D. No. TLC-1362/32965-L, dated 7-12-1962  | 1-2-1963       |                                          |
|         |               | Lotia                                          |               | Suki         |                   | G.R.R. and A.D. No. TLC-1362/33103-L, dated 14-12-1962 | 1-2-1963       |                                          |
|         |               | Cambay                                         | Rasulpur      | Kanawada     | Cambay            | G.R.R. and A.D. No. TLC-2260/11095-L, dated 1-1-1963   | 1-3-1963       |                                          |
|         |               | Kapadvanj                                      | Fatepura      | Gugalia      | Kapadvanj         | G.R.R. and A.D. No. TLC-2262/18122-L, dated 7-3-1963   | 1-5-1963       | To be called Gugalia after amalgamation  |
|         |               | Cambay                                         | Juni Akhol    | Navi-Akhol   | Cambay            | G.R.R. and A.D. No. TLC-2260/46136-L, dated 16-3-1963  | 1-4-1963       | To be called Akhol after amalgamation    |
|         |               | Patlawadi                                      | Neja          |              |                   | G.R.R. and I. D. TLC-2263/32314-L dated 10-10-1963     | 1-11-1963      |                                          |

APPENDIX I.2-*concl*d.  
Territorial changes after 28-2-1961

| Sl. No. | District                      | Particulars of village amalgamated/transferred |                                                    |                                                                                         |              | Government orders                                      | Date of effect | Remarks                                                                                                         |
|---------|-------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|--------------------------------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|         |                               | Taluka/Mahal                                   | Village transferred                                | Village                                                                                 | Taluka/Mahal |                                                        |                |                                                                                                                 |
| 1       | 2                             | 3                                              | 4                                                  | 5                                                                                       | 6            | 7                                                      | 8              | 9                                                                                                               |
| 6       | Kaira- <i>concl</i> d. Borsad |                                                | ..                                                 | ..                                                                                      | ..           | G.R.R. and A.D. No. TLC-2262/86903-L, dated 10-3-1964  | 1-4-1964       | Manpura is newly formed after separating it from the village Navakhal                                           |
| 7       | Baroda                        | Vaghodia                                       | ..                                                 | ..                                                                                      | ..           | G.R. No. TLC-2460-36336-L, dated 6-6-1962              | 1-8-1962       | Separate revenue village Karamala-pura has been formed from village Jambuwada, taluka Vaghodia, district Baroda |
| 8       | Broach                        | Vagra                                          | Limbal                                             | Jageshwar                                                                               | Vagra        | G.R.R. and A.D. No. TLC-2562/107598-L, dated 1-1-1963. | 1-3-1963       |                                                                                                                 |
|         |                               | Amod                                           | Dhansoli Hetampore                                 | Amod Valipore                                                                           | Amod         | G.R.R. & A.D. No. TLC-2560/96705-L, dated 22-1-1963    | 1-4-1963       |                                                                                                                 |
|         |                               | Valia                                          | Gambhirpura Guhada Navagam                         | Dungri Shir Bharadia                                                                    | Valia        | G.R.R. & A.D. No. TLC-2560/129723-L, dated 18-5-1962   | 1-7-1962       | Villages after amalgamation to be called Dungri, Shir and Bharadia respectively                                 |
|         | Anklesvar                     |                                                | Chorasi Panod }                                    | Anklesvar                                                                               | Anklesvar    | G.R.A. & L.D. No. TLC-2059/107793-L, dated 12-3-1962   | 1-5-1962       |                                                                                                                 |
| 9       | Surat                         | Palsana                                        | Tighra                                             | Puni                                                                                    | Palsana      | G.R.R. & A.D. No. TLC-2662/73959-L, dated 26-12-1962   | 1-1-1963       |                                                                                                                 |
|         | Pardi                         |                                                | Brahmin-Karvad Bhat-Karvad                         | Karvad (This is the new name of the Village after the amalgamation of the two Villages) | Pardi        | G.R.R. & A.D. No. TLC-2560/50925-L, dated 9-1-1963     | 1-3-1963       |                                                                                                                 |
|         | Navsari                       |                                                | Part of Village Jalalpore known as Tavdi par talia | Tavdi                                                                                   | Navsari      | G.R.R. & A.D. No. TLC-2058/44725-L, dated 8-8-1961     | 1-9-1961       |                                                                                                                 |

## APPENDIX I.2

## APPENDIX I.3

## Population Projection for Gujarat State, 1961-1981

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## CHAPTER I

## PURPOSE, SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

## 1.1 INTRODUCTION

Population growth and change are important aspects to be taken into consideration in planning for implementation of economic and social policies of Government or for the expansion of activities of public and private enterprises. Hence, it is undoubtedly very necessary to have an idea about the present as well as the possible future characteristics of the population. The primary needs of people like education, health, housing, recreation, food and other social and cultural amenities can be gauged rationally, only if the expected size, composition and distribution of the population are known. The future size of the labour force, which will be available to exploit to the fullest extent the natural resources of the area, the size and structure of the school population, the distribution of the female population in various age-groups, the aged and other special groups will require to be considered in perspective planning. In consequence, population projections are always helpful to the planner and hence its need.

On 1st May, 1960, the separate State of Gujarat came into being. Uptil then, from 1956, it was a part of bilingual Bombay State. Earlier, the State was in several administrative units including quite a few princely States. Now, as the new States in India are formed on well considered linguistic basis, it will be prudent to assume that there will be no major changes in the boundary of Gujarat State, at least for twenty years more, if not for ever.

As Rome was not built in a day, so also constructions of schools and hospitals, which are vitally important for education and health of the people, require a considerable time. So, planning for these amenities is very essential, to prevent bottle-necks in future. The estimates for future schools and hospitals require future size and structure of the population. Economic planning and development also need to take into account the future manpower resources and labour force, available in the area.

For the allocation of the budget for regional development, etc., the State as every other State in the country, will need to have information about its most important resource-people.

## 1.2 PURPOSE AND SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The present study is intended to analyse the levels and trends of factors affecting the population growth, such as fertility, mortality and migration and then to assess the future size and structure of the population of the state. The 1961 age sex structure obtained from the Census of 1961, adjusted for errors is adopted as the base population. The projection is carried out by the component method which takes into consideration the assumptions regarding the future course of fertility, mortality and migration. In other words, to the base population, expected future births and in-migrants are added and expected future deaths and out-migrants are subtracted by age and sex.

## 1.3 LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

As is evident, the component method requires data on fertility, mortality, migration and sex



ratio at birth. Similarly assumptions regarding the future course of these components are essential for population projections. If the base data is erroneous and/or the assumptions regarding the factors affecting population change far-fetched, the projections cannot be considered as reliable.

Since vital statistics is meagre in quantity as well as quality, only indirect evidences for fertility, mortality and migration have been relied on, recourse being taken to direct sources whenever plausible.

However, based on available data after proper evaluation and adjustment, the vital rates have been obtained. The future course of these variables are based on anticipated future course of various social economic characteristics in the State, and in the country. International experience has been utilised wherever feasible. This being the case, the projections may be anticipated to portray the future course of events to a more or less high degree of accuracy at least for the short period of 20 years from 1961.

## CHAPTER II

### TYPES OF DATA NEEDED, SOURCES OF DATA, AVAILABILITY OF DATA AND DATA USED IN THE STUDY

#### 2.1 INTRODUCTION

For any type of research study, facts and figures are essential to elucidate and substantiate the arguments and assumptions. Hence it is necessary and important to enumerate the types of data needed for the study, their sources and availability. Since some data, even though available, may not be of usable value, the study should point out their limitations and indicate the data actually used. The present Chapter fulfills this task to a large extent.

#### 2.2 TYPES OF DATA NEEDED

For the application of the component method of population projections, the levels and trends in fertility, mortality, migration and sex ratio at birth, in addition to acceptably accurate base age and sex data, are needed.

#### 2.3 SOURCES OF DATA

Generally, demographic data is made available by three sources:

- (1) Periodic censuses
- (2) Registration of vital events system
- (3) Demographic sample surveys.

In India the first census was conducted in

1872, and the 1961 Census is the 10th census. Every census is a step forward in the improvement of the agency. After 1951, the Census Department has become a permanent office of the administration instead of being a temporary one as in earlier periods. All these improvements enabled the census authorities to make available for the research scholars and actuaries more detailed data including those on age, migration, etc.

The registration of vital events system also provides data on births and deaths. But it is found that the estimates obtained by using that data are very low. This means that births and deaths occurring in the country are not all recorded which indicates that the registration is incomplete. So it is obvious that one should take that data for use with a lot of caution.

After Independence, the Government of India started the National Sample Survey Organisation to collect data on socio-economic and demographic aspects of the population on sample basis. In its 14th round it has collected data on fertility and mortality conditions in rural India during 1958-59. The information collected in this round is on 60,438 persons out of about 20 million persons in the State. The sample is of the order of 0.3 per cent, which is very small.

All these considerations indicate that periodic censuses are the most important source of data.

#### 2.4 AVAILABILITY OF DATA AND DATA USED IN THE STUDY

The single year age distribution of Gujarat State of 1961 Census is used as the base population after adjustment. The age sex structure of Gujarat State has been worked out for various points of time such as 1901, 1911, 1921, 1931, 1941 and 1951<sup>1</sup>. All these will give us idea regarding fertility, mortality and migration with the help of reverse survival techniques, differencing method, etc.

National Sample Survey Organisation, in the Report 89 of its 14th round, gives age specific fertility rate for Gujarat State during 1958-59. The estimate of the crude birth rate obtained from those rates is about 39. The age specific fertility rates given by the N. S. S. are given in the Table 2.1.

TABLE 2.1

#### Age specific fertility rates, Gujarat State Rural during 1958-59

| Age-group | 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: N.S.S. 14th Round Report, No. 89, page 129.

After due adjustments the rates in Table 2.1 are used for projections.

In addition to these direct estimates, an indirect estimate based on past censuses is also available. For example, during 1941-51 for Bombay State, of which Gujarat State was a part then, the C.B.R. estimated by the reverse survival and differencing methods came to about 42. For Gujarat State for the same period by reverse survival technique the birth rate was found to be 43.2.

National Sample Survey has also provided us with mortality data giving age specific death rates during 1958-59. Those rates are given in Table 2.2.

TABLE 2.2

#### Age specific death rates, Gujarat State, 1958-59

| Age    | All   | 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: National Sample Survey, 14th Round Report, No. 89, Table 9.

The infant mortality rates computed by the N. S. S. was 136 for males and 132 for females. The death rate estimated by the Census Actuary during 1941-51 was 26.7-27.4 for Bombay State. Our estimate of the death rate of the State for the same period is 30.8.

TABLE 2.3

#### Registered birth, death and infant mortality rates, Gujarat State

| 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

Source: Computed from registered figures

1. Population Study of Gujarat State-KHOPKAR S.R. and NATEKAR M.V.-Paper submitted to the Demographic Training and Research Centre, as a part of their training programme, 1962-63  
C.B.R.=Crude birth rate N.S.S.=National Sample Survey

The Table 2.3 gives estimates of birth rates, death rates and infant mortality rates computed from registered births and deaths and assuming geometric rate of growth of the total population between 1951 and 1961 Censuses.

Coming to mortality, the registration figure for 1960 is only 11.3. The infant mortality rate of 81.4 also looks very low.

#### 2.5 DATA ON MIGRATION

In 1961 Census for the first time in the history of Census Operation in India, the question on duration of residence was asked. Before that the research scholars and administrators had to be contended with the place of birth information.

Table 2.4 gives the information regarding migrants in Gujarat classified by their duration of residence in Gujarat State and rural-urban residence.



**TABLE 2.4**  
**Migrants to Gujarat by duration of residence, 1961**

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

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

Table 2.5 gives the age distribution of migrants from other States and outside India to Gujarat of duration 0-5 years in 1961 Census.

**TABLE 2.5**  
**Age distribution of migrants from other States and outside India to Gujarat of duration 0-5 years in 1961 Census**

| Age-group |         | Percentage distribution |         | Age-group      |                | Percentage distribution |               |
|-----------|---------|-------------------------|---------|----------------|----------------|-------------------------|---------------|
|           |         | Males                   | Females |                |                | Males                   | Females       |
| 0-2       | Males   | 10,107                  | 9,350   | 43-52          | Males          | 10,742                  | 5,597         |
| 3-12      | Females | 35,868                  | 32,724  | 53+            | Females        | 6,819                   | 5,048         |
| 13-22     | Males   | 43,134                  | 37,314  | Age not stated |                | 64                      | 57            |
| 23-32     | Females | 51,253                  | 28,156  | <b>Total</b>   | <b>180,436</b> | <b>128,321</b>          | <b>100.00</b> |
| 33-42     | Males   | 22,449                  | 10,075  |                |                |                         |               |
|           | Females |                         | 12,44   |                |                |                         |               |

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

**TABLE 2.6**  
**Gujarat born persons enumerated in 1961 Census in some of the neighbouring States by duration of residence (in years)**

| States         | Males/Females  | Total          | Less than 1   | 1-5           | 6-10          | 11-15         | 16+            | Period not stated |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|-------------------|
|                |                |                |               |               |               |               |                |                   |
| Rajasthan      | Males          | 10,371         | 1,698         | 2,883         | 1,691         | 1,187         | 2,527          | 385               |
|                | Females        | 19,561         | 1,409         | 4,257         | 3,432         | 2,793         | 6,632          | 1,098             |
| Madhya Pradesh | Males          | 23,677         | 4,510         | 7,668         | 3,407         | 2,844         | 4,660          | 588               |
|                | Females        | 24,604         | 3,293         | 6,855         | 4,417         | 3,421         | 6,034          | 584               |
| Maharashtra    | Males          | 323,078        | 30,413        | 64,819        | 57,531        | 51,094        | 116,690        | 2,531             |
|                | Females        | 252,293        | 22,349        | 54,359        | 48,308        | 41,894        | 81,544         | 3,839             |
| <b>Total</b>   | <b>Males</b>   | <b>357,126</b> | <b>36,621</b> | <b>75,370</b> | <b>62,629</b> | <b>55,125</b> | <b>123,877</b> | <b>3,504</b>      |
|                | <b>Females</b> | <b>296,458</b> | <b>27,051</b> | <b>65,471</b> | <b>56,157</b> | <b>48,048</b> | <b>94,210</b>  | <b>5,521</b>      |

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

It should be borne in mind, that the figures on in-migration during the last 10 years, give only an idea to the actual numbers in that they exclude native born persons who were enumerated elsewhere in 1951 and have returned to their State of birth in 1961 and include outside born people who were in the State in 1951 but who moved from one district to another within the State during the decade.

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 will provide some estimate 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, whereas they are actually migrants from the second State. It can, however, be anticipated that such numbers will not be overwhelming so as to alter the available figures. Again due to boundary changes, it will be difficult to find out migrants from the State to these areas whose place of birth is other

than Gujarat. This will tend to decrease the out-migration figure. Table 2.6 gives the enumerated in-migrants of Gujarat born persons in Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan, with duration less than 1 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 2 per cent. It is reasonable to assume that the figures for the other 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 the magnitude of out-migration between 1951-61, keeping in mind the drawbacks of the data as already indicated.

### CHAPTER III

#### EVALUATION AND ADJUSTMENT OF DATA

##### 3.1 INTRODUCTION

For carrying out population projections it is of utmost importance that the base data, as also the assumptions regarding the future trends of the factors affecting population, are free from error. Whereas one can vouchsafe to a large extent, for the accuracy of the base data, no such guarantee can be given about the assumptions. Projections are done only on plausible assumptions and not on definite possibilities. All the same, what the projection aims at is that the future course of these factors does not differ much from these assumptions, so that the errors are minimised. For this purpose socio-economic, psychologic factors, which condition and control the demographic variables are to the possible extent taken care of. The base age sex data, the fertility, mortality, migration rates and the sex ratio at birth are to be evaluated and adjusted, if need be, so that with the available knowledge, the base data is to a large extent nearabout the fact.

##### 3.2 ERRORS IN AGE SEX DATA AND ADJUSTMENT

Since the base age sex data is based only on the recent census, the evaluation and adjustment needed is only of this data. Such an evaluation

and adjustment has been already carried out at this Centre and as such their results have been borrowed *in toto*. The enumerated and adjusted population of Gujarat State as of 1961 Census is given in Table 3.1.

**TABLE 3.1**  
**Enumerated and adjusted age distribution, Gujarat State, 1961 Census**

| Age-group    | Males             |                   | Females          |                  |
|--------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|
|              | Enumerated        | Adjusted          | Enumerated       | Adjusted         |
| 0-4          | 1,659,645         | 1,932,661         | 1,611,485        | 1,840,630        |
| 5-9          | 1,636,609         | 1,442,663         | 1,516,396        | 1,336,664        |
| 10-14        | 1,299,639         | 1,245,357         | 1,122,679        | 1,105,669        |
| 15-19        | 922,080           | 1,034,395         | 812,303          | 945,092          |
| 20-24        | 910,069           | 942,317           | 931,314          | 913,997          |
| 25-29        | 834,732           | 846,961           | 805,322          | 824,417          |
| 30-34        | 712,160           | 717,437           | 677,038          | 679,937          |
| 35-39        | 596,054           | 594,745           | 545,188          | 560,338          |
| 40-44        | 531,984           | 507,468           | 515,364          | 480,984          |
| 45-49        | 438,644           | 435,273           | 393,659          | 393,505          |
| 50-54        | 403,230           | 338,332           | 348,897          | 299,157          |
| 55-59        | 204,478           | 246,928           | 178,119          | 233,934          |
| 60-64        | 213,245           | 186,575           | 231,688          | 195,013          |
| 65-69        | 93,847            | 104,860           | 99,369           | 113,906          |
| 70-74        | 86,596            | 72,187            | 100,557          | 89,008           |
| 75-79        | 37,147            | 37,584            | 40,820           | 46,382           |
| 80-84        | 33,158            | 15,187            | 43,832           | 18,681           |
| 85+          | 17,104            | 4,999             | 22,531           | 6,226            |
| Unknown      | 3,481             | ..                | 2,887            | ..               |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>10,633,902</b> | <b>10,705,919</b> | <b>9,999,448</b> | <b>10,083,54</b> |

### 3.3 ERRORS IN FERTILITY DATA AND ADJUSTMENT

Some of the indices of measurement and comparison of fertility levels are (1) Crude Birth Rate, (2) Age Specific Fertility Rates and (3) Child Woman Ratio.

The estimate of crude birth rate (C.B.R.), obtained from registration figures, suffers from the error of underregistration, as not all births are registered. Properly conducted surveys can give better estimates. For example, whereas the C. B. R. from registration is only about 29, the figure from N.S.S. is 40.

The estimate of C.B.R. can also be calculated from the reverse survival ratio technique. But here also the error arising from underenumeration of children who are below 5 years of age, colours the estimate of C.B.R. Not only underenumeration but shifting of 0-4 population to 5-9 population also introduces error in the estimate of C.B.R.

From the 1961 age-sex data of Gujarat, the 0-4 population by reverse survival method indicates the birth rate of 42, whereas the 5-9 group gives a rate of 52. It has been shown that the loss to 0-4 age-group is to a large extent the gain to the 5-9 age-group. Thus the 0-9 as a group is more or less nearabout the actual value. Only about 2 per cent underenumeration error has been observed in this group. This being the case, the reverse survival technique applied to the 0-9 group leads to the estimate of the birth rate of about 47.

Since C.B.R. is affected by the age-sex marital status structure of the population, a measure which is somewhat independent of this will reduce errors in the future. Age specific fertility rates of women in the reproductive ages is one such. We can still reduce the error by having the age specific fertility rates for married women only, if possible. The age specific fertility rates as obtained by N.S.S. indicate only a C.B.R. of 40, whereas our estimate is about 47. Since a preliminary analysis showed that errors may be uniform in all ages, the pattern has been assumed correct, only the level has been increased.

Thus for the purposes of projection the pattern of age specific fertility rates as given by the N.S.S. data is kept constant, only the values are prorated so as to get the birth rate of 47.

### 3.4 ERRORS IN MORTALITY DATA AND ADJUSTMENT

Mortality level of a group could be measured by the C.D. R.,  $^{\circ}e_0$ , I.M.R., the age specific death rates, etc.

Estimates of crude death rate obtained from registration, as is seen earlier, seem to be too low. This is because deaths are also under-reported as births.

The estimate of crude death rate obtained from registration figures is 11 in 1961, and that obtained from N.S.S. data is 16 in 1958-59. These correspond to the expectation of life at birth of 60 and 50 respectively.

During 1951-61 the C.D.R. as obtained by differencing method was about 24, corresponding to an expectation of life at birth of 40 years. Since these indirect estimates are more reliable, we have assumed them to be nearabout the true value. For lack of data and to minimise errors, the survival ratios are borrowed from model life tables for projection purposes.

### 3.5 ERRORS IN MIGRATION DATA AND ADJUSTMENT

No migration data as such is available for the past periods for Gujarat as a whole, because in the past some part of the present Gujarat was included in the then Bombay State. Saurashtra was composed of many Princely States. In 1961 Census the modification introduced by inserting a question regarding duration of residence, has helped much in getting the idea regarding intercensal migration. Similarly, from 1961 Census, age distribution of in-migrants in broad age-groups is also available for the migrants, whose duration of residence is less than 5 years. From Table 2.4 we can see that the in-migrants to Gujarat are classified by the duration of residence, under 1 year, 1-5 years, 6-10 years, 11-15 years and 16 years and over. Thus we see that the sum of the first three categories will give in-migration figures during

1951-61. We have to subtract the in-migrants with 10 years, duration to get the required figure for 1951-61. It is assumed that one fifth of those with duration 6-10 years have duration 10 years, and this figure is subtracted from the sum of the three groups to get the in-migrants between 1951-60, which is 415,216. It should be noted here that, because of the digit preference error, people whose stay in Gujarat was actually slightly more than 10 years could have reported their duration as 10 years. This would have bloated up the 6-10 duration group.

Regarding out-migrants, complete information is not available. As indicated previously, it is assumed that the out-migration from Gujarat will be mostly to the neighboring states of Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan. The D-III Tables of Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh indicate that 299,542 people have out-migrated to these three States during 1951-60. This means that the net in-migration during 1951-60 to Gujarat was about 116 thousands.

As already stressed, the place of birth data especially in the Indian context, has lot of shortcomings. The data can only indicate the order of magnitude in the migration. Especially due to boundary changes of the States in the country, this data becomes of less value.

An indirect way of estimating net migration is by the forward survival ratio method. Here, of course, the major drawback is unavailability of survival ratios. Thus, in this situation we are forced to borrow survival ratios from model life tables. Even though there will be at least two types of errors in this procedure—age sex pattern of mortality of the area may not be similar to the one depicted by the model life tables and mortality level assumed may not be correct—both these errors can be dismissed to be of not much consequence. First of all, even though, age sex patterns of mortality of the area may be different from that of the model life tables, the differences cannot be very large in normal circumstances unless mortality estimation is wide off the mark. Again, even substantial errors in mortality estimations have not much effect on overall projection of survivors, from which we calculate the net migration.

In the case of Gujarat, the known sex pattern of mortality is taken account of by assuming that contrary to international experience, female mortality is heavier than male mortality. The overall level of mortality has been estimated, as mentioned earlier, by the consistency and convergence method, and the level as indicated by an  $^{\circ}e_0$  of 40 years for both sexes together, during 1951-61 may be in error, by at most one or two years on either side.

Thus the estimate of net migration of 0.15 million as obtained by the above method may not be too wide off the mark. This figure, incidentally, can be noted to be not much different from the one obtained from place of birth data. We can easily see that migration contributes very little to total population growth in the state. Thus, even if some errors are made in its estimation and distribution by age sex groups, the effect on total population projection will not be of much consequence.

### 3.6 ERRORS IN SEX RATIO AT BIRTH AND ADJUSTMENT

No data on sex ratio at birth is available from registration data of Gujarat. It is observed that in registration, not only the error due to underenumeration exists but error due to differential underenumeration which affects the sex ratio at birth, also plays a part. So the registration and survey figures are unreliable, as large biases enter into their compilation.

This being the case, a study was carried out at this Centre, to get a reasonable estimate of the sex ratio at birth in India by zones. The values of the sex ratio at birth were in the range 104-108. For Western Zone of which Gujarat is a part, the ratio was 107. It has been the observation on several countries over time, that whenever the data is reliable, the sex ratio at birth is in a narrow range 105-107. This being the case and since not much error will be introduced into the estimates, we have taken the sex ratio at birth to be 106 in Gujarat. The magnitude of the error introduced in the total projections for a period of 15 years will be nil, whereas for longer periods the error builds up. Only by sex, the error exists even in short term projections.

## CHAPTER IV

ASSUMPTIONS MADE FOR FUTURE COURSE OF FERTILITY, MORTALITY, MIGRATION  
AND SEX RATIO AT BIRTH

## 4.1 INTRODUCTION

The factors affecting population size and structure, as are well-known, are fertility, mortality, migration and sex ratio at birth. The estimates of future population, in consequence, depend upon the assumptions about these factors. If any or all assumptions regarding these factors go wrong the population projections will also deviate from actuality. For example, a five per cent error in fertility in the Indian situation will bring in an error of about 1 per cent in the total projected population after 5 years, whereas an error of 5 years in the estimation of the expectation of life at birth, will produce an error of 2 to 4 per cent. The effect of error in fertility will affect only the younger ages, whereas that in mortality will affect all ages, but more so, the young and old ages. Any error in the sex ratio at birth will not affect the total population substantially upto about 15 years from the base period, whereas the error will affect the age sex composition, even of the immediate future. An error of 5 per cent in migration also introduces similar percentage of error into the estimation of migrants, and if errors are different by age and sex, the effect also will be analogous.

So, it can be seen that, all the factors could introduce errors of various types and magnitudes, into the future estimates of the population. Therefore, it is vitally important for the factors to be accurate and the assumptions reasonable, for minimising the errors in the projected figures.

The factors at the base period can be estimated so as to be in accordance with the knowledge gathered from the available data from various sources, and as such, can be considered as accurate. But to the assumptions regarding the future course of the factors, hundred per cent guarantee cannot be given, as they are based only on past experience of the area or the other parts of the world, coupled with probable future

course of these, as affected by several social-economic conditions in the country. In population projections, the objective is to minimise the errors with the help of available knowledge.

In the subsequent paragraphs, assumptions regarding the future course of the factors of population change are discussed.

4.2 ASSUMPTIONS REGARDING FUTURE COURSE OF  
FERTILITY

It is very difficult to determine the future course of fertility. The desired aim in this direction, now-a-days, is to lower down the fertility level. Changes in the marital status pattern of the population, social and economic changes, family planning programmes and so on will affect fertility in the future.

The reverse survival technique and child woman ratio suggest that fertility has remained constant at the high level observed at present for sometime and perhaps, even has gone up in the recent years. The reverse survival technique gives 47 as an estimate of C.B.R. during 1951-61. During 1941-51, the estimated C.B.R. by reverse survival technique was 43. This slight increase in C.B.R. during this period may be due to one or several factors. First of all, the enumeration of children might have slightly improved during recent periods. Secondly, the improvement in health conditions could have resulted in more fertile unions between couples and less fatal and maternal mortality. Again decreased mortality could have reduced the incidence of widowhood, bringing in longer exposure to risk of child birth for women.

Even though this be the case, in the very recent years the Government has become aware of the danger of overpopulation and has come out with a positive policy of family planning and fertility control. Also, even the masses themselves are feeling the economic and social disadvantages of large families. Extended education,

especially of women, also, will play part in reducing fertility. Increased age at marriage and practice of family planning by persons already having 3-4 children, etc., will thus reduce fertility. It has been observed that the proportion of married women in 15-19 age-group which was calculated to be 59.7 in 1951, reduced to 56.7 in 1961. Increasing participation of women in high school and college education, need for higher and technical training for men leading to higher age at marriage, will reduce the percentage of women marrying in the age-group 15-19, consequently decreasing the rate of fertility of that age-group. Specifically, it is assumed that in the future, the age specific fertility rate of 15-19 age-group will be reduced to half of its value of 1961, linearly, in 20 years. That this is possible, can be noted from the experience of Kerala.

The age specific fertility rates of women in the age-group 20-24, 25-29 and 30-34 will remain constant through out the span of 20 years from 1961, as it is very difficult to increase age at marriage much beyond 20 years in the next few years and also because atleast for the next 20 years, family planning, sterilisation, etc., will be mostly practised by couples having 3 or 4 children, who are generally more than 30-34 years old.

It is also assumed, that the progress in sterilisation, family planning programme, etc., will help in reducing the fertility rate of 35-39 and 40-44 age-group, to half of their 1961 values in 20 years, linearly.

All these assumptions imply that there will be a reduction in C.B.R. from 47 to 38 in 20 years. This reduction of about 20 per cent in 20 years is not difficult to attain when we consider that, even now, the C.B.R. in Madras is only about 37.

## 4.3 FUTURE COURSE OF MORTALITY

Mortality decline is a universal phenomenon. Due to rapid progress in medicine and social awareness, the health conditions in all parts of the world are improving. The reduction of mortality is largely attributed to the eradication of Malaria with the help of D.D.T. Also, increase in the efficiency of medicines, public health measures, a general

awareness of the masses of the people, resulting in better hygiene, health care, etc., better care of mothers and children and so on, have contributed to a large extent, in the reduction of death rate, for quite a large number of areas. Ceylon, Malaya, Singapore and Taiwan are examples to illustrate this phenomenon.

The estimate of expectation of life at birth, for Gujarat State, during 1941-51 is 32 while, that between 1951-61 is 40. This means that on the average, the expectation of life has increased by about one year per year, during the decade. It has been observed for several areas that, when the expectation of life at birth is low, a reduction in the death rate, resulting in an improvement in the expectation of life by half year per year, is normal. It has also been observed that for some countries where the expectation of life had not been too high, the improvement could be almost one year per year. Ceylon, Malaya, Singapore and Taiwan of the ECAFE region, have experienced such drastic reductions in the death rate.

Since the mortality level in Gujarat State, even though comparatively low, has still possibilities of decline, even at a rapid pace, it can be safely assumed that there will be more improvements in the health conditions in the future.

The expectation of life at birth in 1961 is estimated as 45 for males and 42.5 for females. It is assumed that at 1966, 1971, 1976 and 1981 the expectation will be 50, 54, 57.6 and 60.4 respectively for males, and 47.5, 51.5, 55 and 57.6 respectively for females. The U.N. Publication, Population Projection, Manual III supplies the survival ratios for different expectation of life at birth. Those are used in the projections.

## 4.4 FUTURE COURSE OF SEX RATIO AT BIRTH

According to the discussions regarding the sex ratio at birth, it is assumed that it will remain constant during the entire period of projections, at the level of 106 males per 100 females.

## 4.5 FUTURE COURSE OF MIGRATION

In the past, Gujarat born persons used to migrate not only to other parts of India but even to adjoining countries in Asia and Africa. Due to changed political climates in most of these countries, the streams have dried up and,

as a matter of fact, even many of the earlier migrants are returning to their native land. Even internal migration from Gujarat to other parts of India seems to have not only dwindled down, but the recent period has shown that Gujarat has gained a net 0.15 million persons in the decade 1951-61. The formation of one administrative unit for all Gujarati speaking areas in India, the planned economic and social development of the State, the potential of natural resources including oil and atomic power, starting of chemical, pharmaceutical and medical industries, all have resulted in not only making Gujarat born persons to stay on in their State or return from other States, but even in the attraction of persons from other States of India.

There is every evidence on hand that the mineral and oil resources of Gujarat will play an important role in its economy. The exploitation of these, coupled with opening up of communi-

cation and transportation channels like the Kandla port, etc., will result in high economic prosperity of the State, when we consider that the people of this State are the pioneers in trade and commerce. How far the linguistic problem will act as a break on free movement of people from other parts of India is a point very difficult to assess now. No doubt, the difficulties, especially on the social side, that will be encountered by the migrants from other parts of India will be a genuine one, when we consider the education of their children, cultural amenities for their families, etc.

All the same, some migration can be anticipated to pour into the State for the next 20 years. On the basis of the immediate past, it is assumed that the net in-migration to the State will be 0.15 millions per decade. These migrants are assumed to have a sex ratio of 125 and distributed equally among the ages 15-34.

## CHAPTER V

### POPULATION PROJECTIONS

#### 5.1 INTRODUCTION

The base population in conjunction with the fertility, mortality, migration and sex ratio at

birth assumptions enable us to project the population into the future. Table 5.1 gives the projected total population by age and Table 5.2 gives the sex-wise break-down.

TABLE 5.1

#### Gujarat State, population projection, 1961-81

##### PERSONS

| Age-group | 1966      | 1971      | 1976      | 1981      | Age-group    | 1966              | 1971              | 1976              | 1981              |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 0-4       | 4,132,568 | 4,539,853 | 5,059,383 | 5,856,654 | 45-49        | 931,427           | 1,047,851         | 1,235,445         | 1,466,740         |
| 5-9       | 3,522,496 | 3,916,045 | 4,349,844 | 4,896,291 | 50-54        | 767,700           | 874,062           | 992,329           | 1,177,159         |
| 10-14     | 2,721,719 | 3,465,258 | 3,865,230 | 4,303,297 | 55-59        | 575,488           | 703,863           | 810,291           | 926,827           |
| 15-19     | 2,319,522 | 2,694,010 | 3,435,922 | 3,839,145 | 60-64        | 416,987           | 508,454           | 630,459           | 732,862           |
| 20-24     | 1,937,352 | 2,280,904 | 2,658,083 | 3,396,242 | 65-69        | 310,446           | 347,279           | 430,702           | 540,735           |
| 25-29     | 1,806,355 | 1,898,422 | 2,244,318 | 2,622,828 | 70-74        | 160,754           | 235,227           | 269,047           | 338,997           |
| 30-34     | 1,624,256 | 1,768,181 | 1,868,671 | 2,214,975 | 75-79        | 101,340           | 105,166           | 158,594           | 185,256           |
| 35-39     | 1,338,008 | 1,569,208 | 1,719,382 | 1,825,219 | 80+          | 55,054            | 70,576            | 80,742            | 116,634           |
| 40-44     | 1,099,783 | 1,286,508 | 1,519,358 | 1,672,784 | <b>Total</b> | <b>23,821,255</b> | <b>27,310,867</b> | <b>31,337,800</b> | <b>36,112,645</b> |

TABLE 5.2

#### Gujarat State, population projection, 1961-81

| MALES        |                   |                   |                   |                   | FEMALES      |                   |                   |                   |                   |
|--------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Age-group    | 1966              | 1971              | 1976              | 1981              | Age-group    | 1966              | 1971              | 1976              | 1981              |
| 0-4          | 2,121,975         | 2,331,131         | 2,604,849         | 3,015,984         | 0-4          | 2,010,593         | 2,208,722         | 2,464,534         | 2,840,670         |
| 5-9          | 1,810,710         | 2,016,598         | 2,238,748         | 2,520,973         | 5-9          | 1,711,786         | 1,899,447         | 2,111,096         | 2,375,318         |
| 10-14        | 1,415,397         | 1,783,839         | 1,992,641         | 2,216,584         | 10-14        | 1,306,322         | 1,681,419         | 1,872,589         | 2,086,713         |
| 15-19        | 1,231,614         | 1,403,705         | 1,771,459         | 1,981,537         | 15-19        | 1,087,908         | 1,290,305         | 1,664,463         | 1,857,608         |
| 20-24        | 1,015,021         | 1,213,187         | 1,386,890         | 1,752,824         | 20-24        | 922,331           | 1,067,717         | 1,271,193         | 1,643,418         |
| 25-29        | 920,036           | 996,774           | 1,195,409         | 1,370,124         | 25-29        | 886,319           | 901,648           | 1,048,909         | 1,252,704         |
| 30-34        | 826,379           | 903,238           | 983,089           | 1,181,439         | 30-34        | 797,877           | 864,943           | 885,582           | 1,033,536         |
| 35-39        | 688,668           | 799,736           | 879,375           | 961,068           | 35-39        | 649,340           | 769,472           | 840,007           | 864,151           |
| 40-44        | 566,733           | 662,388           | 774,409           | 855,500           | 40-44        | 533,050           | 624,120           | 744,949           | 817,284           |
| 45-49        | 477,426           | 539,065           | 635,091           | 746,337           | 45-49        | 454,001           | 508,786           | 600,354           | 720,403           |
| 50-54        | 401,583           | 446,202           | 508,575           | 602,860           | 50-54        | 366,117           | 427,860           | 483,754           | 574,299           |
| 55-59        | 303,315           | 365,673           | 410,854           | 471,856           | 55-59        | 272,173           | 338,190           | 399,437           | 454,971           |
| 60-64        | 212,037           | 265,376           | 324,323           | 367,797           | 60-64        | 204,950           | 243,078           | 306,136           | 365,065           |
| 65-69        | 149,950           | 174,367           | 221,966           | 274,458           | 65-69        | 160,496           | 172,912           | 208,736           | 266,277           |
| 70-74        | 75,974            | 111,908           | 133,021           | 171,935           | 70-74        | 84,780            | 123,319           | 136,026           | 167,062           |
| 75-79        | 44,749            | 48,942            | 74,185            | 89,949            | 75-79        | 56,591            | 56,224            | 84,409            | 95,307            |
| 80+          | 24,257            | 30,557            | 36,068            | 52,803            | 80+          | 30,797            | 40,019            | 44,674            | 63,831            |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>12,285,824</b> | <b>14,092,686</b> | <b>16,170,952</b> | <b>18,634,028</b> | <b>Total</b> | <b>11,535,431</b> | <b>13,218,181</b> | <b>15,166,848</b> | <b>17,478,617</b> |

## CHAPTER VI

## IMPLICATIONS OF THE PROJECTION

## 6.1 INTRODUCTION

In the previous Chapters we have, after taking into consideration the need for prospective population figures in the future, scrutinized the available demographic data of Gujarat State. With the help of different direct and indirect checks and cross-checks we have evaluated the available demographic data and selected those data which could be considered as reliable for use. The selected data is then adjusted according to the dictates of the evaluation. Then taking into consideration the Indian as well as the world experience we have made plausible assumptions for the future course of the factors of population change in Gujarat State. And finally,

with the help of the component method we have projected the 1961 population of Gujarat State, thus getting sex-wise age distributions, in five year age-groups, at 1966, 1971, 1976 and 1981. But the task is not complete unless the implications (demographic, social, economic) of such projections are completely stated.

This Chapter is intended to see, in what way various age-sex segments of population of Gujarat are expected to change through time and the probable effect of that change on the social and economic life of the State.

## 6.2 THE TOTAL POPULATION AND THE SEX RATIO

The population size by sex, expected in future at different points of time, is presented in Table 6.1.

TABLE 6.1

Total population of Gujarat State by sex, 1961-81

| Sex          | 1961              | 1966              | 1971              | 1976              | 1981              |
|--------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Males        | 10,705,919        | 12,285,824        | 14,092,686        | 16,170,952        | 18,634,028        |
| Females      | 10,083,540        | 11,535,431        | 13,218,181        | 15,166,848        | 17,478,617        |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>20,789,459</b> | <b>23,821,255</b> | <b>27,310,867</b> | <b>31,337,800</b> | <b>36,112,645</b> |

It can be seen from Table 6.1 that the population of Gujarat State is expected to increase by about 74 per cent in the next twenty years.

TABLE 6.2

Sex ratio of Gujarat State, 1961-81

| Year      | 1961   | 1966   | 1971   | 1976   | 1981   |
|-----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Sex ratio | 106.17 | 106.50 | 106.62 | 106.62 | 106.61 |

The overall sex ratio is thus expected to increase for some time and then to get stabilised. It has been observed that the sex ratio in Gujarat had an increasing trend in the past. The anticipated male predominance among migrants coupled with some male advantage in mortality seems to be the reason for the slight increase in sex ratio in future. The dwindling migration and vanishing sex differentials in mortality over time may be the contributory causes for the stabilisation of sex ratio by 1981.

four per cent of the State's area has the density of 754 per square mile in 1961.

## 6.4 VITAL RATES

The expected crude birth rates, death rates, migration rates and rates of increase are given in Table 6.4.

TABLE 6.4

Expected vital rates per 1,000 population Gujarat State, 1961-81

|                       | 1961-66      | 1966-71      | 1971-76      | 1976-81      |
|-----------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Birth rate            | 44.79        | 41.56        | 39.43        | 38.74        |
| Death rate            | 17.60        | 14.26        | 11.98        | 10.40        |
| Migration rate        | 0.67         | 0.59         | 0.51         | 0.44         |
| Increase (Natural)    | 27.19        | 27.30        | 27.45        | 28.34        |
| <b>Total increase</b> | <b>27.86</b> | <b>27.89</b> | <b>27.96</b> | <b>28.73</b> |

The birth rate is expected to decrease by about 17 per cent while death rate is expected to decrease by about 50 per cent in the course of 20 years. Due to this disparity in the rates of decline between the birth and death rate, the rate of growth of population increases with time.

## 6.5 PROPORTION OF POPULATION IN BROAD AGE-GROUPS

TABLE 6.5

Expected proportion of population in broad age-groups, Gujarat State, 1961-81

| Age-group    | 1961          | 1966          | 1971          | 1976          | 1981          |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 0-14         | 43.83         | 43.56         | 43.65         | 42.39         | 41.69         |
| 15-59        | 51.89         | 52.05         | 51.71         | 52.60         | 53.01         |
| 60+          | 4.28          | 4.39          | 4.64          | 5.01          | 5.30          |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>100.00</b> | <b>100.00</b> | <b>100.00</b> | <b>100.00</b> | <b>100.00</b> |

Due to the assumption of declining fertility the share of age segment 0-14 decreases gradually through time, while due to decreasing mortality the share of aged persons increases. On the whole, the productive age has gained almost 5 per cent during these 20 years.

## 6.6 SCHOOL AGE POPULATION

TABLE 6.6

School age population (1961-1981), Gujarat State (age-group 6-11 years)<sup>1</sup>

| Sex          | 1961             | 1966             | 1971             | 1976             | 1981             |
|--------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Males        | 1,661,586        | 2,008,540        | 2,351,451        | 2,595,307        | 2,908,376        |
| Females      | 1,513,515        | 1,888,723        | 2,218,847        | 2,444,293        | 2,740,296        |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>3,175,101</b> | <b>3,897,263</b> | <b>4,570,298</b> | <b>5,039,600</b> | <b>5,648,672</b> |

1. School age population is calculated from the formula

$$P_{6-11} = 0.736 P_{5-9} + 0.568 P_{10-14} - 0.104 P_{15-19}$$

It is expected that in next 20 years there will be an increase of about 2.5 million children in the school-going age-group. When we consider that now only about 3.2 million children are of school age, this increase is quite much. Again since at present participation in schooling in Gujarat is low and can be reasonably anticipated that in 20 years participation will attain completeness, the problem of educational planning in the State will be much more arduous than what the population increase indicates.

If fertility were to remain at the rather high level observed for the State for the next 20 years, this problem as also other allied social and economic problems can be tremendous.

## 6.3 DENSITY OF POPULATION

Gujarat State has an area of 71,056 square miles or 184,035 square kilometres according to State Survey Department. Table 6.3 gives the expected variations in the population density of Gujarat State through time.

TABLE 6.3

Population density of Gujarat, 1961-81

| Density      | 1961 | 1966 | 1971 | 1976 | 1981 |
|--------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Per sq. mile | 293  | 335  | 384  | 441  | 508  |
| Per sq. km.  | 113  | 129  | 148  | 170  | 196  |

There is much variation in density between the districts in Gujarat State. Kutch district which has almost one-fourth of the State's area has the density of only 41 persons per square mile while Kaira district which has only about

## CHAPTER VII

### CONCLUSION

The study of population prospect for any State or region in India is not only important, but is also, in addition, useful to the administrators, planners and research scholars.

The rate of growth of population in India is increasing year by year due to the widening of the gap between births and deaths. The stability of the birth rate and the rapid fall in the death rate has caused much concern in the developing countries like India. Gujarat State has shown more growth rate than that of All-India at every stage in the past and consequently its share in the Indian population is increasing with time. This seems to be because of higher level of fertility of Gujarat State than the All-India level, the mortality levels being not much different.

It is expected that the growth rate will still increase for sometime and then will stabilise itself. Because, though there is a rapid fall in death rate, it has still not attained its minimum level. Much improvement can take place in the health conditions of the State, through lowering the infant mortality level, which is still of the order of 170.

It is very difficult, as is the general observation, to lower down the fertility level rapidly by fair means, such as family planning campaign, voluntary sterilisation. It is expected that the increase in age at marriage will help reduce the fertility level to some extent. The age at marriage, it is expected, will go up due to social and economic reasons such as increased and extended education, need for supporting of families due to urban living as contrasted with the joint family set up in rural areas and so on. Again, sterilisation and family planning programmes may be expected to make an impact on the fertility performances of women aged 35 and over, in the future, whose present

contribution to fertility is quite high. This may operate mainly through cutting down of higher order births, especially fourth order births and above. In India more than 41 per cent of all births are fourth or higher order births. In the West Zone, corresponding figure is 44 per cent. This may reasonably be reduced through individual efforts as the people become more and more aware of the economic implications of large families which automatically will become the problems as the mortality, especially infant mortality is drastically cut down. Added burden of schooling, cloth, shelter and food, and providing other amenities like medicines, etc., will put a heavy strain on their meagre resources. As the literacy is increasing day by day, this may reasonably be expected to hold good.

Migration does not play a powerful role in the population growth of Gujarat State. It is expected that inter-State migration in India will dwindle down due to planned development of all the States.

In short it is expected that for Gujarat State birth rate will be reduced by about 17 per cent, and death rate by about 50 per cent in the next 20 years.

The population of the State itself is expected to increase by about 80 per cent and on the basis of reasonable estimates of India's population, by 1981 Gujarat will have more than about 5 per cent India's population—an increase of more than 6 per cent. This means that population-wise, during the next 20 years, Gujarat will improve its position.

The varied economic and social implications of these projections can easily be worked out provided data on schooling, labour force, family formation, food consumptions, etc., are available. We will not go into those here.

## APPENDIX I.4

### Population Projections of States and Union Territories

The Paper on All-India and State Population Projections submitted by the Expert Committee on Population Projections set up by the Planning Commission is reproduced in this Appendix. These projections are provisional and are subject to approval by the Planning Commission.

From the tables accompanying this Paper, the following only which relative to Gujarat and give comparative figures for States and India are reproduced in this Report:

Table 1—General fertility rates

Table 2—Expectation of life at birth

Table 3—Percentage difference of the aggregated sex-age population and the corresponding All-India population obtained directly

Table 4—Birth rates, death rates and exponential growth rates by States and All-India

Table 5—Initial growth rate and exponential rates of annual growth in different quinquennia

Table 4(S)—Projected population (in '00)—Gujarat

Table 4(SA)—Single year age population (in '00)—Gujarat

Table A—Projected population (in '00) by State



APPENDIX I.4

Population Projections of States and Union Territories

1.0 ASSUMPTIONS

The Working Group set up by the Expert Committee decided that population projections by States may be made on the basis of certain assumptions regarding future course of fertility and mortality, starting with their current levels as shown by the 1961 Census results. For the Union Territories and Jammu and Kashmir, population projections are made after deciding about initial growth rates, which are assumed to experience the same percentage variation in the future growth rates, as shown by the neighbouring States fixed for each one of them. Sex-age break ups of the total population are obtained through similarly adjusted sex-age proportions of the respective Union Territories and Jammu and Kashmir as observed in 1961 Census.

STATES

1.1 FERTILITY

1.1.1 The present levels of general fertility rate in each State are taken to correspond to the estimated birth rates for 1951-60 given in the publication Life Tables 1951-60 issued by the Registrar General. For this purpose, the ratio of women aged 15-44 to total population may be taken from 1961 Census smoothed age distribution. The precise values of general fertility rate so obtained are given in Table 1 of Appendix I.

1.1.2 General Fertility Rate for each State may be taken to decline by 5 per cent during 1966-70, 10 per cent during 1971-75 and 20 per cent during 1976-80, which were also the assumed rates of decline for all India under 'Preferred Projections'. The rates for different quinquennia so obtained are given in Table 1 of Appendix I.

1.2 MORTALITY

1.21 The value of State expectation of life for 1951-60 centred at 1956 are taken as given in the publication Life Tables 1951-60.

1.2.2 Differential rates of future improvement in expectation of life per year for the three groups of States classified according to their level of expectation of life during 1951-60 have been taken as follows:

| Group       | 1956-70 | 1971-80 |
|-------------|---------|---------|
| I .. .. .   | .8      | .65     |
| II .. .. .  | .9      | .75     |
| III .. .. . | 1.0     | .85     |

Groups I, II and III respectively cover (i) Kerala, Punjab, Rajasthan, Maharashtra and West Bengal; (ii) Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Gujarat, Madras and Uttar Pradesh; and (iii) Bihar, Andhra Pradesh and Assam. Higher rates of increase have been assumed for those States which have, at present, relatively lower expectations of life at birth, since the differentials in mortality as shown by the Indian States are likely to be wiped out in future.

1.3 MIGRATION

Generally speaking, the effect of migration on State growth rates has so far been very small except in abnormal circumstances. In view of the difficulty of any reasonable guess about the future magnitude of migration, it was agreed that this factor may be ignored in making the projection, leaving it to the margin in the rate of natural increase assumed to take care of it to the extent it can. There are signs that the population growth of one State at least, namely Assam, is likely to be appreciably affected by the large scale in-migration from Pakistan, but it does not seem practicable to make any objective assessment of its extent. To this extent the population projection will remain unsatisfactory.

2.0 METHODOLOGY

2.1 CALCULATION OF MALE AND FEMALE EXPECTATIONS OF LIFE AT BIRTH FROM COMBINED  $E_0^m$

Life Tables 1951-60 give State expectation of life for both sexes combined. The male and

female values are given for the 5 zones. Accordingly, the State male and female expectations are obtained from it by applying the ratio of the corresponding zonal values, and taking the sex ratio at birth as 105. Thus, the State male and female expectations are calculated from the following two equations:

$$(i) 100 e_0^o(F) + 105 e_0^o(M) = 205 e_0^o(P)$$

$$(ii) \frac{e_0^o(M)}{e_0^o(F)} = \frac{E_0^o(M)}{E_0^o(F)}$$

where  $E_0^o(M)$  and  $E_0^o(F)$  are the male and female expectations for the zone in which the State lies, and  $e_0^o(M)$ ,  $e_0^o(F)$ ,  $e_0^o(P)$  are the corresponding values for males, females and persons for the State. The values of State male and female expectations so obtained for the decennium 1951-60 and the values for the future obtained by taking equal improvement in male and female expectation of life in accordance with the assumptions explained in para (1.22) are given in Table 2 of Appendix I.

## 2.2 LIFE TABLE FOR 1951-60

Values of the life table  $5qx$  of 1951-60 for a given value of expectation of life are obtained by adjusting the level of this function shown by the Zonal Life Table for the relevant sex and it was verified that these rates yield the desired value of the expectation of life at birth.

### 2.2.1 Conversion of $5qx$ (corresponding to Life Tables 1951-60) level to $P_x$ levels

As prescribed in the U.N. Handbook the mortality levels corresponding to  $P_x$  were obtained by averaging  $5qx$  levels in the two adjoining age-groups. In case of  $P_x$  level for age-group 0-4, the average of the levels for the age-groups 0, 1-4, and 5-9 was taken. The same level was taken for the survivorship factor for birth ( $P_b$ ).

For obtaining the level corresponding to  $P70$  the ratio  $T75/T70$  was computed for each level in the U.N. Model Life Tables and, thereafter, simple interpolation would yield the desired value.

## 2.3 MORTALITY LEVELS (CORRESPONDING TO SURVIVANCE RATIOS) FOR 1961-65 AND 1966-70

By the method of derivation of 1971-75 Life

Tables the mortality level corresponding to  $P_x$  was the same for each age-group.

The levels corresponding to  $P_x$  for 1961-65 and 1966-70 were obtained by interpolating linearly between  $P_x$  levels of the corresponding age-groups in 1951-60 and 1971-75. When making this interpolation due allowance was given to the fact that during 1971-75 the increase in  $e_0^o$  was less compared to that during 1956-70. The procedure adopted to do so was to distribute the difference between the  $P_x$  levels in 1951-60 and 1971-75 in the ratio of the actual increase of  $e_0^o$  by the mid-year 1963, 1968 and 1973 respectively.

### 2.3.1 Survivorship Rates

The levels of  $P_x$  for each age-group for the years 1961-65, 1966-70 were converted into survivorship rates ( $P_x$ ) with the help of U.N. Model Life Tables.  $P_x$  values for 1971-75 and 1976-80 were directly obtained from U.N. Handbook after interpolating between the two consecutive levels.

### 2.4 BIRTHS

Births during a quinquennium were taken as five times the average of births to female population aged 15-44 as at the beginning and at the end of the quinquennium, when it experienced the general fertility rate assumed for the period.

## 2.5 MALE AND FEMALE BIRTHS

Births during the quinquennium were apportioned into male and female taking the sex ratio at birth to be 105.

## Jammu and Kashmir and Union Territories

### 3.0 GENERAL PROBLEM

Projections for Union Territories and Jammu and Kashmir pose difficult problem, as detailed information about fertility and mortality is lacking. Moreover, due to narrow population base migration has so far been a deciding factor in determining population growth at least in some of the Union Territories. The poor records or rather the absence of reliable data debar us from isolating the two concomitant of natural increase and migration from total population growth and projecting them into the future. As is generally held, migration is too uncertain a factor to allow a valid assessment of its course in future. Under the circumstances, the best we can do is to fix some growth rate shown during 1951-60 by the individual

units after deduction of any abnormal migration. This we have termed as initial growth rate, which may form the basis of projection. It is not desirable to introduce unnecessary refinements by taking a large number of variables for the purpose of projection since neither availability of data nor practical sense warrant such a course of action.

## 4.0 METHODS OF PROJECTIONS

4.1 The initial growth rate was fixed for each Territory ignoring abnormal migration based on a study of the trend in the past four decades. The results of such a study are given below:

### 4.1.1 ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

The decadal growth rate since 1911-21 has been rather small; it was only in 1951-61 that the rate shot up to 105.19. During 1951-60 a large number of settlers came to the Islands and a lot of labour was imported. The figures of settler and imported labour given by the Superintendent of Census Operations come to 18,710 as against the net in-migration of 20,045 shown by birthplace statistics. This seems to be responsible for the observed high growth rate. If the entire amount of fresh net migration as given by the birthplace statistics of 1951 and 1961 Censuses is ignored, the annual growth rate comes out to be 3.46. The registered birth and death rates vary around 20 and 6. There is no doubt that these figures suffer from gross under-registration but it is highly improbable that the rate of natural increase is as high as suggested by an annual growth rate of 3.46. There should be a substantial amount of net in-migration even to maintain this growth rate. In the absence of any better indicator, the initial annual growth rate was taken to be 3.46.

### 4.1.2 DELHI

Since 1921, the decadal growth rate has been well above 30 per cent. During 1941-50 it was as high as 90 per cent but this was so due to the influx of displaced persons. If an exponential curve  $y = ae^{bx}$  is fitted to the population of Delhi as on the census date in 1921, 1931, 1941 and 1961, leaving out the abnormal population of 1951, the annual exponential growth rate shown by the curve so fitted comes out to be 4.31. The annual geometric growth rate corresponding to the

decadal growth rate of 52.44 during 1951-60 is also 4.31. Accordingly, the initial annual growth rate of Delhi was taken to be 4.31. The growth rate during 1951-60 does not seem to have been affected by any abnormal migration.

### 4.1.3 HIMACHAL PRADESH

The decadal growth rate during the previous 3 decades ending 1951 has been fluctuating, but fairly small. The highest was 10.84 during 1931-40. The figure during 1951-60 was 21.78, which corresponds to an annual growth rate of 2.01. The increased growth rate during 1951-60 seems to be the result of improving mortality and to some extent net in-migration. This growth rate was recorded during 1951-60 by a majority of States. Therefore, the initial annual growth rate was taken as 2.01.

### 4.1.4 LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS

The decadal growth rate during the three decades ending 1960 has been constant. Accordingly, the annual growth rate of 1.37 during 1951-60 was taken as the initial rate.

### 4.1.5 PONDICHERRY AND SIKKIM

The decadal growth rate has been steadily rising for each of these Territories since 1931-40. The growth rate during 1951-61 was the highest and seems to be at a level consistent with reduced mortality and not much of migration. It is still below the rate recorded by most of the States. Accordingly, the annual growth rates observed in 1951-60, i.e., 1.52 for Pondicherry and 1.64 for Sikkim were adopted as the initial rates.

### 4.1.6 MANIPUR AND TRIPURA

The decadal percentage growth during the last six decades has been higher for Tripura than for Manipur, as shown by the following table.

|         | 1901-10 | 1911-20 | 1921-30 | 1931-40 | 1941-50 | 1951-60 |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Manipur | 21.71   | 10.92   | 16.04   | 14.92   | 12.80   | 35.04   |
| Tripura | 32.48   | 32.59   | 25.63   | 34.14   | 24.56   | 78.71   |

Moreover, in each case the decadal growth rate during 1951-60 appears to be abnormal compared to that in the preceding decades.

The annual growth rate of Manipur during 1951-60 net of in-migration as shown by the birthplace statistics was 2.97. This is quite high and may not be entirely due to natural increase.

Presumably it includes a certain element of net in-migration. This was taken as the initial growth rate for Manipur. For a similar reason the initial annual growth rate for Tripura was taken to be 2.54, which is obtained after eliminating net in-migration as shown by the birthplace statistics and adjustment for surreptitious in-migration from Pakistan.

Surreptitious infiltration from across the border and also a large influx of refugees from East Pakistan have catapulted the growth rate of Tripura to a very high figure. If we discount the possibility of such an abnormality in future then the initial growth rates of 2.97 for Manipur and 2.54 for Tripura do not seem to be wide of the mark. Under this plausible situation, population will be unlikely to change abruptly and will be affected by only normal migration with natural increase being the dominant factor in deciding its growth. Manipur has not gained much through surreptitious migration and as such it would not be unfair to have lower initial growth rate for Tripura than for Manipur.

#### 4.1.7 DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI

The Superintendent of Census Operations considers that there has been a substantial in-migration in these Territories due to the import of civil servants to man the Administration and launching of a number of projects of road construction and felling of forests for manufacturing coal, for which labourers came from the neighbouring districts. Based on his estimate of net in-migration of 6,121 persons, it is seen that the annual rate of growth during 1951-60 net of migration was 2.04 per cent. It was the highest ever recorded in the Territories and hence was adopted as the initial growth rate.

#### 4.1.8 GOA, DAMAN AND DIU

Vital statistics in respect of Goa, Daman and Diu are not available for the post-liberation years. The figures for the previous years being shaky in nature, as may be seen from the following table extracted from "Statistical Yearbook-1961-Goa, Daman and Diu", cannot be profitably used.

|            | 1955  | 1956  | 1957  | 1958  | 1959  | 1960  | 1961  |
|------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Birth rate | 25.03 | 22.92 | 28.01 | 30.69 | 31.14 | 32.58 | 31.97 |
| Death rate | 14.83 | 13.01 | 14.08 | 13.40 | 12.39 | 11.49 | 13.38 |

The best that could be done in this case was to make use of census data which are more accurate and reliable. The maximum growth rate registered by Goa, Daman and Diu during the past four decades seems to be the most plausible indicator of normal growth of population in future.

Further, the constituents of population and the socio-economic conditions obtaining in Maharashtra are quite different from those of Goa, Daman and Diu. As such, it would be improper to take the growth rate of Maharashtra during 1951-60 as the initial growth rate for Goa, Daman and Diu.

#### 4.1.9 NAGALAND & NORTH-EAST FRONTIER AGENCY

The decadal growth rate of Nagaland has been varying, but has always kept at a fairly low level. The rate of 14.07 corresponding to an annual growth rate of 1.32 observed during 1951-60 was the highest and was adopted as the initial one. This rate was also applied to North-East Frontier Agency, for which no data exist.

#### 4.2.0 JAMMU AND KASHMIR

The decadal growth rate since 1921-30 has kept steady around 10. The percentage growth rates recorded under 1941-50 and 1951-60 are the consequences of the assumption made in taking the population of 1951 as the average of 1941 and 1961 population counts. However, the growth rate during 1941-60 does not show any great departure from the level of 10 per cent recorded during 1921-30 and 1931-40. Calculations of net migration in Jammu and Kashmir made by Dr. Zachariah show that during the 3 decades starting from 1901-10, there was net decennial out-migration of .17, .54 and .45 per thousand population respectively. In the past, there was not much of migration. It is very likely that the condition will remain so in future as well. However, it is felt that control of venereal diseases may step up the growth rate of Jammu and Kashmir. It was, hence considered proper to take the initial annual growth rate for this State as 1.2 instead of .95 deduced from the populations of 1941 and 1961.

#### 5.0 FUTURE GROWTH RATE

In accordance with the assumptions made for

all India and 14 States, the growth rates should vary due to the assumed decline in fertility and mortality. This factor may be allowed for by applying to the initial growth rate the percentage change in the growth rate shown by any adjoining State. The following table gives the index of percentage change in growth rate, taking the annual growth rate during the preceding quinquennium as 100. For 1961-65, the annual growth rate during 1951-60 net of migration is taken as 100.

Chain index of growth rate

| State            | 1961-65    | 1966-70    | 1971-75   | 1976-80   |
|------------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| <b>All-India</b> | <b>126</b> | <b>103</b> | <b>97</b> | <b>82</b> |
| 1 Andhra Pradesh | 134        | 109        | 97        | 83        |
| 2 Assam          | 130        | 107        | 99        | 85        |
| 3 Bihar          | 134        | 107        | 99        | 84        |
| 4 Gujarat        | 123        | 102        | 95        | 83        |
| 5 Kerala         | 111        | 102        | 94        | 80        |
| 6 Madhya Pradesh | 124        | 102        | 96        | 83        |
| 7 Madras         | 139        | 106        | 95        | 77        |
| 8 Maharashtra    | 121        | 100        | 94        | 81        |
| 9 Mysore         | 121        | 104        | 97        | 83        |
| 10 Orissa        | 128        | 105        | 95        | 82        |
| 11 Punjab        | 119        | 101        | 93        | 84        |
| 12 Rajasthan     | 124        | 100        | 93        | 83        |
| 13 Uttar Pradesh | 136        | 104        | 96        | 84        |
| 14 West Bengal   | 121        | 102        | 96        | 84        |

It is seen that there are not much variations in the index in so far as States adjoining a Union Territory are concerned. It was, therefore, due to this fact that the percentage change shown by the State noted against each Union Territory was applied to the initial growth rate to obtain the annual growth rate during the different quinquennia.

| Union Territory                           | State       |
|-------------------------------------------|-------------|
| 1 Andaman and Nicobar Islands             | West Bengal |
| 2 Delhi                                   | Punjab      |
| 3 Himachal Pradesh                        | Punjab      |
| 4 Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands | Kerala      |
| 5 Manipur                                 | Assam       |
| 6 Tripura                                 | West Bengal |
| 7 Dadra and Nagar Haveli                  | Maharashtra |
| 8 Goa, Daman and Diu                      | Maharashtra |
| 9 North-East Frontier Agency              | Assam       |
| 10 Nagaland                               | Assam       |
| 11 Pondicherry                            | Madras      |
| 12 SIKKIM                                 | West Bengal |
| 13 Jammu and Kashmir                      | Punjab      |

#### 6.0 SEX-AGE DISTRIBUTION

In the absence of the requisite data, the sex-age distribution of the projected population was obtained by applying to the total population the adjusted sex-age proportions worked out on the basis of the smoothed distribution published in the Age Tables of 1961 Census in combination with the percentage changes in the proportions shown by the adjoining States in the same way as explained in para 5.0. Since the age-distribution of Goa, Daman and Diu as given in Age Tables, 1961 Census is not a smoothed one, it has been smoothed out for purposes of projection.

#### 7.0 TALLYING

##### 7.1 Total population

The aggregate population obtained by totalling the corresponding population of each of 15 States and 12 Union Territories were tallied with the corresponding population of all-India obtained by direct projection.

##### 7.2 Sex-Age population

It was a back-breaking job to secure a similar tally for the population of a sex-age group. Such a tally was not attempted. It has, however, been found that the difference has varied around 1.5 per cent as may be seen from Table 3 of Appendix I.

#### 8.0 SINGLE YEAR AGE POPULATION

8.1 Single year age population in the age sector 5-24 were obtained by applying Sprague's Multipliers to the five-yearly group totals.

8.2 Use of the Sprague's Multipliers has resulted in certain abnormalities in the figures of single year age population for some of the States and Union Territories. Firstly, the single year age populations have not come out in the descending order, as they should be. Secondly, on cross-checking it has been observed that population corresponding to age  $x$  in the year  $T$  are less than those corresponding to age  $x+5$  in the next year of projection. Abnormalities have generally been observed in the ages 5-9 and are more common in the case of Union Territories. The figures have been smoothed out with the help of some recognised methods as far as practicable.

8.3 It is suggested that appropriate age-groups

needed for planning purposes may be formed out of single year age populations, since combinations of such age-group totals would minimise the abnormalities of these figures.

### 9.0 THE RESULTS

9.1 Appendix I comprises the special tables for appreciation of results, which are derivable from the tables presented under Appendices II and III. Tables 1 and 2 deal with the general fertility rates and expectation of life at birth, respectively, while Table 4 relates to birth, death and exponential growth rates during the different quinquennia for the fourteen major States. Table 5 shows the initial growth rate as well as the exponential growth rates for Union Territories and Jammu and Kashmir for different quinquennia. Table 3 gives percentage difference of the aggregated sex-age population and the corresponding all-India population obtained directly.

9.2 Under Appendix II are furnished Tables: 1 (S) to 27 (S), which give the projected sex-age populations for the States and the Union Territories. Tables A and B show the projected population by sex for the States and Union Territories respectively.

9.3 The projected figures of five-yearly group totals relating to Union Territories, exhibit two types of abnormalities, viz., Type I—the figures for a particular year are not in descending order and Type II—the population in the succeeding age-group is higher than the one in the preceding age-group in the previous year of projection.

#### 9.3.1 Type I

These abnormalities have been placed under three classes according to causes bringing about them.

- (a) Population of 0-4 age-group is less than that of 5-9 age-group in the year 1981, for both sexes in almost all the Union Territories except Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Nagaland as in all the States except Jammu and Kashmir

- and Assam. The explanation lies in the assumption of greater decline in fertility during the preceding quinquennium as compared to the previous. (b) In case of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, some abnormalities were observed in the age distribution of 1961 Census due to heavy migration. This peculiarity of 1961 age distribution has been carried over in the subsequent years of projection also. (c) In the specified age sectors the remaining Union Territories, viz., Goa, Daman and Diu (i) 30-34  $\angle$  35-39  $\angle$  in 1971 for females, (ii) 30-34  $\angle$  35-39  $\angle$  40-44 in 1976 for females, (iii) 35-39  $\angle$  40-44, 35-39  $\angle$  45-49 for females in 1981 (iv) 5-9  $\angle$  10-14 for females in 1981; Pondicherry (15-19  $\angle$  20-24 for females in 1981), and Delhi (15-19  $\angle$  20-24 in 1976 for males), the rate of growth shown by the neighbouring State in one age is greater than that in the other age, which leads to the abnormality.

#### 9.3.2 Type II

These are only observed in the case of Union Territories and are so numerous that it has not been possible to list them out. The very assumptions that the sex-age proportions in 1961 of a Union Territory would register the same relative change in the sex-age proportions of a neighbouring State has resulted in this type of inconsistencies, which have also been noted in (c) cases of Type I above. The possibility of such an abnormality cannot be ruled out particularly when there is indication of in-migration in some of the Union Territories which in its turn also disturbs the age distribution normally observed, due to narrow population base.

9.4 Appendix III includes Tables 1 (SA) to 27 (SA) dealing with single year age population by sex in the age sector 5-24 for the States and Union Territories.

## TABLES

TABLE 1—General fertility rates

| State            |  | 1961-65 | 1966-70 | 1971-75 | 1976-80 |
|------------------|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|
|                  |  | 197     | 187     | 169     | 136     |
| All the States   |  | 179     | 170     | 153     | 122     |
| 1 Andhra Pradesh |  | 258     | 245     | 221     | 177     |
| 2 Assam          |  | 203     | 193     | 174     | 139     |
| 3 Bihar          |  | 220     | 209     | 188     | 150     |
| 4 Gujarat        |  | 173     | 164     | 148     | 118     |
| 5 Kerala         |  | 203     | 193     | 174     | 139     |
| 6 Madhya Pradesh |  | 149     | 142     | 128     | 102     |
| 7 Madras         |  | 191     | 181     | 163     | 130     |
| 8 Maharashtra    |  | 193     | 183     | 165     | 132     |
| 9 Mysore         |  | 186     | 177     | 159     | 127     |
| 10 Orissa        |  | 230     | 219     | 197     | 158     |
| 11 Punjab        |  | 210     | 200     | 180     | 144     |
| 12 Rajasthan     |  | 201     | 191     | 172     | 138     |
| 13 Uttar Pradesh |  | 219     | 208     | 187     | 150     |
| 14 West Bengal   |  |         |         |         |         |

TABLE 2—Expectation of life at birth

| State             |  | Males |      |      |      |      | Females |      |      |      |      |
|-------------------|--|-------|------|------|------|------|---------|------|------|------|------|
|                   |  | 1956  | 1963 | 1968 | 1973 | 1978 | 1956    | 1963 | 1968 | 1973 | 1978 |
| All-India         |  | 41.9  | 48.7 | 53.2 | 57.3 | 61.1 | 40.6    | 47.4 | 51.9 | 56.0 | 59.8 |
| 1 Kerala          |  | 49.5  | 55.5 | 59.5 | 63.1 | 66.4 | 47.1    | 53.1 | 57.1 | 60.7 | 64.0 |
| 2 Punjab          |  | 49.9  | 55.9 | 59.9 | 63.5 | 66.8 | 45.0    | 51.0 | 55.0 | 58.6 | 61.9 |
| 3 Rajasthan       |  | 49.2  | 55.2 | 59.2 | 62.8 | 66.1 | 44.3    | 50.3 | 54.3 | 57.9 | 61.2 |
| 4 Maharashtra     |  | 46.1  | 52.1 | 56.1 | 59.7 | 63.0 | 44.3    | 50.3 | 54.3 | 57.9 | 61.2 |
| 5 West Bengal     |  | 44.1  | 50.1 | 54.1 | 57.7 | 61.0 | 44.5    | 50.5 | 54.5 | 58.1 | 61.4 |
| 6 Orissa          |  | 40.7  | 47.5 | 52.0 | 56.1 | 59.9 | 41.1    | 47.9 | 52.4 | 56.5 | 60.3 |
| 7 Madhya Pradesh  |  | 41.2  | 48.0 | 52.5 | 56.6 | 60.4 | 40.0    | 46.8 | 51.3 | 55.4 | 59.2 |
| 8 Mysore          |  | 41.2  | 48.0 | 52.5 | 56.6 | 60.4 | 39.2    | 46.0 | 50.5 | 54.6 | 58.4 |
| 9 Gujarat         |  | 40.8  | 47.6 | 52.1 | 56.2 | 60.0 | 39.2    | 46.0 | 50.5 | 54.6 | 58.4 |
| 10 Madras         |  | 40.7  | 46.5 | 52.0 | 56.1 | 59.9 | 38.8    | 45.6 | 50.1 | 54.2 | 58.0 |
| 11 Uttar Pradesh  |  | 39.4  | 46.2 | 50.7 | 54.8 | 58.6 | 38.3    | 45.1 | 49.6 | 53.7 | 57.5 |
| 12 Bihar          |  | 37.4  | 44.9 | 49.9 | 54.5 | 58.8 | 37.8    | 45.3 | 50.3 | 54.9 | 59.2 |
| 13 Andhra Pradesh |  | 37.8  | 45.3 | 50.3 | 54.9 | 59.2 | 36.0    | 43.5 | 48.5 | 53.1 | 57.4 |
| 14 Assam          |  | 36.6  | 44.1 | 49.1 | 53.7 | 58.0 | 37.0    | 44.5 | 49.5 | 54.1 | 58.4 |

TABLE 3—Percentage difference of the aggregated sex-age population and the corresponding all-India population obtained directly

| Age-group | 1966 |      |      | 1971 |      |      | 1976 |      |      | 1981 |      |      |
|-----------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
|           | M    | F    | T    | M    | F    | T    | M    | F    | T    | M    | F    | T    |
| 0-4       | -1.2 | -0.9 | -1.0 | -1.5 | -1.2 | -1.3 | -0.9 | -1.0 | -0.9 | -1.3 | -1.6 | -1.4 |
| 5-9       | 0.2  | 0.4  | 0.3  | -1.0 | -0.6 | 0.8  | -1.3 | -0.9 | -1.1 | -0.7 | -0.7 | -0.7 |
| 10-14     | 0.2  | 0.2  | 0.2  | 0.5  | 0.6  | 0.6  | -0.8 | -0.4 | -0.6 | -1.1 | -0.7 | -0.9 |
| 15-19     | 0.1  | 0.2  | 0.1  | 0.4  | 0.4  | 0.4  | 0.6  | 0.7  | 0.7  | -0.7 | -0.3 | -0.5 |
| 20-24     | 0.1  | 0.1  | 0.1  | 0.2  | 0.1  | 0.2  | 0.3  | 0.3  | 0.3  | 0.6  | 0.7  | 0.7  |
| 25-29     | 0.1  | 0.1  | 0.1  | 0.3  | 0.1  | 0.2  | 0.1  | 0.2  | 0.2  | 0.3  | 0.4  | 0.3  |
| 30-34     | 0.3  | -0.9 | -0.3 | 0.4  | 0.5  | 0.4  | 0.4  | 0.5  | 0.4  | 0.4  | 0.6  | 0.4  |
| 35-39     | 0.2  | 0.4  | 0.3  | 0.6  | 0.5  | 0.1  | 0.6  | 0.8  | 0.7  | 0.7  | 0.9  | 0.8  |
| 40-44     | 0.4  | 0.3  | 0.4  | 0.7  | 0.7  | 0.7  | 1.0  | -0.2 | 0.4  | 1.1  | 1.2  | 1.1  |
| 45-49     | 0.4  | 0.4  | 0.4  | 0.9  | 0.8  | 0.8  | 1.1  | 1.1  | 1.1  | 1.4  | 0.2  | 0.8  |
| 50-54     | 0.4  | 0.4  | 0.4  | 0.9  | 0.7  | 0.8  | 1.4  | 1.0  | 1.2  | 1.5  | 1.3  | 1.4  |
| 55-59     | 0.4  | 0.5  | 0.4  | 0.8  | 0.7  | 0.7  | 1.3  | 1.0  | 1.2  | 1.6  | 1.3  | 1.5  |
| 60-64     | 0.4  | 0.5  | 0.4  | 0.8  | 0.6  | 0.7  | 1.1  | 0.8  | 1.0  | 1.6  | 1.2  | 1.4  |
| 65-69     | 0.2  | 0.3  | 0.3  | 0.7  | 0.6  | 0.6  | 1.2  | 1.0  | 1.1  | 1.5  | 1.3  | 1.4  |
| 70+       | 0.5  | 0.4  | 0.4  | 0.7  | 0.2  | 0.5  | 0.6  | 0.6  | 0.6  | 1.3  | 1.1  | 1.2  |
|           | 0.6  | -0.3 | 0.1  |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |

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## APPENDIX I.4

TABLE 4—Birth rates, death rates and exponential growth rates by States and All-India

| State            | 1951-60     |             |             | 1961-65     |             |             | 1966-70     |             |             | 1971-75     |             |             | 1976-80     |            |             |
|------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
|                  | B.R.        | D.R.        | G.R.        | B.R.        | D.R.        | G.R.        | B.R.        | D.R.        | G.R.        | B.R.        | D.R.        | G.R.        | B.R.        | D.R.       | G.R.        |
| <b>All-India</b> | <b>41.7</b> | <b>22.8</b> | <b>18.9</b> | <b>41.0</b> | <b>17.2</b> | <b>23.8</b> | <b>38.6</b> | <b>14.0</b> | <b>24.6</b> | <b>35.1</b> | <b>11.3</b> | <b>23.8</b> | <b>28.7</b> | <b>9.2</b> | <b>19.5</b> |
| 1 Andhra Pradesh | 39.7        | 25.2        | 14.5        | 39.6        | 20.4        | 19.2        | 37.3        | 16.6        | 20.7        | 33.6        | 13.4        | 20.2        | 27.2        | 10.7       | 16.5        |
| 2 Assam          | 49.3        | 26.9        | 22.4        | 49.5        | 20.7        | 28.8        | 47.6        | 16.8        | 30.8        | 43.9        | 13.3        | 30.6        | 36.5        | 10.5       | 26.0        |
| 3 Bihar          | 43.4        | 26.1        | 17.3        | 42.8        | 20.0        | 22.8        | 40.3        | 16.1        | 24.2        | 36.8        | 12.7        | 24.1        | 30.2        | 10.3       | 19.9        |
| 4 Gujarat        | 45.7        | 23.5        | 22.2        | 45.3        | 18.3        | 27.0        | 42.5        | 15.0        | 27.5        | 38.3        | 12.1        | 26.2        | 31.5        | 10.1       | 21.4        |
| 5 Kerala         | 38.9        | 16.1        | 22.8        | 38.8        | 14.0        | 24.8        | 36.6        | 11.5        | 25.1        | 32.8        | 9.2         | 23.6        | 26.5        | 7.7        | 18.8        |
| 6 Madhya Pradesh | 43.2        | 23.2        | 20.2        | 42.4        | 17.7        | 24.7        | 39.5        | 14.5        | 25.0        | 36.0        | 11.9        | 24.1        | 29.7        | 9.9        | 19.8        |
| 7 Madras         | 34.9        | 22.5        | 12.4        | 34.7        | 17.9        | 16.8        | 32.6        | 14.9        | 17.7        | 29.2        | 12.3        | 16.9        | 23.5        | 10.6       | 12.9        |
| 8 Maharashtra    | 41.2        | 19.8        | 21.4        | 40.6        | 15.1        | 25.5        | 38.0        | 12.7        | 25.3        | 34.2        | 10.3        | 23.9        | 27.9        | 8.8        | 19.1        |
| 9 Mysore         | 41.6        | 22.2        | 19.4        | 41.5        | 18.5        | 23.0        | 39.1        | 15.1        | 24.0        | 35.5        | 12.3        | 23.2        | 29.1        | 10.1       | 19.0        |
| 10 Orissa        | 40.4        | 22.9        | 17.5        | 40.1        | 18.1        | 22.0        | 37.9        | 14.7        | 23.2        | 34.2        | 12.0        | 22.2        | 28.0        | 10.0       | 18.0        |
| 11 Punjab        | 44.7        | 18.9        | 25.8        | 44.6        | 14.1        | 30.5        | 42.1        | 11.5        | 30.6        | 38.1        | 9.5         | 28.6        | 31.7        | 7.7        | 24.0        |
| 12 Rajasthan     | 42.7        | 19.4        | 23.3        | 42.3        | 13.7        | 28.6        | 39.9        | 11.4        | 28.5        | 36.2        | 9.5         | 26.7        | 29.9        | 7.9        | 22.0        |
| 13 Uttar Pradesh | 41.5        | 24.9        | 16.6        | 41.2        | 19.1        | 22.1        | 38.8        | 15.9        | 22.9        | 35.1        | 13.0        | 22.1        | 29.1        | 10.8       | 18.3        |
| 14 West Bengal   | 42.9        | 20.5        | 22.4        | 42.9        | 16.0        | 26.9        | 40.8        | 13.4        | 27.4        | 37.4        | 11.0        | 26.4        | 31.3        | 9.3        | 22.0        |

B.R. = Birth rate      D.R. = Death rate      G.R. = Growth rate

TABLE 5—Initial growth rate and exponential rates of annual growth in different quinquennia

| Union Territories                         | Initial annual growth rate 1951-60 | Exponential annual growth rate |      |      |      |
|-------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|------|------|------|
|                                           |                                    | 1961                           | 1966 | 1971 | 1976 |
| 1 Andaman and Nicobar Islands             | 3.46                               | 4.07                           | 4.13 | 3.98 | 3.33 |
| 2 Delhi                                   | 4.31                               | 4.96                           | 5.00 | 4.67 | 3.92 |
| 3 Himachal Pradesh                        | 2.01                               | 2.32                           | 2.33 | 2.18 | 1.81 |
| 4 Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands | 1.37                               | 1.47                           | 1.49 | 1.41 | 1.11 |
| 5 Manipur                                 | 2.97                               | 3.75                           | 4.00 | 3.97 | 3.37 |
| 6 Tripura                                 | 2.54                               | 2.99                           | 3.03 | 2.92 | 2.44 |
| 7 Dadra and Nagar Haveli                  | 2.04                               | 2.40                           | 2.39 | 2.26 | 1.81 |
| 8 Goa, Daman and Diu                      | 0.87                               | 1.01                           | 1.00 | 0.95 | 0.75 |
| 9 North-East Frontier Agency              | 1.32                               | 1.67                           | 1.77 | 1.77 | 1.49 |
| 10 Nagaland                               | 1.32                               | 1.67                           | 1.77 | 1.77 | 1.49 |
| 11 Pondicherry                            | 1.52                               | 2.05                           | 2.17 | 2.07 | 1.58 |
| 12 Sikkim                                 | 1.64                               | 1.92                           | 1.95 | 1.88 | 1.57 |
| 13 Jammu and Kashmir                      | 1.20                               | 1.38                           | 1.38 | 1.29 | 1.07 |

TABLE 4(S)—Projected population (in '00)—Gujarat

| Age-group       | 1966           |                |                | 1971           |                |                | 1976           |                |                | 1981           |                |                |
|-----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
|                 | M              | F              | T              | M              | F              | T              | M              | F              | T              | M              | F              | T              |
| <b>All ages</b> | <b>122,085</b> | <b>114,101</b> | <b>236,186</b> | <b>140,216</b> | <b>130,718</b> | <b>270,934</b> | <b>159,902</b> | <b>148,888</b> | <b>308,790</b> | <b>177,980</b> | <b>165,702</b> | <b>343,682</b> |
| 0-4             | 21,706         | 20,475         | 42,181         | 23,896         | 22,580         | 46,476         | 25,195         | 23,747         | 48,942         | 24,026         | 22,496         | 46,522         |
| 5-9             | 17,180         | 16,172         | 33,352         | 20,713         | 19,341         | 40,054         | 23,007         | 21,534         | 44,541         | 24,455         | 22,845         | 47,300         |
| 10-14           | 14,698         | 13,813         | 28,511         | 16,903         | 15,857         | 32,760         | 20,448         | 19,033         | 39,481         | 22,754         | 21,237         | 43,991         |
| 15-19           | 12,466         | 11,626         | 24,092         | 14,453         | 13,552         | 28,005         | 16,672         | 15,591         | 32,263         | 20,205         | 18,755         | 38,960         |
| 20-24           | 10,589         | 9,648          | 20,237         | 12,184         | 11,332         | 23,516         | 14,169         | 13,239         | 27,408         | 16,392         | 15,282         | 31,674         |
| 25-29           | 9,116          | 8,141          | 17,257         | 10,314         | 9,359          | 19,673         | 11,902         | 11,023         | 22,925         | 13,893         | 12,934         | 26,827         |
| 30-34           | 7,823          | 7,209          | 15,032         | 8,839          | 7,846          | 16,685         | 10,067         | 9,090          | 19,157         | 11,662         | 10,763         | 22,425         |
| 35-39           | 6,670          | 6,312          | 12,982         | 7,535          | 6,903          | 14,438         | 8,609          | 7,605          | 16,214         | 9,845          | 8,852          | 18,697         |
| 40-44           | 5,594          | 5,234          | 10,828         | 6,371          | 6,008          | 12,379         | 7,302          | 6,670          | 13,972         | 8,381          | 7,384          | 15,765         |
| 45-49           | 4,663          | 4,341          | 9,004          | 5,285          | 4,943          | 10,228         | 6,114          | 5,768          | 11,882         | 7,046          | 6,437          | 13,483         |
| 50-54           | 3,824          | 3,485          | 7,309          | 4,326          | 4,044          | 8,370          | 4,994          | 4,690          | 9,684          | 5,814          | 5,507          | 11,321         |
| 55-59           | 2,911          | 2,630          | 5,541          | 3,455          | 3,176          | 6,631          | 3,993          | 3,767          | 7,760          | 4,646          | 4,403          | 9,049          |
| 60-64           | 2,020          | 1,898          | 3,918          | 2,524          | 2,311          | 4,835          | 3,075          | 2,868          | 5,943          | 3,588          | 3,437          | 7,025          |
| 65-69           | 1,297          | 1,332          | 2,629          | 1,644          | 1,572          | 3,216          | 2,122          | 1,979          | 4,101          | 2,617          | 2,491          | 5,108          |
| 70+             | 1,528          | 1,785          | 3,313          | 1,774          | 1,894          | 3,668          | 2,233          | 2,284          | 4,517          | 2,656          | 2,879          | 5,535          |

TABLE 4 (SA)—Single year age population (in '00)—Gujarat

| Age | 1966  |       |       | 1971  |       |       | 1976  |       |       | 1981  |       |       |
|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
|     | M     | F     | T     | M     | F     | T     | M     | F     | T     | M     | F     | T     |
| 5   | 3,643 | 3,430 | 7,073 | 4,552 | 4,240 | 8,792 | 4,664 | 4,393 | 9,057 | 5,000 | 4,660 | 9,660 |
| 6   | 3,538 | 3,331 | 6,869 | 4,326 | 4,035 | 8,361 | 4,664 | 4,375 | 9,039 | 4,949 | 4,620 | 9,569 |
| 7   | 3,435 | 3,233 | 6,668 | 4,122 | 3,850 | 7,972 | 4,631 | 4,331 | 8,962 | 4,894 | 4,575 | 9,469 |
| 8   | 3,333 | 3,136 | 6,469 | 3,939 | 3,683 | 7,622 | 4,568 | 4,262 | 8,830 | 4,837 | 4,524 | 9,361 |
| 9   | 3,231 | 3,041 | 6,272 | 3,774 | 3,533 | 7,307 | 4,480 | 4,173 | 8,653 | 4,775 | 4,466 | 9,241 |
| 10  | 3,132 | 2,946 | 6,078 | 3,625 | 3,397 | 7,022 | 4,369 | 4,066 | 8,435 | 4,708 | 4,402 | 9,110 |
| 11  | 3,034 | 2,853 | 5,887 | 3,491 | 3,274 | 6,765 | 4,241 | 3,946 | 8,187 | 4,636 | 4,332 | 8,968 |
| 12  | 2,938 | 2,761 | 5,699 | 3,370 | 3,161 | 6,531 | 4,099 | 3,814 | 7,913 | 4,558 | 4,254 | 8,812 |
| 13  | 2,843 | 2,671 | 5,514 | 3,259 | 3,060 | 6,319 | 3,948 | 3,675 | 7,623 | 4,472 | 4,170 | 8,642 |
| 14  | 2,751 | 2,582 | 5,333 | 3,158 | 2,965 | 6,123 | 3,791 | 3,532 | 7,323 | 4,380 | 4,079 | 8,459 |
| 15  | 2,662 | 2,494 | 5,156 | 3,066 | 2,878 | 5,944 | 3,626 | 3,383 | 7,009 | 4,284 | 3,983 | 8,267 |
| 16  | 2,574 | 2,409 | 4,983 | 2,983 | 2,799 | 5,782 | 3,452 | 3,226 | 6,678 | 4,188 | 3,886 | 8,074 |
| 17  | 2,490 | 2,325 | 4,815 | 2,898 | 2,718 | 5,616 | 3,301 | 3,090 | 6,391 | 4,071 | 3,774 | 7,845 |
| 18  | 2,409 | 2,242 | 4,651 | 2,803 | 2,627 | 5,430 | 3,190 | 2,988 | 6,178 | 3,918 | 3,634 | 7,552 |
| 19  | 2,331 | 2,156 | 4,487 | 2,703 | 2,530 | 5,233 | 3,103 | 2,904 | 6,007 | 3,744 | 3,478 | 7,222 |
| 20  | 2,255 | 2,076 | 4,331 | 2,608 | 2,438 | 5,046 | 3,013 | 2,820 | 5,833 | 3,573 | 3,324 | 6,897 |
| 21  | 2,182 | 1,998 | 4,180 | 2,518 | 2,350 | 4,868 | 2,928 | 2,738 | 5,666 | 3,396 | 3,165 | 6,561 |
| 22  | 2,112 | 1,925 | 4,037 | 2,432 | 2,265 | 4,697 | 2,840 | 2,653 | 5,493 | 3,244 | 3,027 | 6,271 |
| 23  | 2,050 | 1,857 | 3,907 | 2,352 | 2,181 | 4,533 | 2,744 | 2,562 | 5,306 | 3,133 | 2,925 | 6,058 |
| 24  | 1,990 | 1,792 | 3,782 | 2,274 | 2,098 | 4,372 | 2,644 | 2,466 | 5,110 | 3,046 | 2,841 | 5,887 |

TABLE A-Projected population (in '00) by State

| State<br>i                 | 1966             |                  |                  | 1971             |                  |                  |
|----------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
|                            | Males<br>2       | Females<br>3     | Total<br>4       | Males<br>5       | Females<br>6     | Total<br>7       |
| <b>All-India</b>           | <b>2,552,292</b> | <b>2,395,520</b> | <b>4,947,812</b> | <b>2,887,453</b> | <b>2,708,766</b> | <b>5,596,219</b> |
| 1 Andhra Pradesh           | 200,811          | 195,213          | 396,024          | 223,428          | 215,772          | 439,200          |
| 2 Assam                    | 72,360           | 61,747           | 137,107          | 83,745           | 76,191           | 159,936          |
| 3 Bihar                    | 262,064          | 258,571          | 520,635          | 296,479          | 291,137          | 587,616          |
| 4 Gujarat                  | 122,085          | 114,101          | 236,186          | 140,216          | 130,718          | 270,934          |
| 5 Jammu and Kashmir        | 20,274           | 17,883           | 38,157           | 21,667           | 19,218           | 40,885           |
| 6 Kerala                   | 95,419           | 95,949           | 191,368          | 108,980          | 108,032          | 217,012          |
| 7 Madhya Pradesh           | 188,133          | 178,105          | 366,238          | 213,269          | 201,631          | 414,900          |
| 8 Madras                   | 184,828          | 181,573          | 366,401          | 202,604          | 197,738          | 400,342          |
| 9 Maharashtra              | 232,328          | 216,985          | 449,313          | 263,780          | 246,216          | 509,996          |
| 10 Mysore                  | 135,528          | 129,106          | 264,634          | 153,090          | 145,226          | 298,316          |
| 11 Orissa                  | 98,115           | 97,754           | 195,869          | 110,485          | 109,439          | 219,924          |
| 12 Punjab                  | 126,523          | 109,945          | 236,468          | 147,063          | 128,541          | 275,604          |
| 13 Rajasthan               | 122,229          | 110,341          | 232,570          | 141,107          | 127,114          | 268,221          |
| 14 Uttar Pradesh           | 431,043          | 392,598          | 823,641          | 482,259          | 441,519          | 923,778          |
| 15 West Bengal             | 211,126          | 188,324          | 399,450          | 240,516          | 217,494          | 458,010          |
| Total of 15 States         | 2,502,866        | 2,351,195        | 4,854,061        | 2,828,688        | 2,655,986        | 5,484,674        |
| Total of Union Territories | 49,426           | 44,325           | 93,751           | 58,765           | 52,780           | 111,545          |

| State<br>1                 | 1976             |                  |                  | 1981             |                  |                  |
|----------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
|                            | Males<br>8       | Females<br>9     | Total<br>10      | Males<br>11      | Females<br>12    | Total<br>13      |
| <b>All-India</b>           | <b>3,253,274</b> | <b>3,048,747</b> | <b>6,302,021</b> | <b>3,588,365</b> | <b>3,360,594</b> | <b>6,948,959</b> |
| 1 Andhra Pradesh           | 247,917          | 238,056          | 485,973          | 269,913          | 257,978          | 527,891          |
| 2 Assam                    | 97,005           | 89,331           | 186,336          | 110,031          | 102,172          | 212,203          |
| 3 Bihar                    | 335,264          | 327,562          | 662,826          | 371,155          | 361,144          | 732,299          |
| 4 Gujarat                  | 159,902          | 148,888          | 308,790          | 177,980          | 165,702          | 343,682          |
| 5 Jammu and Kashmir        | 23,108           | 20,511           | 43,619           | 24,291           | 21,733           | 46,024           |
| 6 Kerala                   | 123,407          | 120,812          | 244,219          | 136,222          | 132,067          | 268,289          |
| 7 Madhya Pradesh           | 240,860          | 227,214          | 468,074          | 266,123          | 250,596          | 516,719          |
| 8 Madras                   | 221,138          | 214,533          | 435,671          | 236,427          | 228,241          | 464,668          |
| 9 Maharashtra              | 297,353          | 277,360          | 574,713          | 327,262          | 305,157          | 632,419          |
| 10 Mysore                  | 172,319          | 162,760          | 335,079          | 189,843          | 178,656          | 368,499          |
| 11 Orissa                  | 123,780          | 121,930          | 245,710          | 135,693          | 133,094          | 268,787          |
| 12 Punjab                  | 169,332          | 148,704          | 318,036          | 190,614          | 167,923          | 358,537          |
| 13 Rajasthan               | 161,342          | 145,186          | 306,528          | 180,227          | 161,964          | 342,191          |
| 14 Uttar Pradesh           | 537,804          | 494,041          | 1,031,845        | 588,486          | 542,385          | 1,130,871        |
| 15 West Bengal             | 273,101          | 249,410          | 522,511          | 303,718          | 279,527          | 583,245          |
| Total of 15 States         | 3,183,632        | 2,986,298        | 6,169,930        | 3,507,985        | 3,288,339        | 6,796,324        |
| Total of Union Territories | 69,642           | 62,449           | 132,091          | 80,380           | 72,255           | 152,635          |

STATEMENT I.4

## Changes in the jurisdiction of the Superintendent of Census Operations, 1872-1961

NOTE : I and II under col. 2 show separate units of jurisdiction of the Superintendents of Census Operations, viz., (I) Bombay and (II) Baroda.

| Census year<br>1 | Provinces and Princely States<br>2                                                   | No. of administrative divisions<br>3 | Area in sq. miles<br>4 | No. of towns and villages<br>5 | Persons<br>6      | Males<br>7        | Females<br>8      |
|------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| <b>1872</b>      | <b>Bombay Presidency and Princely States and Agencies</b>                            | <b>43</b>                            | <b>181,252.00</b>      | <b>45,310</b>                  | <b>24,943,179</b> | <b>13,045,925</b> | <b>11,897,254</b> |
|                  | (i) <i>Bombay Presidency</i>                                                         | 24                                   | 124,457.75             | 28,369                         | 16,228,774        | 8,482,388         | 7,746,386         |
|                  | (ii) <i>Princely States</i>                                                          | 19                                   | 56,794.25              | 16,941                         | 8,714,405         | 4,563,537         | 4,150,868         |
|                  | Deccan Group                                                                         | N.A.                                 | N.A.                   | N.A.                           | 1,814,126         | 927,402           | 886,724           |
|                  | Konkan Group                                                                         | N.A.                                 | N.A.                   | N.A.                           | 300,216           | 145,370           | 150,846           |
|                  | Gujarat Group (including Baroda State)                                               | N.A.                                 | N.A.                   | N.A.                           | 5,982,408         | 3,163,062         | 2,819,346         |
|                  | Kutch                                                                                | 1                                    | N.A.                   | 1,025                          | 487,305           | 254,211           | 233,094           |
|                  | Kutch States                                                                         | 1                                    | 2,708.00               | N.A.                           | 130,350           | 69,492            | 60,858            |
|                  | Sind                                                                                 | 1                                    | 2,708.00               | N.A.                           | 130,350           | 69,492            | 60,858            |
|                  | Khairpur                                                                             | 1                                    | 2,708.00               | N.A.                           | 130,350           | 69,492            | 60,858            |
| <b>1881</b>      | <b>Bombay Presidency and Princely States and Agencies (excluding Baroda State)</b>   | <b>43</b>                            | <b>197,887</b>         | <b>37,790</b>                  | <b>23,430,523</b> | <b>12,092,808</b> | <b>11,337,715</b> |
|                  | (i) <i>Bombay Presidency</i>                                                         | 24                                   | 124,122                | 24,598                         | 16,454,414        | 8,497,718         | 7,956,696         |
|                  | (ii) <i>Aden</i>                                                                     | 1                                    | 11.6                   | 1                              | 34,860            | 22,735            | 12,125            |
|                  | (iii) <i>Princely States</i>                                                         | 18                                   | 73,753                 | 13,191                         | 6,941,249         | 3,572,355         | 3,368,894         |
|                  | Gujarat Group                                                                        | 8                                    | 52,613                 | 9,609                          | 4,737,044         | 2,452,266         | 2,284,778         |
|                  | Konkan Group                                                                         | 3                                    | 1,759                  | 568                            | 299,350           | 149,017           | 150,333           |
|                  | Deccan Group                                                                         | 6                                    | 13,272                 | 3,014                          | 1,775,702         | 900,326           | 875,376           |
|                  | Sind                                                                                 | 1                                    | 6,109                  | N.A.                           | 129,153           | 70,746            | 58,407            |
|                  | Khairpur                                                                             | 1                                    | 6,109                  | N.A.                           | 129,153           | 70,746            | 58,407            |
|                  | II Baroda State                                                                      | 5                                    | 8,570                  | 3,012                          | 2,185,005         | 1,139,512         | 1,045,493         |
| <b>1891</b>      | <b>I Bombay Presidency and Princely States and Agencies (excluding Baroda State)</b> | <b>45</b>                            | <b>194,189</b>         | <b>40,657</b>                  | <b>26,960,421</b> | <b>13,914,106</b> | <b>13,046,315</b> |
|                  | (i) <i>Bombay Presidency</i>                                                         | 24                                   | 125,064                | 25,203                         | 18,857,044        | 9,763,067         | 9,093,977         |
|                  | (ii) <i>Aden</i>                                                                     | 1                                    | 80                     | 1                              | 44,079            | 30,914            | 13,165            |
|                  | (iii) <i>Princely States</i>                                                         | 20                                   | 69,045                 | 15,453                         | 8,059,298         | 4,120,125         | 3,939,173         |
|                  | Gujarat Group                                                                        | 7                                    | 50,515                 | 11,803                         | 5,542,349         | 2,842,141         | 2,700,208         |
|                  | Konkan Group                                                                         | 3                                    | 1,784                  | 563                            | 327,559           | 160,974           | 166,585           |
|                  | Deccan Group                                                                         | 5                                    | 3,853                  | 1,122                          | 408,290           | 207,268           | 201,022           |
|                  | Karnatak Group                                                                       | 4                                    | 6,784                  | 1,816                          | 1,649,163         | 837,009           | 812,154           |
|                  | Sind                                                                                 | 1                                    | 6,109                  | 149                            | 131,937           | 72,733            | 59,204            |
|                  | Khairpur                                                                             | 1                                    | 6,109                  | 149                            | 131,937           | 72,733            | 59,204            |
|                  | II Baroda State                                                                      | 5                                    | 8,226                  | 3,044                          | 2,415,396         | 1,252,983         | 1,162,413         |
| <b>1901</b>      | <b>I Bombay Presidency and Princely States and Agencies (excluding Baroda State)</b> | <b>44</b>                            | <b>188,825</b>         | <b>41,025</b>                  | <b>25,468,209</b> | <b>13,096,412</b> | <b>12,771,797</b> |
|                  | (i) <i>Bombay Presidency</i>                                                         | 24                                   | 122,984                | 25,898                         | 18,515,587        | 9,552,879         | 8,962,708         |
|                  | (ii) <i>Aden</i>                                                                     | 1                                    | 80                     | 3                              | 43,974            | 30,530            | 13,444            |
|                  | (iii) <i>Princely States and Agencies</i>                                            | 19                                   | 65,761                 | 15,124                         | 6,908,648         | 3,513,003         | 3,395,645         |
|                  | Gujarat Group                                                                        | 7                                    | 46,407                 | 11,370                         | 4,361,666         | 2,223,686         | 2,137,980         |
|                  | Konkan Group                                                                         | 3                                    | 1,560                  | 568                            | 350,684           | 171,880           | 178,804           |
|                  | Deccan Group                                                                         | 5                                    | 4,816                  | 1,212                          | 373,779           | 188,852           | 184,927           |
|                  | Karnatak Group                                                                       | 3                                    | 6,928                  | 1,820                          | 1,623,206         | 819,819           | 803,387           |
|                  | Sind                                                                                 | 1                                    | 6,050                  | 154                            | 199,313           | 108,766           | 90,547            |
|                  | Khairpur                                                                             | 1                                    | 6,050                  | 154                            | 199,313           | 108,766           | 90,547            |
|                  | II Baroda State                                                                      | 5                                    | 8,099                  | 3,082                          | 1,952,692         | 1,008,634         | 944,058           |

N.A.=Not available



## STATEMENT I.4-contd.

## Changes in the jurisdiction of the Superintendent of Census Operations, 1872-1961

NOTE : I and II under col. 2 show separate units of jurisdiction of the Superintendents of Census Operations, viz., (I) Bombay and (II) Baroda.

| Census year | Provinces and Princely States                                               | No. of administrative divisions | Area in sq. miles | No. of towns and villages | Persons    | Males      | Females    |
|-------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 1           | 2                                                                           | 3                               | 4                 | 5                         | 6          | 7          | 8          |
| 1911        | <b>I Bombay Presidency and States and Agencies (excluding Baroda State)</b> | 47                              | 186,923           | 41,007                    | 27,084,317 | 14,011,248 | 13,073,069 |
|             | (i) Bombay Presidency                                                       | 26                              | 122,979           | 26,253                    | 19,626,477 | 10,214,557 | 9,411,920  |
|             | (ii) Aden                                                                   | 1                               | 80                | 3                         | 46,165     | 31,290     | 14,875     |
|             | (iii) Princely States and Agencies                                          | 20                              | 63,864            | 14,751                    | 7,411,675  | 3,765,401  | 3,646,274  |
|             | Gujarat Group                                                               | 7                               | 45,307            | 11,362                    | 4,882,801  | 2,484,637  | 2,398,164  |
|             | Konkan Group                                                                | 3                               | 1,560             | 569                       | 359,476    | 173,131    | 186,345    |
|             | Deccan Group                                                                | 5                               | 3,644             | 867                       | 397,478    | 199,960    | 197,518    |
|             | Karnatak Group                                                              | 4                               | 7,303             | 1,826                     | 1,548,132  | 786,056    | 762,076    |
|             | Sind                                                                        | 1                               | 6,050             | 127                       | 223,788    | 121,617    | 102,171    |
|             | Khairpur                                                                    | 1                               | 6,050             | 127                       | 223,788    | 121,617    | 102,171    |
|             | <b>II Baroda State</b>                                                      | 5                               | 8,182             | 3,096                     | 2,032,798  | 1,055,935  | 976,863    |
| 1921        | <b>I Bombay Presidency and States and Agencies (excluding Baroda State)</b> | 47                              | 187,074           | 42,098                    | 26,757,648 | 13,946,931 | 12,810,717 |
|             | (i) Bombay Presidency                                                       | 27                              | 123,541           | 26,731                    | 19,291,719 | 10,138,575 | 9,153,144  |
|             | (ii) Aden                                                                   | 1                               | 80                | 3                         | 56,500     | 38,394     | 18,106     |
|             | (iii) Princely States and Agencies                                          | 19                              | 63,453            | 15,364                    | 7,409,429  | 3,769,962  | 3,639,467  |
|             | Cambay                                                                      | 1                               | 350               | 86                        | 71,762     | 37,302     | 34,460     |
|             | Kutch Agency                                                                | 1                               | 8,167             | 940                       | 484,547    | 235,363    | 249,184    |
|             | Kathiawar                                                                   | 1                               | 20,911            | 4,343                     | 2,538,497  | 1,290,654  | 1,247,843  |
|             | Palanpur Agency                                                             | 1                               | 6,393             | 1,241                     | 518,566    | 269,824    | 248,742    |
|             | Mahi Kantha Agency                                                          | 1                               | 3,124             | 1,901                     | 450,478    | 226,974    | 223,504    |
|             | Reva Kantha Agency                                                          | 1                               | 1,956             | 2,896                     | 753,058    | 386,756    | 366,302    |
|             | Surat Agency                                                                | 1                               | 1,957             | 666                       | 179,754    | 92,381     | 87,373     |
|             | Poona Agency                                                                | 1                               | 925               | 481                       | 130,420    | 64,761     | 65,659     |
|             | Belgaum Agency                                                              | 1                               | 926               | 222                       | 206,440    | 97,006     | 109,434    |
|             | Kolhapur                                                                    | 1                               | 3,217             | 1,047                     | 833,726    | 428,543    | 405,183    |
|             | Kolaba Agency                                                               | 1                               | 324               | 233                       | 187,534    | 41,262     | 46,272     |
|             | Thana Agency                                                                | 1                               | 310               | 107                       | 49,662     | 25,926     | 23,736     |
|             | Sholapur Agency                                                             | 1                               | 498               | 103                       | 81,250     | 42,204     | 39,046     |
|             | Satara Agency                                                               | 1                               | 898               | 144                       | 107,846    | 54,441     | 53,405     |
|             | Nasik Agency                                                                | 1                               | 360               | 58                        | 14,912     | 8,045      | 6,867      |
|             | Bijapur Agency                                                              | 1                               | 981               | 119                       | 82,654     | 42,659     | 39,995     |
|             | Southern Mahratta Country States                                            | 1                               | 3,036             | 624                       | 608,362    | 309,952    | 298,410    |
|             | Dharwar Agency                                                              | 1                               | 70                | 23                        | 16,830     | 8,693      | 8,137      |
|             | Sind                                                                        | 1                               | 6,050             | 130                       | 193,131    | 107,216    | 85,915     |
|             | Khairpur                                                                    | 1                               | 6,050             | 130                       | 193,131    | 107,216    | 85,915     |
|             | <b>II Baroda State</b>                                                      | 6                               | 8,127             | 2,950                     | 2,126,522  | 1,100,564  | 1,025,958  |

## STATEMENT I.4-concl'd.

## Changes in the jurisdiction of the Superintendent of Census Operations, 1872-1961

NOTE : I and II under col. 2 show separate units of jurisdiction of the Superintendents of Census Operations, viz. (I) Bombay and (II) Baroda.

| Census year | Provinces and Princely States                                               | No. of administrative divisions | Area in sq. miles | No. of towns and villages | Persons    | Males      | Females    |
|-------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 1           | 2                                                                           | 3                               | 4                 | 5                         | 6          | 7          | 8          |
| 1931        | <b>I Bombay Presidency and States and Agencies (excluding Baroda State)</b> | 58                              | 186,315           | 42,266                    | 34,866,643 | 18,138,903 | 16,727,740 |
|             | (i) Bombay Presidency                                                       | 28                              | 123,599           | 26,848                    | 26,347,519 | 13,792,181 | 12,555,338 |
|             | (ii) Aden                                                                   | 1                               | 80                | 3                         | 51,478     | 32,345     | 19,133     |
|             | (iii) Princely States and Agencies                                          | 29                              | 62,636            | 15,415                    | 8,467,646  | 4,314,377  | 4,153,269  |
|             | Cambay                                                                      | 1                               | 350               | 104                       | 87,761     | 46,851     | 40,910     |
|             | Mahi Kantha Agency                                                          | 1                               | 3,124             | 1,866                     | 518,164    | 263,398    | 254,766    |
|             | Reva Kantha Agency                                                          | 1                               | 4,968             | 2,992                     | 888,086    | 459,133    | 428,953    |
|             | Jawhar                                                                      | 1                               | 310               | 104                       | 57,261     | 29,502     | 27,759     |
|             | Janjira                                                                     | 1                               | 324               | 230                       | 98,296     | 46,756     | 51,540     |
|             | Bhor                                                                        | 1                               | 925               | 481                       | 141,546    | 70,122     | 71,424     |
|             | Aundh                                                                       | 1                               | 501               | 69                        | 76,507     | 39,661     | 36,846     |
|             | Phaltan                                                                     | 1                               | 397               | 72                        | 58,761     | 29,492     | 29,269     |
|             | Akalkot                                                                     | 1                               | 498               | 103                       | 92,605     | 48,095     | 44,510     |
|             | Sawantwadi                                                                  | 1                               | 926               | 225                       | 230,589    | 110,962    | 119,627    |
|             | Kolhapur                                                                    | 1                               | 3,217             | 1,054                     | 957,137    | 490,336    | 466,801    |
|             | Kurundwad (Senior)                                                          | 1                               | 185               | 45                        | 44,204     | 22,342     | 21,862     |
|             | Kurundwad (Junior)                                                          | 1                               | 116               | 34                        | 39,583     | 19,967     | 19,616     |
|             | Miraj (Senior)                                                              | 1                               | 343               | 60                        | 93,938     | 48,180     | 45,758     |
|             | Miraj (Junior)                                                              | 1                               | 211               | 37                        | 40,684     | 20,789     | 19,895     |
|             | Jamkhandi                                                                   | 1                               | 524               | 86                        | 114,270    | 57,984     | 56,286     |
|             | Mudhol                                                                      | 1                               | 368               | 79                        | 62,832     | 31,561     | 31,271     |
|             | Ramdurg                                                                     | 1                               | 166               | 36                        | 35,454     | 17,857     | 17,597     |
|             | Sangli                                                                      | 1                               | 1,111             | 236                       | 258,442    | 131,989    | 126,453    |
|             | Wadi-Jagir                                                                  | 1                               | 12                | 2                         | 1,704      | 851        | 853        |
|             | Jath                                                                        | 1                               | 981               | 119                       | 91,099     | 46,735     | 44,364     |
|             | Bansda                                                                      | 1                               | 215               | 87                        | 48,839     | 25,513     | 23,326     |
|             | Dharampur                                                                   | 1                               | 704               | 266                       | 112,031    | 57,963     | 54,068     |
|             | Sachin                                                                      | 1                               | 42                | 21                        | 22,107     | 10,576     | 11,531     |
|             | Dangs                                                                       | 1                               | 996               | 298                       | 33,748     | 18,268     | 15,480     |
|             | Khairpur                                                                    | 1                               | 6,050             | 133                       | 227,183    | 125,054    | 102,129    |
|             | Surgana                                                                     | 1                               | 360               | 57                        | 15,245     | 8,235      | 7,010      |
|             | Savanur                                                                     | 1                               | 70                | 23                        | 20,320     | 10,451     | 9,869      |
|             | Western India States Agency*                                                | 1                               | 35,442            | 6,496                     | 3,999,250  | 2,025,754  | 1,973,496  |
|             | <b>II Baroda State</b>                                                      | 6                               | 8,164             | 2,970                     | 2,443,007  | 1,257,817  | 1,185,190  |
| 1941        | <b>I Bombay Presidency and States and Agencies (excluding Baroda State)</b> | 23                              | 132,700           | 36,579                    | 29,998,126 | 15,456,220 | 14,541,906 |
|             | (i) Bombay Presidency                                                       | 20                              | 76,443            | 21,657                    | 20,849,840 | 10,817,333 | 10,032,507 |
|             | (ii) Princely States and Agencies                                           | 3                               | 56,257            | 14,922                    | 9,148,286  | 4,638,887  | 4,509,399  |
|             | Western India States Agency                                                 | 1                               | 37,894            | 7,894                     | 4,904,156  | 2,477,928  | 2,426,228  |
|             | Gujarat States Agency                                                       | 1                               | 7,493             | 4,033                     | 1,458,702  | 755,388    | 703,314    |
|             | Deccan States Agency                                                        | 1                               | 10,870            | 2,995                     | 2,785,428  | 1,405,571  | 1,379,857  |
|             | <b>II Baroda State</b>                                                      | 7                               | 8,176             | 2,960                     | 2,855,010  | 1,472,909  | 1,382,101  |
| 1951        | <b>Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch</b>                                         | 34                              | 149,609           | 40,127                    | 40,661,115 | 20,982,281 | 19,678,834 |
|             | (i) Bombay State                                                            | 28                              | 111,434           | 34,726                    | 35,956,150 | 18,614,862 | 17,341,288 |
|             | (ii) Saurashtra State                                                       | 5                               | 21,451            | 4,427                     | 4,137,359  | 2,094,442  | 2,042,917  |
|             | (iii) Kutch State                                                           | 1                               | 16,724            | 974                       | 567,606    | 272,977    | 294,629    |
| 1961        | <b>Gujarat</b>                                                              | 17                              | 71,055.8          | 18,765                    | 20,633,350 | 10,633,902 | 9,999,448  |

\* The Western India States Agency though having the same Superintendent of Census Operations as Bombay, was constituted into a separate Census Province in 1931.

## CHAPTER II

### THE GROWTH AND MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

#### PART-A—MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

##### SECTION I

#### COMPARISON WITH OTHER STATES

##### REFERENCE TO STATISTICS

1. This Chapter will discuss the figures compiled in Union Table A-I and State Table A-I, giving Area, Houses and Population as well as Table A-II—Variation in Population during 60 years. Union Table A-I gives such figures as area in sq. miles and sq. km., population per sq. mile, number of villages inhabited and uninhabited, number of towns, number of occupied residential houses and population of each district and division of the State, with break-up for total, rural and urban. The same figures are also given in State Table A-I for smaller administrative units, such as taluka/mahal/city, town-group or town. In Table A-II variation in population during the last 60 years has been shown along with absolute and percentage variation decade by decade. A number of subsidiary tables have also been compiled. Those germane to this Chapter are A-I.1 to A-I.5.

A-I.1—Area and Population (Actual and Percentage) by Taluka/Mahal Density

A-I.2—Distribution of 1,000 Occupied Residential Houses and 10,000 Persons by Rural and Urban and Comparison with 1951 and 1941 Censuses

A-I.3—Persons per 1,000 Houses and Houses  
(i) per 100 sq. miles in Rural Areas and  
(ii) per sq. mile in Urban Areas and  
Comparison with Past Censuses

A-I.4—Females per 1,000 males Total/Rural/  
Urban Population and Comparison with  
Previous Censuses

A-I.5—Variation and Density

These subsidiary tables have been printed in the  
Census of India 1961, Vol. V, Gujarat, Part I-C.

Numerous inset tables have also been compiled and given in the body of the Report to facilitate the discussion that follows.

##### COMPARISON OF POPULATION, AREA AND DENSITY— STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES

2. Statement II.1 shows the rank of the State among the States and Union Territories of India in terms of population, area and density for the years 1961 and 1951.

##### (i) DISTRIBUTION OF AREA AND POPULATION

3. The total area of the State is 71,055.8 sq. miles or 184,034.5 sq. km., the total population 20,633,350; and average density 290 persons to the sq. mile.

Gujarat exceeds in size the area included in all the Union Territories, Bihar, Orissa, Madras, the Punjab, Assam, West Bengal and Kerala, while in population it is in excess of that returned by the Punjab, Rajasthan, Orissa, Kerala, Assam, all the Union Territories and Jammu and Kashmir.

4. Among the States and Union Territories, Gujarat ranks seventh in area and accounts for 5.78 per cent of the total geographical area of India, but it ranks ninth in population, the same as in 1951, and accounts for 4.70 per cent of the total population of the country. While Uttar Pradesh ranks first in population, it yields this place to Madhya Pradesh in area which accounts for 13.76 per cent of the total area of the country. Madras is the only State which fails to retain its 1951 position in population by exchanging its fifth rank with West Bengal which was then sixth. In size, Gujarat is half of Rajasthan and very nearly equals Bihar. But

STATEMENT II.1

Rank of the State among the States and Union Territories of India in terms of population and area, 1961 and 1951

| Rank in population 1961 | State/Union Territory                             | Per cent of India's population in 1961 | Per cent of India's area | Rank in area | Rank in population in 1951 | Density 1961 | Density 1951 | Rank in density 1961 | Rank in density 1951 |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|----------------------------|--------------|--------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1                       | 2                                                 | 3                                      | 4                        | 5            | 6                          | 7            | 8            | 9                    | 10                   |
| 1                       | Uttar Pradesh . . . . .                           | 16.79                                  | 9.27                     | 4            | 1                          | 648          | 555          | 8                    | 8                    |
| 2                       | Bihar . . . . .                                   | 10.58                                  | 5.45                     | 8            | 2                          | 694          | 579          | 6                    | 7                    |
| 3                       | Maharashtra . . . . .                             | 9.00                                   | 9.63                     | 3            | 3                          | 334          | 271          | 12                   | 12                   |
| 4                       | Andhra Pradesh . . . . .                          | 8.19                                   | 8.63                     | 5            | 4                          | 339          | 293          | 11                   | 11                   |
| 5                       | West Bengal . . . . .                             | 7.95                                   | 2.78                     | 14           | 6                          | 1,021        | 769          | 5                    | 5                    |
| 6                       | Madras . . . . .                                  | 7.67                                   | 4.08                     | 11           | 5                          | 672          | 601          | 7                    | 6                    |
| 7                       | Madhya Pradesh . . . . .                          | 7.37                                   | 13.76                    | 1            | 7                          | 192          | 154          | 19                   | 19                   |
| 8                       | Mysore . . . . .                                  | 5.37                                   | 6.01                     | 6            | 8                          | 319          | 263          | 13                   | 13                   |
| 9                       | Gujarat . . . . .                                 | 4.70                                   | 5.78                     | 7            | 9                          | 290          | 229          | 16                   | 15                   |
| 10                      | Punjab . . . . .                                  | 4.62                                   | 3.85                     | 12           | 10                         | 429          | 341          | 10                   | 10                   |
| 11                      | Rajasthan . . . . .                               | 4.59                                   | 10.74                    | 2            | 11                         | 153          | 121          | 20                   | 20                   |
| 12                      | Orissa . . . . .                                  | 4.00                                   | 4.90                     | 9            | 12                         | 292          | 243          | 15                   | 14                   |
| 13                      | Kerala . . . . .                                  | 3.85                                   | 1.22                     | 16           | 13                         | 1,127        | 903          | 4                    | 4                    |
| 14                      | Assam . . . . .                                   | 2.70                                   | 3.85                     | 13           | 14                         | 251          | 187          | 18                   | 17                   |
| 15                      | Jammu and Kashmir* . . . . .                      | 0.81                                   | 4.37                     | 10           | 15                         | 66           | 61           | 23                   | 23                   |
| 16                      | Delhi . . . . .                                   | 0.61                                   | 0.05                     | 24           | 16                         | 4,640        | 3,044        | 1                    | 1                    |
| 17                      | Himachal Pradesh . . . . .                        | 0.31                                   | 0.87                     | 17           | 17                         | 126          | 104          | 21                   | 21                   |
| 18                      | Tripura . . . . .                                 | 0.26                                   | 0.34                     | 20           | 18                         | 277          | 155          | 17                   | 18                   |
| 19                      | Manipur . . . . .                                 | 0.18                                   | 0.70                     | 18           | 20                         | 90           | 67           | 22                   | 22                   |
| 20                      | Goa, Daman and Diu . . . . .                      | 0.14                                   | 0.12                     | 23           | 19                         | 438          | 417          | 9                    | 9                    |
| 21                      | Nagaland . . . . .                                | 0.08                                   | 0.52                     | 19           | 22                         | 58           | 33           | 24                   | 25                   |
| 22                      | Pondicherry . . . . .                             | 0.08                                   | 0.01                     | 26           | 21                         | 2,040        | 1,753        | 3                    | 3                    |
| 23                      | North-East Frontier Agency* . . . . .             | 0.08                                   | 2.56                     | 15           | N.A.                       | 11           | N.A.         | 27                   | N.A.                 |
| 24                      | Sikkim . . . . .                                  | 0.04                                   | 0.23                     | 22           | 23                         | 58           | 49           | 25                   | 24                   |
| 25                      | Andaman and Nicobar Islands* . . . . .            | 0.01                                   | 0.26                     | 21           | 25                         | 20           | 10           | 26                   | 26                   |
| 26                      | Dadra and Nagar Haveli . . . . .                  | 0.01                                   | 0.02                     | 25           | 24                         | 303          | 217          | 14                   | 16                   |
| 27                      | Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands . . . . . | 0.01                                   | 0.001                    | 27           | 26                         | 2,241        | 1,955        | 2                    | 2                    |

N.A.=Not available

\* Surveyor General's area has been taken into account for calculating the percentage of India's area and density as the State Survey figures are not available.

in population, it equals the Punjab and is a little more than Rajasthan, which has very nearly double its area. The highest density in 1961 has been recorded in the highly urbanised Capital State of Delhi and the lowest in the forest and hilly areas of North-East Frontier Agency. In the matter of density, all the States and Union Territories have shown marked increase over the density of 1951. Gujarat, which was 15th in density in 1951, has gone a place lower and becomes 16th in 1961 by having 290 persons to the sq. mile as against 229 in 1951. Union Territories excepted, the States which have comparatively high density are Kerala (1,127),

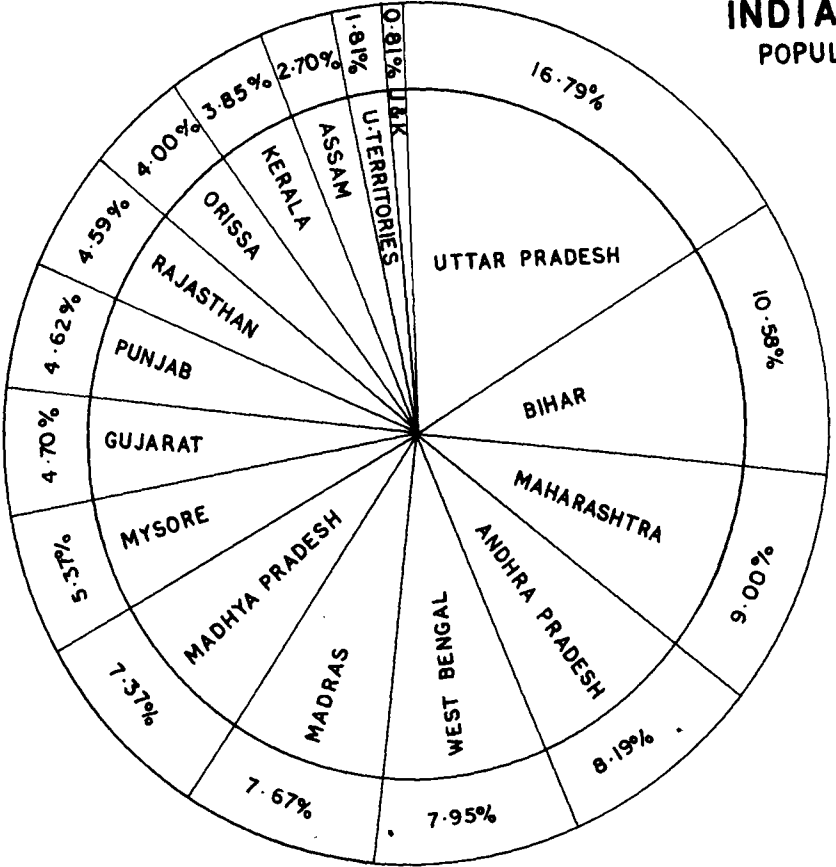
West Bengal (1,021), Bihar (694), Madras (672) and Uttar Pradesh (648). States having density lower than that for Gujarat are Jammu and Kashmir (66), Rajasthan (153), Madhya Pradesh (192) and Assam (251).

(ii) COMPARISON OF POPULATION, ANNUAL RATE OF INCREASE, SEX RATIO AND DENSITY

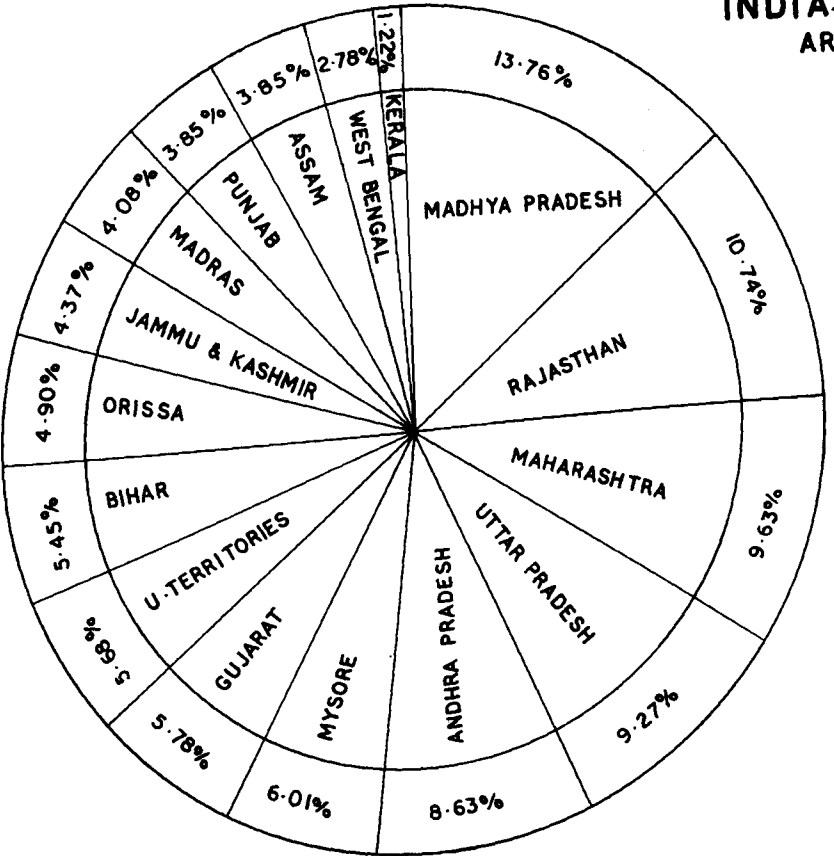
(a) States and Union Territories

5. Subjoined is a statement comparing with the several States of India the State's population, annual rate of increase, sex ratio and density per sq. km.

INDIA—1961  
POPULATION



INDIA—1961  
AREA



STATEMENT II.2

Population, annual rate of increase, sex ratio and density per sq. km., 1961

| State/Union Territory                     | 1961 Census population |             |             | Annual percentage rate of increase | Sex ratio | Density (population per sq. km. of area) |
|-------------------------------------------|------------------------|-------------|-------------|------------------------------------|-----------|------------------------------------------|
|                                           | Persons                | Males       | Females     |                                    |           |                                          |
| 1                                         | 2                      | 3           | 4           | 5                                  | 6         | 7                                        |
| INDIA                                     | 439,234,771            | 226,293,201 | 212,941,570 | 1.98                               | 941       | 138                                      |
| STATES                                    |                        |             |             |                                    |           |                                          |
| 1 Andhra Pradesh                          | 35,983,447             | 18,161,671  | 17,821,776  | 1.46                               | 981       | 131                                      |
| 2 Assam                                   | 11,872,772             | 6,328,129   | 5,544,643   | 3.00                               | 876       | 97                                       |
| 3 Bihar                                   | 46,455,610             | 23,301,449  | 23,154,161  | 1.82                               | 994       | 268                                      |
| 4 Gujarat                                 | 20,633,350             | 10,633,902  | 9,999,448   | 2.41                               | 940       | 112                                      |
| 5 Jammu and Kashmir                       | 3,560,976              | 1,896,633   | 1,664,343   | 0.91                               | 878       | 26                                       |
| 6 Kerala                                  | 16,903,715             | 8,361,927   | 8,541,788   | 2.24                               | 1,022     | 435                                      |
| 7 Madhya Pradesh                          | 32,372,408             | 16,578,204  | 15,794,204  | 2.19                               | 953       | 74                                       |
| 8 Madras                                  | 33,686,953             | 16,910,978  | 16,775,975  | 1.13                               | 992       | 259                                      |
| 9 Maharashtra                             | 39,553,718             | 20,428,882  | 19,124,836  | 2.14                               | 936       | 129                                      |
| 10 Mysore                                 | 23,586,772             | 12,040,923  | 11,545,849  | 1.97                               | 959       | 123                                      |
| 11 Orissa                                 | 17,548,846             | 8,770,586   | 8,778,260   | 1.82                               | 1,001     | 113                                      |
| 12 Punjab                                 | 20,306,812             | 10,891,576  | 9,415,236   | 2.33                               | 864       | 166                                      |
| 13 Rajasthan                              | 20,155,602             | 10,564,082  | 9,591,520   | 2.36                               | 908       | 59                                       |
| 14 Uttar Pradesh                          | 73,746,401             | 38,634,201  | 35,112,200  | 1.55                               | 909       | 250                                      |
| 15 West Bengal                            | 34,926,279             | 18,599,144  | 16,327,135  | 2.88                               | 878       | 394                                      |
| UNION TERRITORIES AND OTHER AREAS         |                        |             |             |                                    |           |                                          |
| 1 Andaman and Nicobar Islands             | 63,548                 | 39,304      | 24,244      | 7.45                               | 617       | 8                                        |
| 2 Delhi                                   | 2,658,612              | 1,489,378   | 1,169,234   | 4.30                               | 785       | 1,792                                    |
| 3 Himachal Pradesh                        | 1,351,144              | 702,697     | 648,447     | 1.99                               | 923       | 49                                       |
| 4 Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands | 24,108                 | 11,935      | 12,173      | 1.38                               | 1,020     | 831                                      |
| 5 Manipur                                 | 780,037                | 387,058     | 392,979     | 3.05                               | 1,015     | 35                                       |
| 6 Tripura                                 | 1,142,005              | 591,237     | 550,768     | 5.98                               | 932       | 107                                      |
| 7 Dadra and Nagar Haveli                  | 57,963                 | 29,524      | 28,439      | 3.39                               | 963       | 117                                      |
| 8 Goa, Daman and Diu                      | 626,667                | 302,534     | 324,133     | 0.50                               | 1,071     | 169                                      |
| 9 Pondicherry                             | 369,079                | 183,347     | 185,732     | 1.50                               | 1,013     | 787                                      |
| 10 North-East Frontier Agency             | 336,558                | 177,680     | 158,878     | N.A.                               | 894       | 4                                        |
| 11 Nagaland*                              | 369,200                | 191,027     | 178,173     | 1.32                               | 933       | 22                                       |
| 12 SIKKIM                                 | 162,189                | 85,193      | 76,996      | 1.65                               | 904       | 22                                       |

N.A.=Not available

\* The area of Tuensang district in Nagaland is different in 1951 and 1961 Censuses. Thus for the purpose of annual percentage rate of increase the populations of 1951 and 1961 of Tuensang have been excluded.

6. The population of Gujarat which is 20,633,350 persons—10,633,902 males and 9,999,448 females, exceeds that of the Punjab, Rajasthan, Orissa, Kerala, Assam, Jammu and Kashmir and the combined total of all the Union Territories.

7. The rate at which numbers have increased in Gujarat during the past decennium is found to be 2.41 per cent per annum. Though there is quite a number of Union Territories, where

this rate is exceeded, among the States, it is Assam (3per cent) and West Bengal (2.88 per cent), alone which enjoy precedence over this State as regards the annual addition to their numbers. One would expect that the number of males in any region would equal that of females. Census, however, shows that it is not so. The sex ratio, meaning thereby the number of females per 1,000 males, comes to 940 for Gujarat and approximates that for the country as a whole, 941.

Among the States and the Union Territories, there is a large disparity in the sex ratio, which varies from 617 for Andaman and Nicobar Islands to 1,071 for Goa, Daman and Diu. It is significant to note that border States like West Bengal (878), Jammu and Kashmir (878), Assam (876) and the Punjab (864) which are subject to large scale immigration since partition register low sex ratio. The hilly and tribal tracts like North-East Frontier Agency, Nagaland, Sikkim and Himachal Pradesh have also shared the same fate for obvious reasons. Density, i.e., ratio of population to area, given in column 7 of the statement shows very wide divergence from one State to another. Population per sq. km. of area varies from 4 for North-East Frontier Agency to 1,792 for Delhi, as against 112 for the State. The States in comparison to which

Gujarat can be said to be more populous would be Jammu and Kashmir (26), Rajasthan (59), Madhya Pradesh (74) and Assam (97). Orissa, however, has very nearly the same density (113) as that of Gujarat. Delhi, the Capital State of the country, encompassed by a small area but peopled by large numbers has the highest density. Comparatively lower densities in areas like North-East Frontier Agency, Nagaland, Sikkim, Manipur, Himachal Pradesh, Andaman and Nicobar Islands is brought about mostly by their vast expanse of hilly and forest tracts.

(b) *Comparison with India and other Countries*

8. The following statement compares the population, annual rate of increase, sex ratio and density per sq. km. of Gujarat with those of India and other countries of the world.

### STATEMENT II.3

Comparing State's population, annual rate of increase, sex ratio and density per sq. km. with India and other countries, 1961

| 1961<br>Continent and country<br>1 | Latest<br>census<br>2 | Population   |              |              | Annual rate<br>of increase<br>(1953-60)<br>6 | Sex<br>ratio<br>7 | Density<br>(population<br>per sq. km. of<br>area in 1960)<br>8 |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|----------------------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                    |                       | Persons<br>3 | Males<br>4   | Females<br>5 |                                              |                   |                                                                |
| <b>GUJARAT*</b>                    | 1-3-61                | 20,633,350   | 10,633,902   | 9,999,448    | 2.7                                          | 940               | 112                                                            |
| <b>INDIA†</b>                      | 1-3-61                | 439,235,082  | 226,293,620  | 212,941,462  | 1.9                                          | 941               | 136                                                            |
| <i>Africa</i>                      |                       |              |              |              |                                              |                   |                                                                |
| Nigeria‡                           | 7-52-6-53             | 30,418,025†† | 14,870,260   | 15,547,719   | 1.9                                          | 1,046             | 38                                                             |
| Egypt                              | 20-9-60               | 26,059,000   | ..           | ..           | 2.4                                          | ..                | 26                                                             |
| Kenya                              | 2-8-48                | 5,405,966    | 2,680,248    | 2,725,718    | 2.3                                          | 1,017             | 12                                                             |
| <i>North America</i>               |                       |              |              |              |                                              |                   |                                                                |
| Canada                             | 1-6-61                | 18,238,247   | ..           | ..           | 2.6                                          | ..                | 2                                                              |
| Cuba                               | 28-1-53               | 5,829,029    | 2,985,155    | 2,843,874    | 2.1                                          | 953               | 59                                                             |
| Mexico                             | 8-6-60                | 34,923,129   | 17,415,320   | 17,507,809   | 3.1                                          | 1,005             | 18                                                             |
| U.S.A.                             | 1-4-60                | 179,323,175  | 88,331,494   | 90,991,681   | 1.7                                          | 1,030             | 19                                                             |
| <i>South America</i>               |                       |              |              |              |                                              |                   |                                                                |
| Argentina                          | 30-9-60               | 20,008,945   | 10,034,544   | 9,974,401    | 1.2                                          | 994               | 7                                                              |
| Venezuela‡                         | 26-2-61               | 7,523,999    | 3,729,490‡   | 3,632,213‡   | 4.3                                          | 974               | 8                                                              |
| <i>Asia</i>                        |                       |              |              |              |                                              |                   |                                                                |
| Burma                              | 1-2-53                | 2,940,704    | 1,499,488    | 1,441,216    | 1.0                                          | 961               | 30                                                             |
| Cambodia                           | 4-59                  | 4,845,000    | 2,420,000    | 2,425,000    | ..                                           | 1,002             | 29                                                             |
| Ceylon                             | 20-3-53               | 8,097,895    | 4,268,730    | 3,829,165    | 2.7                                          | 897               | 151                                                            |
| China (Mainland)‡                  | 30-6-53               | 582,603,417§ | 297,553,518  | 276,652,422  | 2.3                                          | 930               | 68                                                             |
| China (Taiwan)                     | 16-9-56               | 9,367,661    | 4,772,136    | 4,595,525    | 3.6                                          | 963               | 295                                                            |
| Japan‡                             | 1-10-60               | 93,418,501   | 45,871,194‡  | 47,535,636‡  | 1.0                                          | 1,036             | 252                                                            |
| Pakistan‡                          | 1-2-61                | 93,831,982   | 49,308,645‡‡ | 44,411,968‡‡ | 1.9                                          | 901               | 98                                                             |
| Thailand‡                          | 25-4-60               | 26,257,848   | 12,729,018‡  | 12,790,947‡  | 4.3                                          | 1,005             | 51                                                             |

### STATEMENT II.3-contd.

| 1961<br>Continent and country<br>1 | Latest<br>census<br>2 | Population   |             |              | Annual rate<br>of increase<br>(1953-60)<br>6 | Sex<br>ratio<br>7 | Density<br>(population<br>per sq. km. of<br>area in 1960)<br>8 |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|----------------------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                    |                       | Persons<br>3 | Males<br>4  | Females<br>5 |                                              |                   |                                                                |
| <i>Europe</i>                      |                       |              |             |              |                                              |                   |                                                                |
| France . .                         | 10-5-54               | 42,843,520   | 20,551,100  | 22,292,420   | 0.9                                          | 1,085             | 83                                                             |
| Federal Republic of<br>Germany . . | 25-9-56               | 50,963,500   | 23,898,800  | 27,064,700   | 1.2                                          | 1,132             | 215                                                            |
| Greece . .                         | 19-3-61               | 8,387,201    | ..          | ..           | 0.9                                          | ..                | 64                                                             |
| Hungary . .                        | 1-1-60                | 9,976,530    | 4,815,838   | 5,160,692    | 0.6                                          | 1,072             | 107                                                            |
| Poland† . .                        | 6-12-60               | 29,731,009   | 14,374,400‡ | 15,356,600‡  | 1.8                                          | 1,068             | 95                                                             |
| Rumania . .                        | 21-2-56               | 17,489,450   | 8,503,420   | 8,986,030    | 1.3                                          | 1,057             | 77                                                             |
| U.K.† . .                          | 23-4-61               | 52,675,556‡  | 25,478,000‡ | 27,198,000‡  | 0.5                                          | 1,068             | 215                                                            |
| Yugoslavia‡ .                      | 31-3-61               | 18,538,150** | 9,029,000‡  | 9,510,000‡   | 1.1                                          | 1,053             | 72                                                             |
| <i>Oceania</i>                     |                       |              |             |              |                                              |                   |                                                                |
| Australia . .                      | 30-6-61               | 10,508,191   | 5,312,284   | 5,195,907    | 2.2                                          | 978               | 1                                                              |
| New Zealand .                      | 18-4-61               | 2,414,984    | 1,213,376   | 1,201,608    | 2.1                                          | 990               | 9                                                              |

\* The figures shown against Gujarat State are according to 1961 Census.

† The figures shown against India are according to 1961 Census except cols. 6 and 8. The figures under cols. 6 and 8 are taken from the Demographic Yearbook of 1961.

‡ Provisional

†† Reason for discrepancy between this figure and the sum of frequencies shown for male and female is inclusion in the latter of rounded figures for African population of former Northern Cameroons.

§ Population registered, plus estimate of 8,397,477 for persons living in outlying areas where local registration offices were not established. Sex break-up of estimate is not available.

‡‡ Excludes the foreigners numbering 111,369 for both sexes.

\*\* Reason for discrepancy between this figure and sum of frequencies for male and female is rounding of figure for the latter.

Source:

The data except those of India and Gujarat State have been supplied by the Central Tabulation Officer, New Delhi.

The population of Gujarat very nearly equals that of Argentina and exceeds that of the Continent of Oceania comprised of Australia and New Zealand. It is approximately double that of Hungary, a little less than half that of France, and exceeds that of many others like Kenya, Cuba, Venezuela, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, Greece and Hungary. Coming to Asiatic countries the numbers returned in Gujarat are even more than the combined population of Burma, Cambodia and Ceylon, which jointly account for a little less than 16 millions as compared to 20 millions for Gujarat. A comparison of the annual rate of increase is still more interesting. The average rate of increase recorded for Gujarat at the Census of 1961 is 2.7 per cent, on par with that recorded in Ceylon in 1953 and in Canada (2.6 per cent) in 1961 as against the country's average of 1.9 per cent. While the annual rate of increase is higher than that of the countries of Europe, North America, Oceania and Africa, it suffers in comparison with countries like Mexico, Venezuela, China (Taiwan) and

A-29

Thailand where it varies between 3.1 and 4.3 per cent. Figures of sex ratios are no less enlightening. There are 940 females per 1,000 males in Gujarat, the same as that for India, which is 941. The only countries having sex ratio lower than that for the State and the country are Ceylon, Pakistan and the Mainland of China. The countries, however, where females outnumber males are the industrially advanced countries of Europe, those of North America except Canada and Cuba, and the countries like Japan, Thailand and Cambodia in Asia, in some of which relative backwardness of the tract as well as the racial characteristics might as well be a contributing factor. The analysis of the figures of crude density giving the proportion of persons per sq. km. of area is still more revealing in the State—112 persons to sq. km. as against 136 for India. Among the countries examined, Hungary appears to be the only country, the density of which (107) may be said to be approximately equal to that of Gujarat. Barring a few Asiatic countries like China (Taiwan) (295), Japan (252) and Ceylon (151) and

countries like Federal Republic of Germany (215) and the United Kingdom (215) in Europe, Gujarat is comparatively more populous than all the rest.

#### THE WORLD POPULATION

9. The following table abstracted from

Table 2—World Summary of Demographic Yearbook, 1962 gives area, density, population, rate of increase, birth and death rates for the world and each of the continents for selected years. These are adjusted estimates of mid-year population in millions.

#### STATEMENT II.4

#### Area, density, population, rate of increase, birth and death rates for the world, continents and regions: Selected years

(Unless otherwise specified, all figures are estimates of the order of magnitude and are subject to a substantial margin of error; for composition of regions and limitations of data, see Technical Notes, p. 27.)

| Continent and<br>region<br><br>1       | Population                                               |               |               |               |               |               | Vital statistics<br>population 1957-61                   |                                  | Area*                             |                                               |                            |
|----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|----------------------------|
|                                        | Adjusted† estimates of mid-year<br>population (millions) |               |               |               |               |               | Annual<br>rate of<br>increase<br>1950-61<br>(%)<br><br>8 | Birth<br>rate<br>(0/00)<br><br>9 | Death<br>rate<br>(0/00)<br><br>10 | Square<br>kilometres<br>(thousands)<br><br>11 | Density‡<br>1961<br><br>12 |
|                                        | 1920<br><br>2                                            | 1930<br><br>3 | 1940<br><br>4 | 1950<br><br>5 | 1960<br><br>6 | 1961<br><br>7 |                                                          |                                  |                                   |                                               |                            |
| World Total . . .                      | 1,811                                                    | 2,015         | 2,249         | 2,509         | 3,008         | 3,069         | 1.8                                                      | 36                               | 18                                | 135,262                                       | 23                         |
| AFRICA . . .                           | 141                                                      | 157           | 176           | 207           | 255           | 261           | 2.1                                                      | 46                               | 25                                | 30,366                                        | 9                          |
| AMERICA§ . . .                         | 208                                                      | 244           | 277           | 329           | 411           | 422           | 2.3‡‡                                                    | 34                               | 13                                | 42,041                                        | 10                         |
| ASIA** . . .                           | 966                                                      | 1,072         | 1,212         | 1,384         | 1,685         | 1,721         | 2.0                                                      | 41                               | 21                                | 26,940                                        | 64                         |
| EUROPE†† . . .                         | 329                                                      | 356           | 381           | 395           | 426           | 430           | 0.8‡‡                                                    | 19§§                             | 10§§                              | 4,955                                         | 87                         |
| OCEANIA§ . . .                         | 8.8                                                      | 10.4          | 11.3          | 13.0          | 16.5          | 16.8          | 2.5‡‡                                                    | 25§§                             | 8§§                               | 8,558                                         | 2                          |
| UNION OF SOVIET<br>SOCIALIST REPUBLICS | 158                                                      | 176           | 192           | 181           | 214           | 218           | 1.7                                                      | 25§§                             | 7§§                               | 22,402                                        | 10                         |

\* Comprising land area and inland waters, but excluding uninhabited polar region and some uninhabited islands

† Adjusted for under-enumeration and errors in estimation

‡ Population per sq. km. of area

§ Hawaii, though a State of the United States of America, is included in Oceania

‡‡ Rate reflects combined effects of natural increase and migration

§§ Weighted average of recorded rates

\*\* Excluding the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics shown separately below, including Asiatic Turkey

†† Excluding the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics shown separately below, including European Turkey

Source: Demographic Yearbook, 1962, United Nations, p. 124

The foregoing table shows that the world population, which was 1,811 millions in 1920 has advanced to 3,069 millions in 1961. The annual rate of increase between 1951 and 1961 has been found to be 1.8 per cent as against 2.2 per cent for India and 2.7 per cent for the State. The pace of growth in the country and the State is thus observed to be much higher than that disclosed for the world total. The major part of the world population about 56.08 per cent live in Asiatic countries, where the rate of growth has been observed to be comparatively high.

#### STATEMENT II.5

#### Percentage of population and area of continents to total population and area, 1961

|                                                    | Population % | Area % |
|----------------------------------------------------|--------------|--------|
| 1 INDIA . . . . .                                  | 14.6         | 2.4    |
| 2 Africa . . . . .                                 | 8.51         | 22.45  |
| 3 America . . . . .                                | 13.75        | 31.08  |
| 4 Asia . . . . .                                   | 56.08        | 19.92  |
| 5 Europe . . . . .                                 | 14.01        | 3.66   |
| 6 Oceania . . . . .                                | 0.55         | 6.33   |
| 7 Union of Soviet Socialist<br>Republics . . . . . | 7.10         | 16.56  |

10. The disparity in the distribution of population gives rise to a number of problems which are different in different continents and groups of countries which can be arranged in three categories (i) the highly industrialised and urbanised countries, (ii) developing countries and (iii) backward and undeveloped countries. While the first category of countries have more or less stabilised their population, the rate of growth in the other two is comparatively high. But the problems created by growth of numbers are not acute in areas which are less densely populated as in Africa where existing resources are inadequate and can be developed to cope with the growth of population.

11. The table given above shows that India in 1961 accounted for about 2.4 per cent of the world's land area and 14.6 per cent of the world's population. Compared to others, in terms of the Indian subcontinent including Pakistan,

the combined population of the two countries would not be very much behind China, the most populous country of the world. In the words of the Registrar General:

"With a total population of 533 millions in 1961 (439 for India and 94 for Pakistan), this subcontinent may, therefore, along with the Republic of China, be regarded as holding the key to the world's demographic growth".<sup>1</sup>

(iii) SIZE OF DISTRICTS BY AREA AND POPULATION

(a) Population—The Most Populous and Least Populous Districts

12. Having seen the relative position of the State vis-a-vis other States of the country and the world, the most populous and the least populous districts and average population of districts in each of the States of India, 1961, will now be compared in the following table.

#### STATEMENT II.6

#### Most populous, least populous districts and average population of districts in each of the States of India, 1961

| State<br>1             | Most populous district |                 | Least populous district |                 | Average<br>population<br>of district<br>6 |
|------------------------|------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                        | Name<br>2              | Population<br>3 | Name<br>4               | Population<br>5 |                                           |
| 1 Andhra Pradesh . . . | Guntur                 | 3,009,900       | Adilabad                | 1,009,292       | 1,799,172                                 |
| 2 Assam . . . . .      | Kamrup                 | 2,062,572       | Mizo Hills              | 266,063         | 1,079,343                                 |
| 3 Bihar . . . . .      | Darbhangha             | 4,413,027       | Dhanbad                 | 1,158,610       | 2,732,683                                 |
| 4 Gujarat . . . . .    | Surat                  | 2,451,624       | Dangs                   | 71,567          | 1,213,726                                 |
| 5 Jammu and Kashmir    | Anantnag               | 654,368         | Ladakh                  | 88,651          | 395,664                                   |
| 6 Kerala . . . . .     | Kozhikode              | 2,617,189       | Trichur                 | 1,639,862       | 1,878,191                                 |
| 7 Madhya Pradesh . . . | Bilaspur               | 2,021,793       | Datia                   | 200,467         | 752,847                                   |
| 8 Madras . . . . .     | Salem                  | 3,804,108       | Nilgiri                 | 409,308         | 2,591,304                                 |
| 9 Maharashtra . . . .  | Greater Bombay         | 4,152,056       | Wardha                  | 634,277         | 1,521,297                                 |
| 10 Mysore . . . . .    | Bangalore              | 2,504,462       | Coorg                   | 322,829         | 1,241,409                                 |
| 11 Orissa . . . . .    | Cuttack                | 3,060,320       | Baudh Khondmals         | 514,427         | 1,349,911                                 |
| 12 Punjab . . . . .    | Ferozepur              | 1,619,116       | Lahaul and Spiti        | 20,453          | 1,068,780                                 |
| 13 Rajasthan . . . . . | Jaipur                 | 1,901,756       | Jaisalmer               | 140,338         | 775,215                                   |
| 14 Uttar Pradesh . . . | Meerut                 | 2,712,960       | Uttar Kashi             | 122,836         | 1,365,674                                 |
| 15 West Bengal . . . . | 24-Parganas            | 6,280,915       | Darjeeling              | 624,640         | 2,182,892                                 |

1. Census of India, Paper I of 1962-1961 Census, Final Population Totals, p. x



Surat with a population of 2,451,624 is the most populous and the Dangs with 71,567 is the least populous district of Gujarat, as against an average population of 1,213,726 to a district. The most populous district among the different States is the largest 24-Parganas in West Bengal, which has a population of 6,280,915, while the smallest amongst the most populous is the Anantnag district of Jammu and Kashmir inhabited by 654,368 persons. Other States where the population of the most populous districts falls below that of Surat are Rajasthan, the Punjab, Madhya Pradesh and Assam. Amongst the least populous districts Lahaul and Spiti (20,453) in the Punjab is the smallest and Trichur in Kerala the largest with 1,639,862 persons. The tribal and forest area of the Dangs comprised of only one taluka is likewise the least populous and the smallest district in Gujarat. A glance at the table shows that the least populous districts in the States invariably consist of hilly and mountainous tracts which usually offer small attraction for the

people to settle and grow. The average population of a district in the State is very nearly the same as that of Mysore, though there is a number of States like Assam, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, the Punjab and Rajasthan, where the average population of a district falls below that of Gujarat. The average population of a district is the highest in Bihar and Madras, where it is more than double the average population of a Gujarat district. Other States where the average population of a district is disproportionately large and exceeds 1.5 million are Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Maharashtra and West Bengal. Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan districts have an average population less than a million.

(b) *Area—The Largest and Smallest Districts*

13. The largest, the smallest and average size of districts will now be compared in the following table.

**STATEMENT II.7**

**The largest, the smallest and average size of districts in each of the States of India, 1961**

| State<br>1             | Largest districts |           | Smallest districts |           | Average area<br>of district<br>in sq. mile<br>6 |
|------------------------|-------------------|-----------|--------------------|-----------|-------------------------------------------------|
|                        | Name<br>2         | Area<br>3 | Name<br>4          | Area<br>5 |                                                 |
| 1 Andhra Pradesh . . . | Kurnool           | 9,209     | Hyderabad          | 2,997     | 5,303                                           |
| 2 Assam . . . . .      | Mizo Hills        | 8,143     | Nowgong            | 2,200     | 4,296                                           |
| 3 Bihar . . . . .      | Ranchi            | 7,035     | Dhanbad            | 1,109     | 3,937                                           |
| 4 Gujarat . . . . .    | Kutch             | 16,567    | Dangs              | 689       | 4,180                                           |
| 5 Jammu and Kashmir*   | Ladakh            | 37,754    | Kathua             | 1,024     | 5,963                                           |
| 6 Kerala . . . . .     | Kozhikode         | 2,570     | Alleppey           | 708       | 1,667                                           |
| 7 Madhya Pradesh . .   | Bastar            | 15,128    | Datia              | 786       | 3,931                                           |
| 8 Madras . . . . .     | Salem             | 7,051     | Madras Corp.       | 49        | 3,858                                           |
| 9 Maharashtra . . .    | Chanda            | 10,088    | Greater Bombay     | 169       | 4,549                                           |
| 10 Mysore . . . . .    | Bijapur           | 6,567     | Coorg              | 1,590     | 3,887                                           |
| 11 Orissa . . . . .    | Koraput           | 9,919     | Balasore           | 2,507     | 4,629                                           |
| 12 Punjab . . . . .    | Kangra            | 6,293     | Simla              | 222       | 2,490                                           |
| 13 Rajasthan . . . .   | Jaisalmer         | 14,995    | Dungarpur          | 1,460     | 5,073                                           |
| 14 Uttar Pradesh . .   | Mirzapur          | 4,263     | Rampur             | 917       | 2,109                                           |
| 15 West Bengal . . .   | 24-Parganas       | 5,638     | Calcutta           | 40        | 2,137                                           |

\*Surveyor General's figures, as State Survey figures are not available

NOTE:

The area figures have been taken after rounding them to the nearest integers.

The largest district of Gujarat is Kutch, with an area of 16,567 sq. miles, including as it does the Rann of Kutch admeasuring about 9,000 sq. miles. Among the States, however, Ladakh in Jammu and Kashmir is the largest

with a total area of 37,754 sq. miles; but in Kerala, Kozhikode which is the largest district as compared to others is the smallest in size with an area of 2,570 sq. miles. Among the largest districts of the various States,

Kutch is second only to Ladakh in Jammu and Kashmir, the area of the largest districts in other States falling below that of Kutch to a varying extent. Among the smallest districts, Madras Corporation, Greater Bombay and Calcutta would naturally have the smallest area, as their expanse is confined for the most part to the exclusively urban and truly inhabited overcrowded areas of these cities as compared to other districts, where inhabited areas both rural and urban *plus* other areas—arable as well as unarable are combined to form the limits of the district. Excepting these three cities and Simla in the Punjab, the forest area of the Dangs in Gujarat which is entirely rural and inhabited by tribals is the smallest district among the various States of India. The average size of a district in Gujarat is 4,180 sq. miles, which is lower than that only in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Jammu and Kashmir, Maharashtra, Orissa and Rajasthan.

14. There are 5 States, Jammu and Kashmir, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Maharashtra, in descending order, where the

area of the largest district exceeds 10,000 sq. miles. Excepting Kerala, there is not a single State where the area of the largest district is less than 4,200 sq. miles. In 8 out of 15 States, the area of the smallest district is below 1,000 sq. miles. Out of 7 that remain, Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, Mysore and Rajasthan have areas over 1,000 but below 1,600 sq. miles, and the States where such area exceeds 2,000 and is below 3,000 sq. miles are Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and Assam. The average area of a district in sq. miles varies from 1,667 sq. miles in Kerala to 5,963 in Jammu and Kashmir. Andhra Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Rajasthan are the 3 States where this average exceeds 5,000 sq. miles. In the rest, except Kerala, it is about 2,000 and below 5,000 sq. miles.

**AVERAGE POPULATION OF DISTRICTS IN STATES**

15. The following is the table giving the number of districts and their population which are above or below the average population of district for each State, 1961.

**STATEMENT II.8**

**Number of districts and their total population which are above or below the average population of district for each State, 1961**

| State<br>1           | Number<br>of districts<br>which are above<br>the average<br>population<br>of district<br>for the State<br>2 | Population<br>comprised<br>in districts<br>mentioned<br>in col. 2<br>3 | Number<br>of districts<br>in the State<br>which are below<br>the average<br>population<br>of district<br>for the State<br>4 | Total<br>population<br>comprised<br>in districts<br>mentioned<br>in col. 4<br>5 | Number<br>of districts<br>which<br>are within<br>20% (+) of<br>the average<br>population<br>of district<br>for the State<br>6 | Total<br>population<br>comprised<br>in districts<br>mentioned<br>in col. 6<br>7 |
|----------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                      |                                                                                                             |                                                                        |                                                                                                                             |                                                                                 |                                                                                                                               |                                                                                 |
| 1 Andhra Pradesh . . | 10                                                                                                          | 22,225,178                                                             | 10                                                                                                                          | 13,758,269                                                                      | 11                                                                                                                            | 20,075,312                                                                      |
| 2 Assam . . . . .    | 7                                                                                                           | 10,557,603                                                             | 4                                                                                                                           | 1,315,169                                                                       | 2                                                                                                                             | 2,500,431                                                                       |
| 3 Bihar . . . . .    | 9                                                                                                           | 31,414,419                                                             | 8                                                                                                                           | 15,041,191                                                                      | 6                                                                                                                             | 17,334,716                                                                      |
| 4 Gujarat . . . . .  | 7                                                                                                           | 12,571,241                                                             | 10                                                                                                                          | 8,062,109                                                                       | 4                                                                                                                             | 4,569,741                                                                       |
| 5 Jammu and Kashmir  | 4                                                                                                           | 2,416,370                                                              | 5                                                                                                                           | 1,144,606                                                                       | 1                                                                                                                             | 326,061                                                                         |
| 6 Kerala . . . . .   | 2                                                                                                           | 4,558,417                                                              | 7                                                                                                                           | 12,345,298                                                                      | 8                                                                                                                             | 14,286,526                                                                      |
| 7 Madhya Pradesh . . | 16                                                                                                          | 17,701,448                                                             | 5                                                                                                                           | 7,753,564                                                                       | 4                                                                                                                             | 10,396,452                                                                      |
| 8 Madras . . . . .   | 8                                                                                                           | 25,933,389                                                             | 16                                                                                                                          | 19,069,686                                                                      | 13                                                                                                                            | 19,064,184                                                                      |
| 9 Maharashtra . . .  | 10                                                                                                          | 20,484,032                                                             | 10                                                                                                                          | 8,195,720                                                                       | 6                                                                                                                             | 7,269,550                                                                       |
| 10 Mysore . . . . .  | 9                                                                                                           | 15,391,052                                                             | 7                                                                                                                           | 6,327,677                                                                       | 4                                                                                                                             | 5,626,923                                                                       |
| 11 Orissa . . . . .  | 6                                                                                                           | 11,221,169                                                             | 9                                                                                                                           | 6,201,720                                                                       | 8                                                                                                                             | 8,878,552                                                                       |
| 12 Punjab . . . . .  | 10                                                                                                          | 14,105,092                                                             | 9                                                                                                                           | 6,431,352                                                                       | 9                                                                                                                             | 6,964,404                                                                       |
| 13 Rajasthan . . . . | 13                                                                                                          | 13,724,250                                                             | 30                                                                                                                          | 27,644,725                                                                      | 24                                                                                                                            | 32,670,154                                                                      |
| 14 Uttar Pradesh . . | 24                                                                                                          | 46,101,676                                                             | 10                                                                                                                          | 13,771,946                                                                      | 3                                                                                                                             | 6,559,905                                                                       |
| 15 West Bengal . . . | 6                                                                                                           | 21,154,333                                                             |                                                                                                                             |                                                                                 |                                                                                                                               |                                                                                 |

NOTE:

The area figures have been taken after rounding them to the nearest integers.

The size of a district in terms of area and population varies from State to State, as seen from a comparison of the area and population of the most and least populous district in each State. The numbers and proportion of population living in districts which are above or below the average area of the district for the State also show very wide fluctuations from one State to another, which is also repeated in the number of districts which are within 20 per cent [(+) above the average area and (—) below] of population of the State. The reasons for these

variations are to be traced to their past history as well as to the recent changes in the territorial boundaries of various States and administrative units which have taken place on merger, integration and reorganisation of Princely States after Independence. The sweeping changes in size and population of the erstwhile administrative units will be better appreciated by studying the following table which compares the present area and population of the districts of the State with those obtaining in 1941 prior to Independence.

## STATEMENT II.9

## Comparison of 1961 area and population with those obtaining in 1941

| District        | Area in sq. miles                   |         |         |           | Population |           |           |           |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------|---------|---------|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
|                 | 1941                                | 1951    | 1960    | 1961      | 1941       | 1951      | 1960      | 1961      |
| 1               | 2                                   | 3       | 4       | 5         | 6          | 7         | 8         | 9         |
| 1 Jamnagar      | 3,791<br>(Jamnagar State)           | 3,890   | 4,216   | 4,020.1   | 504,006    | 574,472   | 616,896   | 828,419   |
| 2 Rajkot        | 282<br>(Rajkot State)               | 4,660   | 4,072   | 4,270.9   | 102,951    | 1,045,675 | 929,715   | 1,208,519 |
| 3 Surendranagar | 242<br>(Wadhwan State)              | 4,425   | 4,249   | 3,927.6   | 50,915     | 495,928   | 506,359   | 663,206   |
| 4 Bhavnagar     | 2,961<br>(Bhavnagar State)          | 4,675   | 4,799   | 3,575.4   | 618,429    | 1,020,130 | 887,056   | 1,119,435 |
| 5 Amreli        | 1,071<br>(Amreli Division)          | 1,634   | 1,730   | 2,478.7   | 206,543    | 317,203   | 537,063   | 667,823   |
| 6 Junagadh      | 3,337<br>(Junagadh State)           | 3,801   | 3,890   | 4,100.8   | 670,719    | 1,001,154 | 987,904   | 1,245,643 |
| 7 Kutch         | 8,461†<br>(Kutch State)             | 16,724* | 17,022* | 16,567.3* | 500,800    | 567,606   | 567,606   | 696,440   |
| 8 Banaskantha   | 1,150<br>(Radhanpur State)          | 4,395   | 4,663   | 4,648.6   | 67,691     | 748,796   | 773,894   | 996,144   |
| 9 Sabarkantha   | 4,273<br>(Sabarkantha Agency)       | 2,845   | 2,831   | 2,735.0   | 457,813    | 684,017   | 684,017   | 918,587   |
| 10 Mehsana      | 3,068<br>(Mehsana Division)         | 4,312   | 3,712   | 3,603.5   | 1,175,097  | 1,471,662 | 1,394,135 | 1,689,963 |
| 11 Ahmedabad    | 3,879                               | 3,529   | 3,502   | 3,443.5   | 1,372,171  | 1,685,630 | 1,675,199 | 2,210,199 |
| 12 Kaira        | 1,617                               | 2,542   | 2,533   | 2,670.8   | 914,957    | 1,612,426 | 1,612,426 | 1,977,540 |
| 13 Panchmahals  | 3,198‡                              | 3,500   | 3,497   | 3,450.6   | 527,326    | 1,148,432 | 1,148,432 | 1,468,946 |
| 14 Baroda       | 1,933<br>(Baroda Division and City) | 2,969   | 2,980   | 3,012.9   | 959,416    | 1,194,746 | 1,194,746 | 1,527,326 |
| 15 Broach       | (Included in Panchmahals)           | 2,911   | 2,980   | 2,985.2   | 397,201    | 706,035   | 744,780   | 891,969   |
| 16 Surat        | 1,695                               | 4,499   | 4,791   | 4,875.9   | 881,058    | 1,827,842 | 1,954,625 | 2,451,624 |
| 17 Dangs        | 667                                 | 658     | 670     | 689.0     | 40,498     | 47,282    | 47,282    | 71,567    |

\* Includes area of Rann of Kutch

† Excludes area of Rann of Kutch

‡ Includes area of Broach district

## NOTE:

1. Area figures under Col. 2 relate to units shown within brackets.

2. The source for figures for the year 1960 is the Handbook of Basic Statistics of Gujarat State, 1960.

the State population.

## AVERAGE AREA OF DISTRICTS

17. Statement II.10 gives number of districts and their total areas which are above or below the average area of district for each State, together with their respective populations, 1961. Gujarat falls in line with Assam and Orissa in having 4 districts, which range above the average area of district for each State. While such districts number 19 in Uttar Pradesh and 15 in Madhya Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir has only one. Correlating these numbers with area and population, it is found that nearly  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the State population lives in such districts with an area of 30,362 sq. miles or 42.73 per cent. This percentage is the highest (75.54) for Madras and the lowest (2.49) for Jammu and Kashmir. In Gujarat, however, the districts which are below the average area of district for the State are 13 in number, wherein 74 per cent of the total population of the State reside. The highest number of such districts is in Uttar Pradesh, and the smallest in Kerala where 41.74 per cent of the population live in districts below the State average. Whether this distribution of area and population is equitable can be determined from the number of districts, which are within 20 per cent ( $\pm$ ) of the average area of the district for the State correlated to the population inhabiting such districts. It is significant to note that Gujarat has the largest percentage of population (67.28) living in such districts showing an equitable distribution in 10 out of the 17 districts of the State. In this respect it is close to Orissa, where 64.47 per cent of its population are living in such districts. All the States except Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Orissa, Assam and Mysore have less than 50 per cent of their population living in such districts.

18. A comparison of the average size and population of districts in each of the States of India shows that the average area of a district does not have any significant correlation to the average population per district, though the average population of a district does maintain some reasonable connection with its density, as will be seen from the Statement II.11 which compares the average area and population of districts with density in the States of India.

16. So far as Gujarat is concerned, the causes for large variations in the size of districts are not far to seek. The Princely States on reorganisation and merger were according to political exigency either merged with adjoining districts or States or formed into new districts by the inclusion of smaller States, Estates and Principalities. The result has been that most of the districts and the States have outgrown their former extent in area and population, as will be seen from the table given above. The factors that governed the formation of new districts on merger or reorganisation were many and varied. Geographical contiguity, economic parity, marketing facilities and a host of sentimental grounds such as social affinity and past associations, political or otherwise, with certain regions were pressed in a plethora of memoranda and representations culminating into public demand for being grouped with certain districts, talukas and mahals. The outcome of all this agitation has been large scale reshuffling and formation of some of the administrative units which have become unwieldy for the purposes of administration in the modern sense of the term. The concept of a Welfare State aiming at the greatest good of the greatest number was unknown under the monarchical and autocratic form of Government, when the sole objective of administrative machinery—except in a few progressive States—was (i) tax gathering and (ii) preservation of some semblance of law and order. These norms have now changed and the needs of planning and development have made Government realise the inadvisability of having large administrative units which have been found to be an impediment to the proper and efficient implementation of various development projects. The people are also clamouring for smaller administrative units, which would be fairly sizeable and afford much-needed facilities for their natural growth and development. In view of this the district of Surat, the largest in the State, has been recently bifurcated into two by constituting it into the separate districts of Surat and Bulsar. As a consequence of this change, Gujarat has 9 districts and 11,430,474 persons of its population living in districts, which are within 20 per cent above or below the average area of district inhabited by 55.40 per cent of

STATEMENT II.10  
Number of districts and their total areas which are above or below the average area of district for each State, together with their respective populations, 1961

| State                | 1                                                                                           | 2                                                                                           | 3                                                     | 4                                                                                     | 5                                                                                          | 6                                                     | 7                                                                                     | 8                                                                                          | 9                                                     | 10                                                                                    |
|----------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                      | Number of districts in the State which are above the average area of district for the State | Number of districts in the State which are below the average area of district for the State | Total area comprised in districts mentioned in col. 2 | Proportion of the population living in these districts to the population of the State | Number of districts which are within 20% (±) of the average area of district for the State | Total area comprised in districts mentioned in col. 5 | Proportion of the population living in these districts to the population of the State | Number of districts which are within 20% (±) of the average area of district for the State | Total area comprised in districts mentioned in col. 8 | Proportion of the population living in these districts to the population of the State |
| 1 Andhra Pradesh     |                                                                                             | 10                                                                                          | 67,100                                                | 47.82                                                                                 | 10                                                                                         | 38,953                                                | 52.18                                                                                 | 9                                                                                          | 50,135                                                | 42.70                                                                                 |
| 2 Assam              |                                                                                             | 4                                                                                           | 24,592                                                | 21.66                                                                                 | 7                                                                                          | 22,665                                                | 78.34                                                                                 | 4                                                                                          | 16,278                                                | 56.25                                                                                 |
| 3 Bihar              |                                                                                             | 9                                                                                           | 46,877                                                | 51.21                                                                                 | 8                                                                                          | 20,059                                                | 48.79                                                                                 | 5                                                                                          | 19,444                                                | 36.84                                                                                 |
| 4 Gujarat            |                                                                                             | 4                                                                                           | 30,362                                                | 25.94                                                                                 | 13                                                                                         | 40,694                                                | 74.06                                                                                 | 10                                                                                         | 39,917                                                | 67.28                                                                                 |
| 5 Jammu and Kashmir* | 1                                                                                           |                                                                                             | 37,754                                                | 2.49                                                                                  | 8                                                                                          | 15,911                                                | 97.51                                                                                 | ..                                                                                         | ..                                                    | ..                                                                                    |
| 6 Kerala             |                                                                                             | 5                                                                                           | 11,024                                                | 58.26                                                                                 | 4                                                                                          | 3,979                                                 | 41.74                                                                                 | 2                                                                                          | 3,807                                                 | 21.99                                                                                 |
| 7 Madhya Pradesh     |                                                                                             | 15                                                                                          | 91,977                                                | 47.74                                                                                 | 28                                                                                         | 77,065                                                | 52.26                                                                                 | 18                                                                                         | 68,642                                                | 39.25                                                                                 |
| 8 Madras             |                                                                                             | 8                                                                                           | 41,584                                                | 74.54                                                                                 | 5                                                                                          | 8,570                                                 | 25.46                                                                                 | 4                                                                                          | 15,509                                                | 33.31                                                                                 |
| 9 Maharashtra        |                                                                                             | 12                                                                                          | 70,965                                                | 47.84                                                                                 | 14                                                                                         | 47,315                                                | 52.16                                                                                 | 12                                                                                         | 52,910                                                | 39.83                                                                                 |
| 10 Mysore            |                                                                                             | 10                                                                                          | 49,526                                                | 59.08                                                                                 | 9                                                                                          | 24,320                                                | 40.92                                                                                 | 9                                                                                          | 34,088                                                | 51.36                                                                                 |
| 11 Orissa            |                                                                                             | 4                                                                                           | 26,466                                                | 33.56                                                                                 | 9                                                                                          | 33,706                                                | 66.44                                                                                 | 8                                                                                          | 34,353                                                | 64.47                                                                                 |
| 12 Punjab            |                                                                                             | 7                                                                                           | 28,007                                                | 40.44                                                                                 | 12                                                                                         | 19,298                                                | 59.56                                                                                 | 5                                                                                          | 11,862                                                | 31.14                                                                                 |
| 13 Rajasthan         |                                                                                             | 9                                                                                           | 78,659                                                | 40.28                                                                                 | 17                                                                                         | 53,231                                                | 59.72                                                                                 | 5                                                                                          | 23,078                                                | 25.04                                                                                 |
| 14 Uttar Pradesh†    |                                                                                             | 19                                                                                          | 51,360                                                | 47.14                                                                                 | 29                                                                                         | 47,069                                                | 52.86                                                                                 | 28                                                                                         | 54,580                                                | 61.17                                                                                 |
| 15 West Bengal       |                                                                                             | 6                                                                                           | 21,033                                                | 51.79                                                                                 | 10                                                                                         | 13,161                                                | 48.21                                                                                 | 5                                                                                          | 10,667                                                | 22.27                                                                                 |

\* Surveyor General's figures, as State Survey figures are not available

† Area figures of the State Survey Office of the districts of Uttar Kashi, Chamoli, Pithoragarh, Tehri-Garhwal, Garhwal and Almora are not available separately as these districts have been carved out in the intercensal period. Uttar Kashi and Tehri-Garhwal are formed from the former district of Tehri-Garhwal, Garhwal and Chamoli districts from the former Garhwal district, and Almora and Pithoragarh from the former district of Almora. The State Survey area figures are available only for the former districts of Tehri-Garhwal, Garhwal and Almora, which are 4,500 sq. miles, 5,619.2 sq. miles and 5,330.7 sq. miles respectively. The figures of these districts have been excluded and the figures of the remaining 48 districts have been taken for the preparation of this inset table.

Notes:

The area figures have been taken after rounding them to the nearest integers.

STATEMENT II.11  
Average area in sq. miles and average population of district in each of the States of India, 1961

| State                | 1                                     | 2                              | 3                            | 4 |
|----------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|---|
|                      | Average area of district in sq. miles | Average population of district | Average density per sq. mile |   |
| 1 Andhra Pradesh     | 5,303                                 | 1,799,172                      | 339                          |   |
| 2 Assam              | 4,296                                 | 1,079,343                      | 251                          |   |
| 3 Bihar              | 3,937                                 | 2,732,683                      | 694                          |   |
| 4 Gujarat            | 4,180                                 | 1,213,726                      | 290                          |   |
| 5 Jammu and Kashmir* | 5,963                                 | 395,664                        | 66                           |   |
| 6 Kerala             | 1,667                                 | 1,878,191                      | 1,127                        |   |
| 7 Madhya Pradesh     | 3,931                                 | 752,847                        | 192                          |   |
| 8 Madras             | 3,858                                 | 2,591,304                      | 672                          |   |
| 9 Maharashtra        | 4,549                                 | 1,521,297                      | 334                          |   |
| 10 Mysore            | 3,887                                 | 1,241,409                      | 319                          |   |
| 11 Orissa            | 4,629                                 | 1,349,911                      | 292                          |   |
| 12 Punjab            | 2,490                                 | 1,068,780                      | 429                          |   |
| 13 Rajasthan         | 5,073                                 | 775,215                        | 153                          |   |
| 14 Uttar Pradesh     | 2,109                                 | 1,365,674                      | 648                          |   |
| 15 West Bengal       | 2,137                                 | 2,182,892                      | 1,021                        |   |

\* Surveyor General's figures, as State Survey figures are not available

19. Since the Government of Gujarat has recently divided the district of Surat into two, it will be worthwhile to have some idea of the effect of this change in terms of area and population. The average size of a district in sq. miles, which was 4,179.8, is reduced to 3,947.5, corresponding reduction in the average population of the district being from 1,213,726 to 1,146,297. The change in the average area for a district does not have any difference whatsoever

on the largest and the smallest district in the State, for Kutch still remains the largest and the Dangs the smallest district. Surat, however, yields its first place in population to Ahmedabad, the Dangs remaining the least populous. Further, the number of districts which are above the average population of districts for the State adds one more to such districts by making the total 8; those which are 20 per cent (±) of the average population of district for the State are elevated to 7 from 4; and those below the average population retain the same number (10). Corresponding changes in population of those either above or below the average population of district for the State are insignificant as seen from the statement that follows. But the total population comprised in districts 20 per cent (±) of the average population of the district for the State rises substantially from 4,569,741 to 7,939,952. The change in the constitution of Surat district is thus helpful in bringing the one and only district which was oversized in terms of area and population in line with others. As will be seen from Statement II.13 that the number of districts, however, which are within 20 per cent (±) of the average area of district for the State, which was 10, becomes 9 after bifurcation and claims a total area of 35,041 sq. miles or 49.31 per cent of the total area of the State. The distribution of population and area between the districts of the State are such as would lead to administrative efficiency and promote healthy growth of democratic institutions at various levels by concentrating their energies and attention on units which are fairly sizeable.

STATEMENT II.12  
Number of districts and their total population which are above or below the average population of district for Gujarat State, 1961

| State                                                                                                     | 1                                                                                              | 2                                                           | 3                                                                                              | 4                                                           | 5                                                                                      | 6                                                           | 7 |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|---|
|                                                                                                           | No. of districts in the State which are above the average population of district for the State | Total population comprised in districts mentioned in col. 2 | No. of districts in the State which are below the average population of district for the State | Total population comprised in districts mentioned in col. 4 | No. of districts which are 20% (±) of the average population of district for the State | Total population comprised in districts mentioned in col. 6 |   |
| Gujarat with 17 districts as on 1-3-1961                                                                  | 7                                                                                              | 12,571,241                                                  | 10                                                                                             | 8,062,109                                                   | 4                                                                                      | 4,569,741                                                   |   |
| Gujarat with 18 districts as on 1-6-1964 on bifurcation of Surat district into Surat and Bulsar districts | 8                                                                                              | 12,641,959                                                  | 10                                                                                             | 7,991,391                                                   | 7                                                                                      | 7,939,952                                                   |   |

## STATEMENT II.13

Number of districts and their total areas which are above or below the average area of district for Gujarat State, 1961

| State                                                                                                     | Number of districts in the State which are above the average area of district for the State | Total area comprised in districts mentioned in col. 2 | Proportion of the population living in these districts to the population of the State | Number of districts in the State which are below the average area of district for the State | Total area comprised in districts mentioned in col. 5 | Proportion of the population living in these districts to the population of the State | Number of districts which are within 20% (±) of the average area of district for the State | Total area comprised in districts mentioned in col. 8 | Proportion of the population living in these districts to the population of the State |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1                                                                                                         | 2                                                                                           | 3                                                     | 4                                                                                     | 5                                                                                           | 6                                                     | 7                                                                                     | 8                                                                                          | 9                                                     | 10                                                                                    |
| Gujarat with 17 districts as on 1-3-1961                                                                  | 4                                                                                           | 30,362.6                                              | 25.94                                                                                 | 13                                                                                          | 40,693.2                                              | 74.06                                                                                 | 10                                                                                         | 39,916.8                                              | 67.28                                                                                 |
| Gujarat with 18 districts as on 1-6-1964 on bifurcation of Surat district into Surat and Bulsar districts | 5                                                                                           | 33,607.7                                              | 24.11                                                                                 | 13                                                                                          | 37,448.1                                              | 75.89                                                                                 | 9                                                                                          | 35,041.0                                              | 55.40                                                                                 |

POPULATION IN VILLAGES AND TOWNS OF SELECTED POPULATION SIZES

20. Statement II.14 gives persons per 10,000 of population distributed between villages and towns of selected population sizes. The sizes in which the villages are distributed are (1) Small—less than 200, (2) Medium—200 to 999, (3) Large—1,000 to 4,999 and (4) Very large—over 5,000. The towns are as usual classified into the following six categories reduced to three in Statement II.14 by grouping Classes III to VI into one for population below 50,000.

| Class | Population        |
|-------|-------------------|
| I     | 100,000 and above |
| II    | 50,000 to 99,999  |
| III   | 20,000 to 49,999  |
| IV    | 10,000 to 19,999  |
| V     | 5,000 to 9,999    |
| VI    | Less than 5,000   |

21. A comparison of persons living in rural areas of different sizes discloses that in Gujarat large size villages are the rule of the day, wherein 40.52 per cent of the total population reside, another 27 per cent being claimed by medium size villages having population 200 to 999. Population living in small size villages is insignificant (1.76 per cent). 25.76 per cent of the total population live in urban areas; 11.55 per cent in towns with population below

50,000; 3.01 per cent in towns of Class II and 11.20 per cent in cities with population over 1 lakh. Among the States, Kerala has not a single individual living in villages with less than 200 persons, and is the only one which has 75.54 per cent of its population living in very large villages with population above 5,000, followed at a great distance by Madras with 13 per cent. The percentage of population worthy of note as living in large size villages with population 1,000 to 4,999 is in order Andhra Pradesh 55.61, Madras 51.47, Punjab 43.72, Bihar 43.53 and Gujarat 40.52 per cent. Among the Union Territories, Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands account for 95 per cent of their population living in villages of this category.

## DISTRIBUTION BY SIZE OF TOWNS

22. In every 10,000 of the State population, 1,155 live in towns of Classes III to VI, 301 in towns of Class II and 1,120 in towns of Class I. Gujarat, among the States, has the highest proportion of persons living in towns below 50,000 and stands fourth in respect of Class II and third in respect of Class I. As compared to other States, it shows a fairly good tendency on the part of its people to live in large size villages and relatively greater tendency on the part of its population to spread itself between towns of Class III to VI and cities of Class I which jointly account for 22.75 per cent of the

## DISTRIBUTION BY SIZE OF TOWNS

## STATEMENT II.14

| Persons per 10,000 of population in villages and towns of selected population sizes, 1961 |        | Villages with   |         |             |            |                 |          | Towns and town-groups of |         |         | Cities and town-groups of |         |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|-----------------|---------|-------------|------------|-----------------|----------|--------------------------|---------|---------|---------------------------|---------|
|                                                                                           |        | Class III to VI |         |             |            |                 |          | Class II                 |         |         | Class I                   |         |
|                                                                                           |        | Less than 200   | 200-999 | 1,000-4,999 | Over 5,000 | Class III to VI | Class II | Class I                  | Class I | Class I | Class I                   | Class I |
| State/Union Territory                                                                     | Total  | 3               | 4       | 5           | 6          | 7               | 8        | 9                        | 10      | 11      | 12                        | 13      |
| STATES                                                                                    |        |                 |         |             |            |                 |          |                          |         |         |                           |         |
| 1 Andhra Pradesh                                                                          | 10,000 | 145             | 1,646   | 5,561       | 904        | 852             | 148      | 744                      |         |         |                           |         |
| 2 Assam                                                                                   | 10,000 | 878             | 5,150   | 3,140       | 63         | 549             | 49       | 171                      |         |         |                           |         |
| 3 Bihar                                                                                   | 10,000 | 473             | 3,592   | 4,353       | 740        | 371             | 108      | 363                      |         |         |                           |         |
| 4 Gujarat                                                                                 | 10,000 | 176             | 2,723   | 4,052       | 473        | 1,155           | 301      | 1,120                    |         |         |                           |         |
| 5 Jammu and Kashmir                                                                       | 10,000 | 688             | 4,724   | 2,827       | 95         | 549             | 0        | 1,117                    |         |         |                           |         |
| 6 Kerala                                                                                  | 10,000 | 0               | 9       | 926         | 7,554      | 744             | 174      | 593                      |         |         |                           |         |
| 7 Madhya Pradesh                                                                          | 10,000 | 858             | 5,431   | 2,231       | 51         | 754             | 117      | 558                      |         |         |                           |         |
| 8 Madras                                                                                  | 10,000 | 24              | 855     | 5,147       | 1,306      | 1,134           | 431      | 1,103                    |         |         |                           |         |
| 9 Maharashtra                                                                             | 10,000 | 177             | 2,747   | 3,657       | 597        | 795             | 194      | 1,833                    |         |         |                           |         |
| 10 Mysore                                                                                 | 10,000 | 275             | 3,150   | 3,877       | 465        | 1,031           | 281      | 921                      |         |         |                           |         |
| 11 Orissa                                                                                 | 10,000 | 1,141           | 5,600   | 2,576       | 51         | 419             | 130      | 83                       |         |         |                           |         |
| 12 Punjab                                                                                 | 10,000 | 226             | 2,871   | 4,372       | 517        | 979             | 437      | 598                      |         |         |                           |         |
| 13 Rajasthan                                                                              | 10,000 | 554             | 4,134   | 3,386       | 298        | 892             | 120      | 616                      |         |         |                           |         |
| 14 Uttar Pradesh                                                                          | 10,000 | 457             | 4,161   | 3,795       | 311        | 435             | 151      | 700                      |         |         |                           |         |
| 15 West Bengal                                                                            | 10,000 | 311             | 2,870   | 3,831       | 542        | 628             | 435      | 1,383                    |         |         |                           |         |
| UNION TERRITORIES AND OTHER AREAS                                                         |        |                 |         |             |            |                 |          |                          |         |         |                           |         |
| 1 Andaman and Nicobar Islands                                                             | 10,000 | 2,646           | 4,811   | 328         | 0          | 2,215           | 0        | 0                        |         |         |                           |         |
| 2 Delhi                                                                                   | 10,000 | 10              | 347     | 768         | 0          | 0               | 0        | 8,875                    |         |         |                           |         |
| 3 Himachal Pradesh                                                                        | 10,000 | 4,468           | 4,602   | 457         | 0          | 473             | 0        | 0                        |         |         |                           |         |
| 4 Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands                                                 | 10,000 | 33              | 395     | 9,572       | 152        | 0               | 0        | 0                        |         |         |                           |         |
| 5 Manipur                                                                                 | 10,000 | 1,261           | 3,585   | 4,134       | 0          | 421             | 0        | 868                      |         |         |                           |         |
| 6 Tripura                                                                                 | 10,000 | 2,461           | 4,297   | 2,340       | 0          | 0               | 0        | 481                      |         |         |                           |         |
| 7 Dadra and Nagar Haveli                                                                  | 10,000 | 201             | 4,168   | 5,631       | 1,692      | 1,606           | 0        | 0                        |         |         |                           |         |
| 8 Goa, Daman and Diu                                                                      | 10,000 | 10              | 631     | 6,061       | 457        | 2,411           | 0        | 0                        |         |         |                           |         |
| 9 Pondicherry                                                                             | 10,000 | 262             | 2,881   | 3,989       | 153        | 0               | 0        | 0                        |         |         |                           |         |
| 10 North-East Frontier Agency*                                                            | 10,000 | 4,367           | 3,964   | 1,493       | 0          | 519             | 0        | 0                        |         |         |                           |         |
| 11 Nagaland                                                                               | 10,000 | 905             | 5,524   | 3,052       | 0          | 422             | 0        | 0                        |         |         |                           |         |
| 12 Sukhm                                                                                  | 10,000 | 1,022           | 8,110   | 446         | 0          | 0               | 0        | 0                        |         |         |                           |         |

\*The distribution of 781 persons of North-East Frontier Agency is not available in different sizes of villages. The distribution of population, therefore, comes to only 9,977 and not 10,000.

total and 88.30 per cent of the urban population of the State. Comparing the condition of other States, the City State of Delhi has as many as 8,875 persons per 10,000 of its population living in Class I towns with none in any other Class, the proportion of those living in the countryside being negligible, hardly 11 per cent of its

## STATEMENT II.15

Per cent of villages and towns among all villages and towns (including cities and town-groups respectively of selected population sizes), 1961

| State/Union Territory                           | Villages |               |         |             |            | Towns |                                          |                                   |                                  |
|-------------------------------------------------|----------|---------------|---------|-------------|------------|-------|------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
|                                                 | Total    | Less than 200 | 200-999 | 1,000-4,999 | Over 5,000 | Total | Towns and town-groups of Class III to VI | Towns and town-groups of Class II | Towns and town-groups of Class I |
| 1                                               | 2        | 3             | 4       | 5           | 6          | 7     | 8                                        | 9                                 | 10                               |
| <b>STATES</b>                                   |          |               |         |             |            |       |                                          |                                   |                                  |
| 1 Andhra Pradesh . . .                          | 100      | 22            | 39      | 37          | 2          | 100   | 91                                       | 4                                 | 5                                |
| 2 Assam . . . . .                               | 100      | 41            | 50      | 9           | N          | 100   | 95                                       | 2                                 | 3                                |
| 3 Bihar . . . . .                               | 100      | 31            | 52      | 16          | 1          | 100   | 87                                       | 6                                 | 7                                |
| 4 Gujarat . . . . .                             | 100      | 17            | 57      | 25          | 1          | 100   | 91                                       | 6                                 | 3                                |
| 5 Jammu and Kashmir . .                         | 100      | 35            | 55      | 10          | N          | 100   | 95                                       | 0                                 | 5                                |
| 6 Kerala . . . . .                              | 100      | N             | 1       | 29          | 70         | 100   | 90                                       | 5                                 | 5                                |
| 7 Madhya Pradesh . . .                          | 100      | 37            | 56      | 7           | N          | 100   | 94                                       | 2                                 | 4                                |
| 8 Madras . . . . .                              | 100      | 5             | 32      | 59          | 4          | 100   | 88                                       | 8                                 | 4                                |
| 9 Maharashtra . . . .                           | 100      | 19            | 57      | 23          | 1          | 100   | 90                                       | 5                                 | 5                                |
| 10 Mysore . . . . .                             | 100      | 23            | 57      | 19          | 1          | 100   | 93                                       | 4                                 | 3                                |
| 11 Orissa . . . . .                             | 100      | 46            | 48      | 6           | N          | 100   | 93                                       | 5                                 | 2                                |
| 12 Punjab . . . . .                             | 100      | 23            | 53      | 23          | 1          | 100   | 90                                       | 7                                 | 3                                |
| 13 Rajasthan . . . . .                          | 100      | 32            | 56      | 12          | N          | 100   | 93                                       | 3                                 | 4                                |
| 14 Uttar Pradesh . . .                          | 100      | 29            | 56      | 15          | N          | 100   | 86                                       | 7                                 | 7                                |
| 15 West Bengal . . . .                          | 100      | 27            | 53      | 19          | 1          | 100   | 77                                       | 16                                | 7                                |
| <b>UNION TERRITORIES AND OTHER AREAS</b>        |          |               |         |             |            |       |                                          |                                   |                                  |
| 1 Andaman and Nicobar Islands . . . .           | 100      | 82            | 18      | N           | 0          | 100   | 100                                      | 0                                 | 0                                |
| 2 Delhi . . . . .                               | 100      | 9             | 54      | 37          | 0          | 100   | 0                                        | 0                                 | 100                              |
| 3 Himachal Pradesh . .                          | 100      | 83            | 17      | 0           | 0          | 100   | 100                                      | 0                                 | 0                                |
| 4 Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands . . . | 100      | 10            | 10      | 80          | 0          | 0     | 0                                        | 0                                 | 0                                |
| 5 Manipur . . . . .                             | 100      | 57            | 33      | 10          | N          | 100   | 0                                        | 100                               | 0                                |
| 6 Tripura . . . . .                             | 100      | 74            | 23      | 3           | 0          | 100   | 83                                       | 17                                | 0                                |
| 7 Dadra and Nagar Haveli . .                    | 100      | 11            | 60      | 29          | 0          | 0     | 0                                        | 0                                 | 0                                |
| 8 Goa, Daman and Diu . .                        | 100      | 3             | 24      | 67          | 6          | 100   | 100                                      | 0                                 | 0                                |
| 9 Pondicherry . . . . .                         | 100      | 22            | 56      | 21          | 1          | 100   | 100                                      | 0                                 | 0                                |
| 10 North-East Frontier Agency . .               | 100      | 84            | 15      | 1           | N          | 0     | 0                                        | 0                                 | 0                                |
| 11 Nagaland . . . . .                           | 100      | 37            | 54      | 9           | 0          | 100   | 100                                      | 0                                 | 0                                |
| 12 SIKKIM . . . . .                             | 100      | 30            | 69      | 1           | 0          | 100   | 100                                      | 0                                 | 0                                |

N=Negligible

total population.

## DISTRIBUTION BY SIZE OF VILLAGES AND TOWNS

23. The following table gives per cent of villages and towns among all villages and towns (including cities and town-groups of selected population sizes).

## STATEMENT II.16-contd.

| State/Union Territory                           | Percentage of urban population | Percentage of villages with population less than 200 among all villages |
|-------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1                                               | 2                              | 3                                                                       |
| 3 Bihar . . . . .                               | 8.4                            | 31                                                                      |
| 4 Gujarat . . . . .                             | 25.8                           | 17                                                                      |
| 5 Jammu and Kashmir . .                         | 16.7                           | 35                                                                      |
| 6 Kerala . . . . .                              | 15.1                           | N                                                                       |
| 7 Madhya Pradesh . . .                          | 14.3                           | 37                                                                      |
| 8 Madras . . . . .                              | 26.7                           | 5                                                                       |
| 9 Maharashtra . . . .                           | 28.2                           | 19                                                                      |
| 10 Mysore . . . . .                             | 22.3                           | 23                                                                      |
| 11 Orissa . . . . .                             | 6.3                            | 46                                                                      |
| 12 Punjab . . . . .                             | 20.1                           | 23                                                                      |
| 13 Rajasthan . . . . .                          | 16.3                           | 32                                                                      |
| 14 Uttar Pradesh . . .                          | 12.9                           | 29                                                                      |
| 15 West Bengal . . . .                          | 24.5                           | 27                                                                      |
| <b>UNION TERRITORIES AND OTHER AREAS</b>        |                                |                                                                         |
| 1 Andaman and Nicobar Islands . . . .           | 22.1                           | 82                                                                      |
| 2 Delhi . . . . .                               | 88.7                           | 9                                                                       |
| 3 Himachal Pradesh . .                          | 4.7                            | 83                                                                      |
| 4 Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands . . . | 0                              | 10                                                                      |
| 5 Manipur . . . . .                             | 8.7                            | 57                                                                      |
| 6 Tripura . . . . .                             | 9.0                            | 74                                                                      |
| 7 Dadra and Nagar Haveli . .                    | 0                              | 11                                                                      |
| 8 Goa, Daman and Diu . .                        | 16.1                           | 3                                                                       |
| 9 Pondicherry . . . . .                         | 24.1                           | 22                                                                      |
| 10 North-East Frontier Agency . .               | 0                              | 84                                                                      |
| 11 Nagaland . . . . .                           | 5.2                            | 37                                                                      |
| 12 SIKKIM . . . . .                             | 4.2                            | 30                                                                      |

N=Negligible

The observations made above in respect of the distribution of population into towns and villages of different sizes stand supported by the percentages given in the foregoing table. In every 100 villages in Gujarat, 17 are small size villages, 57 medium size, 26 large size and very large size. Among the States, Orissa and Assam have the largest percentage of small size villages; and Kerala and Madras the highest percentage of large and very large size villages. But the proportion of medium size villages is comparatively large, more than 50 per cent in all the States except Kerala, Madras and Andhra Pradesh, which prefer large size villages to those of medium and small size and in Orissa where small size villages number a trifle less than half its total. Comparatively larger proportions of smaller size villages are, however, noteworthy in Orissa (46 per cent), Assam (41 per cent), Madhya Pradesh (37 per cent) and Jammu and Kashmir (35 per cent). Kerala stands unrivalled with 70 per cent of villages having population over 5,000 joined at a much greater distance by Madras with 4 per cent, Andhra Pradesh with 2 per cent and Bihar, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Mysore, the Punjab and West Bengal with 1 per cent each. Though none of the remaining States has any village in this category, among the Union Territories, Pondicherry has 1 and Goa, Daman and Diu 6 per cent of very large villages.

24. Close relationship between a proportionately large number of small villages and relatively lesser extent of urbanisation will be apparent from the following table which compares for each State and Union Territory, the percentage of urban population with the percentage of villages with population less than 200 among all villages.

## STATEMENT II.16

Percentage of urban population and percentages of villages with population less than 200 among all villages, 1961

| State/Union Territory    | Percentage of urban population | Percentage of villages with population less than 200 among all villages |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1                        | 2                              | 3                                                                       |
| <b>INDIA</b> . . . . .   | <b>18.0</b>                    | <b>31</b>                                                               |
| <b>STATES</b>            |                                |                                                                         |
| 1 Andhra Pradesh . . . . | 17.4                           | 22                                                                      |
| 2 Assam . . . . .        | 7.7                            | 41                                                                      |

The higher the degree of urbanisation, the lesser is the percentage of small size villages and *vice versa*. States like Maharashtra, Gujarat, Mysore, Andhra Pradesh, Punjab and West Bengal with greater urbanisation have comparatively smaller percentage of small-sized villages. On the other hand, Assam, Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh, where the extent of urbanisation is comparatively less, roundabout 15 per cent, have a relatively larger proportion of villages having population less than 200. Andhra Pradesh and Kerala are the exception to this tendency as despite their low degree of urbanisation they have a comparatively larger proportion of

medium and large-sized villages, the highest in the country.

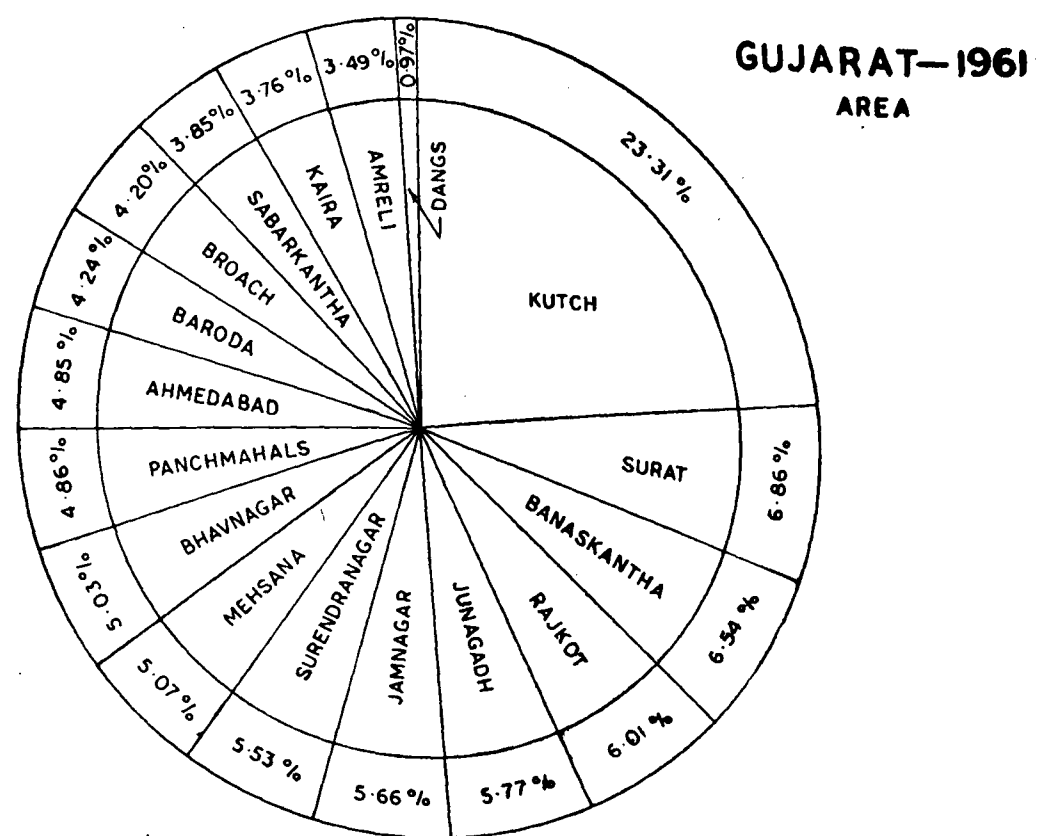
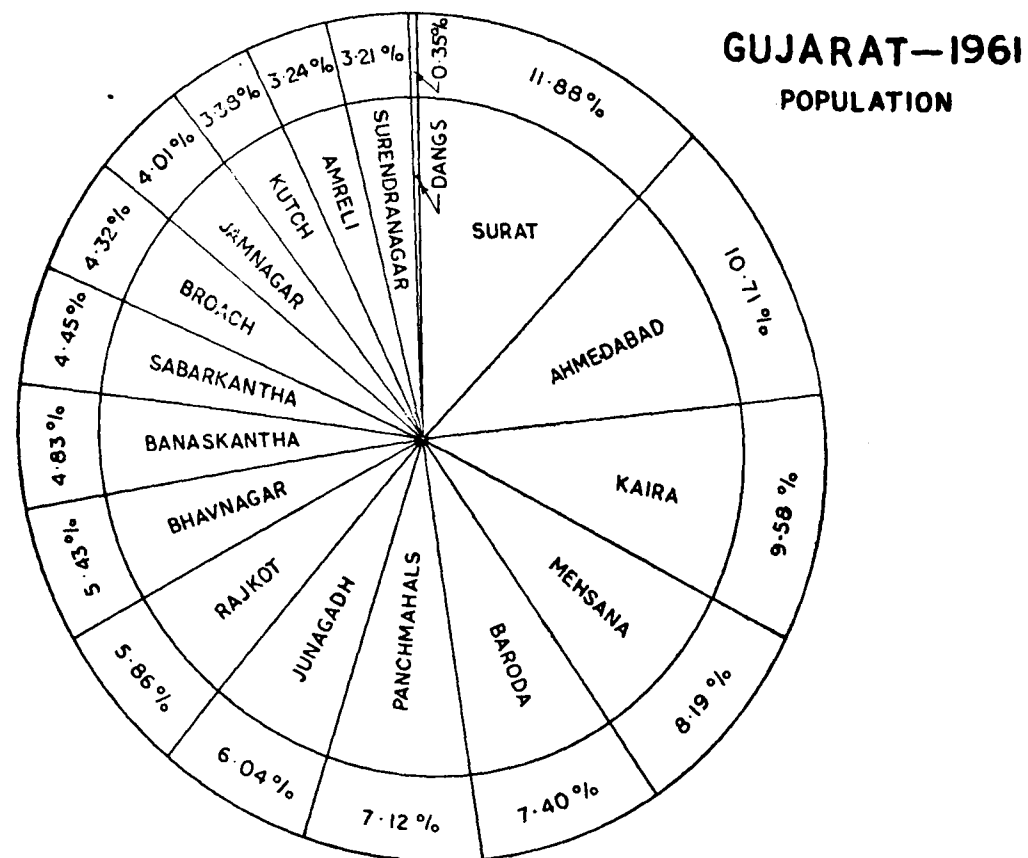
25. Excepting Bihar (87), Madras (88), Uttar Pradesh (86) and West Bengal (77), all the other States account for more than 90 per cent of towns with population below 50,000. West Bengal has the largest number of Class II (50,000-99,999) towns (16 per cent), Madras (8 per cent) and Jammu and Kashmir none, as against Gujarat and Bihar which account for 6 per cent of their towns in this category. The percentage of cities and town-groups over one lakh in Class I in the urban areas of different States varies from 2 for Orissa to 7 each for Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, the corresponding percentage for Gujarat being 3, in which it is joined by Assam, the Punjab and Mysore.

#### GENERAL REMARKS

26. A comparison of the proportion of number of and population in villages and towns of selected population sizes brings out certain characteristic features of States and Union Territories distributed into two distinct economic patterns. In the rural sector, villages of small size are concentrated generally in areas which are less urbanised, as in Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa, and practically all the Union Territories except Delhi, Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Goa, Daman and Diu. Areas which have hilly or mountainous tracts, regions which are inhabited by tribals, and tracts where mining and plantations abound have a preponderance of smaller villages. In the country as a whole, among the States with the exception of Kerala, which stands out prominent in having the largest proportion of very large villages, most

of the States have over 50 per cent of their villages which can be termed medium-sized. The greater part of the rural population is thus found to be concentrated in villages of medium and large size. This is so even in case of States where the proportion of small-sized villages is comparatively greater. The tendency of smaller villages to grow into medium size, that of medium into large and very large, is distinctly noticeable in this process, which is the outcome not only of population growth, but also of improvement in the economic condition of the people and development of agriculture. In case of towns, nearly 90 per cent are in the Class range 50,000 and below, West Bengal being the only State which has the largest proportion (16 per cent) of towns and town-groups of Class II, in which it is joined by the Punjab and Uttar Pradesh with 7 per cent each. Examining the distribution of population in towns of various sizes, the concentration is heavy in towns with population below 50,000 on the one hand and cities and town-groups of Class I having population over 100,000 on the other, which in States like Gujarat, Madras and Mysore claim an equal proportion in these two categories. The States, however, having the largest concentration of their population in cities are Maharashtra and West Bengal, which account for 18.33 per cent and 13.83 per cent of their total population in this class. There are quite a few States where over 10 per cent of the total population live in this class. These are Maharashtra, West Bengal, Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir and Madras. But the City State of Delhi, which is also the capital of the country is unsurpassable in the extent of its urbanisation by having as many as 88.75 per cent of its total population living not only in urban areas but also in Class I.





## SECTION 2

### THE STATE POPULATION

#### RANKING OF DISTRICTS BY AREA AND POPULATION

27. The following table compares the ranking of districts within the State in terms of population and area, 1961 and 1951.

#### STATEMENT II.17

#### Ranking of districts within the State in terms of population and area, 1961 and 1951

| Rank in population 1961 | District      | Percentage of State's population in 1961 | Percentage of State's area in 1961 | Rank in area 1961 | Rank in population in 1951 |
|-------------------------|---------------|------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|
| 1                       | 2             | 3                                        | 4                                  | 5                 | 6                          |
| 1                       | Surat         | 11.88                                    | 6.86                               | 2                 | 1                          |
| 2                       | Ahmedabad     | 10.71                                    | 4.85                               | 11                | 2                          |
| 3                       | Kaira         | 9.58                                     | 3.76                               | 15                | 3                          |
| 4                       | Mehsana       | 8.19                                     | 5.07                               | 8                 | 4                          |
| 5                       | Baroda        | 7.40                                     | 4.24                               | 12                | 5                          |
| 6                       | Panchmahals   | 7.12                                     | 4.86                               | 10                | 6                          |
| 7                       | Junagadh      | 6.04                                     | 5.77                               | 5                 | 9                          |
| 8                       | Rajkot        | 5.86                                     | 6.01                               | 4                 | 7                          |
| 9                       | Bhavnagar     | 5.43                                     | 5.03                               | 9                 | 8                          |
| 10                      | Banaskantha   | 4.83                                     | 6.54                               | 3                 | 10                         |
| 11                      | Sabarkantha   | 4.45                                     | 3.85                               | 14                | 12                         |
| 12                      | Broach        | 4.32                                     | 4.20                               | 13                | 11                         |
| 13                      | Jamnagar      | 4.01                                     | 5.66                               | 6                 | 13                         |
| 14                      | Kutch         | 3.38                                     | 23.31                              | 1                 | 14                         |
| 15                      | Amreli        | 3.24                                     | 3.49                               | 16                | 16                         |
| 16                      | Surendranagar | 3.21                                     | 5.53                               | 7                 | 15                         |
| 17                      | Dangs         | 0.35                                     | 0.97                               | 17                | 17                         |

Surat district, having 11.88 per cent of the State's population in 1961 is the largest district of Gujarat, and naturally stands first in having the largest proportion of State's population, but the Dangs being the smallest has only 0.35 per cent of the total population. Ahmedabad, which closely follows Surat, claims 10.71 per cent. The ranking of districts by population shows broad geographical contiguity in their distribution, despite the fact that all of them are considerably affected by extensive reshuffling of their areas on merger and integration of Princely States.

All the districts of Mainland Gujarat except Banaskantha and Sabarkantha appropriate the first six places. Their population strength varies from 7 to 12 per cent and accounts for 54.88 per cent of the State population. In Peninsular Gujarat which is taking along with it Banaskantha and Sabarkantha towards the north, it varies between 3 and 6 per cent and accounts for a combined population of 31.17 per cent. These two districts of Mainland Gujarat align themselves with the former Princely States of Kathiawar with which they formed part of the Western India States Agency. The Dangs stands apart and distinguishes itself by its peculiar physical configuration, hilly tracts and tribal population. The statement further shows that the ranking of the districts in terms of population noticed above is quite different from the ranks they acquire in terms of area, according to which Kutch, which has the 14th rank in population gets promoted to the first because of its having the Rann of Kutch. Very wide variations in these two rankings go to show that smaller districts like Ahmedabad, Kaira, and even Baroda and the Panchmahals have larger concentration of population than others larger in size. Bhavnagar is the only district which has the same rank, viz., 9th both in population as well as in area. The rest of them have changed places which may be considered quite disproportionate to population and area, reasons for which we may examine in detail at a later stage. Comparing the ranking of population in 1961 with that in 1951, it is noticed that out of 17 districts in the State 10 of them retain in 1961 the same position that they did in 1951, there being a slight interposition in case of the rest occupying either a place higher or a place below its position in 1951. Thus, Junagadh which had 9th rank in 1951 stands 7th in 1961, Rajkot which was 7th becomes 8th, Bhavnagar which was 8th becomes 9th, and Sabarkantha snatches the 11th place from Broach, which now becomes

12th in terms of population. The conclusion is obvious that while the air of freedom has helped Junagadh regain its former position, it has

offered Sabarkantha opportunities to shake off its backwardness and develop its innate resources to a degree unknown in the past.

### SECTION 3 CHANGES IN POPULATION, 1872-1961

GENERAL growth of population in each decade during 1901-61.  
28. the following table gives percentage

**STATEMENT II.18**  
**Percentage growth of population in each decade during 1901-61**

| Rank in population in 1961 | State/District | Total percentage changes during 1901-61 | Decade per cent change |         |         |         |         |         |
|----------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------------------|------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
|                            |                |                                         | 1901-11                | 1911-21 | 1921-31 | 1931-41 | 1941-51 | 1951-61 |
| 1                          | GUJARAT        | +126.87                                 | +26.88                 | +18.69  | +19.25  | +12.92  | +3.79   | +7.79   |
| 1                          | Surat          | +108.94                                 | +23.67                 | +18.66  | +20.64  | +9.94   | +0.38   | +6.94   |
| 2                          | Ahmedabad      | +193.51                                 | +31.89                 | +28.66  | +38.71  | +10.98  | +6.80   | +5.20   |
| 3                          | Kaira          | +90.65                                  | +22.64                 | +20.66  | +18.97  | +8.79   | +1.57   | -2.00   |
| 4                          | Mehsana        | +95.29                                  | +21.27                 | +19.08  | +13.38  | +10.64  | +8.22   | -0.37   |
| 5                          | Baroda         | +158.72                                 | +26.02                 | +15.92  | +19.02  | +16.38  | +8.32   | +18.05  |
| 6                          | Panchmahals    | +219.73                                 | +29.85                 | +19.55  | +15.06  | +19.01  | +16.35  | +29.29  |
| 7                          | Junagadh       | +155.32                                 | +26.13                 | +13.66  | +26.24  | +18.13  | +7.90   | +10.68  |
| 8                          | Rajkot         | +141.37                                 | +29.94                 | +16.27  | +17.83  | +15.73  | -0.65   | +17.92  |
| 9                          | Bhavnagar      | +115.28                                 | +26.40                 | +15.88  | +21.68  | +14.13  | -1.85   | +7.83   |
| 10                         | Banaskantha    | +105.08                                 | +28.72                 | +26.90  | +14.96  | +8.27   | +5.36   | -4.26   |
| 11                         | Sabarkantha    | +178.47                                 | +34.29                 | +19.39  | +17.15  | +18.69  | +10.23  | +13.32  |
| 12                         | Broach         | +116.09                                 | +24.31                 | +10.40  | +19.41  | +13.33  | +1.53   | +14.60  |
| 13                         | Jamnagar       | +135.25                                 | +34.29                 | +19.13  | +21.71  | +18.31  | +0.01   | +2.12   |
| 14                         | Kutch          | +42.71                                  | +22.70                 | +11.76  | -2.42   | +7.42   | -5.63   | +5.21   |
| 15                         | Amreli         | +110.20                                 | +24.01                 | +14.78  | +20.57  | +14.40  | -0.47   | +7.57   |
| 16                         | Surendranagar  | +118.97                                 | +30.98                 | +17.99  | +12.32  | +9.92   | +2.12   | +12.39  |
| 17                         | Dangs          | +290.37                                 | +51.36                 | +17.51  | +20.13  | +38.74  | -16.54  | +57.78  |

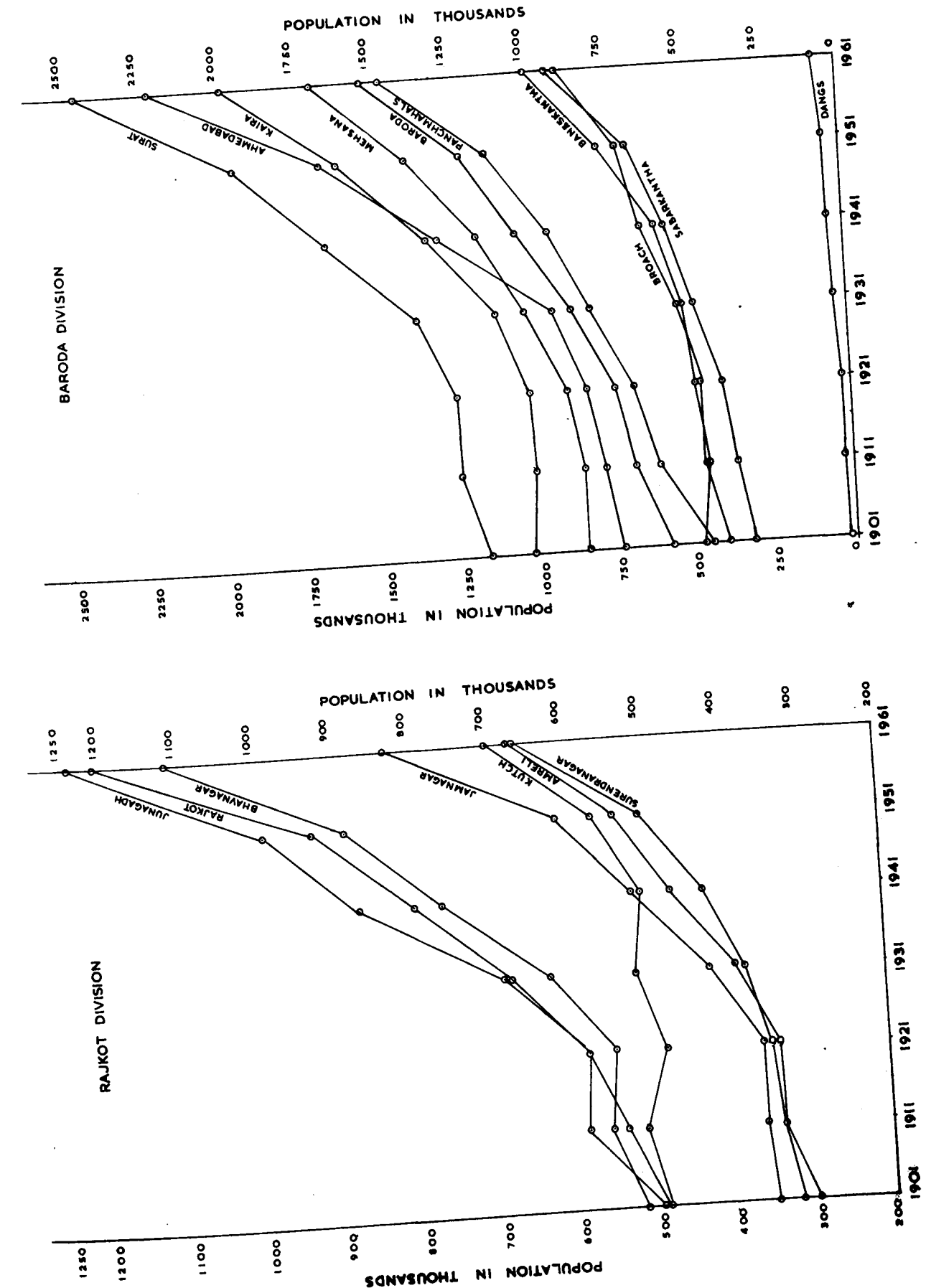
During the past 60 years, the population of the areas contained in Gujarat has more than doubled, having risen from 9,094,748 in 1901 to 20,633,350 in 1961 by adding 11,538,602 or 126.87 per cent between 1901-61. The corresponding increase in the urban population of the State is 182.56 as against 112.34 per cent in the rural. The rate of increase in the former is higher than in the latter owing to the exodus from villages towards towns. In the rural areas the highest percentage of increase is recorded in the Dangs (290) and the Panchmahals (226) districts, both of which have a preponderance of tribals. Amongst the towns, the highest percentage of increase in the urban areas of Ahmedabad district (441) is brought about by the rapid pace of

urbanisation and industrial expansion of Ahmedabad city. But the lowest percentages of increase both in the rural (37.48) as well as in the urban areas (69.52) of Kutch are noteworthy as indicating the migratory tendencies at work in that district.

#### CHANGES SINCE 1872 1872-1911

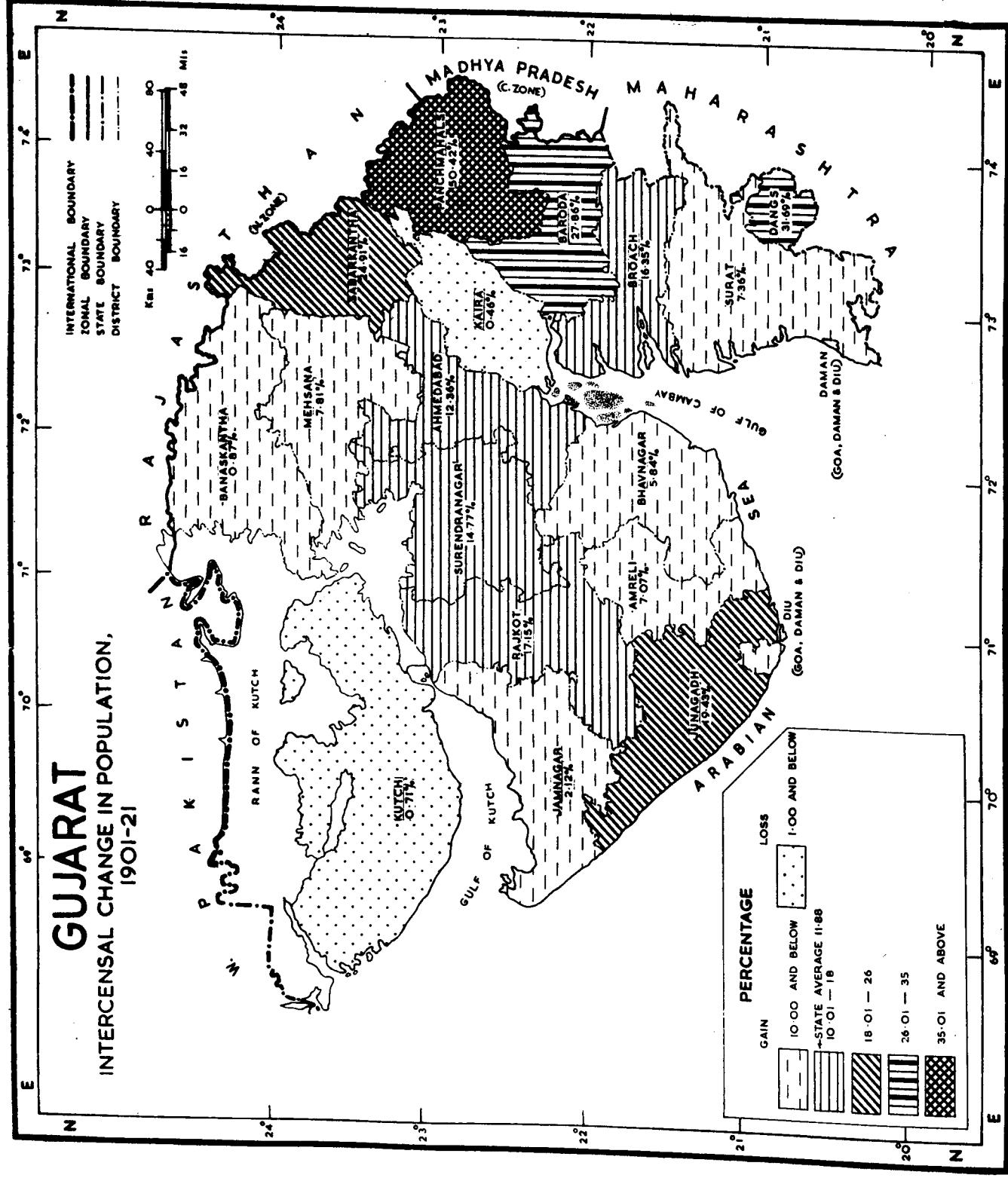
29. Since this is the first census of the State, it would be useful to trace the growth and movement of its population from 1872, when such a statistical survey as the census was undertaken for the first time in the country. Statement II. 19 compares the population of the State and its variation from census to census between 1872 and 1961, over a period of nearly 90 years.

### POPULATION GROWTH 1901-61



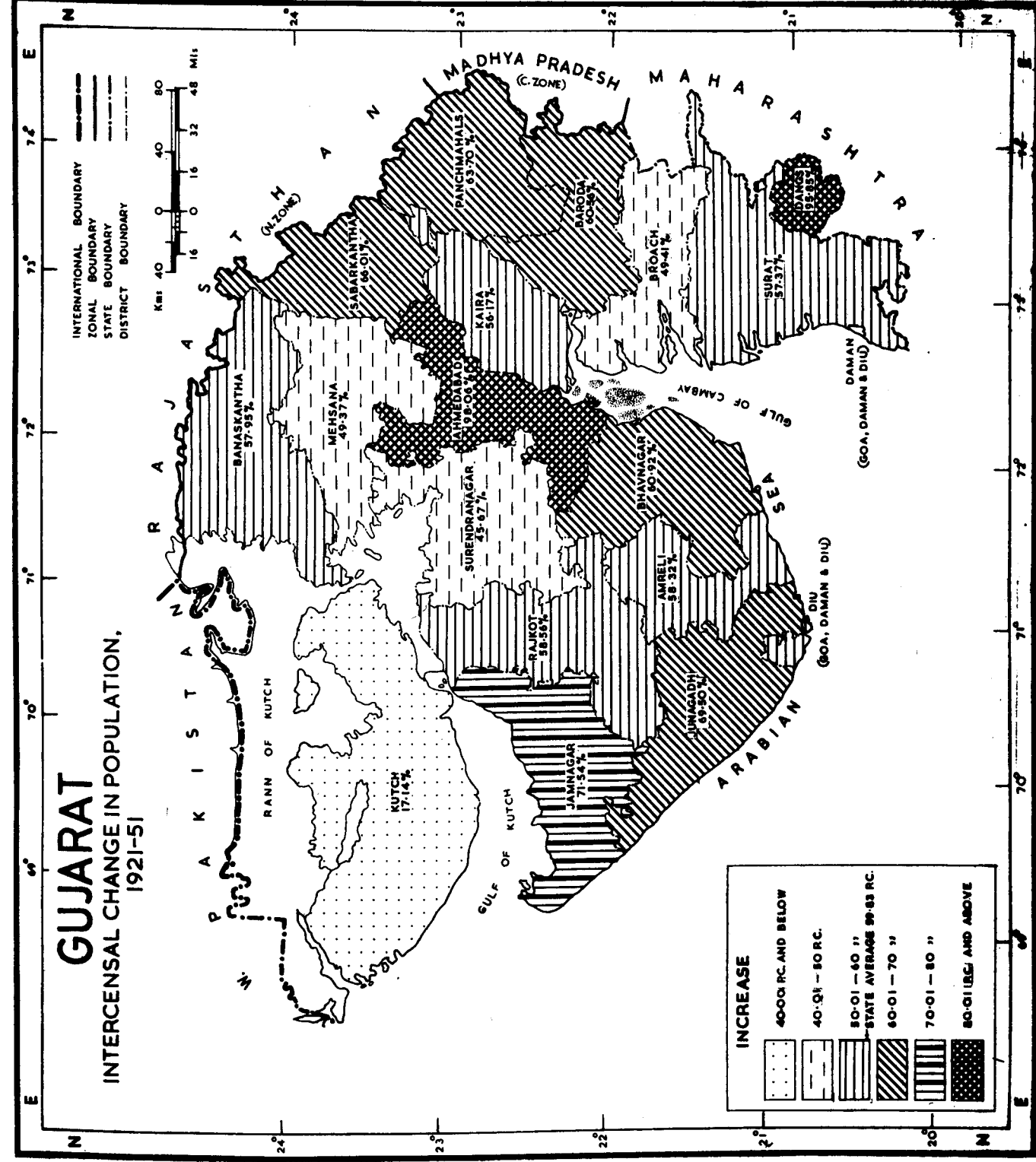
# GUJARAT

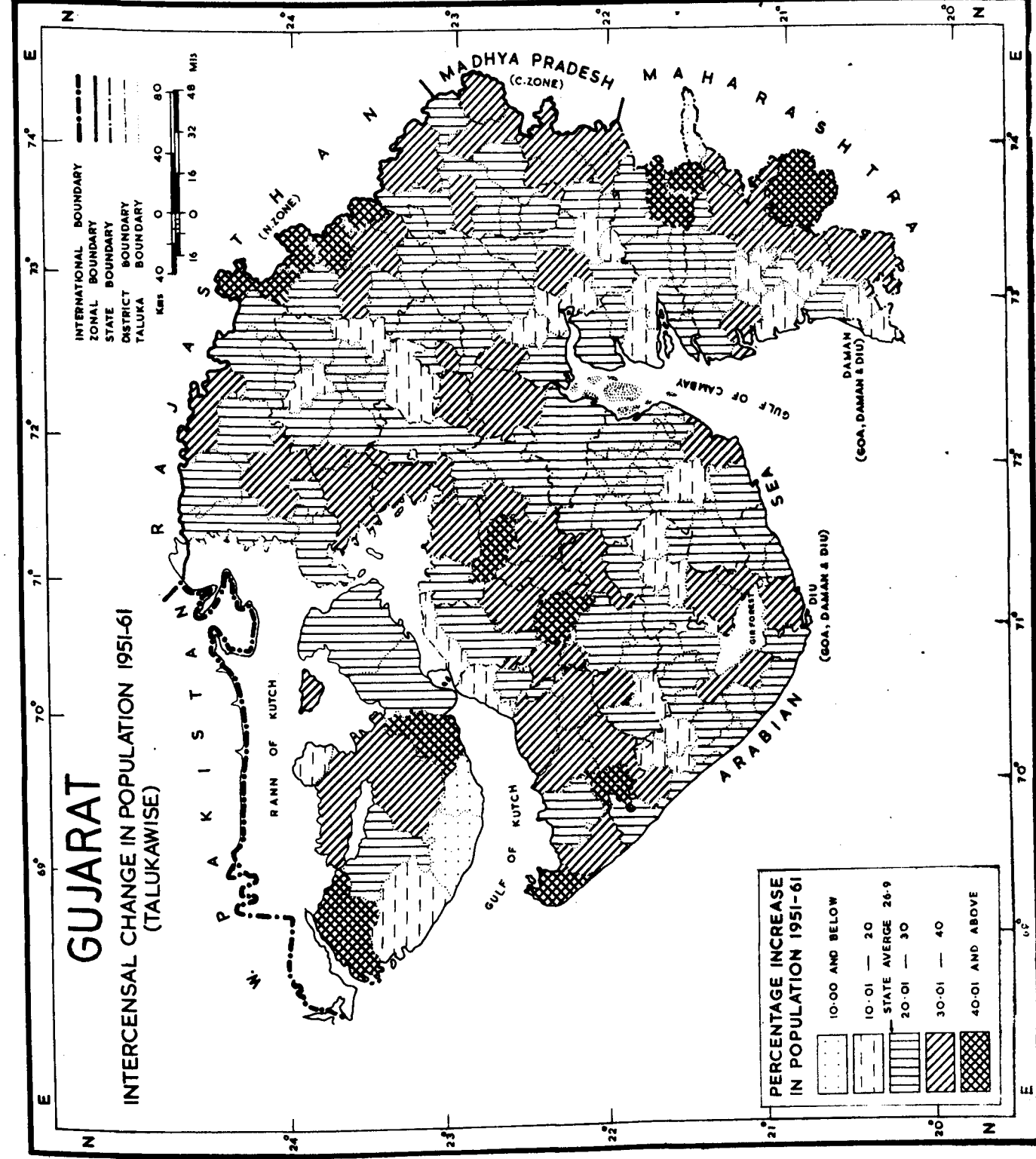
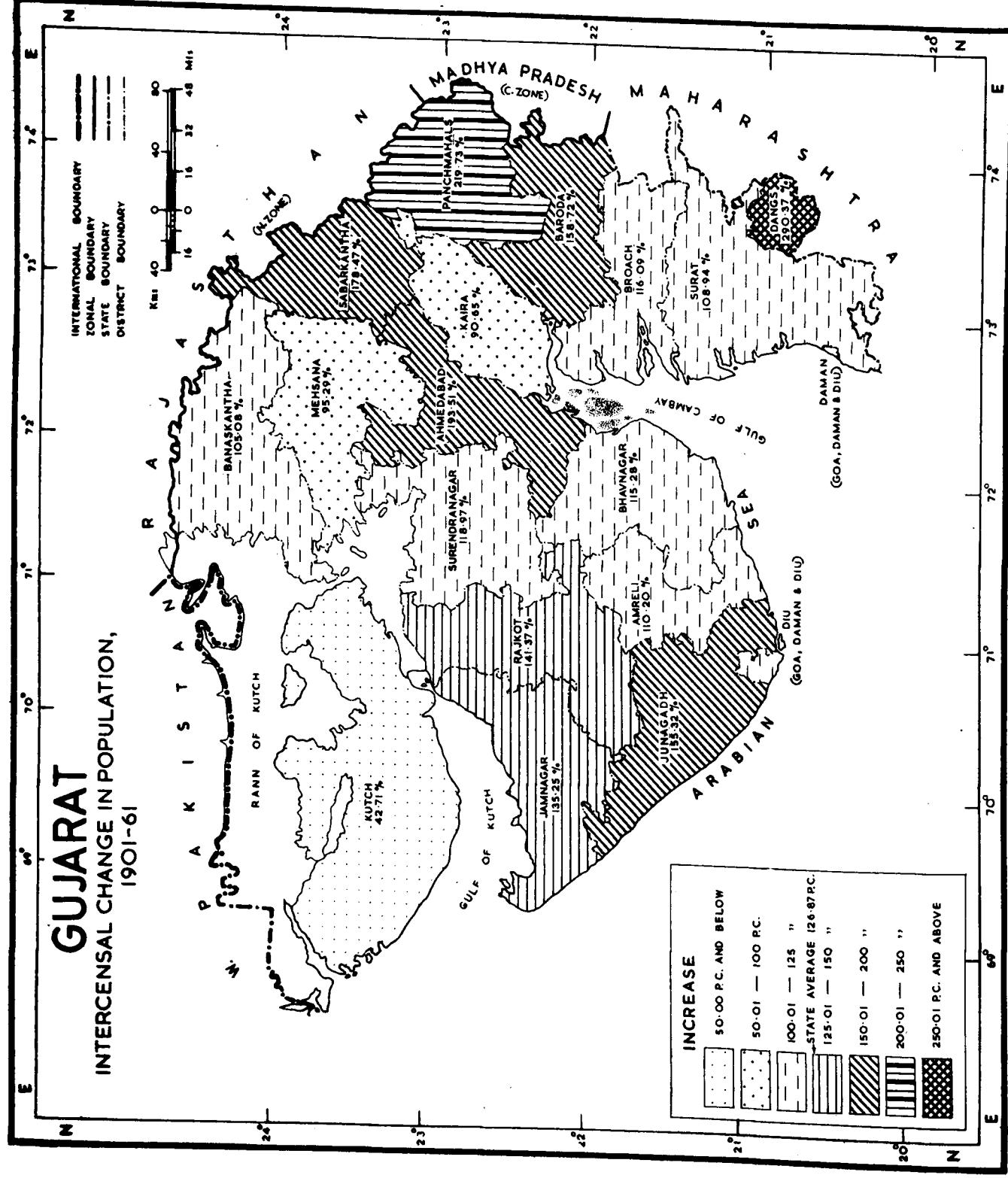
## INTERCENSAL CHANGE IN POPULATION, 1901-21



# GUJARAT

## INTERCENSAL CHANGE IN POPULATION, 1921-51





### Variation in population, 1872-1961

| Year | INDIA       |                  |                             | GUJARAT     |                  |                             |
|------|-------------|------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|------------------|-----------------------------|
|      | Persons     | Decade variation | Percentage decade variation | Persons     | Decade variation | Percentage decade variation |
|      |             |                  |                             |             |                  |                             |
| 1    | 2           | 3                | 4                           | 5           | 6                | 7                           |
| 1872 | N.A.        | ..               | ..                          | 9,319,346*  | ..               | ..                          |
| 1881 | N.A.        | N.A.             | N.A. (+22.99)†              | 9,840,050*  | + 520,704        | + 5.59                      |
| 1891 | N.A.        | N.A.             | N.A. (+11.76)†              | 11,088,862* | + 1,248,812      | +12.69                      |
| 1901 | 238,396,327 | N.A.             | N.A. (+ 1.52)†              | 9,094,748   | — 1,994,114      | —17.98                      |
| 1911 | 252,093,390 | +13,697,063      | + 5.75                      | 9,803,587   | + 708,839        | + 7.79                      |
| 1921 | 251,321,213 | — 772,177        | — 0.31                      | 10,174,989  | + 371,402        | + 3.79                      |
| 1931 | 278,977,238 | +27,656,025      | +11.00                      | 11,489,828  | +1,314,839       | +12.92                      |
| 1941 | 318,660,580 | +39,683,342      | +14.22                      | 13,701,551  | +2,211,723       | +19.25                      |
| 1951 | 361,088,090 | +42,420,485      | +13.31                      | 16,262,657  | +2,561,106       | +18.69                      |
| 1961 | 439,234,771 | +77,682,873      | +21.51                      | 20,633,350  | +4,370,693       | +26.88                      |

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

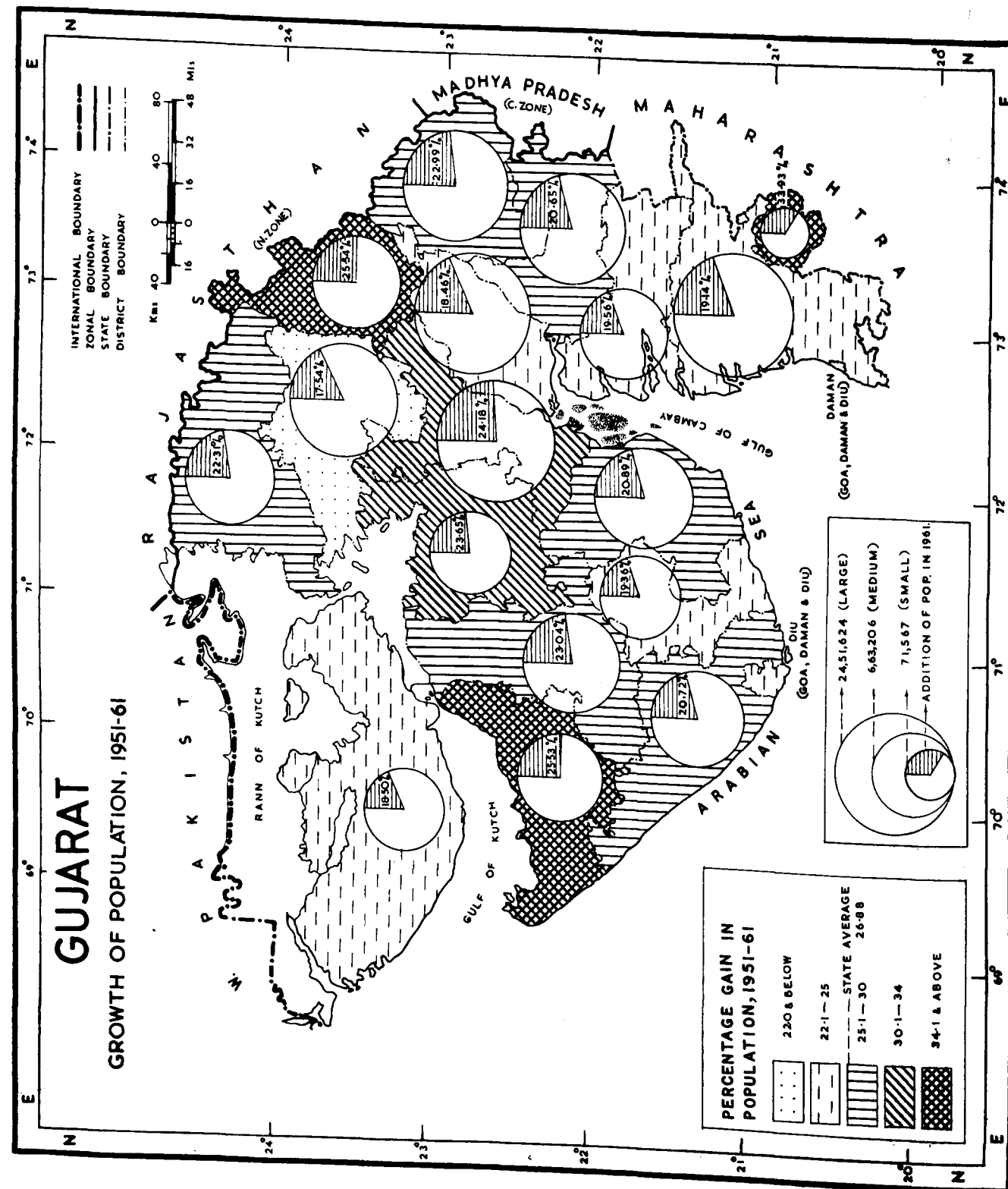
30. The first enumeration disclosed a total strength of 9,319,346 persons in the State population, which declined to 9,094,748 in 1901 registering a total decrease of 224,598 or 2.41 per cent. A continuous rise in the population of the State in two Censuses in 1881 and 1891 was followed by a decline of 1,994,114 or 17.98 per cent in 1901. These heavy losses were due to the ravages caused by plague and the notorious *chhapania* famine, which exacted a heavy toll of lives during the decade 1891-1901. Commenting on this aspect of population, Mr. Enthoven in his Census Report of 1901 for the Presidency of Bombay remarked :

“Not only was the whole of Gujarat visited by a famine, the like of which has not been known in the memory of the oldest inhabitant of that fertile province, but, with the exception of the isolated districts of Sind, very nearly the entire Presidency was afflicted during this period with either famine or plague of serious dimensions”.<sup>1</sup>

"In Gujarat, hitherto known as the garden of the Presidency, simple-minded Bhils, deprived for a season of their ordinary means of subsistence, and ignorantly distrustful of liberal measures taken for their relief, have laid down their lives in uncomplaining silence".<sup>2</sup>

The grip of famine continued for the greater part of the decade 1901-11 and its after-effects were aggravated still further by a succession of bad harvest seasons. Gujarat nevertheless recovered wonderfully during the close of this decennium and returned an increase of 708,839 souls or 7.79 per cent over its population in 1901.

31. The decade 1911-21 repeated the sad story of the one that preceded 1901, subjected as it was to the scourge of two dangerous epidemics, plague and influenza, which again involved a very heavy loss of life, particularly of those of reproductive ages. But the innate vitality of the people stood them in good stead in returning an increase of 371,402 or 3.79 per cent in 1921.



1. Census of India 1901, Vol. IX, Bombay, Part I, *Report*, p. 1

2. *Ibid.*, p. 6

## STATEMENT II.20

Percentage variation between 1921-51 and 1921-61

| State/District<br>1 | Year<br>2 | Persons<br>3 | Variation<br>4 | Percentage<br>Variation<br>5 |
|---------------------|-----------|--------------|----------------|------------------------------|
| <b>GUJARAT</b>      |           |              |                |                              |
|                     | 1921      | 10,174,989   |                |                              |
|                     | 1951      | 16,262,657   | +6,087,668     | +59.83                       |
|                     | 1921      | 10,174,989   |                |                              |
|                     | 1961      | 20,633,350   | +10,458,361    | +102.78                      |
| 1 Jamnagar          | 1921      | 359,631      |                |                              |
|                     | 1951      | 616,896      | +257,265       | +71.54                       |
|                     | 1921      | 359,631      |                |                              |
|                     | 1961      | 828,419      | +468,788       | +130.35                      |
| 2 Rajkot            | 1921      | 586,561      |                |                              |
|                     | 1951      | 930,024      | +343,463       | +58.56                       |
|                     | 1921      | 586,561      |                |                              |
|                     | 1961      | 1,208,519    | +621,958       | +106.03                      |
| 3 Surendranagar     | 1921      | 347,606      |                |                              |
|                     | 1951      | 506,359      | +158,753       | +45.67                       |
|                     | 1921      | 347,606      |                |                              |
|                     | 1961      | 663,206      | +315,600       | +90.79                       |
| 4 Bhavnagar         | 1921      | 550,328      |                |                              |
|                     | 1951      | 885,594      | +335,266       | +60.92                       |
|                     | 1921      | 550,328      |                |                              |
|                     | 1961      | 1,119,435    | +569,107       | +103.41                      |
| 5 Amreli            | 1921      | 340,150      |                |                              |
|                     | 1951      | 538,525      | +198,375       | +58.32                       |
|                     | 1921      | 340,150      |                |                              |
|                     | 1961      | 667,823      | +327,673       | +96.33                       |
| 6 Junagadh          | 1921      | 582,643      |                |                              |
|                     | 1951      | 987,595      | +404,952       | +69.50                       |
|                     | 1921      | 582,643      |                |                              |
|                     | 1961      | 1,245,643    | +663,000       | +113.79                      |
| 7 Kutch             | 1921      | 484,547      |                |                              |
|                     | 1951      | 567,606      | +83,059        | +17.14                       |
|                     | 1921      | 484,547      |                |                              |
|                     | 1961      | 696,440      | +211,893       | +43.73                       |
| 8 Banaskantha       | 1921      | 489,976      |                |                              |
|                     | 1951      | 773,894      | +283,918       | +57.95                       |
|                     | 1921      | 489,976      |                |                              |
|                     | 1961      | 996,144      | +506,168       | +103.30                      |

1921-51

32. The period that followed the Census of 1921 was one of continuous growth in numbers marked by progressive increase at each successive census. There was thus a growth of 12.92 per cent in 1931, which was elevated to 19.25 per cent in 1941, and maintained at very nearly the same level 18.69 per cent in 1951. These percentages show that the year 1921 was very significant in the history of population growth of the country and the State as it turned out to be the 'Great Divide' or a turning point in the erratic growth noticed in the past. The factors

which till 1921 were responsible for retarding the growth of numbers were gradually eliminated. The epidemics that pestered the country every now and then were brought under control. Deaths from famine and scarcity became a thing of the past, as loss of life due to starvation could be avoided by rushing foodgrains to the affected areas through the improved means of transport and communications, which were rapidly coming into being, a remedy which was out of reach of the Government and the people when similar calamities befell in the past. Opening of new railway lines, improvement in medical facilities, growth of trade and commerce, development of

industries, all had the combined effects of raising the rate of survival and inducing withal a favourable balance of migration by adding 6,087,668 or 59.83 per cent between 1921-51.

33. While there have been peaks and troughs in the population of the State and districts till the Census of 1921, a steady progress between 1921-51 marks an era of continuous population growth, which varies from 17.14 per cent for Kutch to 98.6 per cent for Ahmedabad. Districts where the rise is above the State average of 59.83 per cent during this period are Jamnagar (71.54), Bhavnagar (60.92), Junagadh (69.50), Sabarkantha (66.01), Ahmedabad (98.06), Panchmahals (63.70), Baroda (60.56) and the Dangs (95.85). But the increase suddenly shoots up during the intercensal period with the result that the population of the State in 1961 becomes more than double what it was in 1921. The only districts which depart from this tendency are Surendranagar, Amreli, Kutch, Mehsana, Kaira, Broach and Surat. Restriction in the growth of numbers in these districts is due to the operation of two sets of causes, namely, (i) out-migration of the local population and (ii) maximum land use which acts as a deterrent to outsiders to settle in these areas. The reverse process has, however, been at work in other districts where the gaps are being filled up by the opening up of new tracts by improved means of transport and communications on the one hand and increasing industrialisation on the other.

## THE PAST DECENNIUM

1951-61

34. The increase in population recorded during the last decade, so far as the State of Gujarat is concerned, is the greatest of all the previous censuses, which has resulted in a total addition of 4,370,693 or 26.88 per cent to its population in 1951. This intercensal increase is the highest ever and much higher even than the all-India increase of 21.51 per cent. This may indeed be termed stupefying. The population explosion in the country during the last 40 years which has been intensified in the State should give greater cause for anxiety in the context of alround development the nation has been planning at various levels.

There is not a single district where the intercensal increase falls below 20 per cent. Districts which show an increase of less than 25 per cent are Amreli (24.01 per cent), Kutch (22.70 per cent), Mehsana (21.27 per cent), Kaira (22.64 per cent), Broach (24.31 per cent) and Surat (23.67 per cent), all subject to inter-district and inter-State migration to a varied extent. In the remaining districts, the increase in population is found to vary from 26.02 for Baroda to 34.29 per cent each for Jamnagar and Sabarkantha, rising upto 51.36 per cent for the forest district of the Dangs.

1901-61

35. Reviewing the growth of population in the various districts between 1901 and 1961, it is noticed that the highest percentage increase has been recorded also by the Dangs (290.37 per cent) followed by the Panchmahals (219.73 per cent) and Ahmedabad (193.51 per cent). All the districts except Kutch, Kaira and Mehsana have more than doubled their population between 1901-61. Kaira with 90.65 per cent and Mehsana with 95.29 per cent which may as well be considered to have very nearly doubled their population during this period need to be distinguished from Kutch (42.71 per cent) where the increase over 1901 is comparatively much less. Industrial development in districts like Ahmedabad, Baroda and Surat, and greater scope for settlement of immigrants from outside the district offered by the backward and underdeveloped forest areas like the Panchmahals, Sabarkantha and the Dangs, are the causes responsible for very high percentage of increase registered by these districts. The rate of growth is not the same in the different districts of the State. The State as a whole has shown an increase of 7.79 per cent between 1901-11 when the districts like Kaira, Mehsana and Banaskantha have suffered a decline in their population. The same trend is accentuated during the decade 1911 to 1921, when epidemics like influenza and plague exacted a heavy toll of life in the State. Those that suffered the most are Rajkot, Bhavnagar, Kutch, Amreli and the Dangs. In the rest, the percentage of increase ranges between 0.01 for Jamnagar and 16.35 for the Panchmahals. The progress thereafter has been steady and continuous between 1921 and 1961,



the only exception being Kutch, which has registered a decline of 2.42 per cent in its population between 1931-41. It is significant to note that backward and forest areas like the Panchmahals, Banaskantha, Sabarkantha and the Dangs have during this period exhibited greater capacity for growth, as revealed by their percentages of increase from census to census, as also by the total increase between 1901 and 1961. This analysis reveals that industrialisation and possibility of profitable settlement in undeveloped

#### STATEMENT II.21

Districts which have had a higher percentage increase than the average for the State, 1901-61

| State/District       | Per cent increase |               |              |
|----------------------|-------------------|---------------|--------------|
|                      | 1901-61           | 1921-61       | 1951-61      |
| 1                    | 2                 | 3             | 4            |
| <b>State average</b> | <b>126.87</b>     | <b>102.78</b> | <b>26.88</b> |
| 1 Jamnagar           | 135.25            | 130.35        | 34.29        |
| 2 Rajkot             | 141.37            | 106.03        | 29.94        |
| 3 Junagadh           | 155.32            | 113.79        | 26.13        |
| 4 Sabarkantha        | 178.47            | 122.93        | 34.29        |
| 5 Ahmedabad          | 193.51            | 161.23        | 31.89        |
| 6 Panchmahals        | 219.73            | 112.56        | 29.85        |
| 7 Baroda             | 158.72            | 102.34        | 26.02        |
| 8 Dangs              | 290.37            | 196.44        | 51.36        |

37. These two statements show that there are certain districts which have shown a tendency towards uninterrupted growth in their population at a rate higher than the State average. Jamnagar, Rajkot, Junagadh, Sabarkantha, Ahmedabad, the Panchmahals, Baroda and the Dangs have shown this tendency between 1901-61 and even between 1921-61, though Junagadh and Baroda have fallen slightly below the State average during the last decade. Districts like Jamnagar and Rajkot which are becoming more and more industrialised and Ahmedabad, which has been taking great strides in all directions, have recorded very significant excess over the State average, particularly during the last decade. The same is true also of Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, the Panchmahals and the Dangs to a much larger extent, as evidenced by large accretions to their populations particularly during the period following Independence. While agrarian reforms

or underdeveloped areas have tempted people to move from their homeland for profitable employment elsewhere in the State.

#### MOVEMENT OF POPULATION IN DISTRICTS

36. The percentage of increase higher or lower than the State average can be conveniently analysed for three distinct periods, viz., (1) 1901-61, (2) 1921-61 and (3) 1951-61 with the help of tables given below.

#### STATEMENT II.22

Districts which have had a lower percentage increase than the average for the State, 1901-61

| State/District       | Per cent increase |               |              |
|----------------------|-------------------|---------------|--------------|
|                      | 1901-61           | 1921-61       | 1951-61      |
| 1                    | 2                 | 3             | 4            |
| <b>State average</b> | <b>126.87</b>     | <b>102.78</b> | <b>26.88</b> |
| 1 Surendranagar      | 118.97            | 90.79         | 30.98        |
| 2 Bhavnagar          | 115.28            | 103.41        | 26.40        |
| 3 Amreli             | 110.20            | 96.33         | 24.01        |
| 4 Kutch              | 42.71             | 43.73         | 22.70        |
| 5 Banaskantha        | 105.08            | 103.30        | 28.72        |
| 6 Mehsana            | 95.29             | 81.14         | 21.27        |
| 7 Kaira              | 90.65             | 91.53         | 22.64        |
| 8 Broach             | 116.09            | 85.73         | 24.31        |
| 9 Surat              | 108.94            | 94.62         | 23.67        |

and tenancy legislation have given peasantry opportunities for developing land resources to an extent unknown in the past, improved means of transport and communications have helped open up those areas which were hitherto isolated. Baroda as a whole has fared well so far as the entire period of last 60 years is concerned, though the rate of increase has fallen a trifle below the State average not only during the last decade but also between 1921 and 1961. The districts which fall much below the State average are Kutch, Kaira and Mehsana, for the obvious reasons that Kutch has so far remained isolated and underdeveloped both from the point of agriculture and industry with the additional handicap that its enterprising inhabitants have always explored new grounds outside the State for bettering their economic condition. The latter factor also operates in reducing the rate of growth of population in Mehsana and Kaira

to which one more circumstance deserves to be added. The land in these tracts which is comparatively more fertile has been exploited to the maximum extent with better standards of cultivation and reached the point of saturation, where further absorption of numbers is not possible.

#### AVERAGE POPULATION AND AREA OF A DISTRICT

38. We shall now examine the districts in the order of their average population and area.

#### STATEMENT II.23

Districts arranged according as their populations are above or below the average population of a district for the State, 1961

Average population of a district=1,213,726

| Name of district above average | Population | Name of district below average | Population |
|--------------------------------|------------|--------------------------------|------------|
| 1                              | 2          | 3                              | 4          |
| Junagadh                       | 1,245,643  | Jamnagar                       | 828,419    |
| Mehsana                        | 1,689,963  | Rajkot                         | 1,208,519  |
| Ahmedabad                      | 2,210,199  | Surendranagar                  | 663,206    |
| Kaira                          | 1,977,540  | Bhavnagar                      | 1,119,435  |
| Panchmahals                    | 1,468,946  | Amreli                         | 667,823    |
| Baroda                         | 1,527,326  | Kutch                          | 696,440    |
| Surat                          | 2,451,624  | Banaskantha                    | 996,144    |
|                                |            | Sabarkantha                    | 918,587    |
|                                |            | Broach                         | 891,969    |
|                                |            | Dangs                          | 71,567     |

#### STATEMENT II.24

Districts arranged according as their areas are above or below the average area of a district for the State, 1961

Average area of a district=4,179.8

| Name of district above average | Area     | Name of district below average | Area    |
|--------------------------------|----------|--------------------------------|---------|
| 1                              | 2        | 3                              | 4       |
| Rajkot                         | 4,270.9  | Jamnagar                       | 4,020.1 |
| Kutch                          | 16,567.3 | Surendranagar                  | 3,927.6 |
| Banaskantha                    | 4,648.6  | Bhavnagar                      | 3,575.4 |
| Surat                          | 4,875.9  | Amreli                         | 2,478.7 |
|                                |          | Junagadh                       | 4,100.8 |
|                                |          | Sabarkantha                    | 2,735.0 |
|                                |          | Mehsana                        | 3,603.5 |
|                                |          | Ahmedabad                      | 3,443.5 |
|                                |          | Kaira                          | 2,670.8 |
|                                |          | Panchmahals                    | 3,450.6 |
|                                |          | Baroda                         | 3,012.9 |
|                                |          | Broach                         | 2,985.2 |
|                                |          | Dangs                          | 689.0   |

#### (a) Average Population of a District

39. The average population of a district works out to be 1,213,726. This average is exceeded by Surat, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Mehsana, Baroda, the Panchmahals and Junagadh. The rest of the districts fall below the State average to a varying extent. The districts, however, which

may be considered to conform closely to the State average are Junagadh (1,245,643) and Rajkot (1,208,519) followed at no distance by Bhavnagar (1,119,435). Among the districts which rise above the State average, Surat is the most populous and is nearly double that of Junagadh, which also is one of the districts ranging above the State average. Among the districts which fall below the State average, the least populous is the Dangs (71,567).

#### (b) Average Area of a District

40. In area, the average size of a district in Gujarat is 4,179.8 sq. miles which is exceeded by only four districts, namely, Rajkot, Kutch, Banaskantha and Surat. The most extensive among the latter is Kutch, which has an area of 16,567.3 sq. miles, because of its having the Rann of Kutch, covering an expanse of about 9,000 sq. miles. The rest of the districts the extent of which rises above the State average do not show very wide variation in their areas which approximate to the average size of a district. Among the districts which fall below the average area of a district, the Dangs is the smallest with 689 sq. miles, the largest being Junagadh 4,100.8 sq. miles. Even in the group of districts which fall below the State average, Jamnagar 4,020.1 and Junagadh 4,100.8 sq. miles may be taken to roughly correspond to the size of an average district. All the rest, with the exception of Amreli (2,478.7), Kaira (2,670.8), Sabarkantha (2,735.0) and Broach (2,985.2), have an area exceeding 3,000 sq. miles and less than 4,000 sq. miles. Thus the districts where the population is below the average for a district are those of Rajkot Division except Junagadh and the districts of Mainland Gujarat, viz., Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, Broach and the Dangs where tribals predominate. Reasons for large variation in the size and population of districts and talukas need not be repeated. They are the same as those already noticed, namely, administrative convenience and political exigency, while reviewing the variations in the territorial extent of districts in various States.

#### (c) Average Population of a Taluka

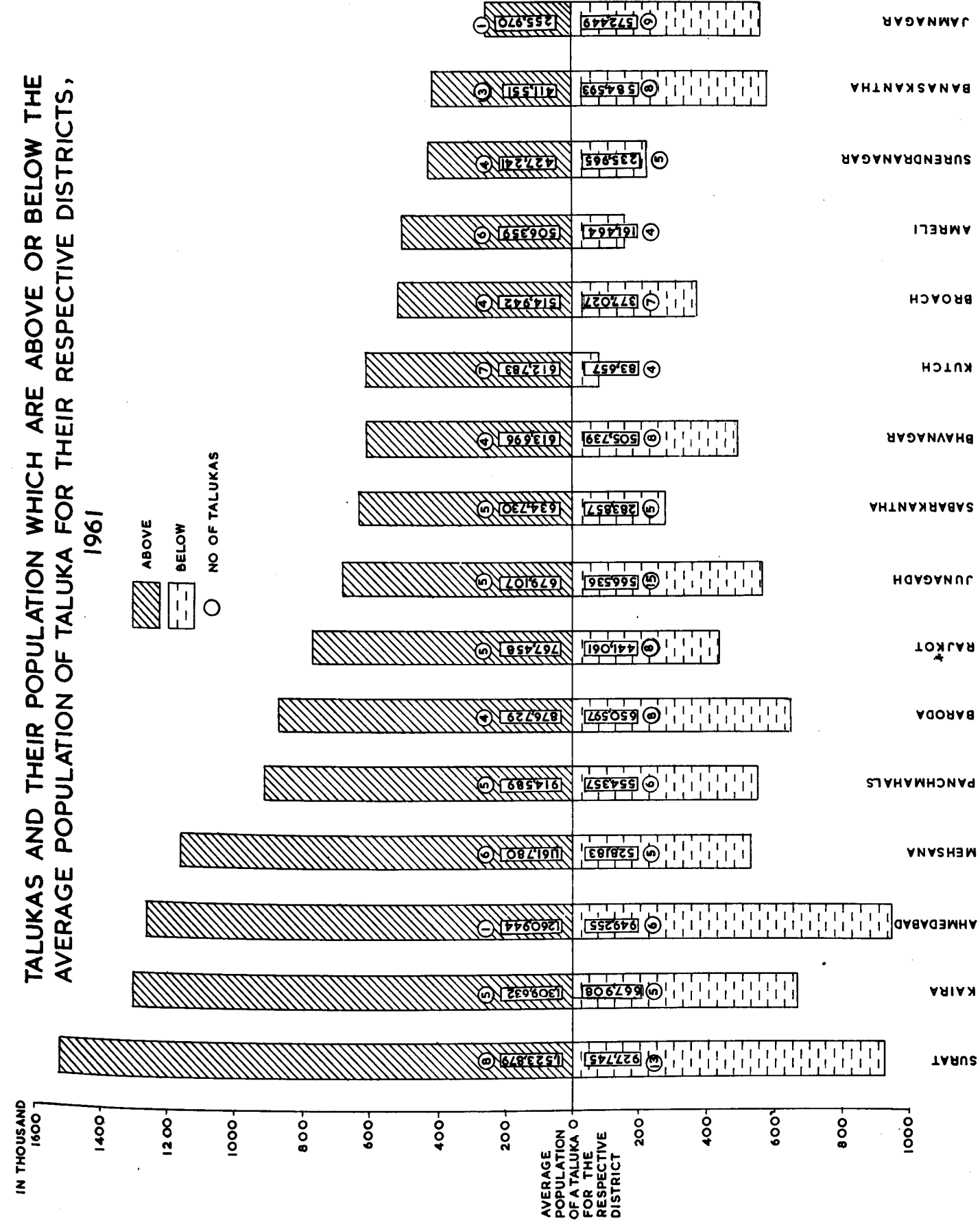
41. The average size of a district will now be examined with reference to the average population of talukas in the respective districts.

## STATEMENT II.25

Number of talukas/mahals and their total population which are above or below the average population of taluka/mahal for their respective districts, 1961

| State/District  | Total No. of talukas/mahals | No. of talukas/mahals in the district which are above the average population of taluka/mahal for the district | Total population comprised in talukas/mahals mentioned in col. 3 | No. of talukas/mahals in the district which are below the average population of taluka/mahal for the district | Total population comprised in talukas/mahals mentioned in col. 5 | No. of talukas/mahals which are within 20% ( $\pm$ ) of the average population of taluka/mahal for the district | Total population comprised in talukas/mahals mentioned in col. 7 |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>GUJARAT</b>  | <b>185</b>                  | <b>73</b>                                                                                                     | <b>12,471,390</b>                                                | <b>111</b>                                                                                                    | <b>8,090,393</b>                                                 | <b>58</b>                                                                                                       | <b>6,121,009</b>                                                 |
| 1 Jamnagar      | 10                          | 1                                                                                                             | 255,970                                                          | 9                                                                                                             | 572,449                                                          | 4                                                                                                               | 303,420                                                          |
| 2 Rajkot        | 13                          | 5                                                                                                             | 767,458                                                          | 8                                                                                                             | 441,061                                                          | 5                                                                                                               | 466,699                                                          |
| 3 Surendranagar | 9                           | 4                                                                                                             | 427,241                                                          | 5                                                                                                             | 235,965                                                          | 1                                                                                                               | 86,257                                                           |
| 4 Bhavnagar     | 12                          | 4                                                                                                             | 613,696                                                          | 8                                                                                                             | 505,739                                                          | 3                                                                                                               | 271,126                                                          |
| 5 Amreli        | 10                          | 6                                                                                                             | 506,359                                                          | 4                                                                                                             | 161,464                                                          | 4                                                                                                               | 278,376                                                          |
| 6 Junagadh      | 15                          | 5                                                                                                             | 679,107                                                          | 10                                                                                                            | 566,536                                                          | 3                                                                                                               | 244,594                                                          |
| 7 Kutch         | 11                          | 7                                                                                                             | 612,783                                                          | 4                                                                                                             | 83,657                                                           | 4                                                                                                               | 254,385                                                          |
| 8 Banaskantha   | 11                          | 3                                                                                                             | 411,551                                                          | 8                                                                                                             | 584,593                                                          | 6                                                                                                               | 529,659                                                          |
| 9 Sabarkantha   | 10                          | 5                                                                                                             | 634,730                                                          | 5                                                                                                             | 283,857                                                          | 3                                                                                                               | 272,928                                                          |
| 10 Mehsana      | 11                          | 6                                                                                                             | 1,161,780                                                        | 5                                                                                                             | 528,183                                                          | 5                                                                                                               | 760,697                                                          |
| 11 Ahmedabad    | 7                           | 1                                                                                                             | 1,260,944                                                        | 6                                                                                                             | 949,255                                                          | ..                                                                                                              | ..                                                               |
| 12 Kaira        | 10                          | 5                                                                                                             | 1,309,632                                                        | 5                                                                                                             | 667,908                                                          | 3                                                                                                               | 612,810                                                          |
| 13 Panchmahals  | 11                          | 5                                                                                                             | 914,589                                                          | 6                                                                                                             | 554,357                                                          | 3                                                                                                               | 394,895                                                          |
| 14 Baroda       | 12                          | 4                                                                                                             | 876,729                                                          | 8                                                                                                             | 650,597                                                          | 6                                                                                                               | 761,922                                                          |
| 15 Broach       | 11                          | 4                                                                                                             | 514,942                                                          | 7                                                                                                             | 377,027                                                          | 1                                                                                                               | 77,808                                                           |
| 16 Surat        | 21                          | 8                                                                                                             | 1,523,879                                                        | 13                                                                                                            | 927,745                                                          | 7                                                                                                               | 805,433                                                          |
| 17 Dangs        | 1                           | ..                                                                                                            | ..                                                               | ..                                                                                                            | ..                                                               | ..                                                                                                              | ..                                                               |

TALUKAS AND THEIR POPULATION WHICH ARE ABOVE OR BELOW THE AVERAGE POPULATION OF TALUKA FOR THEIR RESPECTIVE DISTRICTS, 1961



185 talukas and mahals are distributed between 17 districts of the State of which the Dangs is a district and taluka by itself. There are only 6 districts wherein the average population of a taluka is more than 1 lakh, the rest below 1 lakh. Ahmedabad (315,743) has the largest average for a taluka, the lowest average being returned by Kutch (63,313). Excepting the Dangs which is both a taluka and a district, out of a total of 185 talukas in the State as a whole, 73 are above the average population of talukas for the district, whereas 111 fall below such average. These figures go to show that the average population of a taluka in different districts is not the same. The talukas which are within 20 per cent *plus* or *minus* of the average population of taluka for the district number 58 or a little less than one-third of the total. The number of talukas which are below the average population of a taluka for the district is more than 60 per cent of the total number, though their collective population comes to 8,090,393 or 39.21 per cent. The largest proportion of population is, however, claimed by talukas whose average population is above the average population of a taluka for the respective district which accounts for 12,471,390 or 60.44 per cent. But the population which inhabits talukas which approximate to the average population for a taluka within the respective district is 6,121,009 or 29.67 per cent. This dissimilarity in the size of average population of a taluka within a district is due to historical reasons, which have occurred since Independence in 1947, bringing about groupings and regroupings of various administrative units in the State owing to merger and integration. Gujarat seems to have been subjected to such changes to a far greater extent than elsewhere, because of its being

interspersed with a large number of Princely States and Estates, which on Independence merged into the neighbouring districts or States according to the exigencies of administration. Except in Kutch, there is not a single unit, either district or taluka, which has at present retained its position as regards area and population, which it had before 1947. It is, therefore, but natural that the various talukas should present a picture which is far from uniform and varies from district to district, and even from taluka to taluka, not only as regards the number of units but also as regards their average size in terms of area and population. Out of 73 talukas which are above the average population of talukas for the district, districts like Amreli, Kutch and Mehsana have a relatively larger number of talukas in this category, the least in Ahmedabad. The rest have a larger number of those below the average population of talukas for the district. Barring Ahmedabad, the district which has returned the largest average population for a taluka is Kaira, where the soil is comparatively more fertile and the pace of industrialisation also rapid in recent times. Kutch would naturally have the lowest average for a taluka because of its backwardness, rural character and geographical isolation till recent times. Another significant feature which emerges from an analysis of these figures is that practically in all the districts except Banaskantha, the concentration of population is heavier in a smaller number of talukas which obviously are those which fall above the district average for a taluka. Ahmedabad, however, is the only district which has not a single taluka which is within 20 per cent of the average population as its average is heavily inflated by the population of the highly urbanised and industrialised city of Gujarat.

# SECTION 4

## DENSITY

### GENERAL

42. The following table gives variation in density per sq. mile from census to census.

STATEMENT II.26

General density per sq. mile, 1901-61

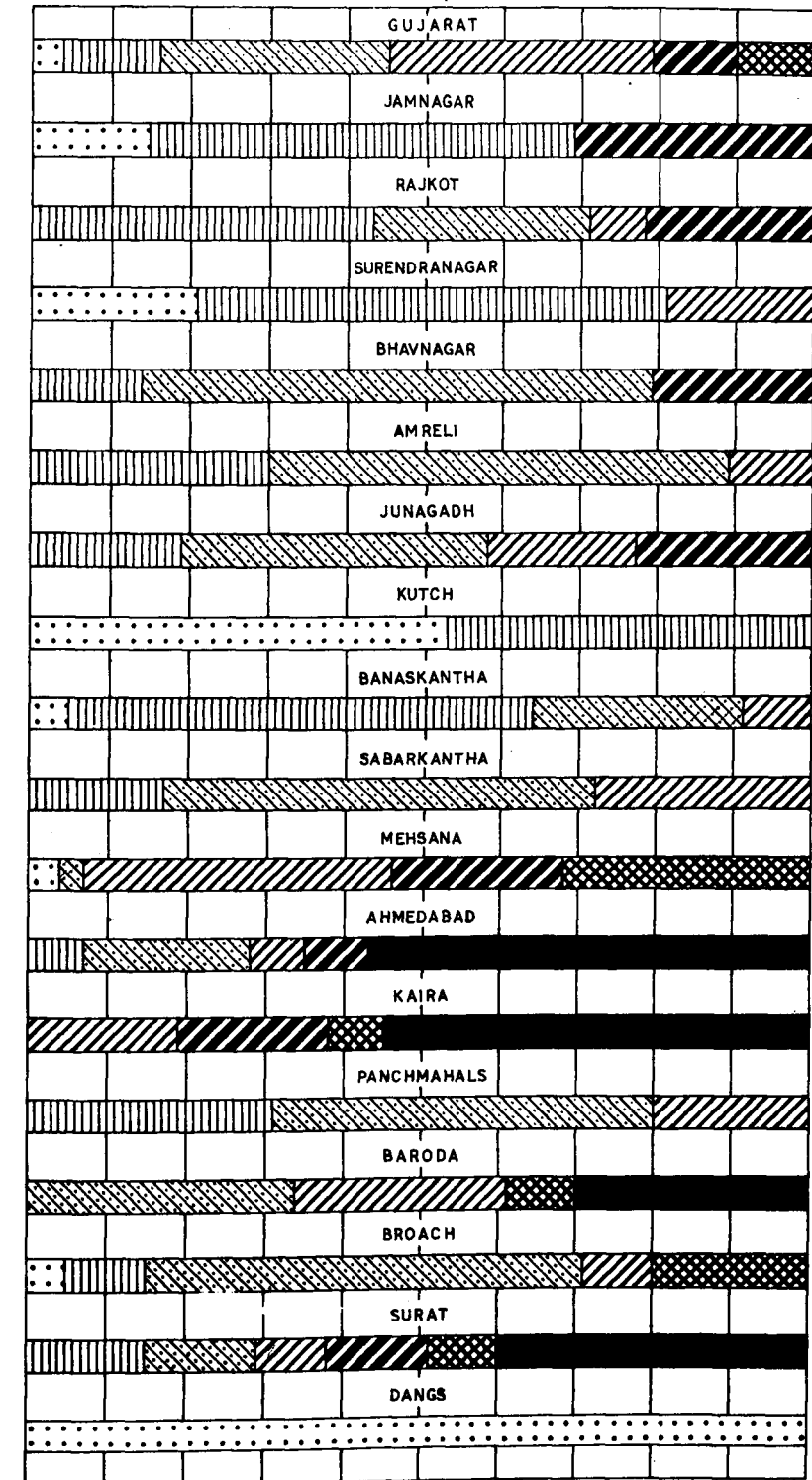
| State/District  | Rank in 1961 | 1961       | 1951       | 1941       | 1931       | 1921       | 1911       | 1901       |
|-----------------|--------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 1               | 2            | 3          | 4          | 5          | 6          | 7          | 8          | 9          |
| <b>GUJARAT</b>  |              | <b>290</b> | <b>229</b> | <b>193</b> | <b>162</b> | <b>143</b> | <b>138</b> | <b>128</b> |
| 1 Jamnagar      | 15           | (+26.88)   | (+18.69)   | (+19.25)   | (+12.92)   | (+3.79)    | (+7.79)    | ..         |
| 2 Rajkot        | 11           | 206        | 153        | 129        | 106        | 89         | 89         | 88         |
| 3 Surendranagar | 14           | (+34.29)   | (+19.13)   | (+21.71)   | (+18.31)   | (+0.01)    | (+2.12)    | ..         |
| 4 Bhavnagar     | 8            | 283        | 218        | 187        | 159        | 137        | 138        | 117        |
| 5 Amreli        | 12           | (+29.94)   | (+16.27)   | (+17.83)   | (+15.73)   | (-0.65)    | (+17.92)   | ..         |
| 6 Junagadh      | 9            | 169        | 129        | 109        | 97         | 89         | 87         | 77         |
| 7 Kutch         | 17           | (+30.98)   | (+17.99)   | (+12.32)   | (+9.92)    | (+2.12)    | (+12.39)   | ..         |
| 8 Banaskantha   | 13           | 313        | 248        | 214        | 176        | 154        | 157        | 145        |
| 9 Sabarkantha   | 7            | (+26.40)   | (+15.88)   | (+21.68)   | (+14.13)   | (-1.85)    | (+7.83)    | ..         |
| 10 Mehsana      | 5            | 269        | 217        | 189        | 157        | 137        | 138        | 128        |
| 11 Ahmedabad    | 2            | (+24.01)   | (+14.78)   | (+20.57)   | (+14.40)   | (-0.47)    | (+7.57)    | ..         |
| 12 Kaira        | 1            | 304        | 241        | 212        | 168        | 142        | 132        | 119        |
| 13 Panchmahals  | 6            | (+26.13)   | (+13.66)   | (+26.24)   | (+18.13)   | (+7.90)    | (+10.68)   | ..         |
| 14 Baroda       | 3            | 42         | 34         | 31         | 29         | 31         | 29         | 29         |
| 15 Broach       | 10           | (+22.70)   | (+11.76)   | (-2.42)    | (+7.42)    | (-5.63)    | (+5.21)    | ..         |
| 16 Surat        | 4            | 214        | 166        | 131        | 114        | 105        | 100        | 104        |
| 17 Dangs        | 16           | (+28.72)   | (+26.90)   | (+14.96)   | (+8.27)    | (+5.36)    | (-4.26)    | ..         |
|                 |              | 336        | 250        | 209        | 179        | 151        | 137        | 121        |
|                 |              | (+34.29)   | (+19.39)   | (+17.15)   | (+18.69)   | (+10.23)   | (+13.32)   | ..         |
|                 |              | 469        | 387        | 325        | 286        | 259        | 239        | 240        |
|                 |              | (+21.27)   | (+19.08)   | (+13.38)   | (+10.64)   | (+8.22)    | (-0.37)    | ..         |
|                 |              | 642        | 487        | 378        | 273        | 246        | 230        | 219        |
|                 |              | (+31.89)   | (+28.66)   | (+38.71)   | (+10.98)   | (+6.80)    | (+5.20)    | ..         |
|                 |              | 740        | 604        | 500        | 421        | 387        | 381        | 388        |
|                 |              | (+22.64)   | (+20.66)   | (+18.97)   | (+8.79)    | (+1.57)    | (-2.00)    | ..         |
|                 |              | 426        | 328        | 274        | 238        | 200        | 172        | 133        |
|                 |              | (+29.85)   | (+19.55)   | (+15.06)   | (+19.01)   | (+16.35)   | (+29.29)   | ..         |
|                 |              | 507        | 402        | 347        | 292        | 251        | 231        | 196        |
|                 |              | (+26.02)   | (+15.92)   | (+19.02)   | (+16.38)   | (+8.32)    | (+18.05)   | ..         |
|                 |              | 299        | 240        | 218        | 182        | 161        | 158        | 138        |
|                 |              | (+24.31)   | (+10.40)   | (+19.41)   | (+13.33)   | (+1.53)    | (+14.60)   | ..         |
|                 |              | 503        | 407        | 343        | 284        | 258        | 257        | 241        |
|                 |              | (+23.67)   | (+18.66)   | (+20.64)   | (+9.94)    | (+0.38)    | (+6.94)    | ..         |
|                 |              | 104        | 69         | 58         | 49         | 35         | 42         | 27         |
|                 |              | (+51.36)   | (+17.51)   | (+20.13)   | (+38.74)   | (-16.54)   | (+57.78)   | ..         |

### NOTE:

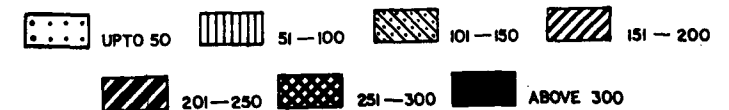
- Figures in brackets show the percentages of increase or decrease in population at each successive census.
- The table is based on the area of the district as at present constituted to which the population at previous censuses has been adjusted.

## PER CENT OF POPULATION LIVING IN DIFFERENT DENSITY RANGES

0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100



0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100



From 128 in 1901, the general density of Gujarat has risen to 290 in 1961. During the intervening period, there has been a progressive increase from census to census which has varied in conformity with the growth of population during each intercensal period. That the same process is at work also in the different districts of the State will be apparent from the Statement II.27 which compares the percentage variation in population and density between 1911 and 1961, which goes to show that every rise and fall in the population of the State and districts are accompanied by a corresponding variation in density. Even the percentage of decade variation in population and density are so closely interlinked that they show a unique similarity in the degree of variation from one decade to another.

#### CAUSES OF VARIATION IN DENSITY

43. While variation in density is mainly determined by the rate of population growth, the difference in densities from one district to another is the outcome of a variety of causes operating in different regions of the State. The ranking of districts according to density given in Statement II. 26 will prove instructive.

44. Among the districts, Kaira (740) is the densest and Kutch (42) the least populated. Kutch remains the most sparsely populated district by having 92.04 persons to the sq. mile, even if the area of desert is left out of account. The low rate of growth from census to census is also reflected in the variation of its density between 1901 and 1961, during which period it has risen from 64.08 to 92.04 per cent. In the reading of census figures for these two extremes in density lies the key to the factors which are ultimately responsible for denseness or sparseness of a tract. People have a natural tendency to settle in those areas which offer greater opportunities for earning their livelihood. This indeed is the story of the settlement of population since time immemorial. The fertile Indo-Gangetic plain which made large tracts of fertile land available for cultivation to the early Aryan settlers and the attraction which the thriving ports and towns of this country offered to the foreign invaders are respectively the main causes which induce people to congregate in rural and

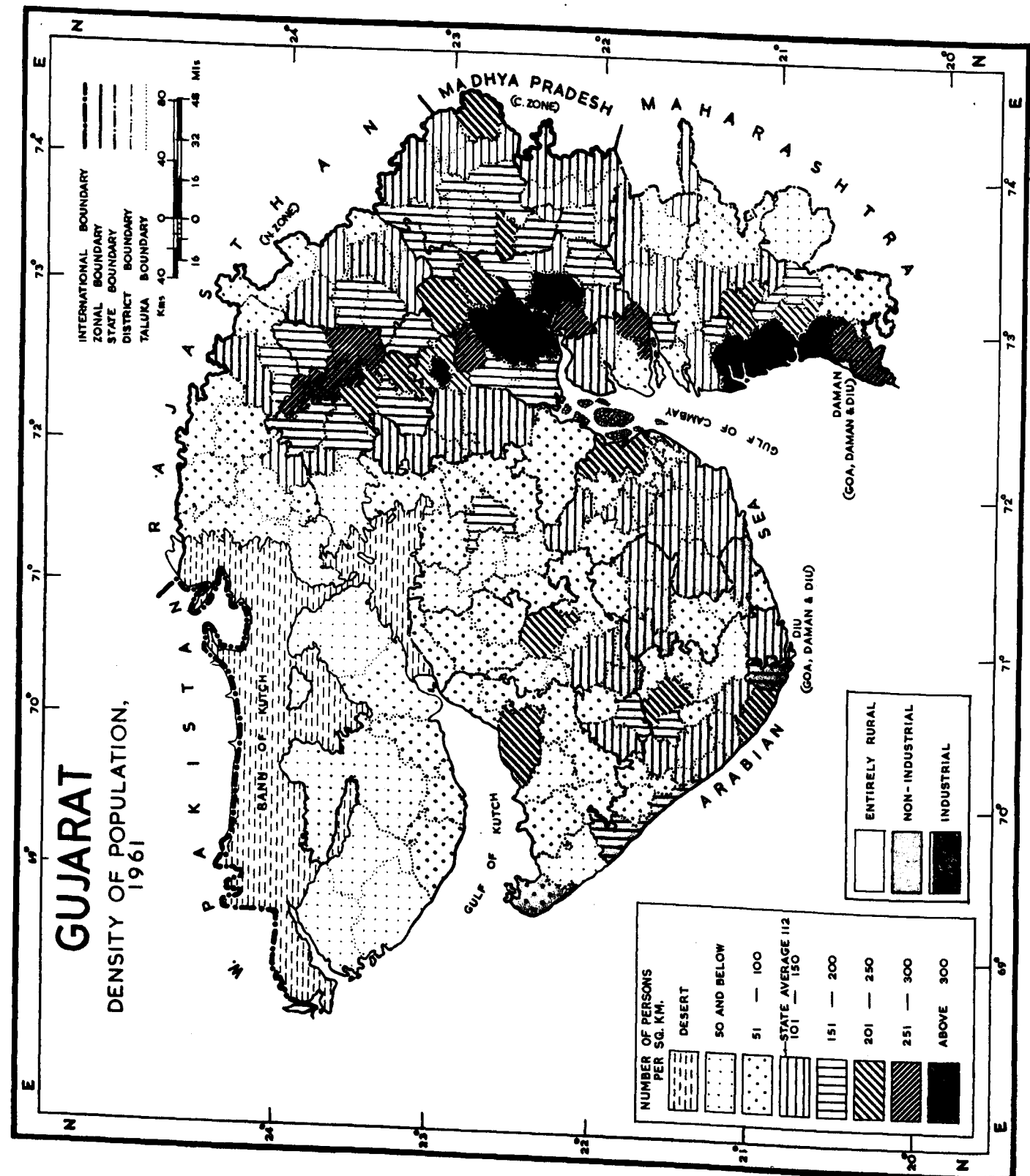
urban areas even today. It is but natural that urban areas would be comparatively denser than the rural, as towns generally offer greater avenues for employment than villages where they are mainly limited to the availability of land. In rural areas, tracts having fertile land with assured rainfall or facilities for irrigation are preferred to lands which are barren and uncultivable or require greater effort to make them cultivable. The areas which are far and distant and also isolated, devoid of any means of transport and communications are at a discount in the process of settlement, as areas with possibility of a comfortable living are preferred to those where such a possibility is remote. These also are the factors which encourage migration to and settlement in areas hitherto undeveloped once they are opened up by improved means of transport and communications, as has been happening in our own times. The backward and forest areas of the Dangs, the Panchmahals, Sabarkantha and large tracts on the eastern border now included in the districts of Baroda, the Panchmahals, Broach, and Surat are at present subject to the same process of gradual development after the construction of a network of highways and roads, National, State and district, which have brought them closer to areas from which they were formerly isolated. Urban centres like Ahmedabad, Baroda, Surat, Bhavnagar, Rajkot, Jamnagar, Nadiad, Anand, etc., and new townships like Gandhidham, Freelandganj and Mithapur have been developed by the facilities of port and construction of railway line on a scale unknown in the past.

45. Manufacturing industries in particular have had a far greater attraction to migrants than trade and commerce, the expansion of which is mainly dependent upon development of industries whose products they distribute. In ancient times, large scale industrialisation on modern lines as a result of mechanisation and technological and scientific advance was unknown. Small scale manufacture of handicrafts coupled with varying extent of trading and commercial activity was the common feature of various important centres of trade located usually at sea ports, capitals of States and well-known places of pilgrimage functioning as centres of distribution. Their importance as centres of production was often secondary. This fundamental difference in economic

**STATEMENT II.27**  
**Percentage variation in density and population, 1911-61**

| State/District  | Increase (+) Decrease (—) |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |              |              |              |              |
|-----------------|---------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
|                 | 1961                      |               |               | 1951          |               |               | 1941          |               |              | 1931         |              |              |
|                 | Population                | Density       | 2             | Population    | Density       | 3             | Population    | Density       | 4            | Population   | Density      | 5            |
| 1               | 2                         | 3             | 4             | 5             | 6             | 7             | 8             | 9             | 10           | 11           | 12           | 13           |
| <b>GUJARAT</b>  | <b>+26.88</b>             | <b>+26.64</b> | <b>+18.69</b> | <b>+18.65</b> | <b>+19.25</b> | <b>+19.14</b> | <b>+12.92</b> | <b>+13.29</b> | <b>+3.79</b> | <b>+3.62</b> | <b>+7.79</b> | <b>+7.81</b> |
| 1 Jamnagar      | +34.29                    | +34.64        | +19.13        | +18.60        | +21.71        | +21.70        | +18.31        | +19.10        | +0.01        | 0            | +2.12        | +1.14        |
| 2 Rajkot        | +29.94                    | +29.82        | +16.27        | +16.58        | +17.83        | +17.61        | +15.73        | +16.06        | —0.65        | —0.72        | +17.92       | +17.95       |
| 3 Surendranagar | +30.98                    | +31.01        | +17.99        | +18.35        | +12.32        | +12.37        | +9.92         | +8.99         | +2.12        | +2.30        | +12.39       | +12.99       |
| 4 Bhavnagar     | +26.40                    | +26.21        | +15.88        | +15.89        | +21.68        | +21.59        | +14.13        | +14.29        | —1.85        | —1.91        | +7.83        | +8.28        |
| 5 Amreli        | +24.01                    | +23.96        | +14.78        | +14.81        | +20.57        | +20.38        | +14.40        | +14.60        | —0.47        | —0.72        | +7.57        | +7.81        |
| 6 Junagadh      | +26.13                    | +26.14        | +13.66        | +13.68        | +26.24        | +26.19        | +18.13        | +18.31        | +7.90        | +7.58        | +10.68       | +10.92       |
| 7 Kutch         | +22.70                    | +23.53        | +11.76        | +9.68         | —2.42         | 0             | +7.42         | +6.90         | —5.63        | —6.45        | +5.21        | +6.90        |
| 8 Banaskantha   | +28.72                    | +28.92        | +26.90        | +26.72        | +14.96        | +14.91        | +8.27         | +8.57         | +5.36        | +5.00        | —4.26        | —3.85        |
| 9 Sabarkantha   | +34.29                    | +34.40        | +19.39        | +19.62        | +17.15        | +16.76        | +18.69        | +18.54        | +10.23       | +10.22       | +13.32       | +13.22       |
| 10 Mehsana      | +21.27                    | +21.19        | +19.08        | +19.08        | +13.38        | +13.64        | +10.64        | +10.42        | +8.22        | +8.37        | —0.37        | —0.42        |
| 11 Ahmedabad    | +31.89                    | +31.83        | +28.66        | +28.84        | +38.71        | +38.46        | +10.98        | +10.98        | +6.80        | +6.96        | +5.20        | +5.02        |
| 12 Kaira        | +22.64                    | +22.52        | +20.66        | +20.80        | +18.97        | +18.76        | +8.79         | +8.79         | +1.57        | +1.57        | —2.00        | —1.80        |
| 13 Panchmahals  | +29.85                    | +29.88        | +19.55        | +19.71        | +15.06        | +15.13        | +19.01        | +19.00        | +16.35       | +16.28       | +29.29       | +29.32       |
| 14 Baroda       | +26.02                    | +26.12        | +15.92        | +15.85        | +19.02        | +18.84        | +16.38        | +16.33        | +8.32        | +8.66        | +18.05       | +17.86       |
| 15 Broach       | +24.31                    | +24.58        | +10.40        | +10.09        | +19.41        | +19.78        | +13.33        | +13.04        | +1.53        | +1.90        | +14.60       | +14.49       |
| 16 Surat        | +23.67                    | +23.59        | +18.66        | +18.66        | +20.64        | +20.77        | +9.94         | +10.08        | +0.38        | +0.39        | +6.94        | +6.64        |
| 17 Dangs        | +51.36                    | +50.72        | +17.51        | +18.97        | +20.13        | +18.37        | +38.74        | +40.00        | —16.54       | —16.67       | +57.78       | +55.56       |





pattern has given rise in modern times to the growth of a number of towns which were hitherto in the background by inducing rural to urban migration, a process which is gathering momentum day by day owing to the rapid pace of industrialisation.

46. To the factors analysed above, one important factor relating to the historical past must be added. It cannot be gainsaid that in the final analysis it is the ease and comfort and the peaceful enjoyment of the fruits of one's own labour which determine the growth of various tracts. For, even the best of natural causes would fail, if the people are denied the benefits of their own exertions. They will have no charm in their work, if they are denied the fruits of their labour as happened in a number of States and Estates, where prior to Independence and before the introduction of agrarian reforms, the condition of the peasantry was insecure and far from happy. For, the numerous systems of land tenure then current reduced the agriculturists to the status of a mere tenant-at-will further victimised by a number of levies and perquisites and heavy quantum of crop share which left them very little for their sustenance. This difference in historical background marks out the erstwhile British districts from areas which formed part of Princely States. Mainland Gujarat can be thus distinguished from Peninsular Gujarat or Kathiawar and Kutch in the matter of its population growth and density. Even in the Mainland Gujarat, the areas forming part of Indian States excepting Baroda, where the level of administration was on par with British districts, the same factors as operated in Peninsular Gujarat were at work bringing about sparseness of population in the Princely areas of Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, parts of Broach, Surat and the Dangs.

47. In Peninsular Gujarat or Saurashtra, States which were well-governed, show higher density than in areas where the administration suffered from the various set-backs noticed above. Bhavnagar, Junagadh, Amreli (Part of Baroda State), Gondal and Porbandar are some of the former States which show densities relatively higher than the rest. Even in the former British districts and Baroda State, the pattern of conglomeration is affected by the inclusion of areas

forming part of the former Indian States.

48. Among the factors which cause variation in density should be noted the economic structure in different tracts. Viewed from this angle, entirely rural areas show sparseness of population as compared to non-industrial which are relatively denser. But industrial areas are for the most part highly populated, as illustrated by the map on density of population, 1961 facing this page. Since industrialisation is a recent factor in population growth, natural factors which have so far contributed to the variation in density have exercised a significant influence on the density of certain tracts such as *charotar* in Kaira district, some of the fertile tracts of Mehsana district, the cotton growing areas of Broach and the garden land of Surat. The effects of recent development are also to be seen even in some of the entirely rural areas which are being opened up, as already seen, by improved means of transport and communications. The gaps are being filled up by settlers from outside who have shifted to these places for exploitation of virgin soil and forest produce. Irrigation in Gujarat was for the most part limited in pre-Independence days to well irrigation only, as large irrigation projects were then unknown. Irrigation projects so far undertaken in the State are either of a medium or minor nature which do not offer any opportunity of fresh settlements, as they help improve the existing conditions of farming and act as insurance against famine and scarcity. Other factors worth notice as promoting density are assured rainfall, texture of soil available for cultivation and the nature of crops raised therein. Areas favourably situated in this respect are *charotar*, part of Surat and Mehsana districts in Mainland Gujarat and the groundnut growing areas of Gondal, Dhoraji and Upleta in Rajkot and parts of Junagadh. Comparatively lesser densities in other tracts such as Kutch, Banaskantha and greater part of Peninsular Gujarat are the outcome of relatively poor soil and erratic and inadequate rains with recurrent years of scarcity and famine which act as deterrent to high density.

#### ZONES OF LOW, MEDIUM AND HIGH DENSITY

49. The lower densities below the State

average in Mainland Gujarat are confined to the backward and entirely rural areas of the former Princely States, where also the effects of poor soil and absence of communications in the past are reflected in large tracts included in Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, Bansda, Dharampur and other Adivasi areas then forming part of Baroda State. This picture of lower density zones is accentuated still further in Peninsular Gujarat excepting a few areas noticed above and in the district of Kutch which has not a single taluka where the density rises above that for the State as a whole. The rest of the area is

marked by zones of higher density which form a distinct geographical pattern. The State can be thus divided into two distinct zones, namely, (i) zone of high density which is higher than the average for the State and (ii) zone of low density which contains talukas and mahals whose densities are lower than the average for the State. While the former accounts for the 99 talukas and mahals the latter 86.

50. The proportionate strength in terms of area and population and the number of administrative units contained therein will be better appreciated from the table given below.

STATEMENT II.28

**Talukas/Mahals having density above or below the State average, 1961**

| Particulars             | Total                 |            |          | Entirely rural        |            |          |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|------------|----------|-----------------------|------------|----------|
|                         | No. of talukas/mahals | Population | Area     | No. of talukas/mahals | Population | Area     |
| 1                       | 2                     | 3          | 4        | 5                     | 6          | 7        |
| Above the State average | 99                    | 14,675,756 | 26,876.3 | 23                    | 2,095,485  | 5,361.2  |
|                         | (53.51%)              | (71.13%)   | (43.65%) |                       |            |          |
| Below the State average | 86                    | 5,957,594  | 34,694.0 | 34                    | 1,777,636  | 13,071.5 |
|                         | (46.49%)              | (28.87%)   | (56.35%) |                       |            |          |

| Particulars             | Non-industrial        |            |          | Industrial            |            |         |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|------------|----------|-----------------------|------------|---------|
|                         | No. of talukas/mahals | Population | Area     | No. of talukas/mahals | Population | Area    |
| 1                       | 8                     | 9          | 10       | 11                    | 12         | 13      |
| Above the State average | 51                    | 6,731,962  | 14,445.6 | 25                    | 5,848,309  | 7,069.5 |
| Below the State average | 43                    | 3,162,283  | 17,249.3 | 9                     | 1,017,675  | 4,373.2 |

NOTE:

Figures in bracket show percentage of talukas/mahals, population and area to total number of talukas/mahals, total population and total area respectively.

While the zone of high density has 99 or 53.51 per cent of talukas, an area of 26,876.3 or 43.65 per cent of sq. miles and population of 14,675,756 or 71.13 per cent, the corresponding figures for the low density zone are 86 or 46.49 per cent of talukas, 34,694 or 56.35 per cent of area and 5,957,594 or 28.87 per cent of population. It will thus be seen that the high density zone accounts for lower percentage of area, but a much higher percentage of population. Large majority of the population is found to have been

concentrated in a comparatively smaller area in the State. The varied extent to which one or the other circumstance has influenced the densities of these two zones will be examined in the paragraphs that follow.

#### DISTRIBUTION OF GENERAL DENSITY BY DISTRICT AND TALUKA

51. We shall now examine the distribution of general density, that is to say, persons per sq. mile in the talukas of the State,

STATEMENT II.29

**Distribution of general density (persons per sq. mile) in the talukas/mahals of the State arranged by districts, 1961**

(General density for the State=290)

| State/District  | Density per sq. mile | Number of talukas/mahals whose densities are |                                |                               |                               |                              |                              |                               |                               |                                |
|-----------------|----------------------|----------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
|                 |                      | Above 100% of that of State                  | 76 to 100% above that of State | 51 to 75% above that of State | 26 to 50% above that of State | Upto 25% above that of State | 0 to 25% below that of State | 26 to 50% below that of State | 51 to 75% below that of State | 76 to 100% below that of State |
| 1               | 2                    | 3                                            | 4                              | 5                             | 6                             | 7                            | 8                            | 9                             | 10                            | 11                             |
| <b>GUJARAT</b>  | <b>290</b>           | <b>26</b>                                    | <b>11</b>                      | <b>10</b>                     | <b>26</b>                     | <b>26</b>                    | <b>32</b>                    | <b>33</b>                     | <b>17</b>                     | <b>4</b>                       |
| 1 Jamnagar      | 206                  | ..                                           | 1                              | ..                            | ..                            | ..                           | 1                            | 6                             | 2                             | ..                             |
| 2 Rajkot        | 283                  | 1                                            | ..                             | 1                             | ..                            | 3                            | 1                            | 7                             | ..                            | ..                             |
| 3 Surendranagar | 169                  | ..                                           | ..                             | ..                            | 1                             | ..                           | ..                           | 3                             | 5                             | ..                             |
| 4 Bhavnagar     | 313                  | 1                                            | ..                             | ..                            | ..                            | 5                            | 4                            | 2                             | ..                            | ..                             |
| 5 Amreli        | 269                  | ..                                           | ..                             | ..                            | 2                             | 2                            | 3                            | 3                             | ..                            | ..                             |
| 6 Junagadh      | 304                  | ..                                           | 2                              | ..                            | 4                             | 3                            | 4                            | 2                             | ..                            | ..                             |
| 7 Kutch         | 42                   | ..                                           | ..                             | ..                            | ..                            | ..                           | ..                           | 3                             | 4                             | 4                              |
| 8 Banaskantha   | 214                  | ..                                           | ..                             | ..                            | 1                             | 2                            | 3                            | 3                             | 2                             | ..                             |
| 9 Sabarkantha   | 336                  | ..                                           | ..                             | 1                             | 3                             | 2                            | 3                            | 1                             | ..                            | ..                             |
| 10 Mehsana      | 469                  | 5                                            | 1                              | 2                             | 1                             | ..                           | 1                            | ..                            | 1                             | ..                             |
| 11 Ahmedabad    | 642                  | 1                                            | 1                              | 1                             | ..                            | ..                           | 3                            | 1                             | ..                            | ..                             |
| 12 Kaira        | 740                  | 6                                            | 1                              | 2                             | 1                             | ..                           | ..                           | ..                            | ..                            | ..                             |
| 13 Panchmahals  | 426                  | 1                                            | 3                              | ..                            | 4                             | 2                            | 1                            | ..                            | ..                            | ..                             |
| 14 Baroda       | 507                  | 2                                            | ..                             | 1                             | 5                             | 2                            | 2                            | ..                            | ..                            | ..                             |
| 15 Broach       | 299                  | 1                                            | ..                             | 1                             | ..                            | 3                            | 4                            | 1                             | 1                             | ..                             |
| 16 Surat        | 503                  | 8                                            | 2                              | 1                             | 4                             | 2                            | 2                            | 1                             | 1                             | ..                             |
| 17 Dangs        | 104                  | ..                                           | ..                             | ..                            | ..                            | ..                           | ..                           | ..                            | 1                             | ..                             |

The general density for the State as a whole is 290 persons per sq. mile. Among the districts, Kaira is the densest and has 740 persons to a sq. mile as against 42 for Kutch, the greater part of which consists of the Rann of Kutch. The distribution of general density varies from district to district and from taluka to taluka. Out of a total of 17 districts in the State, 7 districts, viz., Jamnagar, Rajkot, Surendranagar, Amreli, Kutch, Banaskantha and the Dangs have their densities below the State average and the rest rise above it to a varying extent. Out of a total of 185 talukas and mahals in the State, 99 talukas have densities above that of the State average and the rest below. The districts which have not a single taluka or mahal whose average density is higher than that of the State are Kutch and the Dangs. Examining the distribution of density into various ranges in which the different talukas within the district fall, it is noticed that there are 26

talukas contained in 9 districts where the density is above 100 per cent that of the State; 11 talukas in 7 districts where it is between 75 and 100 per cent above; 10 talukas in 8 districts where it is between 51 and 75 per cent above; 26 talukas in 10 districts where it is 26 to 50 per cent above and a similar number also for the talukas and districts where it is upto 25 per cent above that of the State. The districts where the average density rises above 500 are Kaira (740), Ahmedabad (642), Baroda (507) and Surat (503), all of which except Kaira are districts with cities having population above 1 lakh with greater extent of urbanisation and industrialisation. All the districts of Mainland Gujarat except Banaskantha and the Dangs are comparatively denser in population than those of Peninsular Gujarat which is sparsely populated in all its districts except Bhavnagar and Junagadh.

52. Density or sparseness of population is intimately connected with agro-economic conditions

brought about by their physio-geographic features, material prosperity and historical past. The two regions, Peninsular and Mainland Gujarat, can very well be distinguished on this basis, which gives Mainland Gujarat a comparatively higher range of density and also a proportionately larger number of talukas and mahals whose densities are higher than the average for the State. Out of a total number of 99 talukas falling in the zone of high density, 26 are located in Saurashtra

region and 73 in Mainland Gujarat. In the higher range of densities, Peninsular Gujarat has no taluka which is entirely rural, as against 23 in the Gujarat Mainland.

HIGH DENSITY AREAS

Talukas

53. The following table examines the character of talukas whose densities are higher than the average for the State.

STATEMENT II.30

Character of talukas/mahals whose densities are higher than the average for the State, 1961

- (a) Entirely rural talukas/mahals having no town
- (b) Non-industrial talukas/mahals having no industrial town
- (c) Industrial talukas/mahals having at least one industrial town

| State/District<br>1 | Number of talukas/mahals whose densities are above that of the State as a whole |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |
|---------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
|                     | Above 100%                                                                      |          |          | 76%-100% |          |          | 51%-75%  |          |           | 26%-50%   |           |           | Upto 25%  |           |           |
|                     | (a)<br>2                                                                        | (b)<br>3 | (c)<br>4 | (a)<br>5 | (b)<br>6 | (c)<br>7 | (a)<br>8 | (b)<br>9 | (c)<br>10 | (a)<br>11 | (b)<br>12 | (c)<br>13 | (a)<br>14 | (b)<br>15 | (c)<br>16 |
| GUJARAT             | 1                                                                               | 12       | 13       | 3        | 4        | 4        | 2        | 7        | 1         | 8         | 14        | 4         | 9         | 14        | 3         |
| 1 Jamnagar          | ..                                                                              | ..       | ..       | ..       | ..       | 1        | ..       | ..       | ..        | ..        | ..        | ..        | ..        | ..        | ..        |
| 2 Rajkot            | ..                                                                              | 1        | ..       | ..       | ..       | ..       | ..       | 1        | ..        | ..        | ..        | ..        | 2         | 1         | ..        |
| 3 Surendranagar     | ..                                                                              | ..       | ..       | ..       | ..       | ..       | ..       | ..       | ..        | ..        | ..        | 1         | ..        | ..        | ..        |
| 4 Bhavnagar         | ..                                                                              | ..       | 1        | ..       | ..       | ..       | ..       | ..       | ..        | ..        | ..        | ..        | 4         | 1         | ..        |
| 5 Amreli            | ..                                                                              | ..       | ..       | ..       | ..       | ..       | ..       | ..       | ..        | ..        | 1         | 1         | 1         | 1         | ..        |
| 6 Junagadh          | ..                                                                              | ..       | ..       | ..       | 2        | ..       | ..       | ..       | ..        | ..        | 3         | 1         | 3         | ..        | ..        |
| 7 Banaskantha       | ..                                                                              | ..       | ..       | ..       | ..       | ..       | ..       | ..       | ..        | 1         | ..        | ..        | 1         | ..        | ..        |
| 8 Sabarkantha       | ..                                                                              | ..       | ..       | ..       | ..       | ..       | ..       | 1        | ..        | 1         | 2         | ..        | 1         | 1         | ..        |
| 9 Mehsana           | ..                                                                              | 2        | 3        | ..       | ..       | 1        | ..       | 1        | 1         | ..        | 1         | ..        | ..        | ..        | ..        |
| 10 Ahmedabad        | ..                                                                              | ..       | 1        | 1        | ..       | ..       | ..       | 1        | ..        | ..        | ..        | ..        | ..        | ..        | ..        |
| 11 Kaira            | ..                                                                              | 3        | 3        | ..       | ..       | 1        | ..       | 1        | ..        | ..        | ..        | ..        | ..        | ..        | ..        |
| 12 Panchmahals      | ..                                                                              | 1        | ..       | ..       | 2        | 1        | ..       | ..       | ..        | 2         | 2         | ..        | 1         | 1         | ..        |
| 13 Baroda           | ..                                                                              | 1        | 1        | ..       | ..       | ..       | ..       | 1        | ..        | 2         | 3         | ..        | 2         | ..        | ..        |
| 14 Broach           | ..                                                                              | ..       | 1        | ..       | ..       | ..       | ..       | 1        | ..        | ..        | ..        | ..        | 3         | ..        | ..        |
| 15 Surat            | 1                                                                               | 4        | 3        | 2        | ..       | ..       | 1        | ..       | ..        | 2         | 2         | ..        | 1         | 1         | ..        |

For the purposes of analysing the characteristics of various talukas whose densities are above that of the State as a whole, the following classification may be adopted:

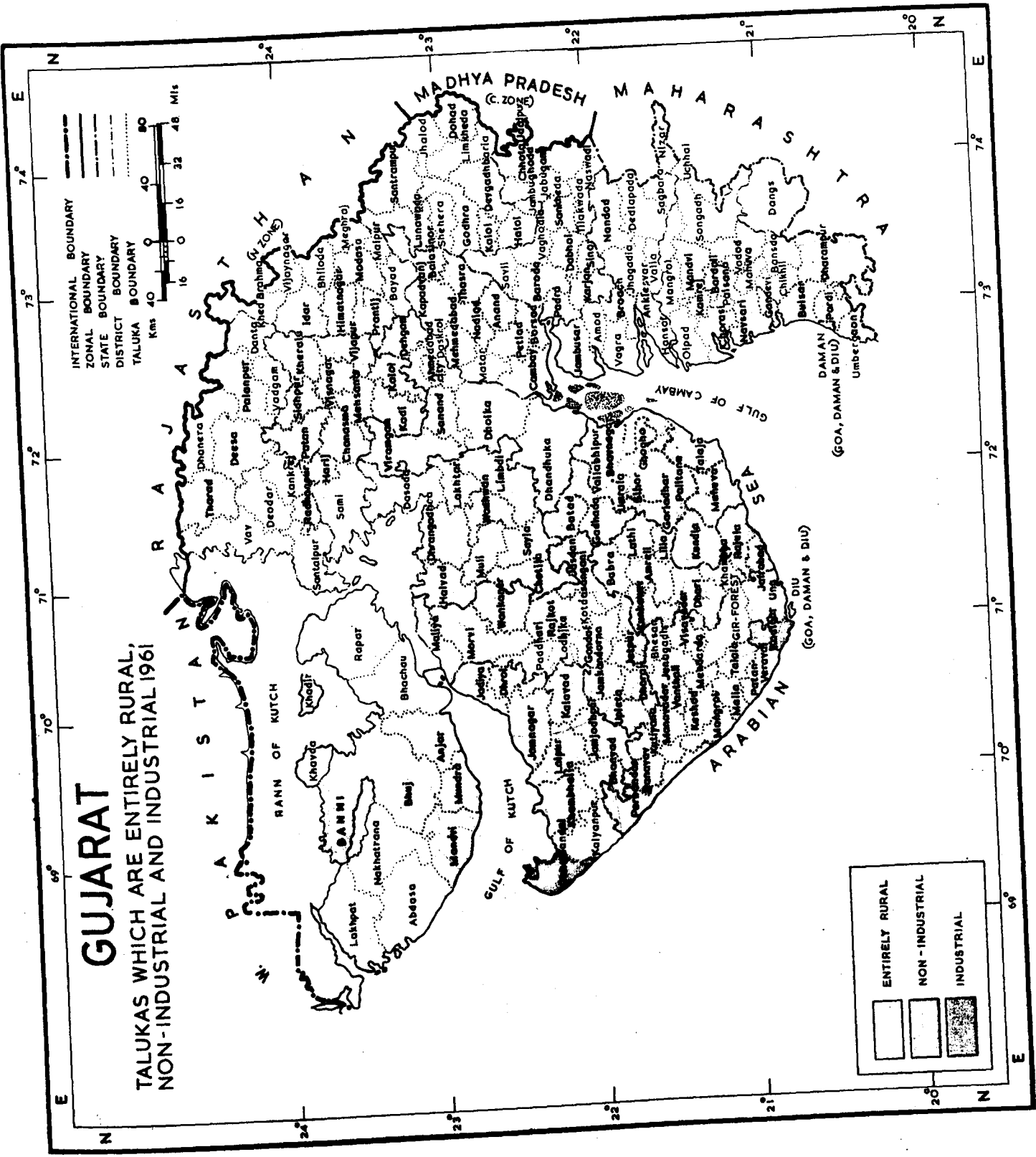
- (a) Entirely rural talukas/mahals having no town
- (b) Non-industrial talukas/mahals having no industrial town
- (c) Industrial talukas/mahals having at least one industrial town.

54. Talukas and mahals which do not have a single place classified as town are entirely rural. A taluka which contains other towns but no industrial town has been considered non-industrial. Talukas dealing with processing of

agricultural produce have also been classified as non-industrial. But a place has been classified as an industrial town, if it has marked industrial characteristics and has proportionately large percentage of persons engaged in manufacturing industries. A taluka having at least one such town will fall into this category. On the application of the above tests, out of a total number of 185 talukas/mahals in the State, 57 are entirely rural, 94 are non-industrial and 34 are industrial.

(a) Entirely Rural Talukas

55. Talukas which are entirely rural are listed in Statement II.31.



## STATEMENT II.31

## Talukas/Mahals which are entirely rural

| District<br>1       | Taluka/Mahal<br>2                                                                                 |
|---------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Jamnagar . . .      | Kalyanpur                                                                                         |
| Rajkot . . .        | Paddhari<br>Lodhika<br>Kotda Sangani                                                              |
| Surendranagar . . . | Dasada                                                                                            |
| Amreli . . .        | Khambha                                                                                           |
| Junagadh . . .      | Bhesan                                                                                            |
| Kutch . . .         | Nakhatrana<br>Lakhpur<br>Abdasa<br>Bhachau<br>Rapar<br>Khadir<br>Khavda                           |
| Banaskantha . . .   | Danta<br>Vadgam<br>Dhanera<br>Kankrej<br>Vav<br>Deodar<br>Santalpur                               |
| Sabarkantha . . .   | Khed Brahma<br>Vijaynagar<br>Bhiloda<br>Meghraj<br>Malpur<br>Bayad                                |
| Mehsana . . .       | Sami                                                                                              |
| Ahmedabad . . .     | Daskroi                                                                                           |
| Kaira . . .         | Matar                                                                                             |
| Panchmahals . . .   | Jambughoda<br>Shehera<br>Jhalod<br>Limkheda                                                       |
| Baroda . . .        | Savli<br>Vaghodia<br>Tilakwada<br>Nasvadi<br>Jabugam                                              |
| Broach . . .        | Vagra<br>Amod<br>Hansot<br>Jhagadia<br>Valia<br>Dediapada<br>Sagbara                              |
| Surat . . .         | Olpad<br>Mangrol<br>Palsana<br>Songadh<br>Valod<br>Mahuva<br>Bansda<br>Chikhli<br>Uchhal<br>Nizar |
| Dangs . . .         | Dangs                                                                                             |

Tracts which are entirely rural and do not have a single town are more numerous in the districts of Mainland Gujarat than in Peninsular Gujarat where Kutch has the largest number of such talukas. In Mainland Gujarat all the districts have some talukas at least which are entirely rural; not so in Peninsular Gujarat where Bhavnagar does not have a single taluka which can be classified as entirely rural. In other districts, Kalyanpur in Jamnagar, Bhesan in Junagadh, Khambha in Amreli, Paddhari, Lodhika and Kotda Sangani in Rajkot, Dasada in Surendranagar and Lakhpur, Abdasa, Nakhatrana, Bhachau, Rapar, Khavda and Khadir in Kutch are talukas and mahals which are entirely rural. The reason for the comparatively lesser number of such talukas in Peninsular Gujarat except Kutch lies in its former princely character with numerous States and Estates having their capitals, which were provided with urban amenities for the convenience of their rulers. In Mainland Gujarat the areas classified as entirely rural are for the most part located on its eastern border where tribals predominate. Other areas are pockets consisting of tracts of land which are either infertile or form part of some of the former Princely States or have a majority of tribal population. For the most part, areas of districts which formed part of the erstwhile British territory and Baroda State, have very few talukas which are entirely rural. These observations are aptly illustrated by the map on density above the State average, 1961 facing page 260. Entirely rural tracts in Peninsular Gujarat or Saurashtra region are sparsely populated and do not have a single taluka or mahal having density above the average for the State. The density picture in Mainland Gujarat is somewhat different where there are very few tracts which are entirely rural with density below that of the State as a whole. These talukas are for the most part located in Banaskantha and Sabarkantha districts comprising territories of former Indian States, where the quality of soil is poor and the population has remained backward till Independence. Surat and Broach districts which have received large chunks of territory inhabited by the tribals also conform to this pattern, but the tribal areas included in the Panchmahals district do

not have any taluka except Jambughoda where the density is lower than the State average. This analysis shows that areas which are entirely rural have comparatively lower density which generally falls below the State average in tracts with infertile land and tribal population, till recently devoid of improved means of transport and communications, which have helped other talukas though entirely rural, to return a relatively higher density above that for the State. The construction of rail links provided in recent times will also help the development of these areas which has been possible in the Panchmahals and Baroda and portions of Broach by filling in existing gaps and opening up fresh avenues of settlement.

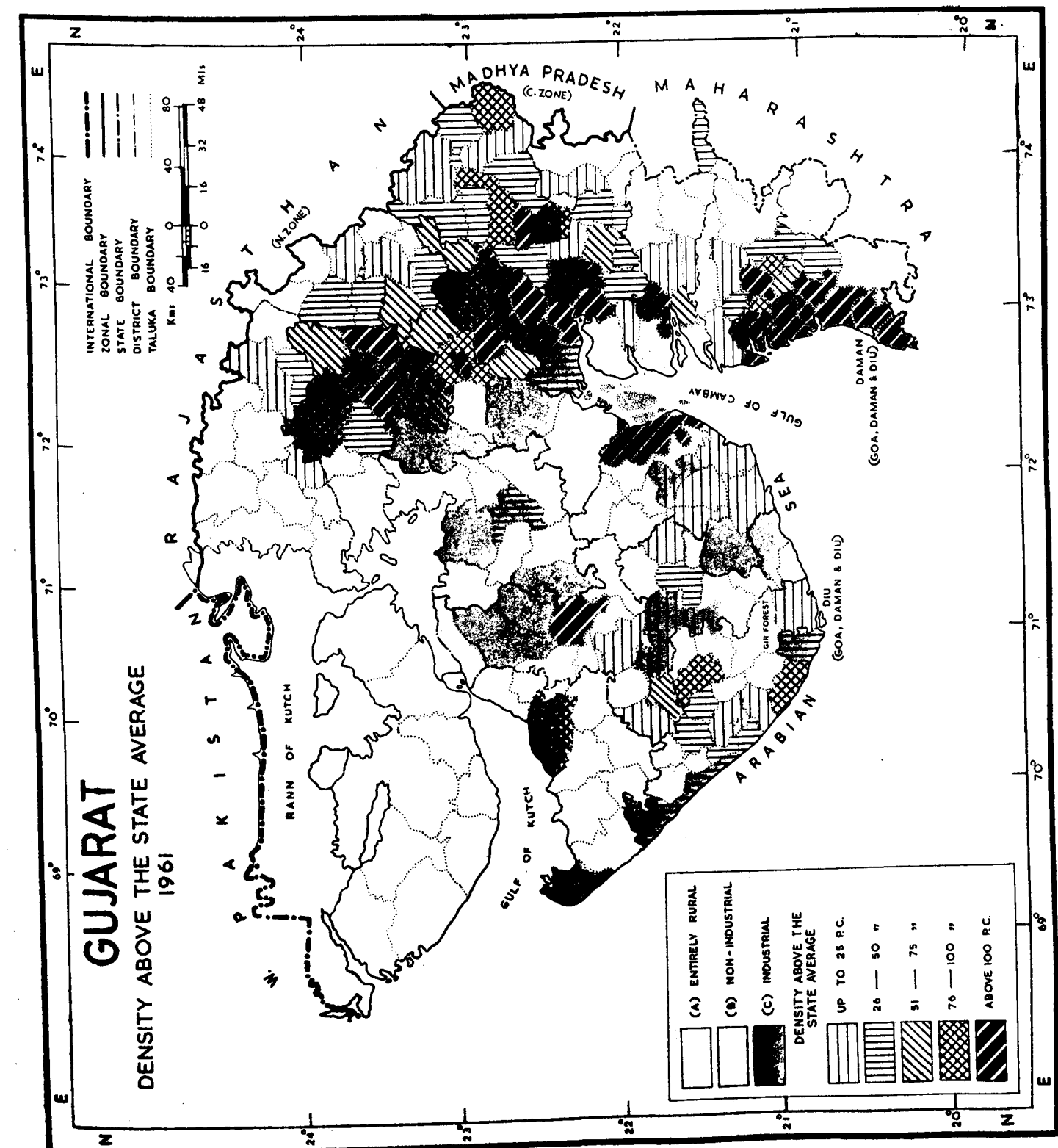
(b) *Non-industrial Talukas*

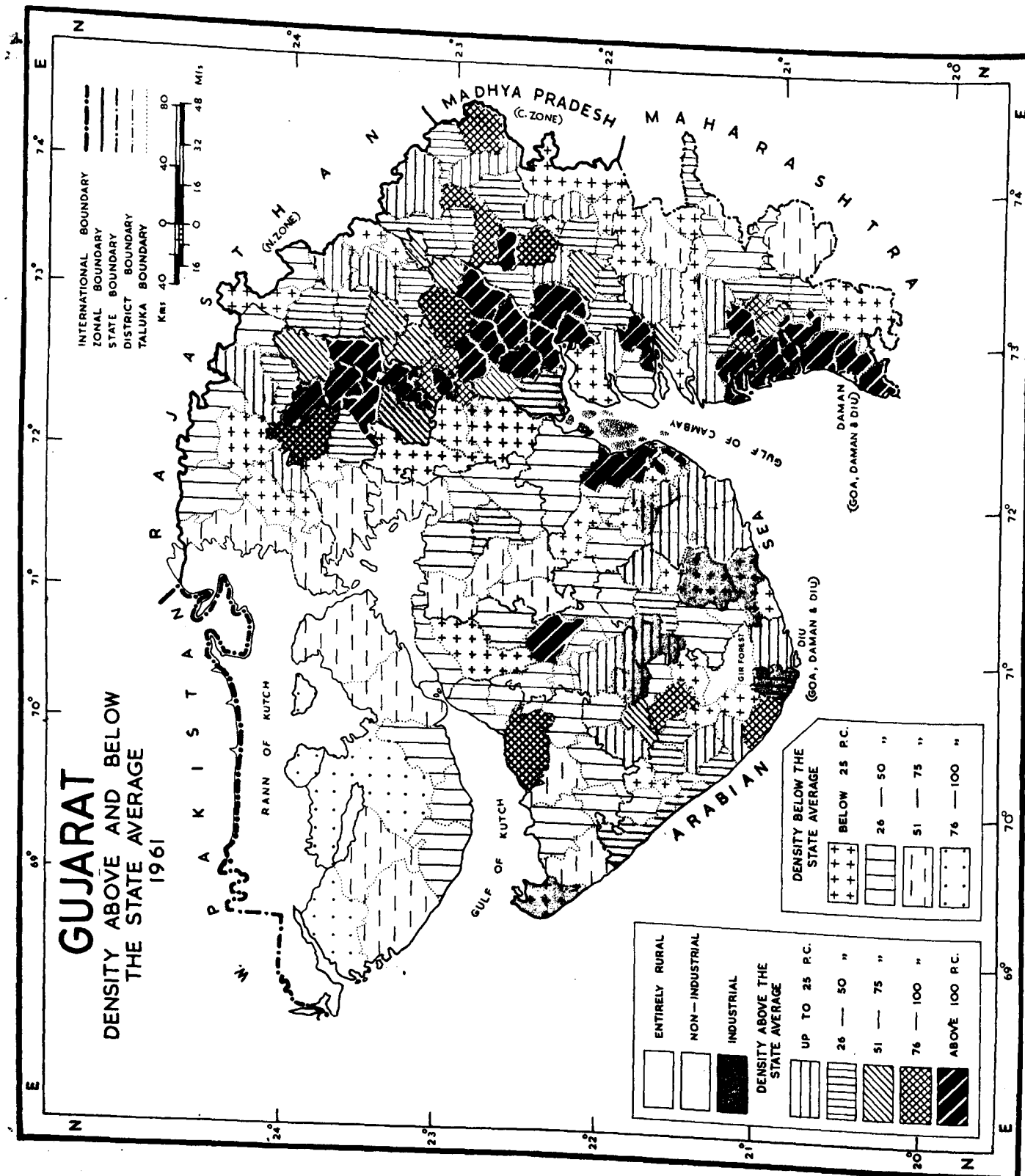
56. All the non-industrial areas in Mainland Gujarat except a large part of those included in Banaskantha district, Harij mahal in Mehsana district, Chhota Udaipur taluka in Baroda district, Jambusar and Nandod talukas in Broach district, Dharampur taluka of Surat district and Dhandhuka taluka and Sanand mahal in Ahmedabad district have density higher than the average for the State. In Peninsular Gujarat, there is a large number of non-industrial talukas in all districts, where density falls below that for the State as a whole. Surendranagar, Jamnagar and Kutch have densities of all their talukas which are non-industrial, below the State average. The artificial character of towns in these areas goes to show that they owe their urban character to their position either as capital of some former State or to their being the headquarters of a taluka, without possessing any innate strength to develop from their own resources. In Mainland Gujarat, the non-industrial talukas have varied ranges of density above the average for the State, very high densities being returned by tracts which are relatively more fertile as in parts of Mehsana, Kaira, the Panchmahals, Baroda and Surat districts where in the talukas of Mehsana, Vijapur, Mehmedabad, Anand, Borsad, Kalol, Padra, Bardoli, Bulsar, Pardi and Umbergaon, the density rises over 100 per cent of the State average. Non-industrial talukas where the density is 50 to 100 per cent above the State

average are Prantij, Kheralu, Dehgam, Balasinor, Godhra, Dohad, Dabhoi and Anklesvar.

(c) *Industrial Talukas*

57. Industrial talukas and mahals appear to be evenly distributed in the different districts of the State, the only districts which do not have a single industrial taluka are Kutch, Banaskantha, Sabarkantha and the Dangs, all being either backward or isolated in the past and populated by predominantly tribal population. There are only 2 industrial talukas, viz., Viramgam and Dholka in Mainland Gujarat where density falls below that for the State as a whole; but in Peninsular Gujarat, Dhrangadhra and Chotila in Surendranagar, Kundla in Bhavnagar, Morvi and Wankaner in Rajkot, Okhamandal in Jamnagar and Rajula in Amreli district have densities below the State average in spite of their possessing industrial towns. This distinction goes to illustrate that the location of industries by itself does not necessarily change the otherwise backward character of a taluka which arises from a variety of causes, closely associated with its past history acting as a deterrent to its normal growth. Relatively higher densities in Ahmedabad, Baroda, Surat, Broach, Bhavnagar, Jamnagar, Nadiad, Kapadvanj, Thasra, Visnagar, Navsari, etc., are due among other things to (a) their past importance as ports, thriving centres of manufacture, trade and commerce, centres of education, location in the midst of fertile tracts where rural areas are also dense, (b) background of progressive administration promoting welfare of the people and (c) network of railways offering facilities for the marketing of goods. The most of the talukas which are industrial are on the main railway track from Bombay to Ahmedabad and the metre gauge line proceeding north towards Delhi, passing through Rajasthan. Industrial development thus appears to have taken place on either side of the railway line passing through Mainland Gujarat, a factor which has also helped the growth and development of Bhavnagar, Jamnagar, Wadhwan, Rajkot, Wankaner, Okhamandal Morvi, Porbandar, etc., as industrial talukas having important centres of trade and industry in the Saurashtra region.





### General

58. Examining the average density by taluka it is noticed that two districts do not have a single taluka or mahal whose density is above that of the State as a whole. These are Kutch and the Dangs. The remaining 15 districts have 99 talukas and mahals which have returned densities above the general density for the State. Their classification into the above categories shows that among talukas whose density is higher than the State average, 23 are entirely rural, 51 are non-industrial having no industrial town, and 25 are industrial talukas/mahals which have at least one industrial town. Among the talukas whose densities are below the State average, 34 are entirely rural, 43 non-industrial and 9 industrial. The resemblance between the percentage of population which is urban (25.77) and of talukas and mahals classified as industrial (25.25) is indeed striking.

59. Analysing the statistics further, it is found that the talukas and mahals with densities above 100 per cent of the State number 26; those above 76-100 per cent number 11; those above 51-75 per cent 10 and an equal number (26) of those above 26-50 per cent as also of those higher upto 25 per cent. More than half the number of such talukas are non-industrial in character, the number of talukas which are entirely rural as well as of those which are industrial being very nearly the same, i.e., 23 and 25 respectively. The distribution of talukas in the various districts of the State shows that Surat (17), Baroda (10), the Panchmahals (10), Kaira (10), Mehsana (9) and Junagadh (9) have the largest number of talukas with densities higher than the State average. These also are areas which are either comparatively more fertile or are industrially developed. The lesser concentration of population in talukas which are entirely rural is also noteworthy. In more than 50 per cent of industrial talukas density rises over 100 per cent of the State average. This fact establishes the greater tendency industrialisation has towards raising the density of population by greater opportunities they offer to the people for earning their livelihood. Relatively higher densities in districts like the Panchmahals and Sabarkantha even though

inhabited by tribals and enclosed partly by forest areas reveal the faster rate of their growth and the attraction they hold out to more and more people to settle within their areas.

### PATTERN OF REGIONAL GROUPING

60. The discussion that follows can be better appreciated by studying the statistics compiled in the 3 Statements II.32 to II.34 given at the end of this Chapter.

Statement II.32 gives geology and soil structure of different districts. Statement II.33 shows particulars of rainfall, area under irrigation, cropping pattern, net cultivated area *per capita*, percentage of net cultivated area and unculturable fallow to total land and percentage of Scheduled Tribes to total population. Statement II.34 has been compiled to give sex ratio, literacy, ratios of (a) agricultural and non-agricultural workers, (b) female workers to male workers and (c) workers and non-workers to total population, percentage of children aged 0-4 in rural areas, percentages of rural and urban population as well as those working in secondary and tertiary sectors. Statement II.35 gives figures of (i) density of road mileage, (ii) density of railway mileage and (iii) rate of consumption of electricity. These tables show characters of talukas according to the different ranges of densities higher or lower than the average for the State for the different areas, namely, (a) entirely rural, (b) non-industrial and (c) industrial. The plotting of different talukas in the map opposite in terms of density ranges reveals a distinct pattern of regional groupings showing contiguity or conglomeration of different tracts and strikingly illustrates the general analysis made in the preceding paras.

### Entirely Rural

61. Talukas and mahals which are entirely rural are generally characterised by low densities resulting from poverty of soil, inadequacy of rains except in the forest areas of south Gujarat, preponderance of tribals living on the eastern border of the State, particularly in the districts of Broach, Surat and Sabarkantha. These areas also share the characteristics of having a larger percentage of agricultural workers, low literacy, a higher percentage of food crops, a comparatively lower percentage of net area cultivated, absence



of irrigation facilities, higher proportion of female workers as well as total workers. These attributes go to show that factors that promote density are for the most part intimately connected with the level of economic development of a tract. There are some talukas, however, of high density in Kaira, Ahmedabad, Baroda, the Panchmahals and Broach districts even though they are entirely rural and also inhabited by the tribals because they have long before settled on land and come into close contact with non-tribals.

Non-industrial

62. Non-industrial areas are for the most part headquarters of districts or talukas or/and marketing centres for the sale of agricultural produce from surrounding rural areas. Being highly agricultural, they also exhibit the same characteristics though to a lesser extent than done by areas which are entirely rural. Non-industrial areas located in Peninsular Gujarat have lower densities than similar tracts in Mainland Gujarat, where better agricultural conditions and higher level of farming tend to raise the level of their densities. The same tendency is also noticeable in Peninsular Gujarat in the districts of Junagadh and areas of the former States of Gondal and Bhavnagar. There are some non-industrial talukas, however, in Mainland Gujarat as in Deesa, Radhanpur and Tharad talukas of Banaskantha district and Dharampur taluka of Surat district which betray the effects of their political past as reflected in their lower densities.

Industrial

63. By their very nature industrial areas would exhibit a greater tendency to be more densely populated than others which are either non-industrial or entirely rural, an exception to this tendency being provided by some of the talukas and mahals in Peninsular Gujarat, namely, Okhamandal in Jamnagar district, Morvi and Wankaner in Rajkot district and Dhrangadhra in Surendranagar district. For, the industrial areas also are not free from the political influence to which they were subjected in the past. Speaking generally, all such areas which are either contiguous or go to make up conglomeration

of similar tracts are characterised by attributes which are the reverse of those found in rural areas because of the difference in the urban and industrial nature of their economy. There is a distinct preponderance of workers in the secondary and tertiary activities and a drop in the proportions of agricultural workers as well as in the ratio of female workers per 1,000 male workers. The proportions of workers to non-workers are also relatively less as compared to other areas as the helping hand of the younger and older members of the household which is available in rural areas is denied in urban areas, where anxiety for educating their children and the earlier age of retirement from active life tend to lower the proportion of active workers. The influence of urbanisation on the extent of density varies directly with the extent of urbanisation in different tracts. The densities of road and railway mileage given in Statement II.35 on page 263 show that they do influence the density of population in a general way within specified regions. They appear to be higher in Peninsular Gujarat than in Mainland Gujarat. But within these two regions their variations are closely interlinked with the level of density and population, though the greater urbanisation in Saurashtra has not been instrumental in making it comparatively more populous than the rest of the State, reasons for which have already been noticed before. Consumption of electricity shows a striking correspondence between the density of different industrial tracts and rates of consumption as in the industrial talukas of Ahmedabad, Surat and Baroda districts.

64. The above review of causes that go to make a tract sparsely or densely populated shows the conjoint effect of a number of factors, the similarity of which tends to produce a pattern of contiguity in regional grouping as well as in conglomeration of tracts sharing the same attributes. The pattern is so well-marked and so well-knit that all the three areas at times combine to present a uniform pattern of density irrespective of the fact whether they are entirely rural, non-industrial or industrial, because of similarity in the level of economic development of different zones.

STATEMENT II.35

Density of road mileage, density of railway mileage and rate of consumption of electricity, 1961

| State/District  | Density of road mileage per 100 sq. miles | Density of road mileage per 100,000 of population | Railway miles per 100 sq. miles | Railway miles per 100,000 persons | Consumption of electricity per 100,000 persons (in million kWh.) |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1               | 2                                         | 3                                                 | 4                               | 5                                 | 6                                                                |
| GUJARAT         | 20.41                                     | 70.29                                             | 4.67                            | 16.07                             | 6.61                                                             |
| 1 Jamnagar      | 21.39                                     | 103.81                                            | 6.02                            | 29.20                             | 8.66                                                             |
| 2 Rajkot        | 29.46                                     | 104.09                                            | 6.40                            | 22.61                             | 2.00                                                             |
| 3 Surendranagar | 19.83                                     | 117.42                                            | 5.67                            | 33.60                             | 0.75                                                             |
| 4 Bhavnagar     | 29.57                                     | 94.44                                             | 6.26                            | 19.99                             | 2.66                                                             |
| 5 Amreli        | 31.76                                     | 117.87                                            | 7.60                            | 28.22                             | 0.22                                                             |
| 6 Junagadh      | 30.39                                     | 100.04                                            | 6.16                            | 20.27                             | 3.94                                                             |
| 7 Kutch         | 6.75                                      | 160.62                                            | 0.75                            | 17.88                             | 0.86                                                             |
| 8 Banaskantha   | 8.07                                      | 37.64                                             | 3.37                            | 15.71                             | 0.14                                                             |
| 9 Sabarkantha   | 16.95                                     | 50.46                                             | 2.46                            | 7.32                              | 0.02                                                             |
| 10 Mehsana      | 15.47                                     | 32.99                                             | 7.10                            | 15.13                             | 0.36                                                             |
| 11 Ahmedabad    | 24.29                                     | 37.85                                             | 6.90                            | 10.75                             | 34.27                                                            |
| 12 Kaira        | 28.41                                     | 38.37                                             | 7.93                            | 10.71                             | 0.79                                                             |
| 13 Panchmahals  | 19.72                                     | 46.32                                             | 4.56                            | 10.72                             | 0.34                                                             |
| 14 Baroda       | 31.49                                     | 62.12                                             | 11.00                           | 21.67                             | 7.65                                                             |
| 15 Broach       | 15.83                                     | 52.97                                             | 4.55                            | 15.22                             | 0.33                                                             |
| 16 Surat        | 40.20                                     | 79.95                                             | 4.77                            | 9.48                              | 11.02                                                            |
| 17 Dangs        | 50.03                                     | 481.65                                            | 0.44                            | 4.19                              | 0                                                                |

HIGH DENSITY ZONES

65. Statement II.36 on page 264 shows the character of talukas whose densities are higher than the average for the State, 1961.

Higher than the average for the State

- Above 100%
- Between 76% and 100%
- Between 51% and 75%
- Between 26% and 50%
- Upto 25%

66. The distribution of talukas in various zones of high density above the average for the State shows that each of the following three ranges, viz.,

- (i) above 100 per cent that of the State,
  - (ii) 50 per cent above that of the State, and
  - (iii) 25 per cent above that of the State,
- has 26 talukas. In the intermediate ranges, talukas with density 76 to 100 per cent above that of the State number 11 and the group that follows, namely, 51 to 75 per cent has 10. The higher density zone has a minimum density of 327 in the lowest range upto 25 per cent above that of the State in 26 talukas which rises to 1,043 in the highest range above 100 per cent that of the State in 26 talukas. Out of the total number of 26 talukas having

density above 100 per cent that of the State, all talukas but 2—one each in Rajkot and Bhavnagar—are located in the 7 districts of Gujarat Mainland, the highest number being claimed by Surat (8) followed by Kaira (6), Mehsana (5), Baroda (2), Ahmedabad, the Panchmahals and Broach one each. These figures also reveal the difference in the character of talukas as determined by the fertility of soil, assured rainfall, better administration in the past and the pace of industrialisation and urban growth in recent times as in Ahmedabad, where only one taluka has nearly 1/5th of the total population of the State in this density group. Kaira and Mehsana are very unique examples of relatively high density brought about by better standards of cultivation, a characteristic which is also shared by Surat. Among the districts, the highest density is registered in Ahmedabad district (11,258) owing to the inclusion of the metropolitan city of Ahmedabad; in the rest of the districts, Baroda leads with 1,302, followed by Kaira (979) and Surat (942). Within the next density range, 76 to 100 per cent above the State average, there are only 11 talukas with an area of 3,224.8 sq. miles inhabited by 1,738,605 persons, giving a general density of 539 persons to the sq. mile. The observations made in respect of the highest group hold good

STATEMENT II.36  
Density ranges of talukas/mahals whose densities are higher than the average for the State, 1961

| State/District  | Talukas/Mahals with density above 100% that of State |            |         |                 | Talukas/Mahals with density 76%-100% above that of State |            |         |                 |
|-----------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------|---------|-----------------|----------------------------------------------------------|------------|---------|-----------------|
|                 | No. of talukas/mahals                                | Population | Area    | Density in 1961 | No. of talukas/mahals                                    | Population | Area    | Density in 1961 |
| GUJARAT         | 26                                                   | 6,371,351  | 6,107.9 | 1,043           | 11                                                       | 1,738,605  | 3,224.8 | 539             |
| 1 Jamnagar      | ..                                                   | ..         | ..      | ..              | ..                                                       | ..         | ..      | ..              |
| 2 Rajkot        | ..                                                   | ..         | ..      | ..              | ..                                                       | ..         | ..      | ..              |
| 3 Surendranagar | 1                                                    | 261,103    | 413.5   | 631             | 1                                                        | 255,970    | 476.5   | ..              |
| 4 Bhavnagar     | ..                                                   | ..         | ..      | ..              | ..                                                       | ..         | ..      | ..              |
| 5 Amreli        | 1                                                    | 230,900    | 356.2   | 648             | ..                                                       | ..         | ..      | ..              |
| 6 Junagadh      | ..                                                   | ..         | ..      | ..              | ..                                                       | ..         | ..      | ..              |
| 7 Kutch         | ..                                                   | ..         | ..      | ..              | 2                                                        | 289,154    | 534.6   | 541             |
| 8 Banaskantha   | ..                                                   | ..         | ..      | ..              | ..                                                       | ..         | ..      | ..              |
| 9 Sabarkantha   | ..                                                   | ..         | ..      | ..              | ..                                                       | ..         | ..      | ..              |
| 10 Mehsana      | 5                                                    | 916,718    | 1,418.8 | 646             | ..                                                       | ..         | ..      | ..              |
| 11 Ahmedabad    | 1                                                    | 1,260,944  | 112.0   | 11,258          | 1                                                        | 206,736    | 399.7   | 517             |
| 12 Kaira        | 6                                                    | 1,382,290  | 1,412.3 | 979             | 1                                                        | 179,204    | 325.3   | 551             |
| 13 Panchmahals  | 1                                                    | 99,775     | 154.5   | 646             | 3                                                        | 218,681    | 378.6   | 578             |
| 14 Baroda       | 2                                                    | 600,180    | 460.8   | 1,302           | ..                                                       | 504,225    | 954.6   | 528             |
| 15 Broach       | 1                                                    | 180,750    | 252.5   | 716             | ..                                                       | ..         | ..      | ..              |
| 16 Surat        | 8                                                    | 1,438,691  | 1,527.3 | 942             | ..                                                       | 84,635     | 155.5   | 544             |

| State/District  | Talukas/Mahals with density 51%-75% above that of State |            |         |                 | Talukas/Mahals with density 26%-50% above that of State |            |         |                 | Talukas/Mahals with density upto 25% above that of State |            |         |                 |
|-----------------|---------------------------------------------------------|------------|---------|-----------------|---------------------------------------------------------|------------|---------|-----------------|----------------------------------------------------------|------------|---------|-----------------|
|                 | No. of talukas/mahals                                   | Population | Area    | Density in 1961 | No. of talukas/mahals                                   | Population | Area    | Density in 1961 | No. of talukas/mahals                                    | Population | Area    | Density in 1961 |
| GUJARAT         | 10                                                      | 1,175,785  | 2,517.1 | 467             | 26                                                      | 2,773,292  | 7,018.8 | 395             | 26                                                       | 2,616,723  | 8,007.7 | 327             |
| 1 Jamnagar      | ..                                                      | ..         | ..      | ..              | ..                                                      | ..         | ..      | ..              | ..                                                       | ..         | ..      | ..              |
| 2 Rajkot        | 1                                                       | 91,774     | 186.7   | 492             | ..                                                      | ..         | ..      | ..              | ..                                                       | ..         | ..      | ..              |
| 3 Surendranagar | ..                                                      | ..         | ..      | ..              | 1                                                       | 126,060    | 303.5   | 415             | 3                                                        | 336,441    | 1,029.8 | 327             |
| 4 Bhavnagar     | ..                                                      | ..         | ..      | ..              | ..                                                      | ..         | ..      | ..              | ..                                                       | ..         | ..      | ..              |
| 5 Amreli        | ..                                                      | ..         | ..      | ..              | 2                                                       | 186,026    | 482.1   | 386             | 5                                                        | 473,365    | 1,504.6 | 315             |
| 6 Junagadh      | ..                                                      | ..         | ..      | ..              | 4                                                       | 401,989    | 1,035.2 | 388             | 2                                                        | 161,066    | 543.9   | 296             |
| 7 Kutch         | ..                                                      | ..         | ..      | ..              | ..                                                      | ..         | ..      | ..              | 3                                                        | 271,691    | 820.2   | 331             |
| 8 Banaskantha   | ..                                                      | ..         | ..      | ..              | 1                                                       | 90,247     | 220.2   | 410             | ..                                                       | ..         | ..      | ..              |
| 9 Sabarkantha   | 1                                                       | 144,475    | 319.4   | 452             | 3                                                       | 371,821    | 983.3   | 378             | 2                                                        | 270,664    | 821.3   | 330             |
| 10 Mehsana      | 2                                                       | 310,892    | 692.7   | 449             | 1                                                       | 140,578    | 336.4   | 418             | 2                                                        | 209,200    | 598.9   | 349             |
| 11 Ahmedabad    | 1                                                       | 160,964    | 334.2   | 482             | ..                                                      | ..         | ..      | ..              | ..                                                       | ..         | ..      | ..              |
| 12 Kaira        | 2                                                       | 204,556    | 442.4   | 462             | ..                                                      | ..         | ..      | ..              | ..                                                       | ..         | ..      | ..              |
| 13 Panchmahals  | ..                                                      | ..         | ..      | ..              | 1                                                       | 172,013    | 437.5   | 393             | ..                                                       | ..         | ..      | ..              |
| 14 Baroda       | 1                                                       | 119,783    | 247.8   | 483             | 4                                                       | 532,781    | 1,345.1 | 396             | 2                                                        | 315,536    | 938.5   | 336             |
| 15 Broach       | 1                                                       | 77,808     | 160.2   | 486             | 5                                                       | 418,702    | 1,031.7 | 406             | 2                                                        | 186,566    | 524.9   | 355             |
| 16 Surat        | 1                                                       | 65,533     | 133.7   | 490             | ..                                                      | ..         | ..      | ..              | 3                                                        | 218,945    | 697.3   | 314             |

also in respect of this density range which has 5 districts of Mainland Gujarat as against 2 of Peninsular Gujarat, Jamnagar and Junagadh. Within this range, the highest density is disclosed by Kaira (578), but the largest number of talukas are claimed by the Panchmahals (3), which also has the largest extent of area (954.6 sq. miles) and population (504,225). In the group that follows with density 51 to 75 per cent above that of the State, there are 10 talukas with an area of 2,517.1 sq. miles and a total population of 1,175,785, giving an average density of 467. In this range, Saurashtra region claims only one district, namely, Rajkot, the rest of the 7 being located in Mainland Gujarat. The highest density in this range is to be found in Rajkot district (492), but the concentration of population is greater in Mehsana, which accounts for 310,892 persons living in an area admeasuring 692.7 sq. miles. Talukas with density 26 to 50 per cent above that of the State number 26 and account for 7,018.8 sq. miles inhabited by 2,773,292 persons giving a general density of 395 persons to a sq. mile. The districts which have relatively larger number of talukas, area and population in this range are Junagadh, Sabarkantha, the Panchmahals, Baroda and Surat, the highest density (418) being revealed by Mehsana. The last group of densities higher than the average for the State upto 25 per cent claims the same number of talukas as in the preceding group, 26, enclosed by a comparatively larger area 8,007.7 sq. miles and inhabited by 2,616,723 persons with an average density of 327 persons per sq. mile. The districts which are comparatively denser obviously have no taluka or mahal in this last range of density. These are Mehsana, Ahmedabad and Kaira. As already noticed, Kutch and the Dangs are, however, the two districts which do not have a single taluka falling in any of the ranges of density higher than the State average because of the sparseness of their population and the vast expanse of desert and jungle areas of which they are comprised. The analysis of the distribution of talukas by area and population within the various density ranges which rise above the average for the State as a whole, clearly establishes the fact that Mainland Gujarat is comparatively

more populous than Peninsular Gujarat.

Talukas with Density above the State Average

67. Ninety-nine talukas and mahals out of 185 in the State cover an area of 26,876.3 sq. miles and a population of 14,675,756 persons having densities higher than the average for the State—290 persons to a sq. mile. The first range of higher densities has talukas and mahals whose general density according to the population of 1961 is more than 580. Such talukas number 26 and mostly form part of what was formerly called Baroda division or Mainland Gujarat, the only exception being the district of the Dangs whose density falls below the State average. Among the districts of Rajkot division or Peninsular Gujarat, Rajkot and Bhavnagar which have cities with population of over 1 lakh population are the only districts which have one taluka each whose density rises above 100 per cent that of the State. Jamnagar taluka does not enjoy this distinction even though it has a city of over one lakh population. In Mainland Gujarat, all the talukas with cities having population over 1 lakh fall into the zone of highest density. The districts, however, which have a comparatively larger number of talukas in this category are Surat, Kaira and Mehsana. The density of the various districts in this group varies between 631 for Rajkot and 11,258 for Ahmedabad City taluka which contains the metropolitan city of Ahmedabad with a population of 1,149,918. But the next in importance to Ahmedabad is Baroda, followed by Kaira and Surat districts. It is interesting to note that there are three ranges of higher density, viz., above 100 per cent, between 26 per cent and 50 per cent and upto 25 per cent above that of the State, each having an equal number (26) of talukas with wide variations in population and area contained therein. The intermediate density range 51 to 75 per cent above that of the State has 10 as against 11 talukas having density 76 to 100 per cent above. Taken as a whole, Baroda division minus Banaskantha, Sabarkantha and the Dangs is comparatively denser than the rest of the areas of the State, density in other districts varying according to the extent of urbanisation, fertility of soil and distribution of rainfall.

## LOW DENSITY ZONES

68. Low density zone has been divided in the following ranges, namely,

- (i) Talukas with density 0 to 25 per cent below that of the State,

- (ii) 26 to 50 per cent below that of the State,  
(iii) 51 to 75 per cent below that of the State, and  
(iv) 76 to 100 per cent below that of the State.

69. The following statement gives density ranges of talukas/mahals whose densities are lower than the average for the State, 1961.

## STATEMENT II.37

**Density ranges of talukas/mahals whose densities are lower than the average for the State, 1961**

| State/District  | Talukas/Mahals with density 0-25% below that of State |                  |                 |                 | Talukas/Mahals with density 26%-50% below that of State |                  |                 |                 |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------------------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
|                 | No. of talukas/mahals                                 | Population       | Area            | Density in 1961 | No. of talukas/mahals                                   | Population       | Area            | Density in 1961 |
| 1               | 2                                                     | 3                | 4               | 5               | 6                                                       | 7                | 8               | 9               |
| <b>GUJARAT</b>  | <b>32</b>                                             | <b>2,605,784</b> | <b>10,141.7</b> | <b>257</b>      | <b>33</b>                                               | <b>2,162,385</b> | <b>12,090.6</b> | <b>179</b>      |
| 1 Jamnagar      | 1                                                     | 60,595           | 271.7           | 223             | 6                                                       | 389,876          | 2,282.7         | 171             |
| 2 Rajkot        | 1                                                     | 162,006          | 659.1           | 246             | 7                                                       | 357,195          | 1,981.8         | 180             |
| 3 Surendranagar | ..                                                    | ..               | ..              | ..              | 3                                                       | 252,806          | 1,407.5         | 180             |
| 4 Bhavnagar     | 4                                                     | 302,323          | 1,136.5         | 266             | 2                                                       | 112,847          | 578.1           | 195             |
| 5 Amreli        | 3                                                     | 155,106          | 590.2           | 263             | 3                                                       | 165,625          | 862.5           | 192             |
| 6 Junagadh      | 4                                                     | 201,194          | 835.7           | 241             | 2                                                       | 81,615           | 389.6           | 209             |
| 7 Kutch         | ..                                                    | ..               | ..              | ..              | 3                                                       | 262,115          | 1,379.7         | 190             |
| 8 Banaskantha   | 3                                                     | 280,019          | 1,184.4         | 236             | 3                                                       | 225,408          | 1,261.6         | 179             |
| 9 Sabarkantha   | 3                                                     | 162,980          | 672.8           | 242             | 1                                                       | 30,111           | 160.6           | 187             |
| 10 Mehsana      | 1                                                     | 44,039           | 152.1           | 290             | ..                                                      | ..               | ..              | ..              |
| 11 Ahmedabad    | 3                                                     | 454,278          | 1,638.6         | 277             | 1                                                       | 154,809          | 1,033.4         | 150             |
| 12 Kaira        | ..                                                    | ..               | ..              | ..              | ..                                                      | ..               | ..              | ..              |
| 13 Panchmahals  | 1                                                     | 16,629           | 57.9            | 287             | ..                                                      | ..               | ..              | ..              |
| 14 Baroda       | 2                                                     | 202,095          | 747.7           | 270             | ..                                                      | ..               | ..              | ..              |
| 15 Broach       | 4                                                     | 316,484          | 1,171.3         | 270             | 1                                                       | 53,108           | 308.0           | 172             |
| 16 Surat        | 2                                                     | 248,036          | 1,023.7         | 242             | 1                                                       | 76,870           | 445.1           | 173             |
| 17 Dangs        | ..                                                    | ..               | ..              | ..              | ..                                                      | ..               | ..              | ..              |

| State/District  | Talukas/Mahals with density 51%-75% below that of State |                  |                |                 | Talukas/Mahals with density 76%-100% below that of State |                |                |                 |
|-----------------|---------------------------------------------------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------------------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
|                 | No. of talukas/mahals                                   | Population       | Area           | Density in 1961 | No. of talukas/mahals                                    | Population     | Area           | Density in 1961 |
| 1               | 10                                                      | 11               | 12             | 13              | 14                                                       | 15             | 16             | 17              |
| <b>GUJARAT</b>  | <b>17</b>                                               | <b>1,040,479</b> | <b>9,268.7</b> | <b>112</b>      | <b>4</b>                                                 | <b>148,946</b> | <b>3,193.0</b> | <b>47</b>       |
| 1 Jamnagar      | 2                                                       | 121,978          | 989.2          | 123             | ..                                                       | ..             | ..             | ..              |
| 2 Rajkot        | ..                                                      | ..               | ..             | ..              | ..                                                       | ..             | ..             | ..              |
| 3 Surendranagar | 5                                                       | 284,340          | 2,216.6        | 128             | ..                                                       | ..             | ..             | ..              |
| 4 Bhavnagar     | ..                                                      | ..               | ..             | ..              | ..                                                       | ..             | ..             | ..              |
| 5 Amreli        | ..                                                      | ..               | ..             | ..              | ..                                                       | ..             | ..             | ..              |
| 6 Junagadh      | ..                                                      | ..               | ..             | ..              | ..                                                       | ..             | ..             | ..              |
| 7 Kutch         | 4                                                       | 285,379          | 2,994.6        | 95              | ..                                                       | ..             | ..             | ..              |
| 8 Banaskantha   | 2                                                       | 129,806          | 1,161.1        | 112             | 4                                                        | 148,946        | 3,193.0        | 47              |
| 9 Sabarkantha   | ..                                                      | ..               | ..             | ..              | ..                                                       | ..             | ..             | ..              |
| 10 Mehsana      | 1                                                       | 71,000           | 603.8          | 118             | ..                                                       | ..             | ..             | ..              |
| 11 Ahmedabad    | ..                                                      | ..               | ..             | ..              | ..                                                       | ..             | ..             | ..              |
| 12 Kaira        | ..                                                      | ..               | ..             | ..              | ..                                                       | ..             | ..             | ..              |
| 13 Panchmahals  | ..                                                      | ..               | ..             | ..              | ..                                                       | ..             | ..             | ..              |
| 14 Baroda       | ..                                                      | ..               | ..             | ..              | ..                                                       | ..             | ..             | ..              |
| 15 Broach       | 1                                                       | 44,874           | 395.9          | 113             | ..                                                       | ..             | ..             | ..              |
| 16 Surat        | 1                                                       | 31,535           | 218.5          | 144             | ..                                                       | ..             | ..             | ..              |
| 17 Dangs        | 1                                                       | 71,567           | 689.0          | 104             | ..                                                       | ..             | ..             | ..              |

Out of 86 talukas and mahals whose density falls below the State average, 32 have density 0 to 25 per cent below that of the State; 33 have density 26 to 50 per cent below that of the State; 17 have density 51 to 75 per cent below that of the State and four 76 to 100 per cent below that of the State. The forest areas of the Dangs and semi-desert areas of Kutch naturally have densities which are lower than the State average in all their talukas and mahals. Conversely, Kaira district containing as it does the fertile tract of *charotar*, has not a single taluka or mahal where the density falls below the average for the State. Among the districts which are sparsely populated and have talukas with densities 50 per cent below that of the State are Surendranagar, Jamnagar and Kutch in Peninsular Gujarat and Banaskantha, and the Dangs in Mainland Gujarat. Areas which are mostly or entirely rural are usually sparsely populated. Talukas which fall under this category are in Banaskantha and the Dangs, having large tracts of forests areas, where Adivasis also preponderate. Areas where land is fertile, rains are sufficient and level of cultivation above the average are the areas which tend to get overcrowded. In the jungle areas the rains are heavier, but the population is sparse as compared to the plains, owing to the vast expanse of uncultivable land and difference in the level of cultivation and living in these two areas. The forests areas of Junagadh, Sabarkantha, Banaskantha, the Panchmahals, Surat, Broach and the Dangs aptly illustrate this finding. But the reverse process is at work where the quality of soil is superior and improved farming practices are adopted by the peasantry, as in Kaira, Mehsana, parts of Surat, Broach and other districts. Another important factor which appears to have influenced the density of population to no small degree in recent years is the abolition of the system of land tenure and assessment prevalent in former times. The labour, a farmer puts into his land is mainly dependent upon the extent to which he can reap the fruits of his toil. A tenant-at-will cannot have that interest in land which an occupant with peasant proprietorship under the Ryotwari system has owing to the fixity of tenure and cash assessment. The farmer was unable to enjoy the fruits of

his labour first because of his liability to be evicted at the sweet will of the landlord and secondly because of the crop share and various perquisites which he was liable to pay under the system of land management in vogue in most of the areas of the Princely States till Independence. The farmer had no heart in his work as he was left very little even for his own sustenance. These factors naturally had an adverse effect on cultivation, which in turn redounded on the density of such tracts as revealed by the comparatively lesser densities in the districts of Saurashtra and Kutch and other Princely areas of Mainland Gujarat. Higher density is the characteristic feature of those talukas and mahals where fixity of tenure, cash assessment and peasant proprietorship were prevalent. Saurashtra region was no exception to this rule. For, areas contained in the former States of Bhavnagar, Gondal, Junagadh, etc., and in the territory of the former Baroda State where the peasantry was considered to be the back-bone of the State also disclose the same tendency.

## REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF LOW DENSITY AREAS

70. Since the factors which govern the growth or otherwise of a particular tract are mainly economic, it would be worthwhile to examine densities in relation to the character of various talukas distributed according as they are (a) entirely rural having no town, (b) non-industrial having no industrial town and (c) industrial talukas having at least one industrial town as given in Statement II.38.

## (a) Districts

71. Talukas whose densities are lower than the average for the State are 86 in number, of whom 34 are entirely rural, 43 non-industrial and 9 only industrial. The largest number of talukas with densities below the State average (77) falls within the first two classes, the number of those which are industrial being appreciably small (9). This fact goes to show that talukas which claim to be industrial have a lesser tendency towards sparseness of population than those which are either entirely rural or non-industrial. For, it is common knowledge that industrialisation and overcrowding generally go hand in hand. As already observed, Kaira is

## STATEMENT II.38

## Character of talukas/mahals whose densities are lower than the average for the State, 1961

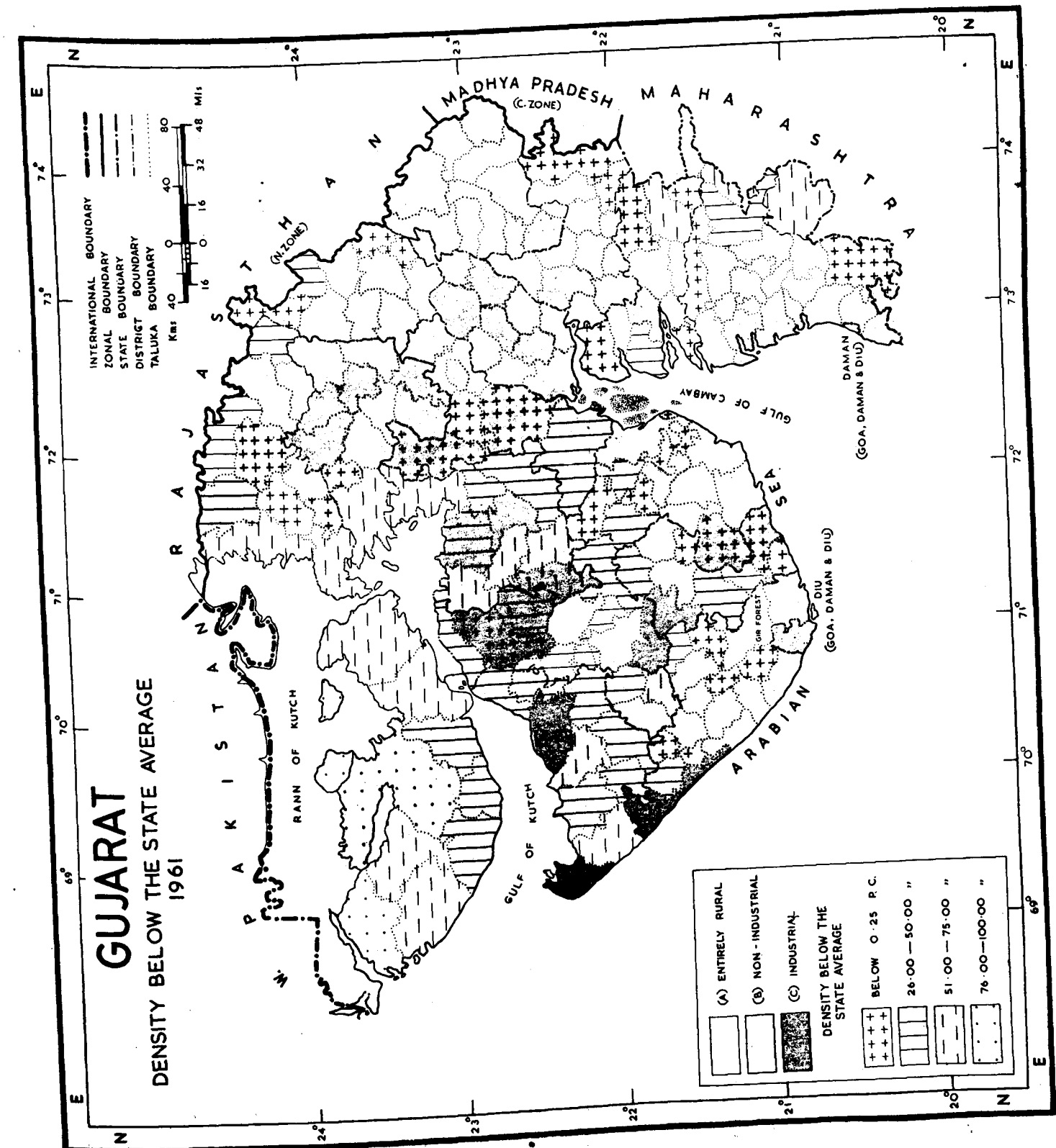
- (a) Entirely rural talukas/mahals having no town  
 (b) Non-industrial talukas/mahals having no industrial town  
 (c) Industrial talukas/mahals having at least one industrial town

| State/District  | Number of talukas/mahals whose densities are below that of the State as a whole |           |          |           |           |          |           |          |          |          |          |           |
|-----------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
|                 | Below 0-25%                                                                     |           |          | 26%-50%   |           |          | 51%-75%   |          |          | 76%-100% |          |           |
|                 | (a)                                                                             | (b)       | (c)      | (a)       | (b)       | (c)      | (a)       | (b)      | (c)      | (a)      | (b)      | (c)       |
| 1               | 2                                                                               | 3         | 4        | 5         | 6         | 7        | 8         | 9        | 10       | 11       | 12       | 13        |
| <b>GUJARAT</b>  | <b>9</b>                                                                        | <b>17</b> | <b>6</b> | <b>10</b> | <b>21</b> | <b>2</b> | <b>12</b> | <b>4</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>3</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>..</b> |
| 1 Jamnagar      | ..                                                                              | ..        | 1        | ..        | 6         | ..       | 1         | 1        | ..       | ..       | ..       | ..        |
| 2 Rajkot        | ..                                                                              | ..        | 1        | 3         | 3         | 1        | ..        | ..       | ..       | ..       | ..       | ..        |
| 3 Surendranagar | ..                                                                              | ..        | ..       | ..        | 2         | 1        | 1         | 3        | 1        | ..       | ..       | ..        |
| 4 Bhavnagar     | ..                                                                              | 3         | 1        | ..        | 2         | ..       | ..        | ..       | ..       | ..       | ..       | ..        |
| 5 Amreli        | ..                                                                              | 2         | 1        | 1         | 2         | ..       | ..        | ..       | ..       | ..       | ..       | ..        |
| 6 Junagadh      | ..                                                                              | 4         | ..       | 1         | 1         | ..       | ..        | ..       | ..       | ..       | ..       | ..        |
| 7 Kutch         | ..                                                                              | ..        | ..       | ..        | 3         | ..       | 4         | ..       | ..       | 3        | 1        | ..        |
| 8 Banaskantha   | 1                                                                               | 2         | ..       | 2         | 1         | ..       | 2         | ..       | ..       | ..       | ..       | ..        |
| 9 Sabarkantha   | 3                                                                               | ..        | ..       | 1         | ..        | ..       | ..        | ..       | ..       | ..       | ..       | ..        |
| 10 Mehsana      | ..                                                                              | 1         | ..       | ..        | ..        | ..       | 1         | ..       | ..       | ..       | ..       | ..        |
| 11 Ahmedabad    | ..                                                                              | 1         | 2        | ..        | 1         | ..       | ..        | ..       | ..       | ..       | ..       | ..        |
| 12 Panchmahals  | 1                                                                               | ..        | ..       | ..        | ..        | ..       | ..        | ..       | ..       | ..       | ..       | ..        |
| 13 Baroda       | 1                                                                               | 1         | ..       | ..        | ..        | ..       | ..        | ..       | ..       | ..       | ..       | ..        |
| 14 Broach       | 2                                                                               | 2         | ..       | 1         | ..        | ..       | 1         | ..       | ..       | ..       | ..       | ..        |
| 15 Surat        | 1                                                                               | 1         | ..       | 1         | ..        | ..       | 1         | ..       | ..       | ..       | ..       | ..        |
| 16 Dangs        | ..                                                                              | ..        | ..       | ..        | ..        | ..       | 1         | ..       | ..       | ..       | ..       | ..        |

the only district which has not a single taluka or mahal whose density is lower than the average for the State. Of the remaining districts, the Panchmahals has the smallest number (1) of such talukas, Kutch the largest (11) followed by Jamnagar (9), Rajkot, Surendranagar and Banaskantha each 8, Bhavnagar, Amreli, Junagadh, Broach each 6, Sabarkantha, Ahmedabad, Surat each 4, and Mehsana and Baroda each 2.

72. Talukas with density 0 to 25 per cent below that of the State number 32 enclosed by an area of 10,141.7 sq. miles inhabited by 2,605,784 persons, resulting in a crude density of 257 persons per sq. mile. The next group with density 26 to 50 per cent below accounts for 33 talukas, 12,090.6 sq. miles and 2,162,385 persons and an average density

of 179. In both these ranges of density the population strength and area are comparatively higher than that in the two groups of density which follow, which have a comparatively lesser number of talukas, area and population. The density is as low as 47 per sq. mile in the last group 76 to 100 per cent below that of the State, which contains all the 4 talukas of Kutch district. As usual, Kaira stands apart from all the rest of the districts of the State in not having a single taluka where density falls below the average for the State, thus justifying its top most rank in the density ladder, a position which it has been occupying since the commencement of the Census in 1872, as revealed by the following observations made in the first Census Report of Bombay Presidency :



"The five districts, which constitute the GUZERAT DIVISION, comprise rather less than one-twelfth of the Presidency area, and contain a little more than one-sixth of the total population. Of these districts AHMEDABAD has the largest area, and the greatest numbers; Kaira has most per sq. mile, Broach is the smallest in point of size, whilst the least numbers and the minimum density are in the PANCHMAHALS."<sup>1</sup>

(b) *Talukas/Mahals*

73. Lower density zones are mainly located in Peninsular Gujarat, where densities in various talukas and mahals fall below the average for the State. The districts where the entire area falls below the State average are Kutch and the Dangs. The districts where most of the areas have their densities below the average for the State are Surendranagar and Jamnagar districts, where all but one taluka fall in this category. In the rest of the Peninsular Gujarat the areas of low density zone vary from district to district according to the fertility of soil, extent of industrialisation and past history. In Mainland Gujarat, there is not a single taluka in Kaira, where the density falls below the State average. The Panchmahals has only one such taluka, namely, Jambughoda; Mehsana (2), namely, Sami and Harij; Baroda (2), namely, Chhota Udaipur and Nasvadi; Sabarkantha (4), namely, Khed Brahma, Vijaynagar, Meghraj and Malpur; Broach (6), namely, Vagra, Jambusar, Hansot, Nandod, Dediapada and Sagbara; Banaskantha (8), namely, Danta, Dhanera, Deesa, Vav, Tharad, Deodar, Radhanpur and Santalpur; Surat (4), namely, Mangrol, Songadh, Dharampur and Uchhal, and the Dangs. In Ahmedabad, the entire district except the Ahmedabad City, Daskroi and Dehgam talukas have their densities lower than the State average. The factors which tend to keep down density in all the varied tracts noticed above are the reverse of those which raise it, viz., (i) poor quality of soil which also goes hand in hand with poor cultivation, (ii) historical antecedents which acted in the past as a deterrent to improvement in agriculture, (iii) predominance of tribal population as in the jungle areas on

the eastern border and (iv) absence of modern means of transport and communications which made some of the areas hitherto inaccessible. All these factors have a tendency to depress the spread of population in the various tracts noticed above where the densities fall below the average for the State.

GENERAL SUMMARY

74. Having examined the zones of high and low density in the various talukas and mahals of the State and districts and the reasons responsible therefor, we might now sum up the entire situation in the State of Gujarat in general terms. The State of Gujarat has a variety of soils either (i) alluvial which can be further subdivided into coastal and delta alluvial and (ii) black soil subclassified into deep and medium. The quality of soil of both these categories varies in different districts. In addition to the factor of soil is the most important one relating to rainfall which assumes special significance in the State of Gujarat owing to the erratic and irregular nature of monsoon, the distribution of which differs from district to district. In almost all the districts, areas completely free from famine and scarcity are difficult to find, except in certain zones which have assured rainfall. Soil and rainfall conditions in Mainland Gujarat are comparatively better than those prevalent in Peninsular Gujarat, where a number of other factors which restricted land use were also in operation. It is, therefore, but natural that higher density areas would exist to a far greater extent in Mainland Gujarat than in Peninsular Gujarat. The factors that conspire to raise the density of the former are deficient to a varied degree in Peninsular Gujarat. The existence of railways has done greater good to the districts of Mainland Gujarat, as will be seen from the fact that apart from the growth and development of agriculture, industries, trade and commerce in districts like Ahmedabad, Kaira, Mehsana, Baroda, Broach and Surat, the border areas of the Panchmahals and Sabarkantha have also benefited by establishing closer and earlier contact with non-tribal areas. This advantage has, however, been lacking in case of the tribal

1. Census of the Bombay Presidency, 1872, *General Report and Tables of the Population, Houses, etc.*, p. 14, para 33

areas included in the smaller Princely States of Mainland Gujarat, where facilities of railways and road communications were negligible in pre-Independence days. Now that these facilities are available, they will rapidly come on par with other areas by filling up the gaps as seen from a comparatively higher rate of population growth in these areas. The Peninsular Gujarat has not benefited much despite its having greater railhead, because of the policy of the former ruling princes who did not favour construction of roads owing to their anxiety to avoid their competing with the railways owned by them. It was, therefore, but natural that only a few places which grew and developed in this region were ports like Bhavnagar, Jamnagar and Porbandar.

75. The gradation of density rises from rural to non-industrial and from non-industrial to industrial areas. Areas which are entirely rural are generally, as noticed at the outset, possessed of inferior soil in the hands of tribals and other backward communities whose level of cultivation is much below the required standard. The level of density in most of the entirely rural talukas is, therefore,

below the average for the State. In some of them a variety of land tenures and tenancy-at-will coupled with high rate of assessment retarded the growth of numbers, as any advance in cultivation was practically impossible. Non-industrial areas do not have any industrial town but generally happen to be either the headquarters of a district or a taluka and a marketing centre for the surrounding areas. Such talukas would naturally show a comparatively higher rate of density than that observed in areas which are entirely rural.

76. Industrialisation is generally associated with higher rates of density, as the possibility which it offers for gainful employment is far greater than that held out either by agriculture or non-industrial pursuits. These also are the centres of higher education where student population is concentrated. The cumulative effect of all these factors is to raise the densities of areas which have industrial towns, the extent varying according to the degree of their industrialisation and opportunities of employment available.

77. Owing to the diversity of local conditions, it was not possible in the past to lay down a uniform definition of a 'census house' common to all parts of the country. The definition adopted till the Census of 1941 had twofold connotation which emphasised either (i) the structural aspect, i.e., building or house, or (ii) the social aspect, i.e., family or household. The former was defined as the residence of one or more families having a separate and independent entrance from the common way. But the social aspect was emphasised by defining a 'household' as the home of a composite family with its resident dependents and servants. From 1881-1941, the Census Superintendents adopted the one or the other definition according to their convenience. A clear distinction was, however, drawn between a 'census house' and a 'census household' in 1951 which gave a uniform meaning to the terms 'census house' and 'census household' which was defined as "a dwelling with separate main entrance" and the 'census household' as "all persons who live together in the same house and have a common mess".

78. Though the definition of a 'census house' introduced in 1951 was continued during the Census of 1961, it differs from that adopted by the current census, in that the latter is broad based to include non-dwellings also. The house-list was thus an inventory of all structures or part of structures with a separate entrance. The various definitions of a 'census house' and a 'census household or family' in vogue since the Census of 1881 are shown in Appendix II.1

#### BUILDING, HOUSE, HOUSEHOLD

79. The following definitions of 'building', 'house' and 'household', which have been given

## PART-B—DENSITY OF CENSUS HOUSES

### SECTION 5

#### CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

in the instructions for filling the house-list, will explain the relative meanings attached to each of them at the Census of 1961.

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

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

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

It will be seen from the above definition of a 'census house' that it is not only a dwelling as in the past but includes a



non-dwelling as well. All non-dwellings of whatever character have thus been brought within the purview of the definition of a census house, so that all structures or part of structures are accounted for the purposes of a housing census. Another distinguishing feature of a census house is that a building should have its main exit on the road, but a census house can have a separate entrance giving on the road or a common staircase or courtyard leading to a main gate.

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

80. According to the above definitions, there may be one or more census houses in a building and a census house may be occupied by one or more households. A large building having a number of flats will have as many census houses as there are flats giving on a staircase or a common corridor leading to a main gate. But it will be only one census house, if it is in the occupation of only one family, however large the building may be. The scheme of house-numbering, therefore, provided that while building numbers should be given in a running serial, sub-numbers should be given to each census house which should be written in brackets in Arabic numerals. If building No. 5 consists of three census houses, they would be numbered 5(1), 5(2) and 5(3). The households were likewise given sub-numbers in alphabetical order where a census house contained more than one household. If census house No. 5(2) had two households, they were numbered as 5(2/A) and 5(2/B).

81. For the first time, during the Census of 1961, all houses, whether dwellings or non-dwellings, have been numbered and listed and classified according to the uses to which they are put separately for rural and urban areas of the State, districts, talukas, cities and towns with population 50,000 and over. The different types of dwellings are dwellings proper, shop-cum-dwellings and workshop-cum-dwellings. Places like hotels,

sarais, dharamshalas, tourist homes and inspection houses, etc., which are temporarily or occasionally occupied have been classified as non-dwellings. Other categories of non-dwellings which are shown separately in Table E-I are:

Shops excluding eating houses; business houses and offices; factories, workshops and worksheds; schools and other educational institutions including training classes, coaching and shop classes; restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places; places of entertainment and community gathering (Panchayat Ghar); and public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health centres, doctors' clinics, dispensaries, etc.

Those census houses which do not come under any of the aforesaid categories have been classified as 'others'.

82. The following non-residential types of census houses may be distinguished.

(a) *Workshop, Factory, Shop, Business House*—“In the case of a factory or workshop ‘factory’ should be written for a large factory if registered under the Indian Factories Act and ‘workshop’ for a small unregistered workshop. A workshop is a place where some kind of production, repair or servicing goes on or where goods or articles are made and sold. Similarly, a shop is a place where articles are sold for cash or for credit. Business houses are those where transactions in money or other articles are taking place e.g., bank, etc. But rooms or apartments where professional consultations are held such as by doctors, *hakims*, pleaders, etc., should be described as ‘professional consultation rooms’ and not workshops.”

(b) *Shop-cum-dwelling and Workshop-cum-dwelling*—Some dwellings are put to more than one use, a combination of uses. As for example, a part of the house which is used for residential or dwelling purposes will be used also as a shop or workshop. In such cases the enumerator was asked to distinguish it from dwelling proper by indicating whether a particular census house is a shop-cum-dwelling or a workshop-cum-dwelling.

## SECTION 6

## CENSUS HOUSES

## FREQUENCY OF CENSUS HOUSES AND HOUSEHOLDS

83. According to the house-lists prepared from August to October 1960, a total number of 5,433,394 census houses has been listed in the State of Gujarat, which cover both dwellings as well as non-dwellings, the various categories of which have been defined above. Deducting 599,904 census houses vacant at the time of house-listing, the total number of occupied census houses of different categories is found to be 4,833,490 of which 3,870,655 or 80.08 per cent are used as dwellings and 962,835 or 19.92 per cent as non-dwellings. Distribution of census houses by vacant and different types of occupied census houses shows that there are in every 1,000 census houses 712 used as dwellings of all sorts, which include 4 each shop-cum-dwellings and workshop-cum-dwellings plus 178 used for non-dwelling purposes. The total number of households in the State is, however, found to be 3,859,944 or 71.04 per cent as against 3,823,562 or 70.37 per cent of dwellings pure and simple.

84. The following table examines the proportion of dwellings of all kinds and all households per 1,000 census houses in each district according to the definition of 1961 Census which extends to dwellings as well as non-dwellings.

## STATEMENT II.39

## Proportion of dwellings of all kinds and of households per 1,000 census houses, 1961

| State/District        | Proportion of dwellings of all kinds per 1,000 census houses | Proportion of households per 1,000 census houses |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| 1                     | 2                                                            | 3                                                |
| 1 Jamnagar . . .      | 627                                                          | 620                                              |
| 2 Kutch . . .         | 647                                                          | 622                                              |
| 3 Mehsana . . .       | 648                                                          | 641                                              |
| 4 Surendranagar . . . | 662                                                          | 648                                              |
| 5 Rajkot . . .        | 663                                                          | 657                                              |
| 6 Junagadh . . .      | 679                                                          | 671                                              |
| 7 Bhavnagar . . .     | 693                                                          | 678                                              |

## STATEMENT II.39-contd.

| State/District       | Proportion of dwellings of all kinds per 1,000 census houses | Proportion of households per 1,000 census houses |
|----------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| 1                    | 2                                                            | 3                                                |
| 8 Ahmedabad . . .    | 700                                                          | 706                                              |
| 9 Kaira . . .        | 702                                                          | 694                                              |
| <b>GUJARAT</b>       | <b>712</b>                                                   | <b>710</b>                                       |
| 10 Broach . . .      | 728                                                          | 746                                              |
| 11 Amreli . . .      | 745                                                          | 732                                              |
| 12 Banaskantha . . . | 755                                                          | 745                                              |
| 13 Sabarkantha . . . | 757                                                          | 751                                              |
| 14 Baroda . . .      | 770                                                          | 779                                              |
| 15 Surat . . .       | 790                                                          | 814                                              |
| 16 Panchmahals . . . | 799                                                          | 795                                              |
| 17 Dangs . . .       | 911                                                          | 912                                              |

85. There are proportionately more dwellings of all kinds in every 1,000 census houses in Mainland Gujarat than in Peninsular Gujarat. It shows the relative extent of availability of houses for residential purposes as well as the extent of census houses used as non-dwellings. The extent of the latter category is the least in the tribal district of the Dangs and comparatively less in other Adivasi areas comprised in Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, Baroda, Surat and the Panchmahals than in other districts. The existence of non-dwellings in other districts should, however, be accepted with caution, as there would be a large proportion of census houses grouped under the category of 'Others' which will introduce a corresponding variation in houses used for non-residential purposes. The proportion of households exceeds that of dwellings in all the districts except Ahmedabad, Broach, Baroda, Surat and the Dangs. The variation between the two, i.e., dwellings and households is brought about by two sets of causes, such as higher extent of urbanisation on the one hand which would give a comparatively greater proportion of non-dwellings and backwardness of the tract on the other, which would raise the proportion of households on account of the

reduced proportion of non-dwellings in all census houses. In four districts aforementioned, except the Dangs, where the proportion of dwellings very nearly equals that of households, the households which have to share dwellings with others are proportionately larger. These districts are for the most part highly urbanised and industrial districts of Ahmedabad, Baroda and Surat, where

paucity of residential accommodation is more keenly felt than in other towns and cities.

#### DENSITY OF CENSUS HOUSES IN RURAL AREAS

86. The following table compares the number of census houses per sq. mile in the rural areas of the State and districts between 1901 and 1961.

#### STATEMENT II.40

Number of census houses per square mile in the rural areas of the State and districts between 1901-61

| State/District<br>1 | Number of census houses per sq. mile in |              |                    |                    |                    |                    |                    |
|---------------------|-----------------------------------------|--------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
|                     | 1961<br>2                               | 1951<br>3    | 1941<br>4          | 1931<br>5          | 1921<br>6          | 1911<br>7          | 1901<br>8          |
| <b>GUJARAT</b>      | <b>45.46</b>                            | <b>32.95</b> | <b>32.31</b>       | <b>28.40</b>       | <b>26.54</b>       | <b>26.54</b>       | <b>24.97</b>       |
| 1 Jamnagar          | 22.42                                   | 18.70        | Data not available | Data not available | Data not available | Data not available | Data not available |
| 2 Rajkot            | 29.42                                   | 24.30        |                    |                    |                    |                    |                    |
| 3 Surendranagar     | 21.15                                   | 17.94        |                    |                    |                    |                    |                    |
| 4 Bhavnagar         | 36.31                                   | 31.51        |                    |                    |                    |                    |                    |
| 5 Amreli            | 36.72                                   | 30.33        |                    |                    |                    |                    |                    |
| 6 Junagadh          | 42.26                                   | 30.63        |                    |                    |                    |                    |                    |
| 7 Kutch             | 15.50                                   | 6.51         | Data not available | Data not available | Data not available | Data not available | Data not available |
| 8 Banaskantha       | 37.51                                   | 29.68        |                    |                    |                    |                    |                    |
| 9 Sabarkantha       | 59.20                                   | 45.88        |                    |                    |                    |                    |                    |
| 10 Mehsana          | 76.55                                   | 66.84        |                    |                    |                    |                    |                    |
| 11 Ahmedabad        | 49.72                                   | 40.69        |                    |                    |                    |                    |                    |
| 12 Kaira            | 118.52                                  | 100.79       | Data not available | Data not available | Data not available | Data not available | Data not available |
| 13 Panchmahals      | 66.39                                   | 53.73        |                    |                    |                    |                    |                    |
| 14 Baroda           | 68.09                                   | 58.54        |                    |                    |                    |                    |                    |
| 15 Broach           | 43.80                                   | 35.09        |                    |                    |                    |                    |                    |
| 16 Surat            | 68.63                                   | 58.74        |                    |                    |                    |                    |                    |
| 17 Dangs            | 18.26                                   | 13.64        | 58.01              | 49.92              | 45.96              | 45.15              | 40.35              |
|                     |                                         |              | 12.27              | 9.46               | 6.99               | 8.68               | 4.78               |

#### NOTE:

For calculating density of houses, area of 1961 Census has been taken into account for all the years, as the State with the existing boundaries came into being on 1st May, 1960 on the bifurcation of Bombay State. The figures for 1951 are adjusted to the boundaries of the districts as constituted in 1961.

District-wise figures for censuses earlier than 1951 are available for 3 districts only, namely, Kutch, Surat and the Dangs. Territorial changes in the rest of the districts are so numerous that it is not possible to work out comparable figures for them for reasons already noted at the outset. For the purpose of calculating density of houses, the area of 1961 Census has been taken into account for all the previous censuses for the State as a whole as the State of Gujarat with existing boundaries came into being for the first time on the 1st of

May 1960 on the bifurcation of the Bombay State. The average or mean density of census houses has been calculated for the entire area of villages classified as rural, because separate areas for village sites which would furnish a true and correct criterion for assessing overcrowding in rural areas are not available in the absence of complete survey of village sites though such an attempt has been made later. The picture these statistics present cannot, therefore, be considered realistic, though they give a reasonable idea of their relative density or sparseness

in the different districts of the State. In Gujarat as a whole, the number of houses per sq. mile has risen from 24.97 in 1901 to 45.46 in 1961, the growth during the intervening period very nearly following the trend of growth in numbers. Among the districts, Kaira with 118.52 census houses per sq. mile in 1961 is the densest. Previous Census Reports also establish for Kaira the same position. As against the average density of 45.46 census houses per sq. mile in the State, the district averages vary from 15.50 for Kutch to 118.52 for Kaira. The Dangs excepted, which has an average density of 18.26, Mainland Gujarat is comparatively denser than Peninsular Gujarat, wherein Junagadh with the highest average density of 42.26 houses is lower than all the districts of the former except Banaskantha (37.51). The lowest densities, however, of Kutch and the Dangs are due to their geographical circumstances such as the Rann of Kutch in the case of one and vast forest areas in the case of another, which tend to reduce their density to a considerable extent. In Peninsular Gujarat the density in all the districts falls below the State average. Out of 10 districts that go to make up Mainland Gujarat, Broach, Banaskantha and the Dangs are the only districts where it falls below the average density of census houses for the State. The variation in density of census houses in rural areas appears to be closely interlinked with the fertility of soil, level of farming and crop pattern in the different districts of the State. Mainland Gujarat has higher density than Peninsular Gujarat because of its relative superiority as regards these important factors. Within each individual region, these factors operate to a varying extent according to the rate of advantage enjoyed in these matters by each of them. Kaira, Mehsana, Surat and Baroda have higher densities in Mainland Gujarat, because of their favourable position as regards these important features which promote agricultural prosperity. The same causes also operate to raise the average density of houses in Junagadh, Bhavnagar, Amreli and part of Rajkot districts formerly included in Gondal State in Peninsular Gujarat, where security of land tenure in addition to above factors had a wholesome effect on the prosperity of the peasantry.

87. Density has been worked out for rural and urban areas on two different basis. In the case of rural areas, it is computed on the basis of the total area included within the revenue limits of the village, whereas in case of urban areas, it is done on the basis of habitable area included within the municipal limits of a town. In view of the different basis of estimating density per sq. mile, both the sets of data are not really comparable. *Per contra* they give quite a distorted picture which is far remote from reality. In order to make density truly comparable, it should be worked out in both the cases on a uniform basis, namely, habitable area, that is to say, village site in case of villages and municipal area in case of towns, so that one may have a true and correct picture of overcrowding and congestion in these two sectors. An attempt has, therefore, been made to work out density on this basis for every district of the State except the Panchmahals, for which worthwhile data could not be had. The density which has been thus worked out in the following table is based upon rural population only of such of the villages for which area figures of village sites have been available.

#### STATEMENT II.41

Density of population per sq. mile of village site area, 1961

| State/District<br>1 | Population per sq. mile |            | Population per sq. mile of village site area<br>4 |
|---------------------|-------------------------|------------|---------------------------------------------------|
|                     | Urban<br>2              | Rural<br>3 |                                                   |
| <b>GUJARAT</b>      | <b>7,194</b>            | <b>218</b> | <b>43,399</b>                                     |
| 1 Jamnagar          | 4,041                   | 135        | 45,473                                            |
| 2 Rajkot            | 7,016                   | 176        | 57,684                                            |
| 3 Surendranagar     | 4,344                   | 123        | 34,047                                            |
| 4 Bhavnagar         | 7,246                   | 217        | 36,751                                            |
| 5 Amreli            | 3,715                   | 215        | 40,188                                            |
| 6 Junagadh          | 5,583                   | 221        | 45,911                                            |
| 7 Kutch             | 2,145                   | 34         | 24,051                                            |
| 8 Banaskantha       | 3,017                   | 200        | 27,181                                            |
| 9 Sabarkantha       | 4,487                   | 315        | 40,725                                            |
| 10 Mehsana          | 8,389                   | 390        | 43,291                                            |
| 11 Ahmedabad        | 17,599                  | 257        | 38,588                                            |
| 12 Kaira            | 5,226                   | 614        | 58,963                                            |
| 13 Baroda           | 13,059                  | 379        | 42,683                                            |
| 14 Broach           | 17,513                  | 255        | 28,861                                            |
| 15 Surat            | 10,303                  | 396        | 57,337                                            |
| 16 Dangs            | ..                      | 104        | 16,238                                            |

#### NOTE:

Based on village site area figures supplied by the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records, Gujarat State

88. These figures are self-explanatory and show the true extent of congestion in villages which is far greater than that obtaining in any of the towns. They also belie the general misconception that it is the towns which are overcrowded, while in fact the reverse is the case. Despite heavy overcrowding and congestion in villages, the pinch is not felt to that extent to which it is done in towns, because of the outdoor nature of the life which villagers live. This dismal picture stands further corroborated by working out density of census houses per sq. mile of village site in rural areas, 1961 given in the table that follows.

STATEMENT II.42

Density of census houses per sq. mile of village site in rural areas, 1961

| State/District  | Density of census houses per sq. mile | Density per sq. mile of village site area |
|-----------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| 1               | 2                                     | 3                                         |
| <b>GUJARAT</b>  | <b>45</b>                             | <b>7,830</b>                              |
| 1 Jamnagar      | 22                                    | 7,532                                     |
| 2 Rajkot        | 29                                    | 9,638                                     |
| 3 Surendranagar | 21                                    | 5,779                                     |
| 4 Bhavnagar     | 36                                    | 6,138                                     |
| 5 Amreli        | 37                                    | 6,857                                     |
| 6 Junagadh      | 42                                    | 7,129                                     |
| 7 Kutch         | 16                                    | 4,973                                     |
| 8 Banaskantha   | 38                                    | 5,091                                     |
| 9 Sabarkantha   | 59                                    | 7,660                                     |
| 10 Mehsana      | 77                                    | 8,819                                     |
| 11 Ahmedabad    | 50                                    | 7,455                                     |
| 12 Kaira        | 119                                   | 11,391                                    |
| 13 Panchmahals  | 66                                    | 20,609                                    |
| 14 Baroda       | 68                                    | 7,678                                     |
| 15 Broach       | 44                                    | 4,966                                     |
| 16 Surat        | 69                                    | 9,935                                     |
| 17 Dangs        | 18                                    | 2,856                                     |

NOTE:

Based on village site area figures supplied by the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records, Gujarat State

Both the sets of figures establish the same fact. Kaira is the densest district and the Dangs the most sparsely populated. The variation in density from district to district both in respect of houses and population shows that it is in direct relation to fertility of soil and level of

farming prevalent in the different areas of the State. Districts like Kaira, Surat, Mehsana, Rajkot, Jamnagar and Junagadh with better soil and advanced cultivation are denser than Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, Baroda, Broach and the Dangs having large tracts comprised of infertile land and forest areas inhabited by Adivasis.

NUMBER OF PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD

89. The following table which gives average number of persons per household in total, rural, urban will be found interesting.

STATEMENT II.43

Average number of persons per household in total, rural, urban, 1961

| State/District  | Total Rural Urban | Average number of persons per household |
|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| 1               | 2                 | 3                                       |
| <b>GUJARAT</b>  | <b>T</b>          | <b>5.30</b>                             |
|                 | <b>R</b>          | <b>5.37</b>                             |
|                 | <b>U</b>          | <b>5.12</b>                             |
| 1 Jamnagar      | T                 | 5.69                                    |
|                 | R                 | 5.90                                    |
|                 | U                 | 5.35                                    |
| 2 Rajkot        | T                 | 5.69                                    |
|                 | R                 | 5.87                                    |
|                 | U                 | 5.44                                    |
| 3 Surendranagar | T                 | 5.42                                    |
|                 | R                 | 5.53                                    |
|                 | U                 | 5.17                                    |
| 4 Bhavnagar     | T                 | 5.65                                    |
|                 | R                 | 5.80                                    |
|                 | U                 | 5.34                                    |
| 5 Amreli        | T                 | 5.74                                    |
|                 | R                 | 5.82                                    |
|                 | U                 | 5.49                                    |
| 6 Junagadh      | T                 | 5.66                                    |
|                 | R                 | 5.85                                    |
|                 | U                 | 5.23                                    |
| 7 Kutch         | T                 | 4.63                                    |
|                 | R                 | 4.64                                    |
|                 | U                 | 4.59                                    |
| 8 Banaskantha   | T                 | 5.21                                    |
|                 | R                 | 5.28                                    |
|                 | U                 | 4.47                                    |
| 9 Sabarkantha   | T                 | 5.17                                    |
|                 | R                 | 5.20                                    |
|                 | U                 | 4.76                                    |

STATEMENT II.43-contd.

| State/District | Total Rural Urban | Average number of persons per household |
|----------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| 1              | 2                 | 3                                       |
| 10 Mehsana     | T                 | 4.94                                    |
|                | R                 | 5.02                                    |
|                | U                 | 4.62                                    |
| 11 Ahmedabad   | T                 | 5.00                                    |
|                | R                 | 5.00                                    |
|                | U                 | 4.99                                    |
| 12 Kaira       | T                 | 5.02                                    |
|                | R                 | 5.04                                    |
|                | U                 | 4.93                                    |
| 13 Panchmahals | T                 | 5.59                                    |
|                | R                 | 5.68                                    |
|                | U                 | 4.95                                    |
| 14 Baroda      | T                 | 5.32                                    |
|                | R                 | 5.40                                    |
|                | U                 | 5.11                                    |
| 15 Broach      | T                 | 5.46                                    |
|                | R                 | 5.51                                    |
|                | U                 | 5.18                                    |
| 16 Surat       | T                 | 5.43                                    |
|                | R                 | 5.38                                    |
|                | U                 | 5.59                                    |
| 17 Dangs*      | R                 | 5.14                                    |

\*Entirely rural

The average number of persons per household in the State comes to 5.30 which is exceeded by all the districts of Peninsular Gujarat except

Kutch, where it falls down to 4.63 owing to the migratory tendency at work in this area. The districts, however, where this average is higher than the State average are the districts of the Panchmahals, Baroda, Broach and Surat in Mainland Gujarat which have large tribal areas, where the mobility of population is comparatively much less. Another district where the size of the household is noteworthy is Mehsana, which has 4.94 persons per household, where also the migratory tendencies conspire to bring down the general average for the district. The rural average is higher than total and urban in all the districts except Surat where urban average is greater than total and rural. But the areas wherein the State average for villages is exceeded are all the districts of Peninsular Gujarat except Kutch and the districts of the Panchmahals, Baroda, Broach and Surat in Mainland Gujarat. In urban areas an average household has 5.12 persons which also is exceeded in all the districts of Peninsular Gujarat except Kutch. It is also exceeded in the towns of Broach and Surat districts of Mainland Gujarat, but is conspicuously low in the urban areas of Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, Mehsana, Ahmedabad, Kaira and the Panchmahals. The factors which operate to reduce the average size of an urban household are out-migration of dwellers in smaller to larger towns, leaving behind the youthful and older members of the family till a permanent or semi-permanent job is secured.

## SECTION 7 HOUSEHOLDS

### DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS

90. The following statement gives distribution of 1,000 census households by types of census houses in rural and urban areas separately.

#### STATEMENT II.44

#### Distribution of 1,000 census households by types of census houses, 1961

| State/District<br>1 | Dwellings  |            | Shop-cum-dwellings |            | Workshop-cum-dwellings |            | Dwellings with other uses |            |
|---------------------|------------|------------|--------------------|------------|------------------------|------------|---------------------------|------------|
|                     | Rural<br>2 | Urban<br>3 | Rural<br>4         | Urban<br>5 | Rural<br>6             | Urban<br>7 | Rural<br>8                | Urban<br>9 |
| <b>GUJARAT</b>      | <b>987</b> | <b>978</b> | <b>5</b>           | <b>6</b>   | <b>4</b>               | <b>8</b>   | <b>4</b>                  | <b>8</b>   |
| 1 Baroda            | 982        | 964        | 9                  | 11         | 5                      | 4          | 4                         | 8          |
| 2 Surat             | 982        | 938        | 7                  | 12         | 7                      | 37         | 4                         | 21         |
| 3 Broach            | 983        | 970        | 9                  | 13         | 3                      | 9          | 4                         | 13         |
| 4 Bhavnagar         | 984        | 983        | 3                  | 2          | 8                      | 6          | 5                         | 8          |
| 5 Ahmedabad         | 985        | 984        | 4                  | 6          | 4                      | 5          | 5                         | 9          |
| 6 Amreli            | 986        | 983        | 4                  | 2          | 9                      | 10         | 7                         | 5          |
| 7 Junagadh          | 987        | 996        | 4                  | 1          | 7                      | 1          | 1                         | 5          |
| 8 Dangs             | 987        | ..         | 6                  | ..         | 1                      | ..         | 2                         | 2          |
| 9 Panchmahals       | 987        | 962        | 5                  | 14         | 5                      | 17         | 6                         | ..         |
| 10 Kaira            | 987        | 969        | 4                  | 5          | 5                      | 17         | 3                         | 7          |
| 11 Sabarkantha      | 987        | 954        | 6                  | 13         | 3                      | 8          | 4                         | 9          |
| 12 Banaskantha      | 987        | 976        | 5                  | 6          | 3                      | 13         | 4                         | 25         |
| 13 Mehsana          | 990        | 976        | 2                  | 4          | 4                      | 7          | 5                         | 5          |
| 14 Surendranagar    | 992        | 994        | 3                  | 2          | 2                      | 1          | 4                         | 13         |
| 15 Rajkot           | 995        | 997        | 1                  | 1          | 1                      | N          | 3                         | 3          |
| 16 Kutch            | 996        | 998        | 1                  | 1          | 1                      | N          | 3                         | 2          |
| 17 Jamnagar         | 996        | 996        | 1                  | 1          | 1                      | N          | 2                         | 1          |
|                     |            |            | 1                  | 1          | 1                      | 1          | 2                         | 2          |

N=Negligible

#### (a) Rural Areas

"The proportion of dwellings is larger in rural areas of the State and is found to be 987 as against 978 for the urban areas. In rural areas as many as six districts, namely, Junagadh, the Dangs, the Panchmahals, Kaira, Sabarkantha and Banaskantha conform to the average proportion for the State which falls down to 982 for Baroda and Surat and rises to 996 for Kutch and Jamnagar districts. The proportions of other types of dwellings, viz., shop-cum-dwellings, workshop-cum-dwellings and dwellings with other uses are

a little higher in towns than in villages. Shop-cum-dwellings claim 5, workshop-cum-dwellings 4 and dwellings with other uses 4 in every thousand of rural households in this State. The proportions of shop-cum-dwellings vary from 1 each for Rajkot, Kutch and Jamnagar districts to 9 each for Baroda and Broach districts. The similar proportions for workshop-cum-dwellings vary from 1 each for Rajkot, Kutch, Jamnagar and the Dangs districts to 9 for Amreli. These averages roughly indicate the extent of rural household industries in different districts of the State. Broadly speaking, it may be surmised from the larger

proportions of workshop-cum-dwellings in some of the districts like Amreli, Bhavnagar, Junagadh, Ahmedabad, Surat, Baroda, the Panchmahals and Kaira districts that household industries thrive to a greater extent in the rural areas of these districts than in others."<sup>1</sup>

#### (b) Urban Areas

91. "The distribution of 1,000 census households in the urban areas of the State is found to be, dwellings 978, shop-cum-dwellings 6, workshop-cum-dwellings 8, and dwellings with other uses 8. In case of dwellings, the proportion varies from 938 for the towns of Surat district to 998 for Kutch with *pro rata* variation in other types. There are 9 dwellings less in every 1,000 census households in urban areas than in the rural. Examining the statistics of shop-cum-dwellings by district, it is noticed that the State average (6) for urban areas is exceeded by Baroda (11), Surat (12), Broach (13), Sabarkantha (13) and the Panchmahals (14)."<sup>1</sup>

92. As regards workshop-cum-dwellings in urban areas, the State average of 8 households in 1,000 is exceeded by Surat (37), the Panchmahals and Kaira each claiming (17), Banaskantha (13), Amreli (10), and Broach (9) indicating the higher extent of household industries developed in the towns of these districts. This category of households is negligible in towns of Rajkot and Kutch districts, revealing the peculiar character of these districts where household industries are conducted away from residential premises.

93. Dwellings with other uses are having an average of 8 for the urban areas of the State. The highest number of such households are in Sabarkantha (25) and the minimum is claimed by Kutch (1) while the Dangs has none. The State average is exceeded by Sabarkantha (25), Baroda (21), Surat and Mehsana each claiming (13), and Kaira and Bhavnagar each having (9) households of this type.

#### RATIO OF CENSUS HOUSEHOLDS TO HOUSES

94. The following statement gives percentages of households to number of houses in rural and urban areas, district by district.

#### STATEMENT II.45

#### Percentage of households to number of houses, 1961

| State/District<br>1 | Total<br>2    | Rural<br>3    | Urban<br>4    |
|---------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| <b>GUJARAT</b>      | <b>103.52</b> | <b>102.19</b> | <b>107.36</b> |
| 1 Jamnagar          | 102.39        | 101.67        | 103.61        |
| 2 Rajkot            | 102.75        | 101.15        | 105.15        |
| 3 Surendranagar     | 109.13        | 104.34        | 122.27        |
| 4 Bhavnagar         | 108.53        | 102.46        | 123.18        |
| 5 Amreli            | 101.73        | 99.88         | 108.60        |
| 6 Junagadh          | 102.10        | 100.90        | 104.93        |
| 7 Kutch             | 102.67        | 102.40        | 103.81        |
| 8 Banaskantha       | 100.66        | 100.33        | 104.49        |
| 9 Sabarkantha       | 100.65        | 100.48        | 102.71        |
| 10 Mehsana          | 101.87        | 100.72        | 107.04        |
| 11 Ahmedabad        | 103.59        | 102.03        | 104.61        |
| 12 Kaira            | 102.21        | 101.58        | 104.85        |
| 13 Panchmahals      | 102.66        | 101.54        | 111.63        |
| 14 Baroda           | 102.87        | 102.49        | 103.89        |
| 15 Broach           | 104.29        | 104.35        | 103.97        |
| 16 Surat            | 107.57        | 105.97        | 115.80        |
| 17 Dangs            | 109.26        | 109.26        | ..            |

#### (a) Districts

95. In the State as a whole there are 103.52 households to every 100 of occupied residential census houses—102.19 for rural and 107.36 for urban. The higher percentage for the urban shows the relatively larger number of households living in census houses owing to the dearth of space and overcrowding. Examining these figures for the different districts of the State, the ratio is the highest for the district of the Dangs, which is entirely rural and inhabited by the tribals. On the other hand the lowest ratios in Sabarkantha and Banaskantha which also are tribal show the comparatively satisfactory housing condition of these districts where nearly every household has a dwelling of its own. In the rural areas, Amreli shows a contrary result by having 99.88 households per cent of census houses which are a little in excess of the normal requirement.

1. Census of India 1961, Vol. V, Gujarat, Part IV-A, Report on Housing and Establishments, p. 49

In all other districts, except Surendranagar 104.34 per cent, Broach 104.35 per cent, Surat 105.97 per cent and the Dangs 109.26 per cent, the ratio ranges between 101 and 102, and generally conforms to the overall rural ratio for the State. The position is, however, different for the urban areas where it ranges between 123.18 per cent for Bhavnagar and 102.71 per cent for Sabarkantha, which is the least urbanised district of the State.

(b) *Cities*

96. The table opposite gives number of census households per occupied residential house in each city.

97. In all cases the number of census households is proportionately larger than that of residential houses available for occupation, a circumstance which is accentuated to a relatively

greater extent in the cities of Bhavnagar and Surat, where there are 1.39 and 1.20 census households for every dwelling which is occupied.

**STATEMENT II.46**

**Number of census households per occupied residential house in each city, 1961**

| Name of City          | No. of census households per occupied residential house |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| 1                     | 2                                                       |
| 1 Jamnagar . . . . .  | 1.02                                                    |
| 2 Rajkot . . . . .    | 1.04                                                    |
| 3 Bhavnagar . . . . . | 1.39                                                    |
| 4 Ahmedabad . . . . . | 1.05                                                    |
| 5 Baroda . . . . .    | 1.02                                                    |
| 6 Surat . . . . .     | 1.20                                                    |

**SECTION 8**

**OVERCROWDING**

98. Overcrowding is a relative term, which is to be interpreted in the context of the social and economic environs of a region. Some reasonable yardstick should, however, be adopted for a proper appraisal of the extent of overcrowding or congestion in the various parts of the State. Since this aspect has been reviewed in detail in Chapter VI of the Census of India, 1961, Vol. V, Gujarat, Part IV-A, Report on Housing and Establishments with reference to availability of rooms to household, the observations made therein by the writer may as well bear repetition. The relevant extract has been reproduced in paras 99-103 with a view to have a general idea of the extent of overcrowding in the different districts of the State.

(i) **INDEX OF OVERCROWDING**

99. "Whether there is overcrowding or whether housing space available in the State is adequate would depend upon the standard prescribed for assessing the housing needs of a particular area. These standards cannot be

uniform for all places and would naturally vary according to the social and economic condition of the people and their level of living. Housing standards for the urban and rural areas will also be different owing to the difference in the environments in which the town-dweller and the villager live as also in the economic activities they pursue. The size and composition of the household, preferences and habits of the individual, their mode of life, social customs and the economic condition of the people inhabiting a particular area of the State must be taken into account in assessing the housing needs of the people. Keeping these factors in view, certain standards based either upon the floor space available per individual, or the number of persons per room or household, or the number of rooms per household must be prescribed to arrive at a proper estimate of the housing needs of the people. In a socialistic pattern of society, the most modest objective aimed at should be to provide every family with a dwelling of its own with reasonable floor

space according to its size and composition, privacy, certain minimum facilities and conveniences and adequate shelter against unfavourable climatic conditions.

100. Factors such as social habits and customs of the people, their economic condition, individual preferences, the census is not in a position to assess. For, these are matters of sociological research which must form the subject-matter of a special study to be undertaken separately by specialised agency. Neither is it possible for the census to arrive at the adequacy or inadequacy of housing on the basis of floor space available per individual as such particulars cannot be had from the type of housing census initiated on the present occasion. For, it is not space alone that goes to make living comfortable but the number of rooms that a household occupies. The number of persons per room or household would, therefore, be the most simple and practicable criterion to be adopted for estimating the housing needs and paucity of accommodation required.

101. While the modern standard of one room per person may not be capable of acceptance under the conditions in which we live at present, the simple standard that can be reasonably prescribed would be that every household consisting of a husband and wife and two children should at least have two rooms and a verandah with a separate cook-room, the requirement of rooms increasing according to the size and composition of the family.

(ii) **EXTENT OF OVERCROWDING**

(a) *Rural and Urban Areas*

102. Since the average number of persons per household in Gujarat is 5.30, even on the basis of the most conservative standard, viz., an average of two persons per room, the housing condition in the State reveals overcrowding of a serious nature. The problem would indeed appear to be very alarming when it is borne in mind that out of 1,000 census households, as many as 601 are single room tenements, lodging on an average 4.91 persons per household, against 274 households having two rooms shared on an average by 5.61 persons. The overcrowding, however, goes on decreasing as the number of

rooms to a household increases and it is only in case of households having 4 rooms and more that the situation eases and the number of persons per room is less than two. The proportion of households in every 1,000 free from the pressure of congestion is meagre as the number of households which subscribe to the prescribed standard of accommodation is 12.2 per cent only. This means that as many as 88 per cent of the population live in overcrowded and sub-standard dwellings. The living conditions are a little better in the urban areas, where in case of three room tenements, the average number of persons per household is 5.95 which gives an average of less than two persons per room in the dwellings of this class. As against 122 households in the State, the proportion of households per mille in urban areas which are fortunate to enjoy reasonable living conditions is 185 as against 99 in rural areas. In other words, nearly 90 per cent of the households in rural areas and 81 per cent in urban areas live in dwellings which are overcrowded, and occupied by more than two persons to a room. Thus, the maximum point of overcrowding is in single room tenements which are 624 in every thousand of rural households and 539 of the urban.

(b) *Districts*

103. The concentration of overcrowding in households of single room tenements is greater in all the districts of Rajkot Division or Peninsular Gujarat, except Jamnagar (596) and Kutch (429) which fall below the State average (601) and the highest in Banaskantha district where 835 dwellings out of every thousand occupy one-room tenements, followed by the Panchmahals district, where the corresponding proportion is 748. But overcrowding appears to be much less in some of the other districts of Baroda Division or Mainland Gujarat, i.e., Sabarkantha, Mehsana, Kaira, Baroda, Broach and the Dangs where the proportion of single room tenements falls much below the State average. As in the case of the State as a whole, so also in the case of each individual district, the overcrowding is much less in urban areas than in the rural. This is evident from the following statistics which give the distribution of 1,000 census households according to the number of rooms occupied separately for the rural and urban areas of the State and districts."

## STATEMENT II.47

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

| Sl. No.        | State/District | Total Rural Urban | No regular room | 1 Room | 2 Rooms | 3 Rooms | 4 Rooms | 5 Rooms and more |
|----------------|----------------|-------------------|-----------------|--------|---------|---------|---------|------------------|
| 1              | 2              | 3                 | 4               | 5      | 6       | 7       | 8       | 9                |
| <b>GUJARAT</b> |                |                   |                 |        |         |         |         |                  |
|                |                | T                 | 3               | 601    | 274     | 70      | 29      | 23               |
|                |                | R                 | 3               | 624    | 274     | 65      | 21      | 13               |
|                |                | U                 | 2               | 539    | 274     | 85      | 50      | 50               |
| 1              | Jamnagar       | T                 | 2               | 596    | 284     | 62      | 36      | 20               |
|                |                | R                 | 3               | 650    | 251     | 57      | 26      | 13               |
|                |                | U                 | 1               | 505    | 340     | 69      | 52      | 33               |
| 2              | Rajkot         | T                 | 1               | 635    | 258     | 60      | 29      | 17               |
|                |                | R                 | 1               | 620    | 275     | 64      | 26      | 14               |
|                |                | U                 | N               | 656    | 236     | 55      | 33      | 20               |
| 3              | Surendranagar  | T                 | 1               | 628    | 275     | 56      | 27      | 13               |
|                |                | R                 | 1               | 637    | 272     | 56      | 22      | 12               |
|                |                | U                 | 2               | 607    | 281     | 55      | 39      | 16               |
| 4              | Bhavnagar      | T                 | 1               | 666    | 244     | 49      | 26      | 14               |
|                |                | R                 | 1               | 684    | 248     | 41      | 19      | 7                |
|                |                | U                 | 2               | 629    | 236     | 64      | 41      | 28               |
| 5              | Amreli         | T                 | 0               | 670    | 238     | 54      | 24      | 14               |
|                |                | R                 | N               | 679    | 236     | 54      | 21      | 10               |
|                |                | U                 | N               | 637    | 249     | 54      | 34      | 26               |
| 6              | Junagadh       | T                 | 2               | 684    | 214     | 53      | 27      | 20               |
|                |                | R                 | 2               | 719    | 200     | 46      | 21      | 12               |
|                |                | U                 | 1               | 604    | 245     | 70      | 42      | 38               |
| 7              | Kutch          | T                 | 5               | 429    | 343     | 130     | 53      | 33               |
|                |                | R                 | 5               | 436    | 343     | 134     | 49      | 33               |
|                |                | U                 | 3               | 402    | 339     | 114     | 70      | 33               |
| 8              | Banaskantha    | T                 | 6               | 835    | 124     | 23      | 8       | 4                |
|                |                | R                 | 6               | 851    | 117     | 20      | 5       | 1                |
|                |                | U                 | 1               | 647    | 213     | 67      | 45      | 27               |
| 9              | Sabarkantha    | T                 | 2               | 499    | 420     | 55      | 15      | 9                |
|                |                | R                 | 2               | 509    | 424     | 50      | 10      | 5                |
|                |                | U                 | 3               | 373    | 370     | 114     | 79      | 61               |
| 10             | Mehsana        | T                 | 1               | 514    | 320     | 113     | 29      | 23               |
|                |                | R                 | 1               | 546    | 321     | 106     | 18      | 8                |
|                |                | U                 | 2               | 378    | 316     | 147     | 74      | 83               |
| 11             | Ahmedabad      | T                 | 2               | 634    | 256     | 58      | 26      | 24               |
|                |                | R                 | 2               | 638    | 277     | 57      | 18      | 8                |
|                |                | U                 | 1               | 631    | 242     | 60      | 32      | 34               |

## STATEMENT II.47-contd.

| Sl. No. | State/District | Total Rural Urban | No regular room | 1 Room | 2 Rooms | 3 Rooms | 4 Rooms | 5 Rooms and more |
|---------|----------------|-------------------|-----------------|--------|---------|---------|---------|------------------|
| 1       | 2              | 3                 | 4               | 5      | 6       | 7       | 8       | 9                |
| 12      | Kaira          | T                 | 1               | 497    | 332     | 80      | 50      | 40               |
|         |                | R                 | 1               | 525    | 341     | 72      | 37      | 24               |
|         |                | U                 | 1               | 378    | 295     | 114     | 104     | 108              |
| 13      | Panchmahals    | T                 | 1               | 748    | 198     | 36      | 9       | 8                |
|         |                | R                 | 1               | 790    | 174     | 27      | 5       | 3                |
|         |                | U                 | N               | 444    | 370     | 101     | 43      | 42               |
| 14      | Baroda         | T                 | 1               | 539    | 298     | 89      | 38      | 35               |
|         |                | R                 | 1               | 590    | 284     | 74      | 29      | 22               |
|         |                | U                 | 1               | 401    | 336     | 130     | 62      | 70               |
| 15      | Broach         | T                 | 0               | 473    | 316     | 123     | 47      | 41               |
|         |                | R                 | N               | 466    | 330     | 129     | 43      | 32               |
|         |                | U                 | 1               | 509    | 243     | 97      | 64      | 86               |
| 16      | Surat          | T                 | 13              | 624    | 249     | 68      | 23      | 23               |
|         |                | R                 | 15              | 664    | 246     | 55      | 12      | 8                |
|         |                | U                 | 9               | 476    | 262     | 115     | 61      | 77               |
| 17      | Dangs*         | R                 | 2               | 389    | 472     | 123     | 13      | 1                |

N=Negligible

\*Entirely rural

## (c) Congestion in Selected City-Wards

104. Having seen the general condition of congestion in the State, it would be worthwhile to gauge the extent of congestion in non-slum and slum areas of the principal cities of the State. But as will be seen presently, such a distinction is possible only in case of the city of Ahmedabad, as slum areas in other cities cannot be separately

distinguished. Congestion in these cities will, therefore, be examined for the entire city and selected wards in order to have a comparative idea of the extent of overcrowding in each of them. With this end in view, the following table has been prepared for all the 6 cities having population over 100,000 showing the distribution of 1,000 households in cities and selected wards which are heavily congested by the number of rooms occupied.

## STATEMENT II.48

## Distribution of 1,000 households in cities and selected wards by number of rooms occupied, 1961

| City/Ward     | Households occupying |        |         |         |         |                  |
|---------------|----------------------|--------|---------|---------|---------|------------------|
|               | No regular room      | 1 Room | 2 Rooms | 3 Rooms | 4 Rooms | 5 Rooms and more |
|               | 2                    | 3      | 4       | 5       | 6       | 7                |
| Jamnagar City | 2                    | 433    | 399     | 78      | 59      | 29               |
| Ward I        | 0                    | 352    | 475     | 84      | 59      | 30               |
| Ward III      | 9                    | 413    | 356     | 95      | 85      | 42               |
| Ward V        | 2                    | 460    | 361     | 87      | 49      | 41               |
| Ward VI       | 1                    | 554    | 337     | 55      | 37      | 16               |



STATEMENT II.48-*contd.*

| City/Ward<br>I                              | Households occupying    |        |              |              |              |                          |
|---------------------------------------------|-------------------------|--------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------------------|
|                                             | No<br>Regular Room<br>2 | 1 Room | 2 Rooms<br>4 | 3 Rooms<br>5 | 4 Rooms<br>6 | 5 Rooms<br>and more<br>7 |
| <b>Rajkot City</b>                          | 0                       | 702    | 205          | 51           | 25           | 17                       |
| Ward II (Bedipara-Nava Thorala)             | 0                       | 886    | 90           | 13           | 8            | 3                        |
| Ward X (Gundavadi-Bhaktinagar Society Plot) | 0                       | 801    | 146          | 33           | 10           | 10                       |
| Non-municipal area                          | 0                       | 1,000  | 0            | 0            | 0            | 0                        |
| <b>Bhavnagar City</b>                       | 3                       | 577    | 250          | 79           | 51           | 40                       |
| Ward I (Panwadi)                            | 8                       | 622    | 254          | 70           | 35           | 11                       |
| Ward II (Vadva)                             | 3                       | 673    | 231          | 49           | 26           | 18                       |
| Ward VII (Karchalia Para)                   | 2                       | 701    | 173          | 51           | 42           | 31                       |
| Ward XII (Dock Estate)                      | 48                      | 905    | 0            | 47           | 0            | 0                        |
| <b>Ahmedabad City</b>                       | 2                       | 653    | 230          | 55           | 28           | 32                       |
| Ward XVIII (Shaherkotada)                   | 5                       | 815    | 132          | 34           | 10           | 4                        |
| Ward XX (Asarva)                            | N                       | 817    | 165          | 11           | 4            | 3                        |
| Ward XXI (Rakhial)                          | 3                       | 854    | 118          | 23           | 1            | 1                        |
| Ward XXIII (Rajpur-Hirpur)                  | 0                       | 938    | 57           | 4            | 1            | 0                        |
| Ward XXV (Khokhara Mehmedabad)              | 2                       | 693    | 273          | 22           | 5            | 5                        |
| Ward XXIX (Baherampura)                     | 0                       | 800    | 184          | 14           | 2            | 0                        |
| <b>Baroda City</b>                          | N                       | 415    | 336          | 129          | 59           | 61                       |
| Ward I (Sayaji Ganj)                        | 0                       | 627    | 203          | 69           | 51           | 50                       |
| Ward III (Fatehpura)                        | 0                       | 530    | 343          | 83           | 32           | 12                       |
| Ward V (Vadi)                               | 1                       | 382    | 404          | 109          | 52           | 52                       |
| Ward VI (Babajipura)                        | 0                       | 408    | 321          | 150          | 59           | 62                       |
| <b>Surat City</b>                           | 5                       | 493    | 258          | 101          | 59           | 84                       |
| Ward I (Nanpura)                            | 3                       | 604    | 211          | 66           | 61           | 55                       |
| Ward III (Salabatpura)                      | 5                       | 637    | 213          | 77           | 24           | 44                       |
| Ward IV (Begampura)                         | 12                      | 567    | 253          | 60           | 45           | 63                       |
| Ward VII (Saiyadpura)                       | 1                       | 603    | 233          | 80           | 44           | 39                       |

N=Negligible

105. Rajkot is comparatively more congested than any other city as it has the highest proportion of households (702) living in single room tenements. Next in order comes Ahmedabad (653), followed by Bhavnagar (577), Surat (493), Jamnagar (433) and Baroda (415). It is significant to note that ancient towns which existed in the past, such as Baroda and Surat, have a comparatively larger proportion of houses having more than two rooms which others like Jamnagar, Rajkot, Bhavnagar

and Ahmedabad, which later came into existence, are not fortunate to possess. Effects of greater pace of industrialisation in Rajkot and Ahmedabad are also noticeable in their having relatively lesser proportions of households having more than two rooms.

106. A further analysis of the table with regard to the distribution of the population in (a) no defined room, (b) one room, (c) 2 rooms and (d) 3 rooms, for the selected wards of cities where

overcrowding and congestion are the heaviest is very revealing indeed. The proportion per 1,000 households living in no defined room in some of the congested localities cannot be overlooked. The Dock Estate area in the city of Bhavnagar has as many as 48 such households, 12 in Begampura ward of Surat City, 9 in Ward III of Jamnagar City and 8 again in Panwadi ward of Bhavnagar City. This proportion is, however, the least in Baroda City. The proportion of single room tenements is the least (352) in Ward I of Jamnagar City. The heaviest congestion in Rajkot is evidenced by its having all the households in non-municipal area on the outskirts of the city living in one room dwellings. Other localities where overcrowding is striking are (i) Bedipara-Nava Thorala ward and (ii) Gundavadi-Bhaktinagar Society Plot, where households occupying one room per mille are respectively found to be 886 and 801. In this city the proportion of sub-standard dwellings per 1,000 households occupying 2 rooms only rises as high as 976 for Bedipara-Nava Thorala ward and a little less in Gundavadi-Bhaktinagar Society areas, which account for 947 such households. In Bhavnagar City, the city average of 577 households per 1,000 occupying one room is exceeded in the overcrowded Panwadi (622), Vadva (673), Karchalia Para (701) and Dock Estate areas (905). Among selected city wards next to the non-municipal areas of Rajkot, Rajpur-Hirpur area in Ahmedabad is the greatest sufferer in the matter of overcrowding in single room tenements. In Ahmedabad City, the average for one room tenements (653) is exceeded in the overcrowded slum areas of Shaherkotada, Asarva, Rakhial, Rajpur-Hirpur, Baherampura and Khokhara Mehmedabad wards. The most congested ward, however, is Rajpur-Hirpur where 938 in every 1,000 households live in dwellings which have only one room. In all the rest it exceeds 800 except in Khokhara Mehmedabad where the proportion of two room houses is correspondingly greater. The city of Baroda has on the whole 415 households in every 1,000 living in single room tenements. Overcrowding is comparatively less in Baroda as evidenced not only by the low average of this type of dwellings, but also by the combined proportions of households occupying not more than 2 rooms. The city of Surat also

has a comparatively smaller proportion of 493 households living in single room tenements, but the proportion of sub-standard dwellings having not more than 2 rooms rises noticeably in such wards as Salabatpura, Begampura, Saiyadpura and Nanpura, where it ranges from 850 to 815 for this combined category. Judged only from the standard of single room tenements, all the wards selected except Begampura in Surat have over 60 per cent of their households living in one room houses.

If two rooms and less be considered to be the criterion of sub-standard housing among the wards selected, the only wards which are a little less overcrowded are wadi and Babajipura wards in Baroda City and Ward III in Jamnagar City, where the proportion of such households is over 70 and less than 80 per cent. In the rest of the selected wards, the combined proportion of sub-standard dwellings having two rooms and less is more than 90 per cent and exceeds 97 per cent in all such wards in Rajkot and Ahmedabad and in Vadva and Dock Estate areas of Bhavnagar City. The proportion of households occupying 2 rooms is comparatively higher in Jamnagar City, even in the selected congested localities where in no ward does it fall below 337. Rajkot City is adversely affected in this respect except in Bhaktinagar area of ward 10, which is developing somewhat on a planned basis, where the proportion of households having 2 rooms per 1,000 is 146. The proportion of households having 2 rooms in Bhavnagar City exceeds the city average (250) in Panwadi ward (254) which has developed later, but falls appreciably in Vadva (231), there being not a single such household in the backward Dock Estate area, located on the periphery of the city close to the old port of Bhavnagar. In Ahmedabad City, the proportion of households occupying 2 rooms among the wards selected for analysis is the least in Rajpur-Hirpur (57) but the highest in Khokhara Mehmedabad (273). The position of Baroda City in this respect has already been observed to be comparatively favourable in that the Vadi ward has as many as 404 households having 2 rooms and more, the least 203 being in Sayajiganj. Surat City has a fair distribution of two rooms households in all the selected wards, the proportion varying from 211 for Nanpura to 253

in Begampura. Households per 1,000 occupying 3 rooms go beyond 100 only in the selected wards of Baroda and Surat, but there is no such ward in other cities in some of which it is less than 10 per mille as in the non-municipal areas of Rajkot City and Rajpur-Hirpur ward of Ahmedabad City. In the remaining categories, the proportion of households per 1,000 occupying 4 rooms falls still further in the most of the selected wards. Households which have 5 rooms and more are obviously much less and the position noticed in respect of households occupying 4 rooms deteriorates still further. Jamnagar, Baroda and Surat, however, appear to be comparatively better situated in this respect in that in some of the selected wards the proportion exceeds 60 per 1,000 as in Babajipura ward of Baroda City and Begampura ward of Surat City. The relatively higher proportion of houses with 5 rooms and more in Jamnagar City in Wards III and V along with those observed in Baroda and Surat establishes the existence of poor and rich households living together in the same locality, even in the congested and overcrowded wards selected for this analysis.

(d) *Slum Areas*

107. It is essential to define the term 'slum

areas' in order to distinguish it from areas which are 'non-slum.' Efforts were made to ascertain the location and extent of slum areas in the six cities of Gujarat, viz., Ahmedabad, Baroda, Surat, Rajkot, Bhavnagar and Jamnagar. But definite information has been available from none of them except the Municipal Corporation of Ahmedabad. The only information that the other Municipal authorities furnished was to name the wards wherein what may be considered slums were located. Since demarcation of slum areas in these cities is not possible, no useful purpose will be served by examining the figures merely for the wards wherein so-called slums are reported to exist. Ahmedabad is the only city where such a study can possibly be made, though here too in the absence of any definite norms or legislation defining 'slum areas', the Corporation authorities have classified as 'slum' certain hutments and sub-standard housing areas which are located in 15 out of 29 wards in the city. Separate statistics for the slum areas contained in each of these 15 wards have been compiled in a special table reproduced below from the Report on Housing and Establishments, Part IV-A, Census of India, 1961, Vol. V, Gujarat to show the extent of overcrowding and heavy congestion which are their lot.

STATEMENT II.49

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

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

N=Negligible

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

PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD

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

STATEMENT II.50

Households by number of rooms and number of persons occupying

| No. of rooms<br>1    | Total<br>No. of<br>house-<br>holds<br>2 | Number of households according to<br>number of persons in the household |                     |                     |                     |                                   |
|----------------------|-----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|
|                      |                                         | 1<br>person<br>3                                                        | 2-3<br>persons<br>4 | 4-6<br>persons<br>5 | 7-9<br>persons<br>6 | 10<br>persons<br>and<br>over<br>7 |
| Total                | 18,652                                  | 1,491                                                                   | 5,140               | 8,263               | 3,004               | 754                               |
| No regular<br>room   | 1                                       | 1                                                                       | ..                  | ..                  | ..                  | ..                                |
| 1 Room               | 16,971                                  | 1,449                                                                   | 4,849               | 7,556               | 2,575               | 542                               |
| 2 Rooms              | 1,396                                   | 36                                                                      | 254                 | 613                 | 360                 | 133                               |
| 3 Rooms              | 147                                     | 1                                                                       | 24                  | 45                  | 40                  | 37                                |
| 4 Rooms              | 90                                      | 2                                                                       | 8                   | 35                  | 19                  | 26                                |
| 5 Rooms<br>and above | 47                                      | 2                                                                       | 5                   | 14                  | 10                  | 16                                |

110. Out of a total number of 18,652 households living in the areas regarded as

slums, as many as 16,971 or 90.99 per cent inhabit one room tenements, 1,396 or 7.48 per cent two room tenements and the rest, i.e., 285 or 1.53 per cent in dwellings having more than two rooms. It is further noticed that out of an aggregate of 18,652 households living in the slum areas of the Ahmedabad City, 1,491 or 7.99 per cent are one member households, 5,140 or 27.56 per cent are households occupied by 2 to 3 persons, 8,263 or 44.30 per cent by 4 to 6 persons, 3,004 or 16.11 per cent by 7 to 9 persons and 754 or 4.04 per cent by 10 persons and over. These figures also go to show the concentration of population in households having 4 to 9 persons which appropriate 11,267 or 60.41 per cent of the total households. Out of these households (numbering 11,267), 10,131 or 54.32 per cent have only one room which is occupied by 4 to 9 persons. These statistics throw very vivid light on the miserable condition of the slum areas in the city of Ahmedabad and point out excessive and dangerous overcrowding in single room tenements situated in unhealthy and insanitary surroundings. They further reveal that whatever the attempts made so far by the Corporation or other agencies to relieve this unhappy state of affairs have not touched even the fringe of the problem, the solution of which has been as distant as ever before. It is further seen that the city slums are not confined to the industrial areas alone. They exist in the midst of non-industrial areas also. But the problem of industrial slums is all the more acute owing to the concentration of all the unhappy features of an unhygienic and insanitary life which exacts its own toll."

111. The position of non-slum areas is, however, different as will be seen from the fact that in the city of Ahmedabad, in every 1,000 households in the city 443 dwell in single room tenements as against 910 in all the slum areas of the city taken together. Households living in two rooms houses number 342 in every thousand living in non-slum areas as against 75 only in the slum areas. The rest find themselves distributed in the order of 94 for three rooms, 53 for four rooms, 67 for five rooms and over in non-slums, as against 8, 5

1. Census of India 1961, Vol. V, Gujarat, Part IV-A, Report on Housing and Establishments, pp. 332-333

and 2 respectively for the slum areas. These are tell-tale figures which very vividly illustrate heavy overcrowding in the slums as compared to non-slums. The condition of slums on the whole appears to be manifestly deplorable for which early and systematic planning is urgently indicated.

#### DENSITY OF HOUSEHOLDS IN CITIES

112. The following table classifies the density of census households per acre in all the cities of the State according to locality.

#### STATEMENT II.51

##### Number of census households per acre according to locality in Cities of the State, 1961

| Class of city                            | Manu-<br>facturing<br>localities | Commer-<br>cial and<br>Transport<br>localities | Service<br>and<br>Adminis-<br>trative<br>localities |
|------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| 1                                        | 2                                | 3                                              | 4                                                   |
| Cities of Class I<br>(100,000 and above) | 14                               | 8                                              | 4                                                   |

The density of households in three different localities, namely, (i) manufacturing, (ii) commercial and transport, and (iii) service and administrative, has been determined by selecting wards on the basis of workers under Categories IV—At Household Industry, and V—In Manufacturing other than Household Industry, Categories VII—In Trade and Commerce and VIII—In Transport, Storage and Communications and Category IX—In Other Services, and the area in acres of such wards in all the six cities of Gujarat. Similar data for towns would have been useful for the purpose of instituting comparisons with different class ranges of urban areas in the State, but that is not possible in the absence of area figures by wards. The above table brings out prominently one salient feature of household density which varies inversely to the level of living and economic condition of the people inhabiting different localities. Manufacturing locality where workmen and labouring classes with low economic status reside are comparatively more densely populated than the commercial and transport localities which are denser than the service and administrative

localities where people of higher economic status reside.

113. Household density can be analysed still further by studying the figures given in the following table for each of the 6 cities of the State according to locality.

#### STATEMENT II.52

##### Number of census households per acre according to locality in each City of the State, 1961

| City        | Households per acre in different localities |                    |                          |                            |
|-------------|---------------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
|             | Average household per acre                  | Manu-<br>facturing | Commercial and Transport | Service and Administrative |
| 1           | 2                                           | 3                  | 4                        | 5                          |
| 1 Jamnagar  | 7                                           | 8                  | 9                        | 6                          |
| 2 Rajkot    | 4                                           | 8                  | 25                       | 3                          |
| 3 Bhavnagar | 6                                           | 90                 | 3                        | 6                          |
| 4 Ahmedabad | 10                                          | 14                 | 17                       | 2                          |
| 5 Baroda    | 9                                           | 8                  | ..                       | 11                         |
| 6 Surat     | 24                                          | 23                 | ..                       | 29                         |

This table shows that the 3 localities aforementioned do not exhibit the same tendency towards density of census households, as highest density is to be found in different localities in different cities. The reasons for this disparity in household density are obvious and must be traced to the peculiar ecology of Indian cities which have no systematic functional distribution of population, as they have grown upon existing sites by expanding in convenient directions. Jamnagar, Rajkot and Ahmedabad have the highest density of households per acre in commercial and transport locality as bazaars have grown in areas which were formerly residential by the opening up of the back wall abutting on the main street. The city of Bhavnagar shows the unique phenomenon of having the highest density of households in manufacturing locality which seems to be due to the location of industrial zone on the outskirts of the city specifically earmarked for the purpose from the very beginning, around which workers live and their *chawls* are constructed. Bhavnagar thus seems to possess well-marked manufacturing and commercial localities as reflected by their relative densities which are

90 and 3 households per acre respectively. The cities of Baroda and Surat, however, have service and administrative localities which contain the most densely populated wards. This appears to be due to the fact that being old established towns, residential localities are indistinguishable from service and administrative localities, both of which are intermixed.

In the rest of the cities, administrative and service localities are the least populated.

#### HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED IN CITIES AND TOWNS

114. Subjoined table gives the distribution of 1,000 households in cities and towns classified by number of rooms occupied.

#### STATEMENT II.53

##### Distribution of 1,000 households in different classes of towns by number of rooms occupied, 1961

(Based on 20% Sample)

| Class of city/town | Households occupying |        |         |         |         |                  |
|--------------------|----------------------|--------|---------|---------|---------|------------------|
|                    | No regular room      | 1 Room | 2 Rooms | 3 Rooms | 4 Rooms | 5 Rooms and more |
|                    | 2                    | 3      | 4       | 5       | 6       | 7                |
| I                  | 2                    | 587    | 257     | 73      | 39      | 16               |
| II                 | 5                    | 498    | 272     | 93      | 65      | 29               |
| III to VI          | 1                    | 507    | 288     | 93      | 57      | 24               |

The proportion of one room tenements is naturally the highest in cities with population over 1 lakh, where overcrowding adversely affects not only the number of rooms but also the space available for occupation. Class I towns, known as cities with population over 1 lakh, have 587 households occupying one room and 257 occupying two rooms. The proportion is, however, different for the next two categories, having population between 50,000 and 99,999 on the one hand and towns with population below 50,000 on the other. Households occupying two rooms in the third category wherein Classes III to VI are combined are proportionately larger than in the other two categories where the availability of rooms is comparatively less. As against 288 households occupying two rooms in smaller

towns, there are 272 in towns of Class II and 257 in cities of Class I. As regards households occupying 3 rooms, there is no difference between Class II and others that follow, but the ratio falls appreciably low (73) for such households in Class I. The proportion then goes on declining except in case of households occupying 6 rooms and more. Greater congestion in cities will be all the more apparent, if households occupying one and two rooms are combined. Class I has more than 84 per cent of the households living in two rooms and less as against 77 in Class II and 79.5 per cent in Classes III to VI combined. The condition of Class II in the matter of rooms available for occupation is on the whole better than that of households living in any other class of towns.

SECTION 9

URBAN HOUSING

DISTRIBUTION OF URBAN HOUSES ACCORDING TO THEIR USES IN CITIES AND TOWNS

census houses according to use in cities and towns of different classes.

115. The table that follows distributes 1,000

STATEMENT II.54

Distribution of 1,000 census houses according to use in cities and towns, 1961

Census houses used as:

| Class of city/ town | Vacant census houses | Dwellings | Shop-cum-dwellings | Workshop-cum-dwellings | Business houses and offices | Factories, workshops and work sheds | Schools and other educational institutions | Others |
|---------------------|----------------------|-----------|--------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|--------|
| 1                   | 2                    | 3         | 4                  | 5                      | 6                           | 7                                   | 8                                          | 9      |
| I                   | 57                   | 751       | 5                  | 7                      | 13                          | 27                                  | 4                                          | 136    |
| II                  | 123                  | 663       | 4                  | 9                      | 12                          | 27                                  | 4                                          | 158    |
| III                 | 138                  | 652       | 4                  | 4                      | 13                          | 25                                  | 4                                          | 160    |
| IV                  | 152                  | 634       | 6                  | 6                      | 10                          | 20                                  | 4                                          | 168    |
| V                   | 154                  | 636       | 4                  | 5                      | 11                          | 20                                  | 4                                          | 166    |
| VI                  | 134                  | 631       | 1                  | 5                      | 10                          | 23                                  | 4                                          | 192    |

116. The table given above reveals some of the interesting features of census houses according to their uses in cities and towns classified into six categories according to the size of population. The proportions of census houses which remained vacant or unoccupied in the different categories are generally in the inverse proportion to the class range to which cities and towns belong. The frequency of vacant houses ranges between 57 for Class I with population over one lakh and 154 for Class V with population between 5,000 to 9,999, though it falls down to 134 for Class VI. It is found to vary according to the extent of urbanisation in different areas, the proportion of vacant houses being relatively lower in towns and cities of larger sizes and higher in towns of smaller sizes. This variation gives some indication of the extent to which they are surplus to the requirement of the people so far as the higher classes of towns and cities are concerned. But taken as a whole, it should not be considered to mean that all of them are surplus to the actual requirements of the people. For,

vacant houses exist even in larger towns, despite acute short supply of housing accommodation. The only inference that can be reasonably drawn is that some of those returned unoccupied have remained vacant not because there is any excess of supply over demand, but because of the unwillingness of the house-owners to give them on hire. It is common knowledge that a number of persons move out of their places of birth for earning their livelihood and periodically visit their home-town for celebration of some marriage in the family or to attend to some social call. These people prefer to keep their houses vacant rather than let them on hire, so that they can stay there on such occasions. As observed elsewhere:

“Vacancy of houses is a modern feature of housing conditions brought about by growing currents of migration. These migrations are either seasonal, casual or permanent, partial or complete in the sense that a member or two of the family go outside to supplement the family income or the entire family leaves its home-town or village and

moves to another place leaving its parental house vacant. In some of the larger towns and cities, the conditions are, however, reversed as high rents which houses nowadays fetch tempt house-owners in these times of economic stress to let a portion of their houses on hire even at the cost of some personal inconvenience by adjusting themselves in lesser space. The proportion of vacant houses thus offers no definite indication either of their easy availability or paucity in any particular area. For, houses are vacant not because there is nobody to take them on payment of rent, but because the owners desire to keep them vacant even though there is demand for their occupation. The proportion of vacancy is, therefore, no criterion of any excess of supply over demand in any particular areas.”<sup>1</sup>

DWELLINGS

117. The proportion of dwellings in different categories of towns shows that it is generally higher in larger towns and cities and lower in others owing to the fact that quite a large number of houses remain unoccupied in smaller towns, even though they are required for occupation for reasons already noticed. Thus, the proportion of dwellings ranges between 751 for Class I (cities with population over 1 lakh) and 631 for towns in Class VI with population below 5,000. In other words, cities have 120 more dwellings than do towns of Class VI in every 1,000 census houses. The proportion rises gradually from lower to higher class range, till it becomes 663 for Class II with population between 50,000 and 99,999. The tendency of highly urbanised areas to utilise all available space for occupation is in marked contrast to smaller towns where the owners can afford to keep them vacant and also utilise them for other purposes. In the case of cities the lucrative nature of rents realised is also a very potent attraction for the people to let their houses on hire even at the cost of some personal inconvenience resulting therefrom.

WORKSHOP-cum-DWELLINGS & SHOP-cum-DWELLINGS

118. Both these terms are self-explanatory

1. Census of India 1961, Vol. V, Gujarat, Part IV-A, Report on Housing and Establishments, p. 14

and indicate residence combined with shop or workshop. The proportions of shop-cum-dwellings vary from 1 for Class VI to 5 for Class I, the highest being 6 for Class IV, the proportions for towns of Classes II, III and V remaining the same (4). The proportions of workshop-cum-dwellings vary from 4 for Class III to 9 for Class II. These variations are helpful in drawing some broad conclusions and illustrate the nature of economic structure in different categories of urban areas. One significant fact which emerges from this comparison is that workshop-cum-dwellings, which mean household industry and pursuit of non-agricultural activity, are proportionately larger than shop-cum-dwellings, which also exist even in urban areas. Household industries, however, thrive to a much greater extent in towns of Class II as evidenced by the highest proportion of this type in this category of urban areas, which are gradually quickening their pace towards industrialisation. The comparatively larger proportion of workshop-cum-dwellings in Classes IV, V and VI than that revealed by Class III might be taken to suggest the relatively greater proportion of traditional artisans like potters, carpenters, blacksmiths, etc., who still play an important role in the economy of smaller towns with population below 20,000. But the minimum proportion of shop-cum-dwellings (1) for Class VI points out its well-nigh rural or highly agricultural character, reducing the number of census houses used both as shop as well as for residential purposes.

119. Relatively higher proportion of this type of combined dwellings in other classes of towns indicates that a part of the house is still used as shop, particularly in smaller towns falling within Class IV where people open up the backside of their houses falling on the main street by converting that portion of the house into a shop with a view to save the rent, which they would have otherwise to pay for a separate shop rented in a shopping area. This feature of shop-cum-dwellings is noticeable in many a towns to which cities are not an exception.

120. Workshop-cum-dwelling on the other hand is a feature common both to villages and towns in that a certain portion of the house, preferably in the front, is reserved for plying the household

industry, wherein the members of the family can participate with ease and convenience and contribute their labour during their spare hours. In the existing transitional economy of the State when it is gradually veering towards industrialisation, it is but natural that both these types of dwellings, viz., shop-cum-dwellings and workshop-cum-dwellings would be favoured to a varied extent not only in different categories of towns but also in cities.

#### BUSINESS HOUSES AND OFFICE PREMISES

121. Proportions of this category of census houses vary from 10 for towns of Classes VI and IV to 13 for cities and towns of Classes I and III. The proportion of this type of houses is the highest in cities and equalled by Class III, whereas its variation in other classes is not striking. While there is no significant variation in the proportions in Classes IV, V and VI, reasons for comparatively higher figures in Class III are to be sought in some of these towns being district headquarters, where all the important district level offices are located. Except for the operation of this phenomenon, the only general observation that can be made from these figures is that the lower the category of towns, the lesser is the proportion of business houses and offices, which would naturally go with a higher extent of urbanisation where trade and commerce flourish to a relatively larger extent.

#### FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, ETC.

122. The proportion of factories, workshops and worksheds is the highest (27) for cities and towns of Classes II and III. It gradually falls down to 20 for towns of Classes IV and V, but rises a little for towns of Class VI. While the difference in the proportions between Classes I to V may be reasonably taken to indicate the varied extent of industrialisation into different categories of towns, the higher

proportion for Class VI towns might be taken to indicate proportionately larger number of traditional artisans and craftsmen, which is the normal feature of the economic structure of smaller towns, which are still highly agricultural.

#### EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

123. So far as the distribution of schools and other educational institutions are concerned, the ratio is the same throughout for all classes of towns revealing the uniform nature of the availability of this facility in different categories of urban areas.

#### OTHERS

124. The proportion, however, of census houses classified as 'others,' ranges between 136 for cities of Class I and 192 for towns of Class VI and rises gradually for each subsequent lower range of towns. This category includes a very wide variety of structures, such as temple, mosque, church, cow-shed, motor garage, lamp-house, lighthouse, engine-room, store-room, water-room, grass-shed, fuel-room, graveyard, *dehlo*, *bethak*, *parabadi*, *smashan chhapri*, tomb, urinal, privy, etc. The only comment that can be, therefore, made in this connection is that the highest proportion in the lowest group of towns belonging to Class VI reflects its predominantly agricultural character having a large number of structures used as cattle sheds and grass-sheds. But in other classes of towns, it indicates the varied extent to which the numerous types of structures put to different uses are distributed from one class to another.

125. Broad and general features of housing in terms of density of census houses have been discussed in the preceding paragraphs. A detailed review of the various aspects of housing appears in the Report on Housing and Establishments published as Census of India, 1961, Vol. V, Gujarat, Part IV-A.

## PART-C—GROWTH OF POPULATION

### SECTION 10

#### RATE OF POPULATION GROWTH, 1951-61

126. The growth of population between 1951 and 1961 will be examined in this Part with reference to the rate of increase, whether it is high, moderate or low. Changes registered by the various component units classified into rural and urban will also be analysed district by district and taluka by taluka.

127. Statement II.55 at the end of this chapter gives the rates of growth for every district of the State as also for its component administrative units, viz., talukas and mahals distributed into the following ranges, viz.,

|                   |                  |
|-------------------|------------------|
| Upto 9.9 per cent | 30-39.9 per cent |
| 10-19.9 „         | 40-49.9 „        |
| 20-24.9 „         | 50 + „           |
| 25-29.9 „         |                  |

128. The total population of the State in 1951 adjusted to its existing territorial jurisdiction would be 16,262,657. It has added 4,370,693 souls and risen to 20,633,350 during the last ten years. Though the population of the State as a whole has increased by 26.9 per cent, the rate of growth in rural population is found to be 24.9 per cent as against 32.9 per cent for the urban. Towns have grown faster than villages. The percentage of population under each range of increase is also not the same as the factors which influence the growth of numbers in different areas are not the same but differ not only from district to district but also from taluka to taluka and even from town to town and village to village. The grouping of talukas by district under different ranges of percentage increase will, therefore, be helpful in tracing the causes which have influenced the growth of numbers on the basis of some definite pattern of conglomeration or contiguity of talukas of high, medium or low increases. This can be conveniently done by finding out those districts which have registered a percentage increase above or below the average for the State.

129. One significant fact which comes out prominent while analysing the Statement II.55 is that the progressive march started since 1921 has accelerated its pace between 1951-61 in all districts and talukas without a single exception. In a majority of talukas the percentage of increase exceeds that of the State; those where it falls below the State average are few and far between. It is interesting to note that while in districts such as Surendranagar, Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, Ahmedabad, the Panchmahals and the Dangs, there is not a single taluka or mahal where the decennial rate of growth is less than 20 per cent, Jamnagar, Rajkot, Surendranagar, Sabarkantha, Ahmedabad and the Panchmahals include quite a fair number of talukas and mahals where the rate of increase is more than 40 per cent, the highest being registered in the forest and tribal areas of the Dangs (51.4 per cent), and the Lakhpat taluka (57.1 per cent) of Kutch. Mandvi and Mundra in the hitherto isolated district of Kutch and Nizar mahal in Surat district are the only areas where the rise is less than 10 per cent of the population of 1951. The areas, however, which have been capable of very large increases in their numbers during the decade are the territories of the Princely States which were formerly undeveloped but have found good scope for progress after 1947. This will be evident from a large number of such talukas and mahals in the districts of Peninsular Gujarat where considerable increase has been registered during the past decennium. This is equally true of Sabarkantha, Banaskantha, the Panchmahals, Baroda and Surat districts wherein areas of former Indian States and Estates have also been included. Another factor which has influenced the growth of numbers is the appreciable pace of industrialisation in recent times and the resultant higher degree of urbanisation as evidenced by the Ahmedabad City taluka, Jamnagar taluka, Baroda taluka and Chorasi taluka of Surat district.

## AREAS OF HIGH INCREASE IN POPULATION

## SECTION 11

## RURAL AND URBAN COMPONENTS OF INCREASE

## (A) AREAS OF HIGH INCREASE IN POPULATION

130. A further study of the factors governing the growth of numbers will be facilitated by the

following table giving the percentages of increase of population separately for the rural and urban components of talukas which have shown increase above the State average.

## STATEMENT II.56

## Rural and urban components of increase in populations of talukas and mahals which have shown increase above the State average

| District            | Taluka/Mahal  | Per cent increase of taluka/mahal during 1951-61 | Per cent increase of rural population of taluka/mahal during 1951-61 | Per cent increase of urban population of taluka/mahal during 1951-61 |
|---------------------|---------------|--------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1                   | 2             | 3                                                | 4                                                                    | 5                                                                    |
| 1 Jamnagar . . .    | Jamnagar      | 37.5                                             | 7.6                                                                  | 60.9                                                                 |
|                     | Kalavad       | 35.2                                             | 35.3                                                                 | 34.2                                                                 |
|                     | Lalpur        | 33.2                                             | 33.9                                                                 | 27.3                                                                 |
|                     | Jamjodhpur    | 40.0                                             | 39.6                                                                 | 41.9                                                                 |
|                     | Okhamandal    | 42.8                                             | 30.7                                                                 | 50.5                                                                 |
|                     | Kalyanpur     | 37.9                                             | 37.9                                                                 | ..                                                                   |
|                     | Bhanvad       | 40.1                                             | 39.7                                                                 | 41.7                                                                 |
| 2 Rajkot . . .      | Rajkot        | 42.7                                             | 31.7                                                                 | 47.0                                                                 |
|                     | Jasdan        | 31.0                                             | 32.7                                                                 | 22.4                                                                 |
|                     | Paddhari      | 32.6                                             | 32.6                                                                 | ..                                                                   |
|                     | Lodhika       | 33.4                                             | 33.4                                                                 | ..                                                                   |
|                     | Kotda Sangani | 28.1                                             | 28.1                                                                 | ..                                                                   |
|                     | Morvi         | 30.0                                             | 27.8                                                                 | 34.6                                                                 |
|                     | Wankaner      | 32.5                                             | 31.8                                                                 | 34.2                                                                 |
|                     | Jamkandorna   | 30.2                                             | 36.6                                                                 | 2.1                                                                  |
| 3 Surendranagar . . | Wadhwan       | 30.8                                             | 30.1                                                                 | 31.4                                                                 |
|                     | Muli          | 41.1                                             | 47.1                                                                 | 17.7                                                                 |
|                     | Chotila       | 37.9                                             | 37.7                                                                 | 38.5                                                                 |
|                     | Lakhtar       | 28.9                                             | 30.5                                                                 | 23.0                                                                 |
|                     | Sayla         | 33.1                                             | 34.4                                                                 | 27.9                                                                 |
|                     | Dhrangadhra   | 32.0                                             | 35.7                                                                 | 26.2                                                                 |
|                     | Halvad        | 30.0                                             | 33.3                                                                 | 17.0                                                                 |
|                     | Dasada        | 31.3                                             | 31.3                                                                 | ..                                                                   |
| 4 Bhavnagar . . .   | Bhavnagar     | 27.1                                             | 24.7                                                                 | 27.9                                                                 |
|                     | Botad         | 28.9                                             | 29.1                                                                 | 28.6                                                                 |
|                     | Gadhada       | 27.0                                             | 30.0                                                                 | 9.3                                                                  |
|                     | Kundla        | 29.3                                             | 26.7                                                                 | 38.5                                                                 |
|                     | Mahuva        | 30.0                                             | 32.3                                                                 | 22.5                                                                 |
|                     | Talaja        | 31.5                                             | 30.9                                                                 | 40.3                                                                 |
| 5 Amreli . . .      | Dhari         | 31.1                                             | 21.6                                                                 | 124.9                                                                |
|                     | Khambha       | 33.2                                             | 33.2                                                                 | ..                                                                   |
|                     | Kodinar       | 29.8                                             | 31.5                                                                 | 20.7                                                                 |
| 6 Junagadh . . .    | Bhesan        | 27.7                                             | 27.7                                                                 | ..                                                                   |
|                     | Visavadar     | 29.7                                             | 28.0                                                                 | 42.2                                                                 |
|                     | Mendarda      | 33.2                                             | 33.2                                                                 | 33.1                                                                 |
|                     | Keshod        | 28.1                                             | 26.4                                                                 | 37.4                                                                 |
|                     | Malia         | 29.4                                             | 33.1                                                                 | 3.7                                                                  |
|                     | Talala        | 39.0                                             | 26.7                                                                 | 100.0                                                                |
|                     | Una           | 37.8                                             | 37.7                                                                 | 38.3                                                                 |
|                     | Ranavav       | 33.8                                             | 38.3                                                                 | 19.9                                                                 |

## STATEMENT II.56-contd.

| District           | Taluka/Mahal   | Per cent increase of taluka/mahal during 1951-61 | Per cent increase of rural population of taluka/mahal during 1951-61 | Per cent increase of urban population of taluka/mahal during 1951-61 |
|--------------------|----------------|--------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1                  | 2              | 3                                                | 4                                                                    | 5                                                                    |
| 7 Kutch . . .      | Bhuj           | 33.0                                             | 34.7                                                                 | 29.7                                                                 |
|                    | Nakhatrana     | 27.1                                             | 27.1                                                                 | ..                                                                   |
|                    | Lakhpat        | 57.1                                             | 57.1                                                                 | 143.7                                                                |
|                    | Anjar          | 44.0                                             | 5.3                                                                  | ..                                                                   |
|                    | Khadir         | 39.2                                             | 39.2                                                                 | ..                                                                   |
| 8 Banaskantha . .  | Danta          | 28.9                                             | 28.9                                                                 | ..                                                                   |
|                    | Dhanera        | 37.3                                             | 37.3                                                                 | 77.4                                                                 |
|                    | Deesa          | 27.3                                             | 21.9                                                                 | ..                                                                   |
|                    | Kankrej        | 39.8                                             | 39.8                                                                 | ..                                                                   |
|                    | Deodar         | 35.4                                             | 35.4                                                                 | ..                                                                   |
| 9 Sabarkantha . .  | Idar           | 29.3                                             | 28.8                                                                 | 36.7                                                                 |
|                    | Khed Brahma    | 42.8                                             | 42.8                                                                 | ..                                                                   |
|                    | Vijaynagar     | 44.9                                             | 44.9                                                                 | ..                                                                   |
|                    | Bhiloda        | 45.2                                             | 45.2                                                                 | 59.3                                                                 |
|                    | Himatnagar     | 33.1                                             | 29.7                                                                 | 29.5                                                                 |
|                    | Prantij        | 28.8                                             | 28.7                                                                 | 47.2                                                                 |
|                    | Modasa         | 35.6                                             | 33.9                                                                 | ..                                                                   |
|                    | Meghraj        | 40.8                                             | 40.8                                                                 | ..                                                                   |
|                    | Malpur         | 35.9                                             | 35.9                                                                 | ..                                                                   |
|                    | Bayad          | 29.1                                             | 29.1                                                                 | ..                                                                   |
| 10 Mehsana . . .   | Sami           | 35.0                                             | 35.0                                                                 | 28.8                                                                 |
|                    | Harij          | 30.9                                             | 31.4                                                                 | ..                                                                   |
| 11 Ahmedabad . . . | Ahmedabad City | 36.8                                             | 22.8                                                                 | 37.5                                                                 |
|                    | Viramgam       | 28.3                                             | 25.3                                                                 | 42.0                                                                 |
|                    | Sanand         | 33.5                                             | 33.3                                                                 | 34.8                                                                 |
|                    | Dholka         | 31.8                                             | 29.0                                                                 | 42.0                                                                 |
| 12 Kaira . . .     | Matar          | 30.6                                             | 30.6                                                                 | 19.1                                                                 |
|                    | Balasinor      | 29.6                                             | 31.6                                                                 | 31.4                                                                 |
|                    | Cambay         | 28.1                                             | 26.7                                                                 | ..                                                                   |
| 13 Panchmahals . . | Godhra         | 27.5                                             | 27.0                                                                 | 28.9                                                                 |
|                    | Jambughoda     | 31.5                                             | 31.5                                                                 | ..                                                                   |
|                    | Shehera        | 30.5                                             | 30.5                                                                 | 12.2                                                                 |
|                    | Lunavada       | 28.9                                             | 31.4                                                                 | 17.4                                                                 |
|                    | Santrampur     | 34.6                                             | 35.3                                                                 | ..                                                                   |
|                    | Jhalod         | 29.5                                             | 29.5                                                                 | 20.1                                                                 |
|                    | Dohad          | 31.6                                             | 36.3                                                                 | ..                                                                   |
|                    | Limkheda       | 35.9                                             | 35.9                                                                 | 12.3                                                                 |
| 14 Baroda . . .    | Devgad Baria   | 29.1                                             | 30.4                                                                 | 46.5                                                                 |
|                    | Baroda         | 32.1                                             | 10.0                                                                 | ..                                                                   |
|                    | Nasvadi        | 34.8                                             | 34.8                                                                 | 24.2                                                                 |
|                    | Chhota Udaipur | 32.6                                             | 33.4                                                                 | ..                                                                   |
|                    | Jabugam        | 32.6                                             | 32.6                                                                 | ..                                                                   |
| 15 Broach . . .    | Valia          | 28.4                                             | 28.4                                                                 | ..                                                                   |
|                    | Dediapada      | 49.3                                             | 49.3                                                                 | ..                                                                   |
|                    | Sagbara        | 46.3                                             | 46.3                                                                 | ..                                                                   |
| 16 Surat . . .     | Mangrol        | 28.5                                             | 28.5                                                                 | 33.8                                                                 |
|                    | Chorasi        | 30.4                                             | 23.4                                                                 | ..                                                                   |
|                    | Songadh        | 37.6                                             | 37.6                                                                 | 34.8                                                                 |
|                    | Vyara          | 32.4                                             | 32.1                                                                 | ..                                                                   |
|                    | Bansda         | 32.7                                             | 32.7                                                                 | 91.9                                                                 |
|                    | Dharampur      | 36.2                                             | 33.5                                                                 | ..                                                                   |
|                    | Uchhal         | 31.1                                             | 31.1                                                                 | ..                                                                   |
| 17 Dangs . . .     | Dangs          | 51.4                                             | 51.4                                                                 | ..                                                                   |



The disparity in the rate of increase in the rural and urban areas of a taluka or mahal is apparent from these proportions. It should, however, be made clear that in assessing increase in rural and urban population, the position of urban areas, as classified in 1961 after the application of the test prescribed for treating a place urban has been taken into account while instituting these comparisons. In other words, those towns which were classified as towns in 1951 but declassified in 1961, have been

excluded from the urban components. The result has been that a little less than one-third of the talukas or mahals (57) have been classified as entirely rural.

131. Since the causes which operate to bring about the growth of towns and villages are different, it will be useful to present percentages of increase in three different sets of tables given below. In all these tables the word 'comparatively' means where the rural or urban rate of increase is at least 5 points above the other rate.

## STATEMENT II.57

## Talukas/Mahals showing high increase due to comparatively high increase in rural population during 1951-61

| District/Taluka/Mahal         | Per cent increase of taluka/mahal | Per cent increase in rural population |         |         |         |         |              |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------------|
|                               |                                   | 10-19.9                               | 20-24.9 | 25-29.9 | 30-39.9 | 40-49.9 | 50 and above |
| 1                             | 2                                 | 3                                     | 4       | 5       | 6       | 7       | 8            |
| <b>JAMNAGAR DISTRICT</b>      |                                   |                                       |         |         |         |         |              |
| Kalavad . . . . .             | 35.2                              | ..                                    | ..      | ..      | 35.3    | ..      | ..           |
| Lalpur . . . . .              | 33.2                              | ..                                    | ..      | ..      | 33.9    | ..      | ..           |
| <b>RAJKOT DISTRICT</b>        |                                   |                                       |         |         |         |         |              |
| Jasdan . . . . .              | 31.0                              | ..                                    | ..      | ..      | 32.7    | ..      | ..           |
| Jamkandorna . . . . .         | 30.2                              | ..                                    | ..      | ..      | 36.6    | ..      | ..           |
| <b>SURENDRANAGAR DISTRICT</b> |                                   |                                       |         |         |         |         |              |
| Muli . . . . .                | 41.1                              | ..                                    | ..      | ..      | ..      | 47.1    | ..           |
| Lakhtar . . . . .             | 28.9                              | ..                                    | ..      | ..      | 30.5    | ..      | ..           |
| Sayla . . . . .               | 33.1                              | ..                                    | ..      | ..      | 34.4    | ..      | ..           |
| Dhrangadhra . . . . .         | 32.0                              | ..                                    | ..      | ..      | 35.7    | ..      | ..           |
| Halvad . . . . .              | 30.0                              | ..                                    | ..      | ..      | 33.3    | ..      | ..           |
| <b>BHAVNAGAR DISTRICT</b>     |                                   |                                       |         |         |         |         |              |
| Gadhada . . . . .             | 27.0                              | ..                                    | ..      | ..      | 30.0    | ..      | ..           |
| Mahuva . . . . .              | 30.0                              | ..                                    | ..      | ..      | 32.3    | ..      | ..           |
| Botad . . . . .               | 28.9                              | ..                                    | ..      | ..      | 29.1    | ..      | ..           |
| <b>AMRELI DISTRICT</b>        |                                   |                                       |         |         |         |         |              |
| Kodinar . . . . .             | 29.8                              | ..                                    | ..      | ..      | 31.5    | ..      | ..           |
| <b>JUNAGADH DISTRICT</b>      |                                   |                                       |         |         |         |         |              |
| Malia . . . . .               | 29.4                              | ..                                    | ..      | ..      | 33.1    | ..      | ..           |
| Ranavav . . . . .             | 33.8                              | ..                                    | ..      | ..      | 38.3    | ..      | ..           |
| <b>KUTCH DISTRICT</b>         |                                   |                                       |         |         |         |         |              |
| Bhuj . . . . .                | 33.0                              | ..                                    | ..      | ..      | 34.7    | ..      | ..           |
| <b>MEHSANA DISTRICT</b>       |                                   |                                       |         |         |         |         |              |
| Harij . . . . .               | 30.9                              | ..                                    | ..      | ..      | 31.4    | ..      | ..           |
| <b>KAIRA DISTRICT</b>         |                                   |                                       |         |         |         |         |              |
| Balasinor . . . . .           | 29.6                              | ..                                    | ..      | ..      | 31.6    | ..      | ..           |
| <b>PANCHMAHALS DISTRICT</b>   |                                   |                                       |         |         |         |         |              |
| Lunavada . . . . .            | 28.9                              | ..                                    | ..      | ..      | 31.4    | ..      | ..           |
| Santrampur . . . . .          | 34.6                              | ..                                    | ..      | ..      | 35.3    | ..      | ..           |
| Dohad . . . . .               | 31.6                              | ..                                    | ..      | ..      | 36.3    | ..      | ..           |
| Devgad Baria . . . . .        | 29.1                              | ..                                    | ..      | ..      | 30.4    | ..      | ..           |
| <b>BARODA DISTRICT</b>        |                                   |                                       |         |         |         |         |              |
| Chhota Udaipur . . . . .      | 32.6                              | ..                                    | ..      | ..      | 33.4    | ..      | ..           |

## STATEMENT II.58

## Talukas/Mahals showing high increase due to comparatively high increase in urban population during 1951-61

| District/Taluka/Mahal         | Per cent increase of taluka/mahal | Per cent increase in Urban population |         |         |         |         |              |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------------|
|                               |                                   | 10-19.9                               | 20-24.9 | 25-29.9 | 30-39.9 | 40-49.9 | 50 and above |
| 1                             | 2                                 | 3                                     | 4       | 5       | 6       | 7       | 8            |
| <b>JAMNAGAR DISTRICT</b>      |                                   |                                       |         |         |         |         |              |
| Jamnagar . . . . .            | 37.5                              | ..                                    | ..      | ..      | ..      | 41.9    | 60.9         |
| Jamjodhpur . . . . .          | 40.0                              | ..                                    | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..      | 50.5         |
| Okhamandal . . . . .          | 42.8                              | ..                                    | ..      | ..      | ..      | 41.7    | ..           |
| Bhanvad . . . . .             | 40.1                              | ..                                    | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..           |
| <b>RAJKOT DISTRICT</b>        |                                   |                                       |         |         |         |         |              |
| Rajkot . . . . .              | 42.7                              | ..                                    | ..      | ..      | 34.6    | ..      | ..           |
| Morvi . . . . .               | 30.0                              | ..                                    | ..      | ..      | 34.2    | ..      | ..           |
| Wankaner . . . . .            | 32.5                              | ..                                    | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..           |
| <b>SURENDRANAGAR DISTRICT</b> |                                   |                                       |         |         |         |         |              |
| Wadhwan . . . . .             | 30.8                              | ..                                    | ..      | ..      | 31.4    | ..      | ..           |
| Chotila . . . . .             | 37.9                              | ..                                    | ..      | ..      | 38.5    | ..      | ..           |
| <b>BHAVNAGAR DISTRICT</b>     |                                   |                                       |         |         |         |         |              |
| Bhavnagar . . . . .           | 27.1                              | ..                                    | ..      | 27.9    | ..      | ..      | ..           |
| Kundla . . . . .              | 29.3                              | ..                                    | ..      | ..      | 38.5    | ..      | ..           |
| Talaja . . . . .              | 31.5                              | ..                                    | ..      | ..      | ..      | 40.3    | ..           |
| <b>AMRELI DISTRICT</b>        |                                   |                                       |         |         |         |         |              |
| Dhari . . . . .               | 31.1                              | ..                                    | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..      | 124.9        |
| <b>JUNAGADH DISTRICT</b>      |                                   |                                       |         |         |         |         |              |
| Visavadar . . . . .           | 29.7                              | ..                                    | ..      | ..      | ..      | 42.2    | ..           |
| Keshod . . . . .              | 28.1                              | ..                                    | ..      | ..      | 37.4    | ..      | 100.0        |
| Talala . . . . .              | 39.0                              | ..                                    | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..           |
| Una . . . . .                 | 37.8                              | ..                                    | ..      | ..      | 38.3    | ..      | ..           |
| <b>KUTCH DISTRICT</b>         |                                   |                                       |         |         |         |         |              |
| Anjar . . . . .               | 44.0                              | ..                                    | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..      | 143.7        |
| <b>BANASKANTHA DISTRICT</b>   |                                   |                                       |         |         |         |         |              |
| Deesa . . . . .               | 27.3                              | ..                                    | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..      | 77.4         |
| <b>SABARKANTHA DISTRICT</b>   |                                   |                                       |         |         |         |         |              |
| Idar . . . . .                | 29.3                              | ..                                    | ..      | ..      | 36.7    | ..      | 59.3         |
| Himatnagar . . . . .          | 33.1                              | ..                                    | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..           |
| Prantij . . . . .             | 28.8                              | ..                                    | ..      | 29.5    | ..      | 47.2    | ..           |
| Modasa . . . . .              | 35.6                              | ..                                    | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..           |
| <b>AHMEDABAD DISTRICT</b>     |                                   |                                       |         |         |         |         |              |
| Ahmedabad City . . . . .      | 36.8                              | ..                                    | ..      | ..      | 37.5    | ..      | ..           |
| Viramgam . . . . .            | 28.3                              | ..                                    | ..      | ..      | 34.8    | 42.0    | ..           |
| Sanand . . . . .              | 33.5                              | ..                                    | ..      | ..      | ..      | 42.0    | ..           |
| Dholka . . . . .              | 31.8                              | ..                                    | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..           |
| <b>KAIRA DISTRICT</b>         |                                   |                                       |         |         |         |         |              |
| Cambay . . . . .              | 28.1                              | ..                                    | ..      | ..      | 31.4    | ..      | ..           |
| <b>PANCHMAHALS DISTRICT</b>   |                                   |                                       |         |         |         |         |              |
| Godhra . . . . .              | 27.5                              | ..                                    | ..      | 28.9    | ..      | ..      | ..           |
| <b>BARODA DISTRICT</b>        |                                   |                                       |         |         |         |         |              |
| Baroda . . . . .              | 32.1                              | ..                                    | ..      | ..      | ..      | 46.5    | ..           |
| <b>SURAT DISTRICT</b>         |                                   |                                       |         |         |         |         |              |
| Chorasi . . . . .             | 30.4                              | ..                                    | ..      | ..      | 33.8    | ..      | ..           |
| Vyara . . . . .               | 32.4                              | ..                                    | ..      | ..      | 34.8    | ..      | ..           |
| Dharampur . . . . .           | 36.2                              | ..                                    | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..      | 91.9         |

## STATEMENT II.59

**Talukas/Mahals in which the growth of rural population has been comparable (i.e., within 5 points) with that of urban population during 1951-61**

| District<br>Taluka<br>Mahal | Per cent<br>increase<br>of taluka/<br>mahal | Per cent<br>increase<br>of rural<br>population | Per cent<br>increase<br>of urban<br>population |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|
| 1                           | 2                                           | 3                                              | 4                                              |
| JUNAGADH DISTRICT           |                                             |                                                |                                                |
| Mendarda                    | 33.2                                        | 33.2                                           | 33.1                                           |

## (i) AREAS OF HIGH RURAL INCREASE

132. In Mainland Gujarat, areas of high rural increase are located on the eastern border of the State and included in talukas with appreciable or predominant Adivasi population. These areas are interspersed by talukas with appreciable immigration or by talukas where natural growth is the main contributory cause. Thus, the areas of high rural increase are the forest and tribal tracts of Sabarkantha, the Panchmahals, Baroda, Broach, Surat and the Dangs, *plus* backward areas of Banaskantha and the one and the entirely rural taluka of Matar in Kaira district. Out of 17 talukas on the border, where the increase in rural population is comparatively high, 14 are entirely rural. They are Danta and Dhanera in Banaskantha; Khed Brahma, Meghraj, Vijaynagar and Bhiloda in Sabarkantha; Limkheda and Jhalod in the Panchmahals; Nasvadi in Baroda; Dediapada and Sagbara in Broach; Songadh and Uchhal in Surat and Dangs in the Dangs district. Among these talukas natural factors seem to have played a prominent role in the growth of numbers in Meghraj and Limkheda talukas. Immigration, however, has played an appreciable part in bringing about a high rural growth in three talukas on the eastern border *plus* Kankrej and Deodar in Banaskantha; Malpur and Bayad in Sabarkantha, Sami in Mehsana; Matar in Kaira; Jambughoda and Shehera in the Panchmahals; Jabugam in Baroda; Valia in Broach and Mangrol and Bansda in Surat district. It is significant to note that among the talukas which show comparatively high increase in rural population, 36 are entirely rural which do not possess a

single place classified as urban and 23 talukas which are not so. In view of this, it is but obvious that the most of the increase would be claimed by rural population only.

133. Among all the districts of Mainland Gujarat, Ahmedabad because of its highly industrial character and inclusion of the metropolitan area of Ahmedabad City stands alone in not having a single taluka of high rural increase as the city depletes its rural neighbourhood by providing ready means of employment in its varied non-agricultural pursuits.

134. In Peninsular Gujarat, Lakhpat, Nakhatrana, Khadir and Bhuj in Kutch; Kalyanpur, Lalpur and Kalavad in Jamnagar; Bhesan, Ranavav and Malia in Junagadh; Jamkandorna, Paddhari, Lodhika, Kotda Sangani and Jasdan in Rajkot; Halvad, Dhrangadhra, Lakhtar, Muli, Sayla and Dasada in Surendranagar; Botad, Gadhadra and Mahuva in Bhavnagar are the talukas which have shown high percentage increase in the rural population. Among these, talukas which are entirely rural are Lakhpat, Nakhatrana, Khadir, Kalyanpur, Bhesan, Paddhari, Lodhika, Kotda Sangani and Dasada.

135. The areas of high rural increase present certain well-known characteristics, as will be seen from an examination of those that go to make up the ranks of such talukas. The tracts which have shown this tendency are the backward and underdeveloped areas on the eastern border of the State situated in the forest and inhabited by predominantly tribal population. These were areas which were hitherto isolated and inaccessible owing to the absence of means of transport and communications which have recently come into being. These areas have now been opened up and offer attraction to the outsiders to settle not only on the surplus land available in some of the areas but also for the exploitation of forest produce. In Peninsular Gujarat as well as in the non-border areas of Mehsana and Banaskantha districts, high growth of rural population has been observed to have mainly taken place in areas which were also hitherto backward and undeveloped. The most important factor influencing population growth common to all the areas, either in the Mainland or in the Peninsular Gujarat, is the equality of opportunities which the rural population has

got in the wake of Independence. The atmosphere of freedom, the disappearance of various disadvantages and handicaps from which the subjects of some of the Indian States suffered, have had a very salutary effect on the growth of population, as can be seen from the fact that the tracts which have registered a comparatively high growth of increase in rural population are the areas which in pre-Independence days formed part of those Princely States, Estates and Principalities where the condition of the peasantry was far from satisfactory. Apart from social and economic causes, removal of political disabilities has also played a very significant role in creating a climate favourable to the growth of numbers. Even the district of Kutch, which was hitherto more or less stagnant in the matter of growth of numbers, has shown this tendency in a number of its talukas which have

registered a comparatively high increase in their rural population. The very fact that the increase in most of these areas is due to immigration confirms the observations made above, that some of the hitherto backward tracts forming parts of erstwhile Indian States are now acquiring a new look and are inviting people from adjoining areas because of the security and assurance of a peaceful life that the entire countryside has been breathing on the implementation of the various schemes of agrarian reforms.

## INCREASE IN RURAL AREAS DUE TO IMMIGRATION

136. The following table is designed to give an idea of high increase in rural areas brought about to an appreciable degree by immigrants who have lived in a particular taluka or mahal not more than 10 years.

## STATEMENT II.60

**Talukas/Mahals (rural areas only) showing high increase in 1961 classified by the proportion of immigrants who have lived in the taluka/mahal not more than ten years**

| District/Taluka/Mahal<br>arranged in<br>descending order of<br>per cent increase | Per cent<br>increase<br>1951-61 | Per cent of migrants to total population of taluka/mahal<br>who have been born |              |                                                      |             |                   |             |                                                        |              |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------------------------------|-------------|-------------------|-------------|--------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
|                                                                                  |                                 | Within<br>the same district                                                    |              | Outside the<br>district but within<br>the same State |             | Outside the State |             | Per cent<br>of rural immigrants<br>to rural population |              |
|                                                                                  |                                 | Males                                                                          | Females      | Males                                                | Females     | Males             | Females     | Males                                                  | Females      |
|                                                                                  |                                 |                                                                                |              |                                                      |             |                   |             |                                                        |              |
| 1                                                                                | 2                               | 3                                                                              | 4            | 5                                                    | 6           | 7                 | 8           | 9                                                      | 10           |
| <b>GUJARAT</b>                                                                   | <b>26.9</b>                     | <b>6.07</b>                                                                    | <b>15.15</b> | <b>2.24</b>                                          | <b>3.65</b> | <b>0.95</b>       | <b>0.87</b> | <b>9.26</b>                                            | <b>19.67</b> |
| <b>JAMNAGAR DISTRICT</b>                                                         | <b>28.6</b>                     | <b>6.66</b>                                                                    | <b>15.17</b> | <b>2.79</b>                                          | <b>4.78</b> | <b>0.47</b>       | <b>0.35</b> | <b>9.92</b>                                            | <b>20.30</b> |
| Bhanvad                                                                          | 39.7                            | 6.42                                                                           | 15.12        | 3.07                                                 | 5.39        | 0.36              | 0.28        | 9.85                                                   | 20.79        |
| Jamjodhpur                                                                       | 39.6                            | 7.24                                                                           | 13.83        | 4.95                                                 | 8.64        | 0.22              | 0.14        | 12.41                                                  | 22.61        |
| Kalyanpur                                                                        | 37.9                            | 7.42                                                                           | 16.72        | 1.62                                                 | 3.37        | 0.75              | 0.57        | 9.79                                                   | 20.66        |
| Kalavad                                                                          | 35.3                            | 5.41                                                                           | 12.81        | 3.12                                                 | 6.31        | 0.09              | 0.11        | 8.62                                                   | 19.23        |
| Lalpur                                                                           | 33.9                            | 9.81                                                                           | 18.70        | 1.57                                                 | 2.40        | 0.62              | 0.52        | 12.00                                                  | 21.62        |
| Khambhalia                                                                       | 32.6                            | 6.75                                                                           | 16.98        | 0.89                                                 | 2.00        | 0.35              | 0.19        | 7.99                                                   | 19.17        |
| Okhamandal                                                                       | 30.7                            | 8.28                                                                           | 15.82        | 3.63                                                 | 3.35        | 0.50              | 0.31        | 12.41                                                  | 19.48        |
| Dhrol                                                                            | 26.9                            | 3.81                                                                           | 12.22        | 2.22                                                 | 6.42        | 0.18              | 0.15        | 6.21                                                   | 18.79        |
| <b>RAJKOT DISTRICT</b>                                                           | <b>30.0</b>                     | <b>6.19</b>                                                                    | <b>14.85</b> | <b>2.82</b>                                          | <b>5.75</b> | <b>0.38</b>       | <b>0.26</b> | <b>9.39</b>                                            | <b>20.86</b> |
| Jamkandorna                                                                      | 36.6                            | 6.03                                                                           | 14.41        | 1.88                                                 | 5.33        | 0.15              | 0.09        | 8.06                                                   | 19.83        |
| Lodhika                                                                          | 33.4                            | 5.84                                                                           | 13.39        | 2.55                                                 | 4.97        | 0.07              | 0.02        | 8.46                                                   | 18.38        |
| Jasdan                                                                           | 32.7                            | 4.65                                                                           | 13.05        | 3.34                                                 | 6.96        | 0.38              | 0.33        | 8.37                                                   | 20.34        |
| Paddhari                                                                         | 32.6                            | 6.42                                                                           | 13.50        | 3.08                                                 | 7.27        | 0.35              | 0.46        | 9.85                                                   | 21.23        |
| Jetpur                                                                           | 32.5                            | 7.62                                                                           | 15.33        | 5.77                                                 | 8.75        | 1.50              | 0.78        | 14.89                                                  | 24.86        |
| Wankaner                                                                         | 31.8                            | 8.16                                                                           | 17.65        | 1.93                                                 | 4.31        | 0.11              | 0.10        | 10.20                                                  | 22.06        |
| Rajkot                                                                           | 31.7                            | 7.52                                                                           | 18.14        | 1.57                                                 | 2.56        | 0.16              | 0.13        | 9.25                                                   | 20.83        |
| Upleta                                                                           | 30.4                            | 5.40                                                                           | 11.94        | 5.00                                                 | 9.72        | 0.51              | 0.25        | 10.91                                                  | 21.91        |
| Gondal                                                                           | 29.4                            | 6.80                                                                           | 16.06        | 2.52                                                 | 5.10        | 0.36              | 0.33        | 9.68                                                   | 21.49        |
| Kotda Sangani                                                                    | 28.1                            | 7.78                                                                           | 17.10        | 1.38                                                 | 2.60        | 0.21              | 0.21        | 9.37                                                   | 19.91        |
| Morvi                                                                            | 27.8                            | 4.42                                                                           | 14.69        | 1.07                                                 | 3.34        | 0.13              | 0.12        | 5.62                                                   | 18.15        |

STATEMENT II.60-*contd.*

Per cent of migrants to total population of taluka/mahal who have been born

| District/Taluka/Mahal<br>arranged in<br>descending order of<br>per cent increase | Per cent<br>increase<br>1951-61 | Within<br>the same district |         | Outside the<br>district but within<br>the same State |         | Outside the State |         | Per cent<br>of rural immigrants<br>to rural population |         |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------|------------------------------------------------------|---------|-------------------|---------|--------------------------------------------------------|---------|
|                                                                                  |                                 | Males                       | Females | Males                                                | Females | Males             | Females | Males                                                  | Females |
|                                                                                  |                                 |                             |         |                                                      |         |                   |         |                                                        |         |
| 1                                                                                | 2                               | 3                           | 4       | 5                                                    | 6       | 7                 | 8       | 9                                                      | 10      |
| <b>SURENDRANAGAR DISTRICT</b>                                                    | 32.9                            | 6.15                        | 14.89   | 2.74                                                 | 5.75    | 0.37              | 0.21    | 9.26                                                   | 20.85   |
| Muli . . . . .                                                                   | 47.1                            | 7.69                        | 17.48   | 2.31                                                 | 4.24    | 0.25              | 0.07    | 10.25                                                  | 21.79   |
| Chotila . . . . .                                                                | 37.7                            | 4.69                        | 12.75   | 2.19                                                 | 6.38    | 0.13              | 0.10    | 7.01                                                   | 19.23   |
| Dhrangadhra . . . . .                                                            | 35.7                            | 11.30                       | 19.53   | 1.73                                                 | 2.93    | 0.39              | 0.31    | 13.42                                                  | 22.77   |
| Sayla . . . . .                                                                  | 34.4                            | 7.26                        | 16.08   | 2.33                                                 | 5.39    | 0.23              | 0.23    | 9.82                                                   | 21.70   |
| Halvad . . . . .                                                                 | 33.3                            | 3.92                        | 11.96   | 3.08                                                 | 6.71    | 0.31              | 0.17    | 7.31                                                   | 18.84   |
| Dasada . . . . .                                                                 | 31.3                            | 7.00                        | 14.56   | 4.46                                                 | 8.36    | 0.93              | 0.36    | 12.39                                                  | 23.28   |
| Lakhtar . . . . .                                                                | 30.5                            | 5.39                        | 14.64   | 3.07                                                 | 6.20    | 0.46              | 0.39    | 8.92                                                   | 21.23   |
| Wadhwan . . . . .                                                                | 30.1                            | 5.14                        | 16.20   | 1.78                                                 | 2.67    | 0.18              | 0.16    | 7.10                                                   | 19.03   |
| Limbdi . . . . .                                                                 | 27.8                            | 3.92                        | 12.81   | 2.47                                                 | 6.36    | 0.15              | 0.10    | 6.54                                                   | 19.27   |
| <b>BHAVNAGAR DISTRICT</b>                                                        | 27.4                            | 6.81                        | 16.82   | 1.61                                                 | 3.26    | 0.25              | 0.22    | 8.67                                                   | 20.30   |
| Mahuva . . . . .                                                                 | 32.3                            | 6.38                        | 16.95   | 0.94                                                 | 2.17    | 0.39              | 0.33    | 7.71                                                   | 19.45   |
| Talaja . . . . .                                                                 | 30.9                            | 6.59                        | 16.79   | 0.50                                                 | 1.08    | 0.15              | 0.16    | 7.24                                                   | 18.03   |
| Gadhada . . . . .                                                                | 30.0                            | 7.00                        | 16.33   | 2.57                                                 | 5.49    | 0.28              | 0.23    | 9.85                                                   | 22.05   |
| Botad . . . . .                                                                  | 29.1                            | 4.66                        | 12.51   | 2.78                                                 | 6.90    | 0.11              | 0.10    | 7.55                                                   | 19.51   |
| Palitana . . . . .                                                               | 28.0                            | 8.59                        | 19.54   | 0.93                                                 | 1.20    | 0.20              | 0.12    | 9.72                                                   | 20.86   |
| Ghogho . . . . .                                                                 | 26.7                            | 6.26                        | 16.67   | 0.95                                                 | 3.42    | 0.13              | 0.17    | 7.34                                                   | 20.26   |
| Kundla . . . . .                                                                 | 26.7                            | 5.93                        | 14.18   | 2.24                                                 | 5.79    | 0.13              | 0.12    | 8.30                                                   | 20.09   |
| <b>AMRELI DISTRICT</b>                                                           | 23.1                            | 5.63                        | 13.41   | 3.07                                                 | 6.55    | 0.65              | 0.54    | 9.35                                                   | 20.50   |
| Khambha . . . . .                                                                | 33.2                            | 7.21                        | 13.40   | 4.46                                                 | 8.46    | 0.11              | 0.22    | 11.78                                                  | 22.08   |
| Kodinar . . . . .                                                                | 31.5                            | 4.62                        | 12.12   | 2.97                                                 | 5.86    | 4.02              | 3.12    | 11.61                                                  | 21.10   |
| Lilia . . . . .                                                                  | 27.1                            | 4.25                        | 11.11   | 3.54                                                 | 8.60    | 0.12              | 0.11    | 7.91                                                   | 19.82   |
| Jafrabad . . . . .                                                               | 26.1                            | 3.99                        | 11.18   | 2.83                                                 | 5.82    | 0.27              | 0.16    | 7.09                                                   | 17.16   |
| Kunkavav-Vadia . . . . .                                                         | 25.9                            | 5.40                        | 13.41   | 3.07                                                 | 6.88    | 0.12              | 0.13    | 8.59                                                   | 20.42   |
| Babra . . . . .                                                                  | 25.9                            | 5.66                        | 13.90   | 3.62                                                 | 7.88    | 0.13              | 0.12    | 9.41                                                   | 21.90   |
| <b>JUNAGADH DISTRICT</b>                                                         | 29.8                            | 7.45                        | 16.39   | 2.39                                                 | 3.43    | 0.88              | 0.83    | 10.72                                                  | 20.65   |
| Ranavav . . . . .                                                                | 38.3                            | 11.04                       | 18.82   | 3.30                                                 | 4.59    | 1.16              | 0.50    | 15.50                                                  | 23.91   |
| Una . . . . .                                                                    | 37.7                            | 7.20                        | 14.48   | 6.58                                                 | 6.70    | 2.17              | 3.16    | 15.95                                                  | 24.34   |
| Patan Veraval . . . . .                                                          | 34.5                            | 4.56                        | 13.73   | 0.97                                                 | 1.87    | 1.65              | 1.63    | 7.18                                                   | 17.23   |
| Mendarda . . . . .                                                               | 33.2                            | 8.81                        | 20.12   | 0.61                                                 | 0.87    | 0.30              | 0.02    | 9.72                                                   | 21.01   |
| Malia . . . . .                                                                  | 33.1                            | 8.24                        | 18.36   | 0.61                                                 | 0.73    | 0.40              | 0.31    | 9.25                                                   | 19.40   |
| Manavadar . . . . .                                                              | 29.9                            | 5.59                        | 17.31   | 1.46                                                 | 3.09    | 0.32              | 0.09    | 7.37                                                   | 20.49   |
| Mangrol . . . . .                                                                | 29.0                            | 5.47                        | 15.38   | 0.65                                                 | 0.68    | 0.51              | 0.17    | 6.63                                                   | 16.23   |
| Visavadar . . . . .                                                              | 28.0                            | 7.26                        | 14.02   | 2.20                                                 | 4.54    | 0.13              | 0.04    | 9.59                                                   | 18.60   |
| Vanthali . . . . .                                                               | 27.9                            | 7.87                        | 18.08   | 2.25                                                 | 2.84    | 0.69              | 0.21    | 10.81                                                  | 21.13   |
| Bhesan . . . . .                                                                 | 27.7                            | 5.09                        | 11.70   | 3.58                                                 | 7.96    | 0.28              | 0.21    | 8.95                                                   | 19.87   |
| Talala . . . . .                                                                 | 26.7                            | 16.26                       | 24.10   | 3.99                                                 | 3.86    | 0.73              | 0.34    | 20.98                                                  | 28.30   |
| Keshod . . . . .                                                                 | 26.4                            | 6.14                        | 17.82   | 0.52                                                 | 0.66    | 0.19              | 0.10    | 6.85                                                   | 18.58   |
| <b>KUTCH DISTRICT</b>                                                            | 18.1                            | 8.64                        | 15.32   | 0.60                                                 | 0.75    | 1.31              | 1.07    | 10.55                                                  | 17.14   |
| Lakhpur . . . . .                                                                | 57.1                            | 17.38                       | 21.78   | 0.70                                                 | 0.60    | 1.49              | 0.86    | 19.57                                                  | 23.24   |
| Khadir . . . . .                                                                 | 39.2                            | 16.85                       | 22.81   | 0.06                                                 | 0.07    | 0.54              | 0.76    | 17.45                                                  | 23.64   |
| Bhuj . . . . .                                                                   | 34.7                            | 9.43                        | 14.48   | 0.29                                                 | 0.34    | 1.52              | 1.41    | 11.24                                                  | 16.23   |
| Nakhatrana . . . . .                                                             | 27.1                            | 9.09                        | 17.79   | 0.67                                                 | 0.36    | 0.71              | 0.72    | 10.47                                                  | 18.87   |
| <b>BANASKANTHA DISTRICT</b>                                                      | 28.2                            | 4.59                        | 15.06   | 1.64                                                 | 2.49    | 1.56              | 1.71    | 7.79                                                   | 19.26   |
| Kankrej . . . . .                                                                | 39.8                            | 5.65                        | 14.73   | 2.96                                                 | 5.75    | 0.35              | 0.36    | 8.96                                                   | 20.84   |
| Dhanera . . . . .                                                                | 37.3                            | 4.96                        | 13.78   | 3.56                                                 | 2.59    | 4.08              | 4.99    | 12.60                                                  | 21.36   |
| Deodar . . . . .                                                                 | 35.4                            | 6.41                        | 18.50   | 1.28                                                 | 1.23    | 1.32              | 1.19    | 9.01                                                   | 20.92   |
| Danta . . . . .                                                                  | 28.9                            | 3.84                        | 11.97   | 2.40                                                 | 5.08    | 2.68              | 3.58    | 8.92                                                   | 20.63   |
| Tharad . . . . .                                                                 | 27.4                            | 3.42                        | 16.58   | 0.36                                                 | 0.27    | 1.52              | 2.13    | 5.30                                                   | 18.98   |
| Palanpur . . . . .                                                               | 26.0                            | 4.91                        | 13.91   | 1.14                                                 | 1.41    | 1.85              | 2.24    | 7.90                                                   | 17.56   |
| Radhanpur . . . . .                                                              | 25.2                            | 6.19                        | 16.87   | 1.66                                                 | 3.21    | 1.64              | 1.39    | 9.49                                                   | 21.47   |

STATEMENT II.60-*concl.*

Per cent of migrants to total population of taluka/mahal who have been born

| District/Taluka/Mahal<br>arranged in<br>descending order of<br>per cent increase | Per cent<br>increase<br>1951-61 | Within<br>the same district |         | Outside the<br>district but within<br>the same State |         | Outside the State |         | Per cent<br>of rural immigrants<br>to rural population |         |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------|------------------------------------------------------|---------|-------------------|---------|--------------------------------------------------------|---------|
|                                                                                  |                                 | Males                       | Females | Males                                                | Females | Males             | Females | Males                                                  | Females |
|                                                                                  |                                 |                             |         |                                                      |         |                   |         |                                                        |         |
| 1                                                                                | 2                               | 3                           | 4       | 5                                                    | 6       | 7                 | 8       | 9                                                      | 10      |
| <b>SABARKANTHA DISTRICT</b>                                                      | 33.8                            | 5.01                        | 14.35   | 3.97                                                 | 4.89    | 1.27              | 1.41    | 10.25                                                  | 20.65   |
| Bhiloda . . . . .                                                                | 45.2                            | 5.72                        | 16.07   | 2.96                                                 | 2.49    | 1.91              | 1.56    | 10.59                                                  | 20.12   |
| Vijaynagar . . . . .                                                             | 44.9                            | 4.79                        | 14.42   | 2.66                                                 | 1.96    | 1.70              | 4.41    | 9.15                                                   | 20.79   |
| Khed Brahma . . . . .                                                            | 42.8                            | 5.74                        | 14.16   | 5.70                                                 | 6.18    | 2.49              | 4.11    | 13.93                                                  | 24.45   |
| Meghraj . . . . .                                                                | 40.8                            | 4.49                        | 14.09   | 1.39                                                 | 2.46    | 1.14              | 3.47    | 7.02                                                   | 20.02   |
| Malpur . . . . .                                                                 | 35.9                            | 4.02                        | 14.35   | 2.39                                                 | 4.04    | 1.02              | 1.12    | 7.43                                                   | 19.51   |
| Modasa . . . . .                                                                 | 33.9                            | 6.18                        | 15.88   | 5.36                                                 | 5.46    | 1.64              | 1.21    | 13.18                                                  | 22.55   |
| Himatnagar . . . . .                                                             | 29.7                            | 5.42                        | 14.20   | 3.10                                                 | 3.71    | 1.21              | 0.85    | 9.73                                                   | 18.76   |
| Bayad . . . . .                                                                  | 29.1                            | 3.57                        | 12.15   | 6.00                                                 | 8.79    | 0.79              | 0.49    | 10.36                                                  | 21.43   |
| Idar . . . . .                                                                   | 28.8                            | 5.96                        | 14.63   | 4.07                                                 | 4.64    | 1.02              | 0.68    | 11.05                                                  | 19.95   |
| Prantij . . . . .                                                                | 28.7                            | 3.51                        | 13.68   | 3.12                                                 | 5.29    | 0.58              | 0.43    | 7.21                                                   | 19.40   |
| <b>MEHSANA DISTRICT</b>                                                          | 20.4                            | 4.23                        | 14.27   | 1.16                                                 | 2.55    | 0.45              | 0.29    | 5.84                                                   | 17.11   |
| Sami . . . . .                                                                   | 35.0                            | 4.73                        | 14.15   | 2.72                                                 | 6.37    | 0.97              | 0.77    | 8.42                                                   | 21.29   |
| Harij . . . . .                                                                  | 31.4                            | 4.79                        | 15.05   | 1.18                                                 | 3.00    | 0.38              | 0.40    | 6.35                                                   | 18.45   |
| Chanasma . . . . .                                                               | 25.4                            | 5.38                        | 16.10   | 1.19                                                 | 2.15    | 0.23              | 0.15    | 6.80                                                   | 18.40   |
| <b>AHMEDABAD DISTRICT</b>                                                        | 24.4                            | 4.67                        | 13.30   | 4.71                                                 | 8.26    | 1.59              | 1.22    | 10.97                                                  | 22.78   |
| Sanand . . . . .                                                                 | 33.3                            | 5.14                        | 16.38   | 4.18                                                 | 5.99    | 0.29              | 0.22    | 9.61                                                   | 22.59   |
| Dholka . . . . .                                                                 | 29.0                            | 5.11                        | 15.94   | 2.57                                                 | 4.96    | 0.22              | 0.15    | 7.90                                                   | 21.05   |
| Viramgam . . . . .                                                               | 25.3                            | 3.89                        | 11.37   | 3.79                                                 | 8.72    | 0.39              | 0.21    | 8.07                                                   | 20.30   |
| <b>KAIRA DISTRICT</b>                                                            | 21.1                            | 4.43                        | 14.59   | 2.66                                                 | 4.69    | 0.57              | 0.48    | 7.66                                                   | 19.76   |
| Balasinor . . . . .                                                              | 31.6                            | 2.98                        | 8.49    | 3.37                                                 | 9.80    | 0.54              | 0.40    | 6.89                                                   | 18.69   |
| Matar . . . . .                                                                  | 30.6                            | 5.72                        | 12.66   | 7.33                                                 | 11.48   | 0.67              | 0.35    | 13.72                                                  | 24.49   |
| Cambay . . . . .                                                                 | 26.7                            | 4.43                        | 14.33   | 1.93                                                 | 3.55    | 0.35              | 0.29    | 6.71                                                   | 18.17   |
| <b>PANCHMAHALS DISTRICT</b>                                                      | 30.1                            | 3.94                        | 15.84   | 0.75                                                 | 1.35    | 0.30              | 0.52    | 4.99                                                   | 17.71   |
| Dohad . . . . .                                                                  | 36.3                            | 3.18                        | 14.45   | 0.22                                                 | 0.12    | 0.33              | 1.00    | 3.73                                                   | 15.57   |
| Limkheda . . . . .                                                               | 35.9                            | 3.81                        | 14.89   | 0.16                                                 | 0.14    | 0.23              | 0.38    | 4.20                                                   | 18.41   |
| Santrampur . . . . .                                                             | 35.3                            | 2.98                        | 15.91   | 0.24                                                 | 0.29    | 0.21              | 0.89    | 3.43                                                   | 17.09   |
| Jambughoda . . . . .                                                             | 31.5                            | 4.75                        | 10.65   | 3.50                                                 | 11.05   | 0.13              | 0.13    | 8.38                                                   | 21.83   |
| Lunavada . . . . .                                                               | 31.4                            | 4.83                        | 14.98   | 1.08                                                 | 2.65    | 0.15              | 0.26    | 6.06                                                   | 17.89   |
| Shehera . . . . .                                                                | 30.5                            | 3.18                        | 15.45   | 0.67                                                 | 1.06    | 0.40              | 0.41    | 4.25                                                   | 16.92   |
| Devgad Baria . . . . .                                                           | 30.4                            | 3.25                        | 17.09   | 0.22                                                 | 0.56    | 0.14              | 0.10    | 3.61                                                   | 17.75   |
| Jhalod . . . . .                                                                 | 29.5                            | 3.95                        | 14.78   | 0.27                                                 | 0.25    | 0.52              | 1.28    | 4.74                                                   | 16.31   |
| Godhra . . . . .                                                                 | 27.0                            | 3.88                        | 16.28   | 1.24                                                 | 1.95    | 0.36              | 0.26    | 5.48                                                   | 18.49   |
| <b>BARODA DISTRICT</b>                                                           | 21.9                            | 6.60                        | 16.08   | 2.68                                                 | 4.45    | 0.79              | 0.55    | 10.07                                                  | 21.08   |
| Nasvadi . . . . .                                                                | 34.8                            | 6.90                        | 20.09   | 1.45                                                 | 1.65    | 0.59              | 0.42    | 8.94                                                   | 22.16   |
| Chhota Udaipur . . . . .                                                         | 33.4                            | 3.37                        | 14.68   | 0.51                                                 | 0.44    | 0.34              | 1.07    | 4.22                                                   | 16.19   |
| Jabugam . . . . .                                                                | 32.6                            | 4.39                        | 17.62   | 1.10                                                 | 1.76    | 0.17              | 0.13    | 5.66                                                   | 19.51   |
| <b>BROACH DISTRICT</b>                                                           | 24.7                            | 8.44                        | 15.72   | 3.31                                                 | 4.43    | 1.19              | 1.14    | 12.94                                                  | 21.29   |
| Dediapada . . . . .                                                              | 49.3                            | 18.27                       | 23.97   | 2.46                                                 | 2.68    | 1.29              | 1.27    | 22.02                                                  | 27.92   |
| Sagbara . . . . .                                                                | 46.3                            | 7.99                        | 10.46   | 3.11                                                 | 3.83    | 9.26              | 11.92   | 20.36                                                  | 26.21   |
| Valia . . . . .                                                                  | 28.4                            | 10.69                       | 15.47   | 5.43                                                 | 6.56    | 1.28              | 1.05    | 17.40                                                  | 23.08   |
| Amod . . . . .                                                                   | 26.0                            | 8.49                        | 15.62   | 5.25                                                 | 7.22    | 0.89              | 0.54    | 14.63                                                  | 23.38   |
| <b>SURAT DISTRICT</b>                                                            | 19.0                            | 8.90                        | 15.55   | 1.19                                                 | 1.09    | 2.01              | 1.80    | 12.10                                                  | 18.44   |
| Songadh . . . . .                                                                | 37.6                            | 9.51                        | 12.30   | 1.09                                                 | 1.18    | 2.54              | 2.37    | 13.14                                                  | 15.85   |
| Dharampur . . . . .                                                              | 33.5                            | 7.31                        | 14.29   | 0.06                                                 | 0.05    | 0.73              | 1.00    | 8.10                                                   | 15.34   |
| Bansda . . . . .                                                                 | 32.7                            | 7.22                        | 15.13   | 0.34                                                 | 0.29    | 0.45              | 0.37    | 8.01                                                   | 15.79   |
| Vyara . . . . .                                                                  | 32.1                            | 7.29                        | 14.14   | 0.11                                                 | 0.08    | 0.23              | 0.17    | 7.63                                                   | 14.39   |
| Uchhal . . . . .                                                                 | 31.1                            | 7.24                        | 10.45   | 0.30                                                 | 0.30    | 4.85              | 6.89    | 12.39                                                  | 17.64   |
| Mangrol . . . . .                                                                | 28.5                            | 10.19                       | 14.39   | 5.53                                                 | 6.80    | 1.39              | 1.26    | 12.45                                                  | 22.45   |
| Mandvi . . . . .                                                                 | 25.9                            | 8.49                        | 14.80   | 0.55                                                 | 0.57    | 0.71              | 0.66    | 12.03                                                  | 18.03   |
| <b>DANGS DISTRICT</b>                                                            | 51.4                            | 12.50                       | 17.40   | 5.06                                                 | 3.81    | 5.57              | 5.57    | 23.13                                                  | 26.95   |
| Dangs . . . . .                                                                  | 51.4                            | 12.50                       | 17.40   | 5.06                                                 | 3.81    | 5.57              | 5.57    | 23.13                                                  | 26.95   |

The percentage of rural immigrants to rural population in the State as a whole which number 725,336 males and 1,472,885 females is found to be 14.35. Of these, 475,193 males and 1,134,450 females are drawn from the same district and account for 65.51 and 77.02 per cent respectively of the total immigrants of each sex and establish the fact that the most of this movement is induced by marriage migration. Another feature worthy of note is that the current of immigration is comparatively greater in the rural areas of Peninsular Gujarat except Kutch than in Mainland Gujarat except Sabarkantha and Broach, as revealed not only by the number of talukas where immigration is appreciable but also by the proportionate strength of immigrants to these areas. While in case of males, the percentage does not rise beyond 10, talukas and mahals are, not few, where the female percentages of rural immigrants to rural population exceed 20. There are certain talukas, however, as Una and Talala in Junagadh district; Lakhpat and Khadir in Kutch; Dediapada, Sagbara and Valia in Broach; Mangrol in Surat district and the Dangs, where the male percentage of rural immigrants goes beyond 15, though in these areas also the disparity between males and females persists. It is interesting to note that the rural and forest areas in Junagadh, Sabarkantha, Baroda, Broach and Surat show comparatively high percentages of immigrants to rural population, as these tracts being still undeveloped from the agricultural point of view, offer comparatively greater opportunities to outsiders to settle. This high rate possibly has some correlation to the general rate of increase in population, though in a remote manner.

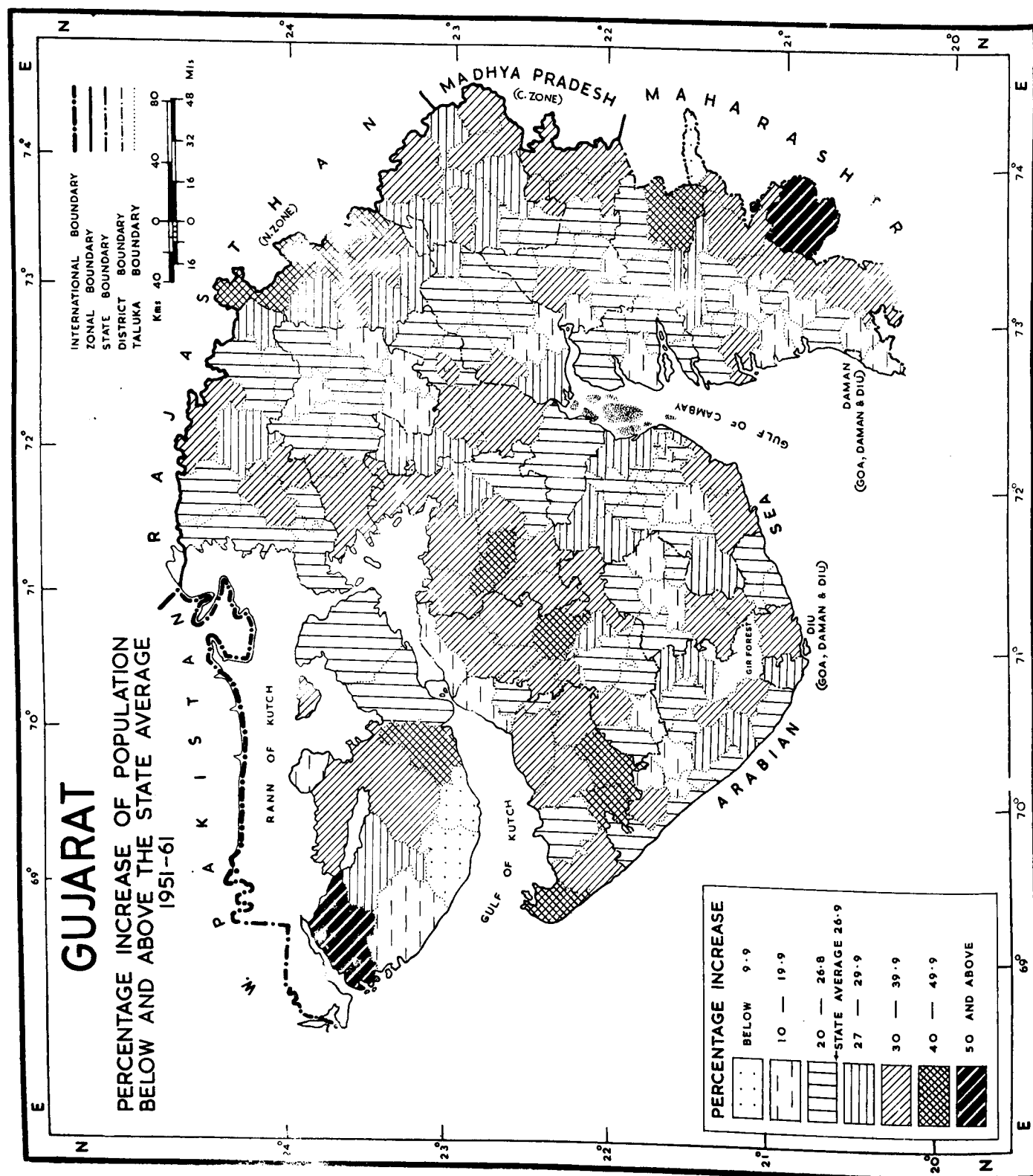
137. There are some talukas, however, among the rural areas where high increase has resulted more from the natural growth of numbers than from appreciable immigration. Among such talukas may be listed (1) Meghraj taluka of Sabarkantha, (2) Dohad, Limkheda and Santrampur talukas of the Panchmahals and (3) Chhota Udaipur taluka of Baroda district. A general examination of the percentages of rural immigrants to rural population brings out in prominent relief, the fact that all the increase which has taken place in rural areas is not due to the operation of natural factors. There are certain tracts, however, even in rural areas

where immigration is an appreciable element in the growth of numbers and plays an important part in returning a comparatively high increase in villages. This fact further goes to show that rural areas which were hitherto unaffected by currents of migration except that due to marriage have in recent times developed a tendency to attract outsiders also.

138. In the former Princely areas, the tracts which have shown greater capacity for inducing migrants are those which had hitherto suffered from various handicaps, which prevented the holder from the fullest enjoyment of his land. The forest and tribal areas which have recently been opened up by improved means of communications and transport have attracted outsiders in no small measure, as would be seen from the relatively high proportions of immigrants from outside the district but within the State. There are some areas, however, as in Khambha and Lilia mahals in Amreli; Modasa taluka in Sabarkantha; Viramgam taluka in Ahmedabad and Matar taluka in Kaira district, where immigration is appreciable, though they did not originally suffer from any such handicaps. Speaking in a general way, the direction of immigration is twofold, namely, (i) towards areas where the enjoyment of land in former times was not assured and (ii) backward and underdeveloped areas, for both of whom a new phase of development and opportunities hitherto absent has started with the Independence of the country.

#### (ii) AREAS OF HIGH URBAN INCREASE

139. In Mainland Gujarat, Broach, Mehsana and the entirely rural district of the Dangs do not have a single taluka which has registered high urban increase. The talukas where high increase in urban population is noticeable between 1951-61 are Deesa in Banaskantha; Idar, Himatnagar, Prantij and Modasa in Sabarkantha; Godhra in the Panchmahals; Chorasi, Dharampur and Vyara in Surat; Baroda taluka in Baroda district; Viramgam, Sanand, Dholka and Ahmedabad City talukas in Ahmedabad district and Cambay taluka in Kaira district. In all these talukas immigration is appreciable except in Sanand, Prantij, Godhra and Vyara. It is indeed



noteworthy that talukas having cities with population over 100,000 get themselves singled out from the rest as in Chorasi taluka in Surat district, Baroda taluka in Baroda district and the Ahmedabad City taluka in Ahmedabad district, and naturally so as there is always a tendency on the part of city areas to draw heavily from their neighbours whose population growth, it is observed, does not rise above the State average. In Peninsular Gujarat, talukas with high increase in urban population include Anjar in Kutch; Okhamandal, Jamnagar, Bhanvad and Jamjodhpur in Jamnagar; Una, Keshod, Visavadar and Talala in Junagadh; Dhari in Amreli; Kundla, Talaja and Bhavnagar in Bhavnagar; Chotila and Wadhwan in Surendranagar and Morvi, Wankaner and Rajkot in Rajkot district.

140. Both Mainland as well as Peninsular Gujarat contains areas which show appreciable immigration as well as natural growth; for in urban areas immigration always plays an important role in increasing the strength of numbers. There are certain areas, however, where immigration which formerly brought about their growth have come to a standstill owing to the operation of certain economic factors, as will be seen in the case of Godhra in the Panchmahals; Vyara in Surat; Prantij in Sabarkantha and Sanand in Ahmedabad district. Such areas are, however, more numerous in Peninsular Gujarat, where Bhanvad and Jamjodhpur in Jamnagar; Una in Junagadh; Bhavnagar taluka in Bhavnagar district; Chotila and Wadhwan in Surendranagar district and Wankaner in Rajkot district are the talukas where immigration is not appreciable and all the growth that has taken place is mainly due to natural causes. It may be surmised therefrom that while they have ceased to draw immigrants from outside, they still retain their innate vitality which enables them to maintain their present position in having a comparatively high urban growth of their population. The areas of high urban increase where immigration has not been appreciable, besides being centres of trade and business, are also the headquarters of a taluka or a district, which have helped them to retain their progress in numbers without there being any appreciable change either in their urban character or industrial economy over time.

#### AREAS OF COMPARABLE RURAL AND URBAN INCREASE

141. Except for one taluka, namely, Mendarda in the Gir forest, there is not a single taluka or mahal in Gujarat, where rural and urban increase can be said to be comparable. Mendarda which was for the most part rural in the past is now developing as an urban centre, with the result that the high increase in this area is comparable both in the rural as well as its urban tracts.

#### PATTERN OF CONTIGUITY AND CONGLOMERATION *Areas of High Increase in Population*

142. Areas of high increase, that is, those talukas and mahals, where the rate of growth has been above the State average, have been separately tabulated and plotted on a map in order to find out whether there is any conglomeration or contiguity in the pattern they form. A glance at this map will show that there is a pattern not only in their contiguity but also as regards their conglomeration. The contiguity is further accentuated by the proximity of areas of rural and urban growth. Urban talukas either adjoin talukas of high rural growth or are surrounded by such talukas. Another interesting characteristic of talukas of high increase is the appreciable degree of immigration which they have invited both in the rural and urban sectors. It must, however, be noted that the main contribution to the growth of numbers in the various areas of high increase is made by factors which promote natural growth. This is as it should be in an economy which is yet in a transitional stage and operates under circumstances which are conducive to a higher rate of survival, arising from substantial reduction in death rate and stabilisation or even a little appreciation of birth rate, as will be noticed later. For, during post-Independence period the State has introduced a variety of measures to improve public health by implementing a number of programmes resulting in appreciable reduction in infant and child mortality, and substantial lowering of morbidity. Social factors have also been at work, as evidenced by the rising expectations of life from year to year. Age at marriage has been postponed and advanced to a figure unknown in the past. Improvement

in the health of mothers has in turn its effects on the improvement of their vitality and of the children born to them. Political causes also are not without their influence in increasing the rate of growth of State population.

#### THE MAP

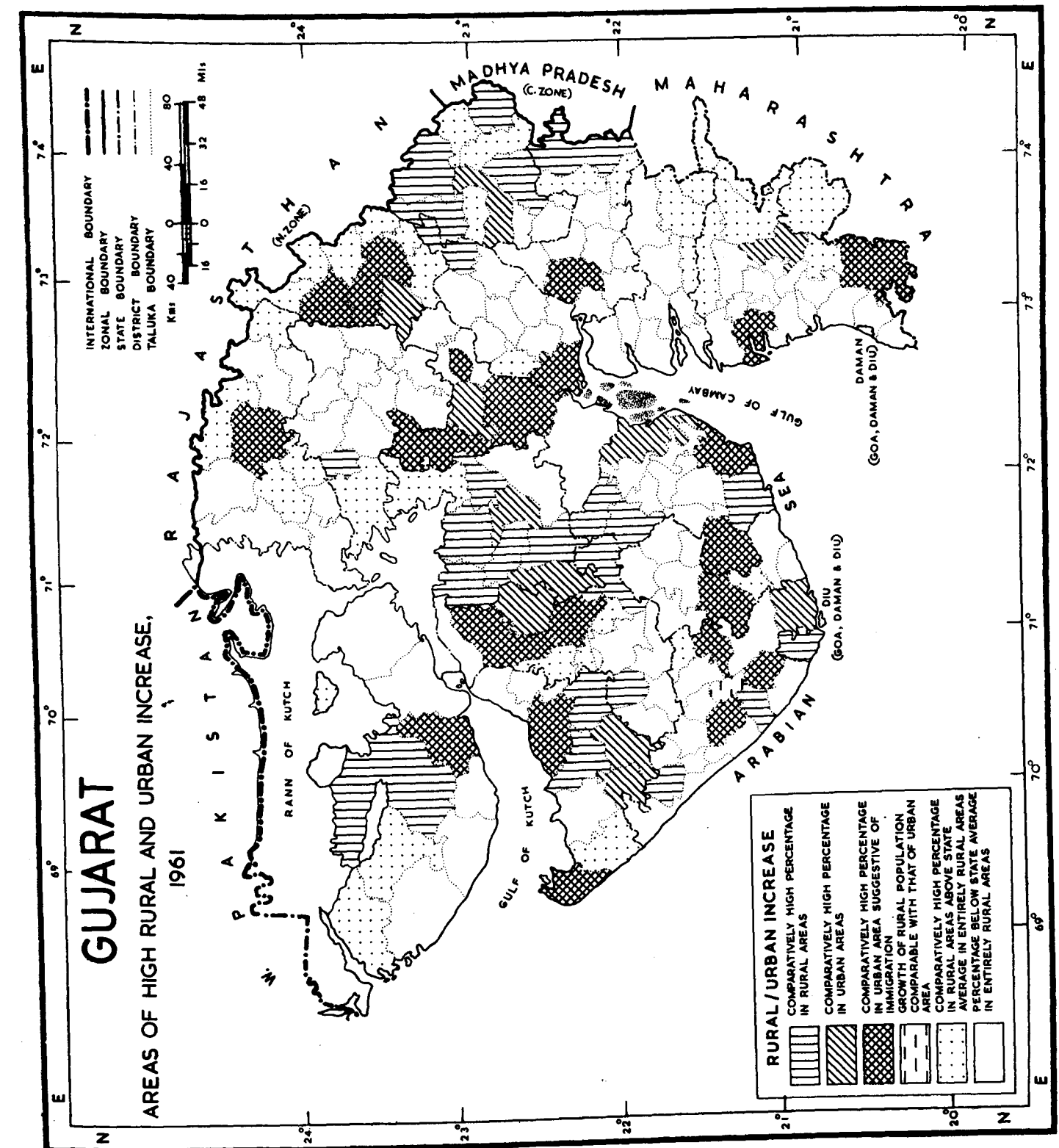
143. An analysis of the map on the opposite page brings out into prominent relief areas of high rural and urban increases. These areas present a distinct pattern of conglomeration of contiguous areas, a feature which is equally reflected in areas of high rural as well as high urban increase. Isolated areas which have shown high increase in rural or in urban population are very few indeed, and are for the most part confined to city areas, where large additions of population have taken place from the surrounding villages and smaller towns, resulting in their isolation owing to the depletion of numbers in tracts subjected to the operation of this phenomenon. But the rest of the rural and urban areas of high increase coalesce into each other to form a distinct pattern. The areas of high rural increase, it may be noted, form a continuous fringe on the eastern border of the State adjoining Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra. Another such cluster is to be found in northern Gujarat descending into Saurashtra and travelling westwards towards Jamnagar. These are areas which were in the past underdeveloped and backward. The third cluster which falls in the same category of high urban increase is shown by Kutch which had hitherto remained in isolation but has started its career of growth after Independence. The areas of high urban increase are either sandwiched between areas of high rural increase or project themselves into areas of high rural increase to which they are contiguous. Isolated areas of high rural increase in Mainland Gujarat are not many and are confined only to Matar taluka of Kaira district. This isolation is more artificial than real as it results from its being declassified in 1961, but for which it would have retained its contiguity with adjoining area of high urban increase. In Peninsular Gujarat isolated areas of high rural increase comprise Khadir mahal of Kutch, whose geographical location in the Rann of Kutch is in the main

responsible for its isolation. In the rest of the peninsula there are some talukas which may be taken to be isolated in the sense that they are isolated from other areas of high rural increase, though as a matter of fact it is not so, as they are interspersed with and form part of a continuous pattern of high rural and urban growth.

144. Increase in population is due to two factors (i) natural and (ii) immigration. The former is always substantial and greater than the latter, which is restricted by a number of factors which are mainly socio-economic. Except for some 5 talukas on the eastern border of the State where the growth is entirely due to natural causes, immigration has played an appreciable part in the growth of numbers in the rest of the talukas of high rural increase. The countryside which was hitherto closed and sealed off against any outside accretion to native population, has now been opened up and offers scope for others to settle. Possibility of utilisation of surplus land and exploitation of jungle produce in forest tracts and removal of handicaps which operated in the past as a result of introduction of land reforms in other areas have created a favourable climate for their development and growth. On the other hand, high urban increase is not always suggestive of an appreciable degree of migration. For, in urban areas in the vicinity of larger towns, the movement is in the opposite direction which tends to nullify the effects of in-migration. Moreover, there are certain old established towns like Bhavnagar where the scope for any further absorption of immigrants is limited owing to an intervening period of stagnation when flow of immigrants is at an ebb and all the growth in numbers during the past decennium has been mainly brought about by natural causes. Other places which have shown a similar tendency are Surat, Wadhwan, Godhra, Cambay and Dholka.

#### AREAS OF LOW INCREASE IN POPULATION

145. Talukas where the rate of population growth between 1951-61 has been below the State average of 26.9 per cent will now be examined to find out reasons responsible for it. There is not a single taluka or mahal in the





State which has shown a decrease in its population over that recorded in 1951. The lower ranges where the increase of population is below the State average may be classified into three categories, namely, (i) upto 9.9 per cent, (ii) 10 to 19.9 per cent and (iii) 20 to 26.8 per cent. The first category where the increase is upto 9.9 per cent has three talukas, two in Kutch—Mandvi (4.2 per cent) and Mundra (3.7 per cent) and one Nizar (4.6 per cent) in Surat district. Such a small growth in the former is due apart from its backward character to the usual migratory nature of the population of Kutch in operation to a greater extent than in other talukas of this district. The unfavourable position of Nizar formed by the villages of West Khandesh district in the matter of population growth may apart from its hitherto backward and isolated character be attributed to migration to the neighbouring areas. The second category with percentage increase 10 to 19.9 claims 10 talukas in Peninsular Gujarat and 17 in Mainland Gujarat. In Saurashtra region, Khavda and Abdasa in Kutch; Jodiya in Jamnagar; Maliya and Dhoraji in Rajkot; Kutiyana and Manavadar in Junagadh; Amreli and Lathi in Amreli and Palitana in Bhavnagar fall in this intermediate group of lower ranges of population growth. In Mainland Gujarat, Mehsana district has four such talukas, namely, Kadi, Kalol, Vijapur and Sidhpur; Kaira has two, Petlad and Borsad; Baroda the same number, Padra and Sinor; Broach has one, Vagara and Surat as many as 8, namely, Palsana, Bardoli, Valod, Navsari, Gandevi, Chikhli, Pardi and Umbergaon. It is significant to note that these talukas form distinct clusters, arising from similarity of causes responsible for their lower growth. Abdasa and Khavda in Kutch and Jodiya and Maliya in Jamnagar and Rajkot owe their smaller rate of growth to their backwardness as well as to the migratory nature of their inhabitants. Kutiyana and Manavadar in Junagadh and Dhoraji in Rajkot owe their medium growth in no small measure to evacuees who have gone over to Pakistan after the partition of the country. The lower rate of growth, however, in Amreli and Lathi talukas in Amreli district and Palitana in Bhavnagar district is not easily understood except

for the fact of inclusion therein of some of the backward areas and smaller Estates on the reorganisation of Amreli district. In Mainland Gujarat all the four talukas of Mehsana show a comparatively smaller growth in population most probably due to better farming as precluding any further absorption on land as also due to the migratory tendency of the people towards the city of Ahmedabad, where opportunities for employment are easily available. Petlad and Borsad in Kaira district also fall in the same category. But in their case the enterprising nature of its people who move out to far and distant lands in the country and outside plays an important part in accelerating the pace of migration. Padra and Sinor which are in close proximity to the city of Baroda are naturally attracted to it because of their close economic tie with that city which also is an important centre for marketing their produce. Vagra in Broach which has very poor soil abutting on the Gulf of Cambay, looks upto Broach to which it adjoins. Similar causes are also at work in the various talukas of Surat district to a varying extent. The last category where the increase of population varies from 20 to 26.8 per cent contains quite a large number of talukas, numbering 62 of which 23 are in Peninsular Gujarat and 39 in Mainland Gujarat. These numbers will be reduced if talukas where the rate of growth is 25 per cent and above are excluded, as it would not be proper to consider that rate of increase to be low. Going a step further, if we exclude talukas whose rate of growth is not below that for the country as a whole (21.51 per cent) quite a large number of talukas will be eliminated from this category reducing the number of such talukas to 17. The pattern of conglomeration formed by this group of talukas is distinct and more prominent. It appears to be mainly confined to those tracts which are agriculturally prosperous. This would mean that under the existing standards of cultivation the point of saturation has been reached, making any further absorption on land well-nigh impossible. Migration is also at work particularly in the districts of Mehsana, Kaira and Ahmedabad. In the talukas of Porbandar, Mangrol, Patan Veraval and Vanthali of Junagadh district and

in Jetpur and Gondal talukas of Rajkot district, the contribution of evacuee migration is not negligible. The last but not the least important factor responsible for the smaller rate of growth in a number of talukas is the migratory tendency at work in some of the agriculturally developed areas where population tends to become mobile to remove the growing pressure of population on land by seeking employment in non-agricultural pursuits. Talukas surrounding city areas generally exhibit this tendency to a marked extent, which appears to have been at work to a far greater degree in Mainland Gujarat than in Peninsular Gujarat as seen from a large number of talukas below the average for the State which surround the cities of Ahmedabad, Baroda and Surat. The areas on the border are making amends for their past lethargy by filling in the gaps and showing comparatively high increases in their population much above the State average. One of the striking features of population growth is that the areas having higher densities have shown comparatively lesser rate of growth in their population. But backward and tribal areas which are sparsely populated have shown a comparatively higher rate of increase in their population under the favourable circumstances created after Independence. Talukas with large towns and cities where the pace of industrialisation and urbanisation is rapid have also registered a higher rate of growth in their numbers.

146. Taken as a whole, areas of decrease over 1951 are nil and talukas where the decennial growth has been less than 10 per cent are only three in number. The majority of the talukas where the percentage of increase is below the State average are 62 or 67.4 per cent of the total number of such talukas. Excluding those which show an increase of 25 per cent and above, the talukas of low increase are reduced to 78 of which 27 show an increase of 10 to 19.9 per cent and 48 an increase of 20 to below 25 per cent. Causes mainly responsible for the rate of growth below the State average in these talukas are their former backwardness, absence of industrialisation, inferior cultivation, proximity to urban and industrial areas, migration, maximum exploitation of land under existing conditions of farming and movement of evacuees to Pakistan after the partition of the country. Areas where agriculture

according to existing level of farming has reached a certain level in fertile tracts inhabited by good cultivators as the Kanbis and Patidars do not show relatively high increases in their numbers, owing to their incapacity to absorb more numbers from outside as also due to the flow of out-migration. These are the areas of the plain running from north to south of Mainland Gujarat and the central belt across Saurashtra formed by the territories of the former Gondal, Baroda and Bhavnagar States extending into the Viramgam cotton zone. Other areas which do not have any favourable prospects for growth of numbers are the sandy and desert tracts of Kutch and Banaskantha on the one hand, and the marshy and infertile coastal regions round the Gulf of Kutch, Arabian Sea and the Gulf of Cambay on the other. Out of 92 talukas where the rate of growth falls below the average for the State, three fall within the last range where the increase does not rise above 10 per cent. The next range where the rate of growth during the past decennium rises above 10 per cent but falls below 20, has 27 talukas, while the next higher range where the rate of growth exceeds 20 per cent but is below the State average of 26.88 per cent has 62. The population included in the low ranges noticed above is found to be 10,068,221 or 48.80 per cent of the total. In fine plains of Mainland Gujarat which formed part of the former British districts and certain areas of Kutch and Saurashtra make up the tracts where rate of increase is comparatively low for reasons already noticed.

#### SUMMING UP

147. In the State as a whole, talukas and mahals, which have registered percentage increases higher than that for the State present a distinct pattern of conglomeration of contiguous areas which can be classified into three groups, viz., (1) the hilly and forest areas on the border and the semi-desert areas of Kutch, (2) talukas having cities and towns like Ahmedabad, Baroda, Surat, Bhavnagar, Rajkot, Jamnagar and Junagadh, and (3) backward or undeveloped areas of the former Princely States and Estates, where the condition of agriculture was so far insecure owing to a variety of land tenures prevalent in former times. In Mainland Gujarat jungle areas on the eastern border where Adivasi population

predominates have shown this tendency to a far greater extent in the Dangs, Sabarkantha, Banaskantha, the Panchmahals, Broach and parts of Surat. Areas to the west which are characterised by such a tendency are parts of Ahmedabad and Kaira districts along with Baroda taluka of Baroda district; Valia, Dediapada and Sagbara talukas of Broach district; Chorasi taluka of Surat district; Cambay and Matar talukas of Kaira district and Sami and Harij talukas of Mehsana district. In Peninsular Gujarat or Saurashtra region, increase above the State average has been returned by practically all districts, though noticeably greater in Surendranagar, Rajkot, Jamnagar and Kutch.

148. Urban growth appears to have been concentrated in industrial cities, towns and ports. Comparatively high increases over the State average are returned by talukas which include cities like Ahmedabad, Baroda, Surat, Rajkot, Morvi, Jamnagar, larger towns like Cambay, ports like Okha, Gandhidham or Kandla, district headquarters like Himatnagar and some of the smaller towns like Dharampur, Modasa, Idar, Deesa, Viramgam, Dholka, Talaja, Kundla, Dhari, Visavadar, Talala and Keshod. A close examination of areas where the urban and rural increase is comparatively higher than the average for the State illustrates very vividly a distinct pattern of groups of talukas and mahals which are subject to the operation of these forces to a varying extent. Factors which tend to bring about either a comparatively high degree of increase or increase greater than the State average are the opening up of areas hitherto inaccessible or backward, immigration, improvement in means of communications,

development of agriculture owing to favourable conditions created by the implementation of agrarian reforms, abolition of talukdari and girasdari systems, introduction of cash assessment and permanency of tenure. The latter factor indeed seems to have had a very stimulating effect in raising the growth of numbers in tracts which have so far remained either undeveloped or underdeveloped owing to the force of historical circumstances.

149. Another noteworthy feature of population growth is that barring a few industrial areas, the tracts which have returned a comparatively higher rate of growth, are not the tracts of high density. *Per contra*, some of the talukas and mahals of Kaira, Mehsana, Baroda, Broach, Surat, Bhavnagar and Junagadh districts where density is comparatively higher than elsewhere, have returned a rate of growth which is comparatively lower than the average for the State. The reason for the appearance of such a phenomenon is to be sought in the fact of their having reached the point of saturation beyond which it is not possible for them to expand. Some of these areas have very fertile soil which yields very good commercial crops like tobacco, cotton and groundnut, which appear to have been exploited to the maximum extent under the existing farming practices. Cities and towns like Ahmedabad, Surat and Baroda, which attract people from the neighbouring regions, also reduce the scope for any substantial increase in the population of area in their vicinity. Districts like Kaira, Mehsana and Surat, where people are mobile and have a tendency to go outside the district and the State in search of better means of livelihood also show depletion in their numbers.

## SECTION 12

## GROWTH OF POPULATION IN THE DISTRICTS SINCE 1901

150. Having seen the general trends which work behind the variation in the growth of numbers in the total, rural and urban areas of the State and the various components, we will now analyse the conditions of growth in each individual district.

## 151. Jamnagar

This district has shown an unprecedented growth of numbers during the last decade (34.29 per cent), the next only to the Dangs, and equal to that of Sabarkantha. The movement of population, however, during the preceding decades shows that it has started its career of growth only after 1921, prior to which it added but little to its population of 1901 on account of the heavy toll, famine, plague and influenza exacted during this period. This trend in the movement of population is more or less uniform all over the district and in the various talukas/mahals.

| Variation per cent |         |          |
|--------------------|---------|----------|
| Increase (+)       |         |          |
| Decrease (—)       |         |          |
| Total change       | 1901-61 | + 135.25 |
|                    | 1921-61 | + 130.35 |
| Decade change      | 1951-61 | + 34.29  |
|                    | 1941-51 | + 19.13  |
|                    | 1931-41 | + 21.17  |
|                    | 1921-31 | + 18.31  |
|                    | 1911-21 | + 0.01   |
|                    | 1901-11 | + 2.12   |

Jamnagar has more than doubled its population during the last 60 years, having risen from 352,150 in 1901 to 828,419 in 1961. The overall increase during the last decade is the highest in Okhamandal taluka (42.8), rural increase being the highest in Bhanvad and Jamjodhpur talukas and urban in Jamnagar and Okhamandal. Jamnagar has 10 talukas, of which 7 have registered an increase above the State average and 3 below it. Among the former, Kalavad (35.3), Bhanvad (39.7), Jamjodhpur (39.6) and

Kalyanpur (37.9) have returned high increases in their rural areas. The four talukas which have shown high increase in urban areas are Jamnagar, Okhamandal, Jamjodhpur and Bhanvad. In Jamnagar taluka the port of Bedi, the Cement Factory at Sikka and the growing industrialisation and development of trade and commerce at Jamnagar, the former capital of Navanagar State, have given to this taluka an urban increase as high as 60.9 per cent. Similar trends are noticeable also in taluka Okhamandal, where Okha Port, a growing centre of exports to and imports from foreign countries, the industrial township of Mithapur, and Beyt and Dwarka great centres of Hindu pilgrimage have made significant contributions in bringing about an increase of 50.5 per cent in this taluka. The urban population of Jamjodhpur (41.9 per cent) and Bhanvad (41.7 per cent) which are non-industrial talukas have also shown high increases in their urban population as a result of growing opportunities of expansion since Independence. The talukas where the increase between 1951-61 is below the State average are Jodiya (17.8 per cent), Dhrol (24.5 per cent) and Khambhalia (25.6 per cent). Whereas, Jodiya is the only mahal where the low increase is noteworthy, resulting from the decay in its former position as a port, the other two have returned a fairly high rate of growth which is in the neighbourhood of 25 per cent.

## 152. Rajkot

| Variation per cent |         |         |
|--------------------|---------|---------|
| Increase (+)       |         |         |
| Decrease (—)       |         |         |
| Total change       | 1901-61 | +141.37 |
|                    | 1921-61 | +106.03 |
| Decade change      | 1951-61 | +29.94  |
|                    | 1941-51 | +16.27  |
|                    | 1931-41 | +17.83  |
|                    | 1921-31 | +15.73  |
|                    | 1911-21 | — 0.65  |
|                    | 1901-11 | +17.92  |

This district has returned an increase of 278,495 persons or 29.94 per cent between 1951 and 1961 and an overall increase of 141.37 per cent during the last six decades. Like Jamnagar, it exhibits the same trend of development since 1921. Even between 1901-11 there has been a notable increase of 17.92 per cent. While the overall increase in this district is the highest in the taluka of Rajkot (42.7 per cent), the rural increase is the highest in Jamkandorna taluka (36.6 per cent) and the urban again in Rajkot (47 per cent) between 1951-61.

Out of 13 talukas in this district, 8 have rates of growth above and 5 below the State average. Among the talukas where the increase is above the State average, this rate varies from 28.1 per cent for Kotda Sangani to 42.7 per cent for Rajkot and is more than 30 per cent in the rest of the talukas. The talukas such as Jasdan, Jamkandorna, Paddhari, Lodhika and Kotda Sangani owe their growth in numbers to high increase in rural areas, whereas Rajkot, Morvi and Wankaner which contain the city of Rajkot and the industrial towns of Morvi and Wankaner to urban areas. Among the talukas where the increase is appreciably below the State average are Maliya (19.4 per cent) and Dhoraji (17.4 per cent). Maliya borders the Rann of Kutch and is inhabited by Miyanas, a tribe listed as criminal in former times living in isolation. Dhoraji once a thriving centre of trade has been affected by large scale migration of Muslim evacuees to Pakistan, a factor which has also worked to a varied degree in Jetpur (23.7 per cent), Upleta (26.5 per cent) and Gondal (25.2 per cent), where though the increase is below the State average, is more than 25 per cent in Upleta and Gondal. These increases are by no means unsatisfactory. While Jetpur has fast re-established its former position as an important centre of dyeing and printing, Upleta is growing as a prosperous agricultural tract. Gondal the former capital of that State is striving hard to retain its importance in that area. Rajkot district which has been the centre of many a political activity and includes a number of Princely States and Estates-like Morvi, Wankaner, Gondal, Jasdan, etc., has shown a unique capacity for advancement during the last decade, the only exceptions are the areas like Gondal, Upleta

and Dhoraji talukas contained in the former State of Gondal, where scope for further expansion appears to be limited. The free air of Independence seems to have cleared the cobwebs which came in the way of advancement of many tracts where the restricted life the people formerly led and the handicaps to development that existed prior to Independence have been removed. This observation is applicable to all the former Indian States to a smaller or larger extent except in the case of a few States like Baroda, Bhavnagar, Junagadh, Gondal, etc., where the administration was progressive and run more or less on lines similar to that in British India. The industrial growth of Rajkot and Morvi is revealed by a comparatively higher urban increase in these two talukas, which is shared also by Wankaner, though not to the same extent. In the rural sector, Paddhari, Lodhika and Kotda Sangani along with Jasdan and Jamkandorna have shown increases higher than the State average.

## 153. Surendranagar

| Variation per cent |         |         |
|--------------------|---------|---------|
| Increase (+)       |         |         |
| Decrease (—)       |         |         |
| Total change       | 1901-61 | +118.97 |
|                    | 1921-61 | + 90.79 |
| Decade change      | 1951-61 | + 30.98 |
|                    | 1941-51 | + 17.99 |
|                    | 1931-41 | + 12.32 |
|                    | 1921-31 | + 9.92  |
|                    | 1911-21 | + 2.12  |
|                    | 1901-11 | + 12.39 |

This district has returned an increase of 156,847 persons or 30.98 per cent during the past decennium as against a total increase of 118.97 per cent between 1901 and 1961, the contribution being comparatively greater during the period following the Census of 1921. The only taluka in this district which has failed to register any increase higher than the State average during the past decennium is Limbdi. In the rest of the talukas, the increase exceeds the State average and is the highest in the rural areas of Muli taluka (47.1 per cent) and the urban areas of Chotila taluka (38.5 per cent). Dasada (31.3 per cent) is entirely rural, there being not a single place classified as town.

Talukas which show comparatively high rural increases are Muli, Lakhtar, Sayla, Dhrangadhra, Halvad and Dasada varying between 30.5 and 47.1 per cent all of which formed part of the former Indian States, where the implementation of land reforms has removed the handicaps from which the peasantry suffered a decade ago. Comparatively higher urban increase in Wadhwan (31.4 per cent) and Chotila (38.5 per cent) is due to the greater facility of communications which these talukas enjoy, railroad in the case of one and road transport in the case of another.

#### 154. Bhavnagar

| <i>Variation per cent</i> |         |         |
|---------------------------|---------|---------|
| <i>Increase (+)</i>       |         |         |
| <i>Decrease (—)</i>       |         |         |
| Total change              | 1901-61 | +115.28 |
|                           | 1921-61 | +103.41 |
| Decade change             | 1951-61 | + 26.40 |
|                           | 1941-51 | + 15.88 |
|                           | 1931-41 | + 21.68 |
|                           | 1921-31 | + 14.13 |
|                           | 1911-21 | — 1.85  |
|                           | 1901-11 | + 7.83  |

The increase in the population of this district is uniform since 1921, the highest being 26.40 per cent, a little less than the State average between 1951 and 1961, the overall increase during 1901 and 1961 being 115.28 per cent. In Bhavnagar, the highest general increase (31.5 per cent) between 1951-61 is registered by Talaja taluka, but the rural increase is the highest in Mahuva taluka (32.3 per cent) and the urban again in Talaja (40.3 per cent). Bhavnagar being a progressive State, there appears to be a number of talukas and mahals where the growth of population has proceeded at a pace lower than the State average due to saturation in earlier years. This tendency is also noticeable in the territory which formed part of the former States of Palitana and Vala and the mahal of Ghogho formerly included in the district of Ahmedabad. Talaja, Mahuva and Kundla align themselves with the strip of territory of comparatively higher growth which extends to Keshod and Malia in Junagadh district. Gadhada and Botad, which have shown a similar tendency likewise join hands with talukas of Rajkot and Surendranagar districts forming tract which further extends into Ahmedabad,

Mehsana and Banaskantha districts. It is significant to note that the only talukas where urban development is comparatively higher than the State average are Kundla and Talaja and not Bhavnagar, which does not seem to have that attraction for migrants which it used to have in the past. The process of industrialisation and commercial activity which characterised the growth of Bhavnagar City in the past seems to have come to a standstill during the intercensal period.

In this district, Botad, Gadhada and Mahuva are the talukas of comparatively high rural increase in contrast to Bhavnagar, Kundla and Talaja talukas, where high increases have taken place in urban areas. Palitana, however, is the only taluka where the rate of growth (19.6 per cent) is much below the State average, whereas in Gariadhar, Umralla, Sihor, Vallabhipur and Ghogho, it varies between 20.2 and 23.4 per cent. All these 4 talukas excepting Sihor are devoid of any rail communication, a factor which hinders the flow of migrants to these areas. But the comparatively lower percentage of growth in Sihor is due to its proximity to Bhavnagar and the outward flow of its inhabitants to that city and Bombay for trade and commerce.

#### 155. Amreli

| <i>Variation per cent</i> |         |         |
|---------------------------|---------|---------|
| <i>Increase (+)</i>       |         |         |
| <i>Decrease (—)</i>       |         |         |
| Total change              | 1901-61 | +110.20 |
|                           | 1921-61 | + 96.33 |
| Decade change             | 1951-61 | + 24.01 |
|                           | 1941-51 | + 14.78 |
|                           | 1931-41 | + 20.57 |
|                           | 1921-31 | + 14.40 |
|                           | 1911-21 | — 0.47  |
|                           | 1901-11 | + 7.57  |

Amreli also is not an exception to the general trend of increase which has started after 1921. Its population has more than doubled since 1901. It is, however, one of those districts where the rate of growth of numbers is comparatively lower than that observed in the State as a whole. While the percentage of increase during the past decade is 24.01, that during the last 60 years is observed to be 110.20 per cent, comparatively smaller than that returned by a number of other districts

of the State. The only talukas where the percentage of increase since 1951 is higher than the State average are Dhari, Khambha and Kodinar. While large rural increases have taken place in Khambha (33.2 per cent) and Kodinar (31.5 per cent), the growth in the urban areas of Dhari is unprecedented (124.9 per cent). These also are the areas which have rich garden lands, where progressive cultivation as evidenced by a large number of oil engines and other modern means of cultivation and the establishment of a sugar factory successfully working on a cooperative basis have facilitated the growth of numbers. This district, which has received large slices of territories from all the surrounding districts, has shown a comparatively lesser rate of growth in Amreli (16.4 per cent) and Lathi (19.4 per cent), but Khambha (33.2 per cent) which is entirely rural along with Kodinar (29.8 per cent) and Dhari (31.1 per cent) all of which formed part of Baroda territory, have registered a rate of growth appreciably above the State average. Kunkavav-Vadia (23.9 per cent), Babra (24.7 per cent), Lilia (21.6 per cent), Rajula (26.0 per cent) and Jafraabad (21.9 per cent), the talukas recently included in this district show a rate of increase somewhat below the State average, but higher than the district average in Babra and Rajula.

#### 156. Junagadh

| <i>Variation per cent</i> |         |          |
|---------------------------|---------|----------|
| <i>Increase (+)</i>       |         |          |
| <i>Decrease (—)</i>       |         |          |
| Total change              | 1901-61 | + 155.32 |
|                           | 1921-61 | + 113.79 |
| Decade change             | 1951-61 | + 26.13  |
|                           | 1941-51 | + 13.66  |
|                           | 1931-41 | + 26.24  |
|                           | 1921-31 | + 18.13  |
|                           | 1911-21 | + 7.90   |
|                           | 1901-11 | + 10.68  |

This is one of the districts of Saurashtra region which appears to be an exception to the general tendency of growth since 1921 in that

it has shown appreciable increase even during the preceding decades. The total increase during 1951-61 (26.13 per cent) falls a little below the State average, while the overall increase rises to 155.32 per cent during the last 6 decades. The forest areas of Gir and Girnar give to this district immunity from scarcity and famine to which other districts of Saurashtra are exposed. The rains are comparatively higher and well-distributed and the soil also relatively richer than in some of the other districts of this region. The intercensal increase, though higher than 25 per cent is slightly less than the State average due to the evacuation of some of its Muslim population to Pakistan. Among the talukas and mahals, the forest tract of Talala mahal has shown the largest overall increase (39 per cent) as also the highest urban increase (100 per cent). The talukas or mahals where the rural increase is comparatively higher are Ranavav (38.3 per cent), Una (37.7 per cent), Patan Veraval (34.5 per cent), Mendarda (33.2 per cent), Malia (33.1 per cent) and Bhesan (27.7 per cent). The talukas and mahals where the average growth falls below the State average are Porbandar, Kutiyana, Manavadar, Vanthali, Junagadh, Patan Veraval and Mangrol affected as they were by Muslim migration to Pakistan.

Talukas where the urban increase is comparatively high are Talala (100.0 per cent), Visavadar (42.2 per cent), Una (38.3 per cent) and Keshod (37.4 per cent), all of which are non-industrial talukas. But the rural and urban growth is comparable in the one and only taluka of the State, viz., Mendarda which has added 33.2 per cent in rural and 33.1 per cent in its urban areas between 1951-61. The importance, however, of Patan Veraval as a centre of maritime trade and commerce is seen by the fact that the total increase is 26 per cent, only 0.1 per cent less than the district average and 0.9 per cent less than the State average, which helps it wipe off the deficit caused by evacuees. The effects of evacuation are, however, more noticeable in Manavadar and Kutiyana than in Junagadh, Mangrol and Vanthali, where population has increased by a little more than 20 per cent during the past decennium.

157. **Kutch**

|               |         | Variation per cent<br>Increase (+)<br>Decrease (—) |
|---------------|---------|----------------------------------------------------|
| Total change  | 1901-61 | + 42.71                                            |
|               | 1921-61 | + 43.73                                            |
| Decade change | 1951-61 | + 22.70                                            |
|               | 1941-51 | + 11.76                                            |
|               | 1931-41 | — 2.42                                             |
|               | 1921-31 | + 7.42                                             |
|               | 1911-21 | — 5.63                                             |
|               | 1901-11 | + 5.21                                             |

The history of growth and movement of population in this district differs much from that revealed by other districts of Peninsular Gujarat. This tract, which had remained practically isolated from the rest of Saurashtra prior to Independence has shown decrease in its population in decades 1911-21 and 1931-41 and small increases during other periods. But the increase in numbers during the past decennium (22.70 per cent), is indeed noteworthy and is also a little higher than that in Kaira and Mehsana districts. The overall increase during the last 60 years is, however, the least (42.71 per cent) of all the districts of the State. The reasons which may be ascribed for such tardy progress are: (i) the migratory nature and enterprising spirit of its people who spread themselves out in all directions to earn their livelihood; (ii) backwardness of this tract; and (iii) its isolated character which rendered it inaccessible in the past. Talukas and mahals which have shown increases above the State average during 1951-61 are Lakhpat, Nakhatrana, Bhuj, Anjar and Khadir; the rest fall below the State average. The highest total increase has taken place in Lakhpat taluka (57.1 per cent) which is entirely rural but the highest urban increase (143.7 per cent) has been returned by the taluka of Anjar, where new townships like Gandhidham and Adipur have come into existence during the decade and intensive programme for the development of the major port of Kandla undertaken.

Among the talukas which have shown very low increases below the State average, Mandvi (4.2 per cent) and Mundra (3.7 per cent) along with Khavda (11.9 per cent) are noteworthy.

Abdasa (19.2 per cent) and Rapar (20.3 per cent) show appreciable increases, whereas Bhachau (23.8 per cent) is in a comparatively better position than others by registering an increase above the district average of 22.7 per cent.

158. **Banaskantha**

|               |         | Variation per cent<br>Increase (+)<br>Decrease (—) |
|---------------|---------|----------------------------------------------------|
| Total change  | 1901-61 | + 105.08                                           |
|               | 1921-61 | + 103.30                                           |
| Decade change | 1951-61 | + 28.72                                            |
|               | 1941-51 | + 26.90                                            |
|               | 1931-41 | + 14.96                                            |
|               | 1921-31 | + 8.27                                             |
|               | 1911-21 | + 5.36                                             |
|               | 1901-11 | — 4.26                                             |

Except for a fall of 4.26 per cent between 1901 and 1911, Banaskantha district has showed a steady and progressive increase in its population during each intercensal period. It has grown by 5.36 per cent even during the decade 1911-21, adversely affected by plague and influenza epidemics. Thereafter, the increase has been continuous and as high as 26.90 per cent during 1941-51 and 28.72 per cent during 1951-61, the overall increase between 1901-61 being 105.08 per cent. Its population has thus more than doubled during the last 60 years. The decennial increase between 1951-61 has been the highest (39.8 per cent) in Kankrej taluka, which is entirely rural. The highest urban increase (77.4 per cent) has, however, taken place in Deesa. While the district as a whole has registered an increase over the State average of 26.9 per cent, the talukas and mahals which have shown such an increase are Danta, Dhanera, Deesa, Kankrej and Deodar.

Among the talukas which have shown an increase below the State average are Palanpur (26.5 per cent), Vadgam (22.9 per cent), Vav (24.3 per cent), Tharad (26.2 per cent), Radhanpur (25.4 per cent) and Santalpur (22.5 per cent). Of these, Radhanpur and Palanpur, the former State capitals have returned an increase over 25 per cent, but others where it falls below but exceeds 22 per cent, are tracts which have been hitherto backward, possessed of poor soil and

devoid of any improved means of communications. Growth of Tharad which has risen by 26.2 per cent, only a little less than the State average, is significant. Thus, even the backward areas of this district are making amends for their past lapses by growing uniformly with the rest of the State.

159. **Sabarkantha**

|               |         | Variation per cent<br>Increase (+)<br>Decrease (—) |
|---------------|---------|----------------------------------------------------|
| Total change  | 1901-61 | + 178.47                                           |
|               | 1921-61 | + 122.93                                           |
| Decade change | 1951-61 | + 34.29                                            |
|               | 1941-51 | + 19.39                                            |
|               | 1931-41 | + 17.15                                            |
|               | 1921-31 | + 18.69                                            |
|               | 1911-21 | + 10.23                                            |
|               | 1901-11 | + 13.32                                            |

This district which adjoins Banaskantha has progressed more rapidly than its neighbour in the growth of numbers during the last 60 years. It has set itself on its progressive march after 1901 which was unabated, even during 1911-21, when it recorded an increase of 10.23 per cent. The increase during the past decennium has been 34.29 per cent, much above the State average, the overall increase during the past 60 years being 178.47 per cent. It is significant to note that there is not a single taluka in this district, where the increase has not been above the State average. The highest increase in the taluka as well as in its rural areas has been returned by Bhiloda taluka (45.2 per cent). Other areas of high rural increase are Khed Brahma (42.8 per cent), Vijaynagar (44.9 per cent), Meghraj (40.8 per cent), Malpur (35.9 per cent), Modasa (33.9 per cent) and Bayad (29.1 per cent), where there has been an appreciable degree of immigration from outside for settlement on surplus land. Idar, Prantij and Modasa as the headquarters of talukas and Himatnagar the former capital of the State of Idar which is now the headquarters of the district, have shown comparatively high urban increases in areas which are non-industrial. This is a district where Adivasi population predominates, means of communications were hitherto scanty and condition of agriculture far from satisfactory. These areas have now been

opened up by the construction of new roads and rail routes and developed by the special project undertaken in Adivasi areas, the implementation of which has been further facilitated by the introduction of agrarian reforms.

160. **Mehsana**

|               |         | Variation per cent<br>Increase (+)<br>Decrease (—) |
|---------------|---------|----------------------------------------------------|
| Total change  | 1901-61 | + 95.29                                            |
|               | 1921-61 | + 81.14                                            |
| Decade change | 1951-61 | + 21.27                                            |
|               | 1941-51 | + 19.08                                            |
|               | 1931-41 | + 13.38                                            |
|               | 1921-31 | + 10.64                                            |
|               | 1911-21 | + 8.22                                             |
|               | 1901-11 | — 0.37                                             |

This district formed part of the former Baroda State. Increase between 1951 and 1961 (21.27 per cent) is lower than the State average. Along with Kaira and Kutch this is one of the three districts wherein the overall increase during the last 60 years falls below 100 per cent. Though its population has been steadily increasing since 1911, the rate of growth is not equal to that exhibited by many other districts. There are only two talukas wherein the decennial increase during 1951-61 exceeds the State average. These are Sami taluka (35.0 per cent) which is entirely rural and Harij mahal which has added 31.4 per cent in its rural and 28.8 per cent in its urban areas. Sami is also one of the backward areas added to this district on integration which has shown higher increase despite poor soil. The talukas where the rate of growth is appreciably below the State average are Sidhpur, Vijapur, Kadi and Kalol, wherein the rate of growth varies from 15.2 to 19.8 per cent. But in Patan, Chanasma, Mehsana, Kheralu and Visnagar, the rate of growth is more than 20 per cent and exceeds the district average in all talukas but Kheralu and rises as high as 25.6 per cent in Mehsana. The main factor responsible for limiting the growth of numbers in this district is its proximity to the city of Ahmedabad, where a large number of its inhabitants migrates for working in its textile mills and employment in its thriving trade and commerce, as evidenced by a high percentage of the total migrants this



district contributes to that city. Moreover, the district being agriculturally much advanced, any further scope for the exploitation of land is minimised to that extent.

#### 161. Ahmedabad

| Variation per cent |         |          |
|--------------------|---------|----------|
| Increase (+)       |         |          |
| Decrease (—)       |         |          |
| Total change       | 1901-61 | + 193.51 |
|                    | 1921-61 | + 161.23 |
| Decade change      | 1951-61 | + 31.89  |
|                    | 1941-51 | + 28.66  |
|                    | 1931-41 | + 38.71  |
|                    | 1921-31 | + 10.98  |
|                    | 1911-21 | + 6.80   |
|                    | 1901-11 | + 5.20   |

Ahmedabad district has registered an increase of 31.89 per cent during the last decade, the overall increase during the last 60 years being 193.51 per cent. This district, which includes the metropolitan city of Ahmedabad, has shown continuous growth of numbers since 1901. For the same reason the decade increase has also been the highest in the Ahmedabad City taluka, which has added 36.8 per cent to its population in 1951. While the decennial increase is the highest in the rural areas of Sanand mahal (33.3 per cent), the urban growth is the highest in Dehgam taluka (49.3 per cent) as also in Viramgam and Dholka talukas, 42 per cent each. Daskroi, Dehgam and Dhandhuka are, however, the talukas which have registered an increase below the State average obviously due to their proximity to the city of Ahmedabad to which their inhabitants look for employment available close to their doors. In the rest of the talukas the increase is comparatively high in the urban areas of Ahmedabad City, Viramgam, Sanand and Dholka.

#### 162. Kaira

| Variation per cent |         |         |
|--------------------|---------|---------|
| Increase (+)       |         |         |
| Decrease (—)       |         |         |
| Total change       | 1901-61 | + 90.65 |
|                    | 1921-61 | + 91.53 |
| Decade change      | 1951-61 | + 22.64 |
|                    | 1941-51 | + 20.66 |
|                    | 1931-41 | + 18.97 |
|                    | 1921-31 | + 8.79  |
|                    | 1911-21 | + 1.57  |
|                    | 1901-11 | — 2.00  |

Increase in the population of this district

during 1951-61 has been 22.64 per cent as against 90.65 per cent during the last 60 years and 91.53 per cent between 1921-61. The increase recorded in the numbers of this district is found to be appreciable only since 1931. It lost 2 per cent between 1901 and 1911 and added 1.57 per cent between 1911 and 1921 and 8.79 per cent between 1921 and 1931. The increase during the past decade is much below the State average, and the only talukas wherein the increase rises above the State average are Matar, Balasinor and Cambay. Whereas the highest rural increase is recorded in Balasinor (31.6 per cent), the highest increase in urban areas is noteworthy in Thasra (96.1 per cent). This district which includes the fertile tract of *charotar* has shown a comparatively lower growth of population despite very high density, as agriculture in this part has been progressive since the beginning and absorption of further numbers is limited. Another factor which contributes to restrict the growth of numbers is the migratory tendency and adventurous nature of the people of this district, who move out in large numbers to places outside the district in the State, country and outside for trade, business or service. The talukas where the intercensal increase falls much below the State average are Petlad (14.6 per cent) and Borsad (16.8 per cent). In the rest of the talukas, namely, Nadiad, Kapadvanj, Mehmedabad, Anand and Thasra, the rate of growth varies from 22 per cent for Nadiad to 26 per cent for Thasra, which bids fair to come up to the level of the State average. Further, the fact that even in these talukas the rate of growth either equals or exceeds the average for the district (22.6 per cent), goes to show the developing nature of its economy, which is trying its best to compensate for the migratory tendency of its enterprising inhabitants.

#### 163. Panchmahals

| Variation per cent |         |          |
|--------------------|---------|----------|
| Increase (+)       |         |          |
| Decrease (—)       |         |          |
| Total change       | 1901-61 | + 219.73 |
|                    | 1921-61 | + 112.56 |
| Decade change      | 1951-61 | + 29.85  |
|                    | 1941-51 | + 19.55  |
|                    | 1931-41 | + 15.06  |
|                    | 1921-31 | + 19.01  |
|                    | 1911-21 | + 16.35  |
|                    | 1901-11 | + 29.29  |

The Panchmahals has returned an increase of 29.85 per cent between 1951 and 1961 and an unprecedented increase of 219.73 per cent during the last six decades. Like Sabarkantha, it is another tribal district which has started on its march in the growth of numbers since 1901, by recording an increase of 29.29 per cent between 1901 and 1911. Thereafter the growth has varied from 16 to 19 per cent, till it shot upto 29.85 per cent in 1961. Limkheda taluka of this district has recorded the highest percentage increase (35.9 per cent) during the last decade, as against 36.3 per cent, which is the highest rural increase returned by Dohad taluka and the highest urban increase of 100.00 per cent by Halol taluka. It is significant to note that out of 11 talukas and mahals in this district, 9 have returned an increase which exceeds the State average. The development of Adivasi areas hitherto backward, and the Railway township of Freelandganj seem to have largely contributed to the rapid growth of numbers in this district.

Of the two talukas, Kalol (22.0 per cent) and Halol (26.6 per cent) where the rate of increase is below the State average, Halol deserves to be excluded as it has returned an increase which very nearly equals the State average. In many others rural increases have been as high as 35 per cent in Santrampur, Dohad and Limkheda and in the vicinity of 30 per cent in Jambughoda, Shehera, Lunavada, Jhalod and Devgad Baria talukas. But Godhra (28.9 per cent) which is a non-industrial taluka has shown a comparatively high increase in urban areas as against an average increase of 27.5 per cent for the taluka as a whole.

#### 164. Baroda

| Variation per cent |         |          |
|--------------------|---------|----------|
| Increase (+)       |         |          |
| Decrease (—)       |         |          |
| Total change       | 1901-61 | + 158.72 |
|                    | 1921-61 | + 102.34 |
| Decade change      | 1951-61 | + 26.02  |
|                    | 1941-51 | + 15.92  |
|                    | 1931-41 | + 19.02  |
|                    | 1921-31 | + 16.38  |
|                    | 1911-21 | + 8.32   |
|                    | 1901-11 | + 18.05  |

The decennial increase (1951-61) for this district has been 26.02 per cent, which is a little lower than the State average, but the overall increase during the last 60 years is 158.72 per cent. It has shown a continuous rise since 1901 and recorded a growth of 8.32 per cent even during 1911-21, though affected by influenza epidemic. Among the talukas which have returned an increase above the State average are Baroda, Nasvadi, Chhota Udaipur and Jabugam, all above 32 per cent, the highest being 34.8 per cent for Nasvadi taluka, which is also the highest among rural areas. The highest urban increase is, however, returned by Baroda (46.5 per cent) due to the inclusion therein of the city of Baroda, which has been expanding industrially at a very rapid pace. The highest return in the rural areas of the remaining three talukas is brought about by causes which have influenced the growth of numbers in the backward and tribal areas of other districts.

A comparatively low increase in Padra (19.5 per cent) and Sinor (13.7 per cent) talukas is due to their proximity to the city of Baroda, to which their inhabitants have been attracted even in the past. In the rest of the talukas where the rate of increase is below the average for the State—Savli, Vaghodia, Karjan, Dabhoi, Sankheda and Tilakwada—the rate of increase varies from 20 per cent for Dabhoi to 23.3 per cent for Tilakwada. In their case also the attraction of the city of Baroda cannot be ruled out, as most of these areas formed part of the erstwhile Baroda State to which they are drawn to a greater extent even now than in the past owing to the industrial expansion of that city.

#### 165. Broach

| Variation per cent |         |          |
|--------------------|---------|----------|
| Increase (+)       |         |          |
| Decrease (—)       |         |          |
| Total change       | 1901-61 | + 116.09 |
|                    | 1921-61 | + 85.73  |
| Decade change      | 1951-61 | + 24.31  |
|                    | 1941-51 | + 10.40  |
|                    | 1931-41 | + 19.41  |
|                    | 1921-31 | + 13.33  |
|                    | 1911-21 | + 1.53   |
|                    | 1901-11 | + 14.60  |

In the matter of percentage increase during the past decade, Broach falls in line with those



districts which fall below the State average. While the increase during the past decennium is 24.31 per cent, that during the last 60 years is 116.09 per cent. The rate of growth is not uniform and has varied much during the past six decades, the highest between 1951 and 1961. It has, however, got some talukas/mahals where the intercensal increase between 1951 and 1961 is higher than the State average. These are the backward areas of Valia, Dediapada and Sagbara, all of which are entirely rural and tribal. The highest increase is recorded by Dediapada (49.3 per cent) and Sagbara (46.3 per cent). These areas which were hitherto undeveloped share in common with others the opportunities for development and growth which tribal areas have since Independence.

Among the talukas where the rate of increase falls below the State average are Broach (20 per cent), Jambusar (24.4 per cent), Amod (26.0 per cent), Anklesvar (23.6 per cent), Hansot (21.1 per cent), Jhagadia (20.6 per cent), Nandod (21.2 per cent) all over 20 per cent. The rate of growth, however, exceeds the district average in Jambusar and Amod, where it very nearly equals the State average.

| 166. Surat    |         | Variation per cent           |
|---------------|---------|------------------------------|
|               |         | Increase (+)<br>Decrease (—) |
| Total change  | 1901-61 | + 108.94                     |
|               | 1921-61 | + 94.62                      |
| Decade change | 1951-61 | + 23.67                      |
|               | 1941-51 | + 18.66                      |
|               | 1931-41 | + 20.64                      |
|               | 1921-31 | + 9.94                       |
|               | 1911-21 | + 0.38                       |
|               | 1901-11 | + 6.94                       |

The rate of growth between 1951 and 1961 is lower than the State average. In this district, as in others having comparatively better soil, adequate rains and improved farming, there has not been much increase in the growth of numbers till 1931. Thereafter it has increased by 20.64 per cent between 1931-41, by 18.66 per cent between 1941 and 1951 and by 23.67 per cent between 1951 and 1961. The talukas, however, which have returned percentage increases above the State average during the past decennium are Mangrol, Chorasi, Songadh, Vyara, Bansda, Dharampur and Uchhal. While

the highest total increase is recorded in the Songadh taluka (37.6 per cent) which also leads in the rate of rural growth, the highest urban increase (100.00 per cent) in Pardi and 91.9 per cent in Dharampur taluka is indeed noteworthy. These statistics go to show that the currents of migration, which hitherto were limited to urban areas only have made themselves appreciably manifest in rural areas also. The rate of increase is comparatively high in the rural areas of Mangrol, Songadh, Bansda and Uchhal as well as in the urban areas of Chorasi, Vyara and Dharampur talukas. Nizar, however, is the only mahal which has recorded the lowest rate of increase (4.6 per cent). Among the rest, Palsana (18.2 per cent), Bardoli (15.7 per cent), Valod (18.4 per cent), Navsari (13.3 per cent), Gandevi (19.1 per cent), Chikhli (18.4 per cent), Pardi (18.3 per cent) and Umbergaon (19.5 per cent) have registered a varying degree of increases ranging between 13.3 for Navsari and 19.5 for Umbergaon. Talukas where the rate of growth varies between 20 and 25 per cent are Olpad, Kamrej, Mandvi, Mahuva and Bulsar. Most of these are very prosperous agricultural tracts with rich garden soil, where some degree of industrialisation is also not lacking as in Navsari. The lower rate of growth even below the district average of 23.7 per cent in these talukas is attributable not to any obstruction to their growth, but to the migratory tendency of the inhabitants of these talukas, going out to seek their fortune in the nearby city of Bombay.

| 167. Dangs    |         | Variation per cent           |
|---------------|---------|------------------------------|
|               |         | Increase (+)<br>Decrease (—) |
| Total change  | 1901-61 | + 290.37                     |
|               | 1921-61 | + 196.44                     |
| Decade change | 1951-61 | + 51.36                      |
|               | 1941-51 | + 17.51                      |
|               | 1931-41 | + 20.13                      |
|               | 1921-31 | + 38.74                      |
|               | 1911-21 | — 16.54                      |
|               | 1901-11 | + 57.78                      |

The Dangs carries the palm in returning the highest percentage increase in its numbers (51.36 per cent) during the past decade as also between 1901-61. This district is entirely rural, consisting of only one taluka, comprised of

forest areas inhabited by tribals. The area is hilly and the quality of its soil very inferior. But the exploitation of forest produce seems to have offered a welcome attraction to outsiders. This district had added 57.78 per cent to its numbers between 1901-11, but the toll exacted by plague and influenza epidemics was heavy between 1911 and 1921 when it registered a decrease of 16.54 per cent. Thereafter it again resumed its onward march and added 38.74 per cent between 1921 and 1931, 20.13 per cent between 1931 and 1941 and 17.51 per cent between 1941 and 1951, the increase during the last decade being as high as 51.36 per cent.

#### CONCLUDING REMARKS

168. The reasons for high, moderate or low increases in the population of the State and its various districts during the past decade as well as during the five decades which have preceded it have been discussed in the foregoing paragraphs. The percentage of growth between 1951 and 1961 is the highest of all the censuses since 1901. While some of the districts have started their onward march from 1921 or 1931, there are others like Surendranagar, Junagadh, Sabarkantha, Ahmedabad, the Panchmahals, Baroda, Broach, Surat, where the growth of numbers has been continuous even since 1901, despite the *chhapania* famine and the plague and influenza epidemics of 1918-19. The cycle of growth since 1921, the pace of which has progressively accelerated is unmistakable indeed. The factors which have influenced the growth of numbers are not uniform in all the districts. There are some districts and talukas where the expansion and growing industrialisation of urban areas have made comparatively larger contribution to the growth of numbers. There are others where substantial increases have taken place after they breathed the air of freedom, when the introduction of agrarian reforms assured them of full enjoyment of the fruits of their labours on the field. Forest areas inhabited by tribals which were hitherto backward and isolated were opened up and made accessible by improvement in the means of communications offering greater opportunities for the exploitation of natural

wealth and jungle produce. Statistics of immigration show that some of the increases in these areas are due to the migratory currents set in motion during the past decade. It is common knowledge that people were so much attached to their home in the past that movement of population from one place to another took place only under unavoidable circumstances. These were economic stress and the dire necessity to make a comfortable living. Such opportunities were hitherto available in a few urban centres only. The rural areas stood apart and offered little attraction to outsiders. But the former conditions have now radically changed. Though the attraction for urban areas is on the increase that for rural areas which was non-existent, has suddenly developed in areas hitherto underdeveloped. The areas, however, where conditions of farming were satisfactory owing to better level of cultivation and fertility of soil, have offered comparatively lesser scope for outsiders to settle. Diversity of political conditions and variation in the extent of economic development have in the past induced an uneven growth of numbers in the different talukas and rural and urban areas of the State.

169. Causes of unprecedented growth of numbers between 1951-61 are many and varied. Given a properly delimited area enclosed by well-defined boundaries, the population circumscribed within that area is subject to rise and fall mainly as a result of play of two important factors, namely, (i) natural growth and (ii) migration. Natural growth is circumscribed by the operation of causes, favourable or adverse, to which the area in question is subject. In the ultimate analysis, it is the rates of fecundity and mortality and the resultant rate of survival which determine the rate of natural growth of population.

The rate of survival is governed by a variety of factors which tend to retard or accelerate the growth of numbers. The rates of birth and death are conditioned by such factors as health and hygiene of the people, their vulnerability to certain types of ailments with consequent risk to male and female lives in various age-groups, age and sex structure of the population, the effects of periodical visitations like famines, epidemics like plague and influenza and endemics

like malaria, racial characteristics, social conditions such as early or postponed marriages and enforced widowhood and the last but not the least political conditions, all of which bring about variations in the ultimate rate of survival and growth. All these factors operated to check the growth of population till 1921, whereafter there has been an uninterrupted and progressive increase in the population returned at each successive census. This process has been accentuated still further between 1951-61 as a result of the various health measures taken by Government since Independence, such as National Malaria Control for the eradication of malarial fever and B.C.G. vaccination programme to fight tuberculosis, opening up of maternity and child welfare centres and provision of increasing facilities of modern means of treatment to expectant mothers. The accumulative effect of all these measures has been to minimise the former risk to female lives, resulting in improved health and vitality of mothers with corresponding improvement in birth rate and reduction in death rate and consequent rise in population. With the spread of education there has been an appreciable change in the social structure by the postponement of age at marriage, which has substantially advanced in case of both the sexes. Political changes and agrarian reforms also had an extraordinary effect on the economic status of the people. The agriculturist breathed a sense of security from the fixity of land tenure and undisturbed enjoyment of his holding under a system of peasant proprietorship which replaced the tenancy-at-will in many a Princely State. The effect of all these factors which came into play to a varied extent at different periods of time in different regions and among different peoples and communities will be examined at their proper places in the Chapters that follow.

170. Another important factor which needs be taken into consideration in arriving at the totality of increase in population is the factor of migration, the two principal phases of which are in-migration and out-migration. The flow of migration, inward or outward, is determined in the main by the necessity for an individual to earn a living, to sustain himself and his family. If his home-place, be it a village or

town, is not capable of offering the required means to earn his bread, he would go to another place where this pressing need of human existence around which the entire battle of life revolves can be satisfied. A villager who is unemployed or underemployed would migrate to a nearby village or town, where surplus land or avenues for employment in non-agricultural pursuits are available. The process of migration is thus twofold. It depletes one area and supplements the other, the degree of flow being dependent upon the acuteness of the problem in one and the ease with which it can be solved in the other. This process has led to the breaking-up of villages and expansion of towns. Construction of roads and railways has opened up areas hitherto undeveloped. Some of the tribal tracts such as the districts of the Panchmahals, Sabarkantha and the Dangs and parts of Broach, Banaskantha, Baroda and Surat are thus getting filled up by immigrations which have taken place on an appreciable scale in these hitherto backward tracts. Industrial towns which are gradually coming into being in the wake of scientific and technological advance the country has been making, has been responsible for the higher rate of growth in some of the principal cities of the State such as Ahmedabad, Surat, Baroda, Jamnagar and Rajkot. While some of the lesser towns are coming to the fore, those which were upto recently mere villages get promoted to the status of a town. The factors that influence migration are not only economic but social as well as political. Among the social factors may be listed marriage migrations which are not only inter-taluka but also inter-district and inter-State. Political migrations have taken place at all periods of history. People have migrated in large numbers from one jurisdiction to another, to escape the hardships and vicissitudes to which they were subjected by oppressive rulers in the past. Such migrations have taken place in the history of India since time immemorial and not ceased in present times when people from the other side of the border have poured into this country on a scale hitherto unknown. Migration thus means depletion in one place and settlement in another, solely with the purpose of finding a good asylum and an easy or comfortable living. The loss of

one is thus the gain of another. The resultant immigration or emigration due to the operation of all the foregoing factors, natural as well as man-made constitutes the growth or otherwise of the population of a particular tract.

171. People would move out from one area or village where there is shortage of land to another where it is surplus and offers possibilities of gainful employment. People would also move out from one place to another as to a town where development of manufacturing industries, commerce, trade and a variety of services are attractive enough for their absorption in the various jobs they offer. This flow of migration and absorption in various occupations will in turn be regulated by the level of education of the migrants. Those who move out to rural areas generally do not require to possess any significant level of education. They can afford to be illiterate, as they get employed generally in agriculture or agricultural labour, which is the principal economic activity in rural areas. In towns also most of the illiterate get themselves employed in occupations requiring physical or manual labour. But those possessing varying extent of educational levels, academic or technical, join occupations which are rather of an intellectual type and which are usually not obtainable in villages. Level of education thus has a marked effect in determining the current of flow towards villages or towns, and the occupations in which they are employed.

172. Until recently, rural population was on the whole a closed population except for marriage or political migration. Movement from one area to another for economic reasons was very much restricted in the past, when there were no modern means of transport and communications. The construction of railways has facilitated the movement of the people from one place to another in search of bread, a process which has been further accelerated by the network of bus transport throughout the length and breadth of the State. With the change of times, villages have fallen into the habit of looking up to the towns as their ideal in a number of ways. The superior air of the townsman, the way in which he clothes and feeds himself, the variety of entertainments and civic amenities which he can enjoy and

above all the free life that can be lived in town independent of the joint family at home have been offering increasing attraction to the village people to migrate to urban areas in recent times.

173. Though the rate of growth of population in urban areas is comparatively higher than that in the rural, the latter is by no means one which can be accepted with complacency. For, the rate of growth is in fact higher than what it should be to reap the real benefits of increasing production and rise in national income envisaged in the successive Five Year Plans. The growth of population in recent times is indeed stupefying and has created problems which were not initially thought of. The result has been that all the calculations about raising the standard of living have been upset by increase in the number of mouths to feed and the number of hands to be employed which are progressively increasing giving rise to acute shortage of food supply, consumer goods, housing, etc. One wonders whether the jobs proposed to be created for the unemployed are adequately apportioned between rural and urban areas *pro rata* to the growth of population and the relative growth of unemployment in these two sectors. No efforts to curb the exodus from rural areas can succeed unless and until opportunities of employment are available in the village itself. This aspect of unemployment does not appear to have so far received the attention it deserves. Schemes aiming at stepping up agricultural production might succeed in partially relieving underemployment by increasing farm output. But no significant change in the existing condition of unemployment in rural areas is possible so long as alternative forms of employment are brought into being by striking a happy balance between agriculture and industries. The goal of rural industrialisation aiming at locating processing industries and manufacture of equipments and machinery required for agro-based industries which has been recently held out as a panacea may not be so easy to achieve in the context of existing trends of industrial development which has so far been taking place around large urban centres where facilities for markets, transport, motive power and technical skill are concentrated.

Concerted efforts to tone up and improve the registration system and central enactment on the subject may in foreseeable future succeed in improving the vital data. For our present purpose, suffice it to say that the registration data being unreliable, can serve no practical purpose for estimating the natural growth of population of Gujarat. Examining the census statistics, it is seen that the population of the State as per 1961 Census count stood at 20,633,350 as against 16,262,657 covering the same territorial units in 1951 Census. There was thus an absolute increase of 4,370,693 persons between 1951-61, giving a percentage increase of 2.7 per annum as against the corresponding rate of 2.1 for the country.

180. Migration is one of the most important components of population change and growth. It is only during 1961 Census that the scope and coverage of migration data have been widened. Prior to that the information collected was not comprehensive enough to give any useful indication of the trends of migration. Vast territorial changes effected during the last decade in the different districts that go to make up the present State of Gujarat also vitiate the true value and utility of the migration differentials during this period. For those who were immigrants in 1951 have been native born in 1961 and *vice versa*. An attempt is, however, made to work out the natural population of the State from the data available from the Census of 1961, and shown in the table that follows.

#### STATEMENT II.63

##### Immigrant and emigrant population with actual and natural population, 1961

| Description           | Total      | Rural      | Urban     | Unclassified |
|-----------------------|------------|------------|-----------|--------------|
| 1                     | 2          | 3          | 4         | 5            |
| Enumerated population | 20,633,350 | 15,316,726 | 5,316,624 | ..           |
| Immigrants            | 700,502    | 200,085    | 500,417   | ..           |
| Emigrants             | 734,692    | 384,467    | 347,379   | 2,846        |
| Natural population    | 20,667,540 | 15,501,108 | 5,163,586 | 2,846        |

The natural increase in population can be worked out by adding emigrants and subtracting immigrants to the actual enumerated population. According to 1961 Census, 700,502 persons

were enumerated as immigrants as against 734,692 emigrants enumerated in other States of India. The resultant difference comes to 34,190. With the addition of this to the enumerated population of 20,633,350, the natural population of Gujarat comes to 20,667,540, a little more than that enumerated at the Census of 1961.

181. Rural-urban distribution of population showing the actual and natural population of the State for these two segments is reflective of the distinct pattern of economy prevalent in rural and urban areas. Immigrants constitute 1.31 and 9.41 per cent of the rural and urban population respectively; whereas the corresponding percentages for emigrants are 2.51 and 6.53. There are more emigrants than immigrants in the rural population; while in case of urban population immigrants exceed emigrants. Due to exodus of population from rural areas, the natural population in villages would be more than the enumerated population. But due to more immigrants in urban areas as compared to out-migrants, the natural population shows a decline of 153,038 or a percentage decline of 2.88 over the actual urban population of the State.

##### MEAN POPULATION GROWTH WITH NATURAL GROWTH OF POPULATION

182. In the absence of reliable data relating to birth, death, migration, etc., of the previous decades, the figures relating to mean growth rates for six decades are given in the table below as mean population estimated by taking the average population of two censuses will give better approximation.

#### STATEMENT II.64

##### Mean population growth of Gujarat State per 1,000, 1901-61

| Year    | Persons | Males | Females |
|---------|---------|-------|---------|
| 1       | 2       | 3     | 4       |
| 1901-11 | +7.5    | +7.9  | +7.1    |
| 1911-21 | +3.7    | +3.8  | +3.6    |
| 1921-31 | +12.1   | +12.1 | +12.2   |
| 1931-41 | +17.6   | +17.8 | +17.3   |
| 1941-51 | +17.1   | +16.5 | +17.7   |
| 1951-61 | +23.7   | +24.3 | +23.1   |

Intercensal growth rate is worked out by the formula given below:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Intercensal increase} &= \text{Birth (B)} - \text{Death (D)} \\ &+ \text{Fresh immigration (FI)} \\ &- \text{Fresh emigration (FE)} \end{aligned}$$

Dividing both the sides by mean population of the decade, the terms in the equation are transformed into rates.

The equation then becomes

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Mean Growth Rate} &= \text{Birth rate} \\ &- \text{Death rate} \\ &+ \text{Fresh net migration rate} \\ &= \text{Rate of natural increase} + \text{rate of net fresh migration} \end{aligned}$$

All the rates are on decennial basis and the decennial rate is fixed as a sort of average of the annual rates during the decennium. If one of the above rates can be fixed, the other is automatically determined as it can be arrived at by subtracting this determined rate from the observed mean growth rate. This is a practical way for arriving at the rate of natural increase as only annual rates are available.

183. The natural increase of population as per formula given above can be derived on the basis of estimated birth and death rates from census population by reverse survival method.

On the basis of estimated rates during 1951-61 worked out by the Census Actuary

$$\begin{aligned} \text{M.G.R.} &= \text{B.R.} - \text{D.R.} + \text{M.R.} \\ (\text{Mean Growth rate}) &(\text{Birth rate}) (\text{Death rate}) (\text{Migration rate}) \\ 23.7 &= 45.7 - 23.5 + \text{M.R.} \\ &= 22.2 + \text{M.R.} \\ \therefore \text{M.R.} &= 23.7 - 22.2 \\ &= 1.5 \end{aligned}$$

The rate of natural increase of population on the basis of estimated rates during the decade 1951-61 thus comes to 22.2 or a net rate of annual natural increase of 2.22 as against the decade variation in the enumerated population of 26.88 or an annual percentage increase of 2.69. The migration rate without registration error comes to 1.5.

#### FUTURE TRENDS

184. On examining the figures regarding rate of natural increase, estimated birth and death rates and migration rate for the last two decades 1941-51 and 1951-61, it can be seen that as compared to the estimated birth and death rates of 43.2 and 30.8 respectively during the decade

1. Reproduced as Appendix I.3 to Chapter I of this Report

1941-51, the former reveals an increase of 12.5 and the latter a decline of 7.3 during the decade 1951-61. The migration rate shows a decline from 4.7 in 1941-51 to 1.5 in 1951-61. These figures thus point out that the rate of growth of population during the last decade shows greater acceleration due to increase in natural growth of population as a result of the widening of the gap between births and deaths owing to a little higher level of fertility and declining rate of mortality than to migration from outside.

185. Population growth and changes overtime are important aspects to be taken into consideration in planning for implementation of economic and social policies of the Government and hence besides examining the present trends, future characteristics of population growth will prove extremely useful for perspective planning. Based on the paper on "Population Projection for Gujarat State, 1961-81"<sup>1</sup> embodying results of a special study undertaken by the Demographic Training and Research Centre, Bombay, the future expected birth, death, migration rates and natural increase of population for the period 1961-81 are reproduced in the subjoined table.

#### STATEMENT II.65

##### Birth, death, migration and natural increase of population, 1961-81

| Rate             | 1961-66 | 1966-71 | 1971-76 | 1976-81 |
|------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1                | 2       | 3       | 4       | 5       |
| Birth rate       | 44.79   | 41.56   | 39.43   | 38.74   |
| Death rate       | 17.60   | 14.26   | 11.98   | 10.40   |
| Migration rate   | 0.67    | 0.59    | 0.51    | 0.44    |
| Natural increase | 27.19   | 27.30   | 27.45   | 28.34   |
| Total increase   | 27.86   | 27.89   | 27.96   | 28.78   |

It can be seen that while the birth rate is expected to decrease by about 17 per cent during the period of next 20 years due to intensive spread of family planning programme and other birth control measures, the death rate is expected to decline by about 50 per cent during the same period as a result of improved medical and health facilities. Migration rate is also expected to decline during this period. The future growth of population of Gujarat State is expected to be thus brought about during the next two decades mainly through natural growth of population rather than on account of migration.

APPENDIX II.1

Definitions of Census House and Census Household since 1881

STATEMENT II.32

Geology and soil structure of different districts of Gujarat State, 1961

| Census | House                                                                                                                                                                                          | Family or Household                                                                                                                                                        |
|--------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1881   | The dwelling place of one or more families with their servants, having a separate principal entrance from the public way.                                                                      | <i>Household</i> —All those persons who actually sleep in the house and compound on the night of the 17th February.                                                        |
| 1891   | The dwelling place of one or more families with their resident servants, having a separate principal entrance from the common way                                                              | 'Family' is a number of persons living and eating together in one mess with their dependents and resident servants.                                                        |
|        | OR                                                                                                                                                                                             |                                                                                                                                                                            |
|        | 'House' consists of the buildings, one or many, inhabited by one family.                                                                                                                       |                                                                                                                                                                            |
| 1901   | The dwelling place of one or more families having a separate principal entrance from the common way                                                                                            | 'Family' is a number of persons living and eating together in one mess with their dependents and resident servants.                                                        |
|        | OR                                                                                                                                                                                             |                                                                                                                                                                            |
|        | 'House' consists of the buildings, one or many, inhabited by one family.                                                                                                                       |                                                                                                                                                                            |
| 1911   | The residence of one or more families having a separate entrance from the common way                                                                                                           | 'Family' is a number of persons living and eating together in one mess with their dependents and resident servants.                                                        |
|        | OR                                                                                                                                                                                             |                                                                                                                                                                            |
|        | 'House' is defined as consisting of the buildings, one or many, inhabited by one family.                                                                                                       |                                                                                                                                                                            |
| 1921   | The residence of one or more families having a separate entrance from the common way                                                                                                           | 'Family' is a number of persons living together and eating together in one common mess with their dependents and resident servants.                                        |
|        | OR                                                                                                                                                                                             |                                                                                                                                                                            |
|        | 'House' is the building or part of a building, occupied by one family.                                                                                                                         |                                                                                                                                                                            |
| 1931   | 'House' is defined as consisting of the buildings, one or many, inhabited by one family                                                                                                        | 'Family' is a number of persons living and eating together in one mess with their resident dependents and their servants residing in the house.                            |
|        | OR                                                                                                                                                                                             |                                                                                                                                                                            |
|        | Every dwelling with a separate main entrance.                                                                                                                                                  |                                                                                                                                                                            |
| 1941   | Means 'census house'. Every dwelling with a separate main entrance                                                                                                                             | 'Family' is a number of persons living and eating together in one mess with their resident dependents and their servants residing in the house.                            |
|        | OR                                                                                                                                                                                             |                                                                                                                                                                            |
|        | Means 'census house'. The dwelling place of a single commensal family.                                                                                                                         |                                                                                                                                                                            |
| 1951   | 'Census house' is a dwelling with a separate main entrance.                                                                                                                                    | 'Household' is all persons who live together in the same house and have a common mess.                                                                                     |
|        | Explanation—A 'house' is a structure, while a 'household' is a human group.                                                                                                                    |                                                                                                                                                                            |
| 1961   | 'Census house' is a structure or part of a structure inhabited or vacant, or a dwelling, a shop, a shop-cum-dwelling or a place of business, workshop, school, etc., with a separate entrance. | 'Household' is a group of persons who commonly live together and take their meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevented any of them from doing so. |

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

| Geology | Soil |
|---------|------|
| 1       | 2    |

JAMNAGAR DISTRICT

This district is rich in bauxite of high quality. The material is suited for use in the aluminium, refractories and chemical industries. The mineral is extensively worked and exported to foreign countries.

The other minerals at present worked are limestone, calcite, gypsum, marl, sea-sand, etc.

The soils found in the district may broadly be classified as alluvial, black, light, brown and alkaline. The alluvial soil also called 'ghed', 'bhatha', or 'kathi' is found in Jamnagar taluka, Kalyanpur and Jodiya mahals, while medium black soil is found in Dhrol, Kalavad and Jamjodhpur talukas, Bhanvad mahal and eastern portion of Jamnagar taluka. It is generally 9 to 36 inches deep and covers approximately 715 thousand acres. Light soil also called 'Dharod' is found in all talukas but mainly in the western talukas of the district, viz., Khambhalia taluka and Kalyanpur and Lalpur mahals and western portion of Jamnagar taluka. It is about 12 inches deep and covers about 1,305 thousand acres of land in the district. The alkaline soil found in the coastal areas covers nearly 185 thousand acres of land in the district. Well or canal water is unsuitable for this tract. As such, only rainfed crops are grown. The retentive capacity of this soil is, however, great. Unirrigated wheat and cotton are, therefore, grown.

RAJKOT DISTRICT

The minerals worked in this district are calcite and fireclay. The minor minerals are limestone for lime burning and building purposes, traps, sand-stone and inferior types of clays.

The soil of the district is generally sandy, light brown and rocky of little depth in Panchal area. In the southern part of the district and near Bhadar, however, it is black and rich. Parts of Morvi and Maliya talukas have effects of salinity. On account of the undulating nature of the soil, in certain talukas like Wankaner, the land cannot hold rain water for long. Because of this, the land requires frequent rains for crops to thrive. The type of the soil generally found in the different parts of the district is detailed below.

| Type          | Location                                                                                                                           |
|---------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|               | Taluka/Mahal                                                                                                                       |
| 1 Rich Black  | Gondal, Upleta, Jetpur, Dhoraji and Jamkandorna                                                                                    |
| 2 Light Brown | Wankaner (western portion), Rajkot, Paddhari, Lodhika, Kotda Sangani and Tankara circle of Morvi and Atkot circle of Jasdan taluka |
| 3 Gravelly    | Kuvadva circle of Rajkot taluka, Vinchhiya and Bhadla circles of Jasdan taluka                                                     |
| 4 Sandy       | Morvi except Tankara circle, Maliya and eastern part of Wankaner taluka                                                            |

SURENDRANAGAR DISTRICT

The major minerals worked at the moment in this district are fireclay and silica sand. The other minerals reported from this district are ochres, limestone and trap. There is also a reported occurrence of inferior shaly coal.

The five main types of soils in Surendranagar are alluvial, thin sandy, thin poor, medium black and red soil. The medium black soil is the most predominant variety of soil in the district. This type of soil is highly retentive of moisture and is sticky and is, therefore, best suited for cultivation of cotton. Cotton is, therefore, one of the important cash crops of the district. In some parts of the district, especially parts of Dasada and Lakhtar talukas, soil is formed by receded sea and, therefore, naturally has comparatively greater degree of salinity. In Dhrangadhra, soil is formed from sand-stone and hence soil is thin and sandy and exposed to erosion. Red soil is found in parts of Halvad and Dhrangadhra talukas where the soil is poor and light and grows only inferior type of millets and pulses.

## STATEMENT II.32-contd.

## Geology and soil structure of different districts of Gujarat State, 1961

Geology  
1Soil  
2

## BHAVNAGAR DISTRICT

The minerals found in this district are calcite, limestone, ochres, clay and bauxite. There was no production of major minerals in 1961.

The examination of oil and natural gas potential of this district is being planned by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission.

The minor minerals being worked are bentonite, moulding sand and trap for building purposes. The production of bentonite and fuller's earth has shown a steep increase.

As the Geographical formation of Saurashtra is of volcanic origin, the soils of this district are derived from trap rock, with the exception of a few strips. The out-crop of granite rocks is visible at certain places like Talaja, showing that the original rock formation was of granite type but the volcanic effusions and spread of lava, followed by a long process of denudation, have created a basaltic topography. The black cotton soils which are not very deep are susceptible to erosion in the undulating areas in the interior of the district due to rains. The soils along the coastal belt are, however, deeper and more plain but due to their lowness get inundated by the ingress of sea-water.

The soil of the district can be divided into five types:

- 1 Medium black soil in parts of Sihor, Bhavnagar, Talaja, Mahuva, Palitana and Botad talukas and Umralla and Gadhadra mahals. This is the most predominant type of soil in the district and covers a major bulk of its area
- 2 Coastal sandy alluvial soil in Mahuva taluka
- 3 Light murram soil in elevated areas of Sihor, Bhavnagar, and Palitana talukas
- 4 Clay lime soil in Gariadhar mahal
- 5 Clay alluvial soil of Bhal tract.

## AMRELI DISTRICT

The only major mineral being worked in this district is calcite. Limestone deposits are also known to exist. Quartz is known from Panala hills.

The medium black soil produced by the Deccan traps is found in almost all talukas and mahals of the district. This type of soil is suitable for agriculture and is rich in lime, magnesia and alumina; but is generally poor in phosphorus, nitrogen and organic matters. It retains considerable moisture even if dry. Fertile alluvial soils are found in parts of Kodinar and Dhari talukas. Clay alluvial or sandy alluvial soils with saline deposits found in coastal areas of Rajula and Jafrabad are not suitable for agriculture. Kharapat area of Amreli and Lathi talukas is also poor for agriculture.

The rock formation in most of the area in this district is of Cretaceous-Eocene period (Deccan trap-lava flows). The rocks of Gaj beds of upper Miocene period (Tertiary) occur as small or big isolated patches near coastal areas. Miliolite series limestones of post Tertiary period are also found in the southern part of the district along the coast.

## JUNAGADH DISTRICT

Limestone is extremely worked in this district. The other minerals found, are calcite, clays, gypsum, chalk, bentonite and others.

The soils of the district are partly formed from sedimentary rocks and partly from igneous rocks. They are in general calcareous in nature, rich in potassium content but comparatively deficient in nitrogen and humus.

The main types of soils obtaining in the district are five, viz., (1) black cotton, (2) medium black, (3) alluvial soil in the low-lying areas, (4) calcareous and (5) brackish. The black cotton soil is found in parts of Vanthali, Manavadar, Keshod and Kutiyana excepting the Ghed area. Most of the villages of Junagadh, Bhesan, Una, Talala, Malia, Visavadar have medium black soil. The alluvial soil in the low-lying area popularly known as 'Ghed area' comprises parts of Porbandar, Keshod, Kutiyana and Mangrol and remain inundated during monsoon. Though soil of this tract is fertile, the water-logging prevents effective utilization of the rich potentialities of the land. In parts of Porbandar, Mangrol and Patan Veraval talukas and Ranavav mahal, the type of soil is alluvial calcareous. The brackish soils are mostly found near the coastal belt of Porbandar, Mangrol, Malia, Patan Veraval and Una talukas and represent the degeneration of coastal alluvial soil due to ingress of sea-water. The area known as 'Lily Nagher' in popular language is the tract of fertile soil ranging from Patan to Una.

## STATEMENT II.32-contd.

## Geology and soil structure of different districts of Gujarat State, 1961

Geology  
1Soil  
2

## KUTCH DISTRICT

The only major mineral worked at the moment is agate. This district is fairly rich in mineral deposits, viz., bauxite, limestone, clays, gypsum, ochres, bentonite and lignite.

Soil may be divided mainly into four types, namely, (1) alluvium, (2) sandy, (3) swampy and (4) black clay or loamy. The soil of Vagad area is more fertile as compared to other parts of the district. On the whole, the capacity of the soil to retain moisture is very poor. There are regular droughts and thus it makes the growth of vegetation more and more difficult. The general nature of the soil is suitable especially for kharif crops.

## BANASKANTHA DISTRICT

Though a variety of minerals is known to occur in this district, there is practically no production of any major mineral.

Large quantities of limestone and white marble are available in this district. The white marble is found near Ambaji and is extensively worked. The other minerals reported from this district are ochres, copper ore, graphite, etc.

The soils of the district are derived mainly from sand and stones. They are sandy, porous, well-drained and easy to work with implements. Parts of Danta and Palanpur talukas consist of sandy loam soils having scattered blackish patches. In parts of Vav and Deodar talukas the soils are saline. On the whole, because of its good subsoil drainage, the capacity of the soil to retain moisture is very poor. This adds to regular droughts, which make the growth of vegetation more and more difficult. The general nature of soil is suitable for kharif cropping only.

## SABARKANTHA DISTRICT

The major minerals worked are china-clay and pipeclay. There are deposits of asbestos, steatite, manganese ore, bauxite and glass sand and huge deposits of cement grade limestone. There is a reported occurrence of fluorspar near Idar.

The soil of the district can be broadly classified into three types, viz., (1) Sandy, (2) Goradu and (3) Medium black. All these types are found almost in all the talukas and the mahals. Still, however, a general classification can be made as under:

- 1 Sandy soil—In Modasa, Meghraj, Malpur, Himatnagar, Bhiloda and Idar talukas/mahals
- 2 Goradu soil—In Modasa, Prantij, Himatnagar, Bhiloda and Malpur talukas/mahals
- 3 Medium black soil—Mainly found in Khed Brahma, Vijaynagar, Bayad, Bhiloda and Idar talukas/mahals

## MEHSANA DISTRICT

The only major mineral worked at the moment in this district is china clay. There are reported occurrences of glass-sand and mica.

The Oil and Natural Gas Commission have recently located a big oil-field near Kalol in this district.

The soil in the district is sandy loam but differs in richness and contents in parts of the district. In Vijapur, Visnagar, Kalol and Mehsana talukas, the soil is rich and the subsoil water is also sweet. In parts of Kadi, Kalol and Chanasma talukas and Harij mahal, the soil is interspersed with medium black soil suitable for cultivation of paddy and cotton. In parts of Sami and Patan talukas and Harij mahal, the soil is poor and saline and the subsoil water is brackish.

## AHMEDABAD DISTRICT

There are practically no major minerals found in this district, except the recent find of petroleum. Only trap and river sand are being worked as minor minerals.

The soils of the district are broadly classified as black, medium black, goradu, kyari and rocky. The southern half of Dholka taluka and eastern half of Dhandhuka taluka is known as Bhal tract (low-lying flat land). The depth of the black and medium black soil varies from 2 to 5 feet and the underground water is brackish.

- 1 Goradu soil—Goradu soil varies from fertile brown to sandy loam and is found in Dehgam taluka, the north of City and Daskroi talukas, the eastern parts of Sanand mahal and Dholka taluka and the north-east portion of Viramgam taluka. The two varieties are locally known as goradu and sandy respectively. This soil is mostly fertile, well-drained, having a depth of about 10-15 feet. It has a good drainage capacity.



STATEMENT II.32-*contd.*

## Geology and soil structure of different districts of Gujarat State, 1961

Geology  
1Soil  
2AHMEDABAD DISTRICT-*contd.*

- 2 Kyari soil—It is found in the southern half of the City and Daskroi talukas, the south-east portion of Sanand mahal and Nalkantha tract of Dholka and Viramgam talukas. Formed by alluvial deposits, this is the most fertile soil with very good moisture and retentive capacity well-suited for paddy cultivation. Locally this soil is known as Bhal soil of Daskroi taluka and Nalkantha kyari land. Well-known varieties of paddy such as Pankhali, Kamod, Jirasar, Sukhvel, Sutarsal and the coarse variety of Basmati are grown in this soil.
- 3 Rocky soil—Rocky soil is found in the western part of Dhandhuka taluka known as Kaner tract. It is shallow, light in texture and fit for early maturing crops, like cotton, bajri, jowar and math.

## KAIRA DISTRICT

Bauxite and limestone are worked in this district.

A large gas-field has been located near Cambay by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission.

The district has four main types of soil—(1) goradu, (2) paddy or kyari land, (3) black cotton soil and (4) low-lying alluvial or Bhatha land.

- 1 Goradu soil contains a large proportion of organic matter and is found in Anand, Nadiad, Borsad and Petlad talukas. The soil is very fertile. The whole area is dotted with useful trees including fruit trees.
- 2 Kyari or paddy land is found in Mehmedabad and in parts of Matar taluka. The area is popularly known as 'Dashkroshi' where superior quality of paddy is grown.
- 3 Black cotton soil is found in the north and north-east of the district in an upland tract comprising of Kapadvanj, Thasra and Balasinor talukas. As the tract is hilly, there is a large amount of soil erosion every year. Cotton and groundnut are grown in this tract.
- 4 The land becomes increasingly open and less fertile towards south of the district till it merges into the vast belt of low-lying alluvial or Bhatha land along the Gulf of Cambay. The area is known as the Bhal tract.

## PANCHMAHALS DISTRICT

This district is fairly rich in minerals. The major minerals at present worked are manganese ore, quartz, felspar and steatite. Other minerals known to occur in this district include iron ore, copper-lead ore, limestone, clays and marble.

The soil of the northern and eastern regions of the district comprising of the Santrampur, Jhalod, Limkheda and Devgad Baria talukas and Jambughoda mahal and parts of Lunavada, Shehera, Godhra and Halol talukas is shallow, hilly and full of rocky tracts. It is black (deep). The soil of the remaining portion of the district adjoining Kaira and Baroda districts is plain and fertile alluvial (sandy loam) which has mainly been formed by the denudation of hills and deposition of mud, etc., brought by the rivers. The depth of the soil in the plain is 5 feet to 10 feet.

## BARODA DISTRICT

The important minerals mined in this district are manganese ore, limestone and dolomite. Other minerals known to occur in this district are fluorite under detailed investigation by the Geological Survey of India, quartz, lead-copper ore and building materials. A green serpentinous marble, known as Motipura marble is found near Chhuchhapura. Occurrences of atomic minerals have also been known at various places in this district.

The important types of soil in the district are—(1) sandy loam, (2) besar and (3) black. Sandy loam soils which are found in the talukas of Baroda, Padra and Savli are suitable for the cultivation of bajri, tobacco and orchard crops. There is plenty of subsoil water in sandy loam area which has consequently a well-developed well-irrigation system. The black soil is suitable for cultivation of cotton and is found in the talukas of Karjan, Sinor, Vaghodia, Dabhoi and Sankheda. The subsoil water in these areas is not adequate and at some places it is brackish. The remaining three talukas, namely, Chhota Udaipur, Jabugam and Nasvadi have in one part black soil and in another part mixed soil. Moreover, the land is also not flat in these areas interspersed as it is with small hills, rivers and ravines. Besar soils are formed by the admixture of sandy loam and black cotton soil and are found in the whole of Padra taluka, parts of Baroda, Savli, Jabugam and Vaghodia talukas and in a few villages of Sankheda talukas.

STATEMENT II.32-*concl.*

## Geology and soil structure of different districts of Gujarat State, 1961

Geology  
1Soil  
2

## BROACH DISTRICT

The only mineral at present worked in this district is agate. The recent discovery of lignite by Oil and Natural Gas Commission has attracted attention of the State Government and further work is being planned to prove these deposits. Other industrial materials known from this district are limestone and ochres.

The Oil and Natural Gas Commission have already started production of crude oil from the Anklesvar oil fields in this district.

The district can be conveniently divided into 4 different zones according to the types of soil.

- 1 The eastern portion consisting of Dediapada, Nandod and Jhagadia talukas and Sagbara and Valia mahals has hilly topography and rocky sides.
- 2 The western portion known as Bara tract comprising the western part of Jambusar, Vagra and Hansot consists of the coastal belt of waste land, waste khar lands and brown soil. The soil conditions are more or less similar to the Bhal tract of Ahmedabad district.
- 3 The soil of central portion consisting of Broach, Vagra, Jambusar and Anklesvar talukas is medium black and sandy loam.
- 4 The north-eastern part of Jambusar taluka consisting of rich garden lands with good irrigation potentialities is suited to long staple varieties of cotton.

## SURAT DISTRICT

The only major mineral being worked is plastic clay. There are reported occurrences of limestone, bauxite and clay.

The district which forms a plain, sloping from the western ghats on the east to the Arabian Sea on the west, brackets the fertile Tapti valley in the north. The district is an alluvial plain with an undulating soil at some places, though the surface on the whole seldom rises above 150 feet. The district can be divided into three parallel belts running from north to south : (i) khar and khajan lands along the coast-line, (ii) kyari lands in the central belt and (iii) kali or black soil in the east. Khar and Khajan lands spread over in area of 144,000 acres in Olpad, Chorasi, Navsari and Bulsar talukas lying on the Arabian seacoast are a salty marsh formed by sands brought in by the water entering the river openings and making its way in the low-lying areas of the coast. Kyari lands, a mixture of black alluvial soil and light soil form the besar or medium soil, bajri, jowar and paddy are grown here. Kali or black soil, which is mainly found in Kamrej, Palsana, Bardoli and Gandevi talukas and partly found in Pardi, Bulsar, Chikhli, Navsari, Chorasi, Olpad, Mangrol, Mandvi, Valod and Mahuva talukas/mahals comprises an area of 1,429,000 acres in the district. It is of broader size in the north while it tapers in the south till it disappears. This tract of black soil on the east grows rich cash crops like cotton, paddy and fruits like mangoes. Next to this tract, the land is little undulated and in the extreme east the tilling gradually disappears, the vegetation becoming more and more dense ultimately merging with the forest of the Dangs. This tract has goradu lands and covers an area of 882,000 acres of land in Songadh, Vyara, Bansda and Dharampur talukas. It grows kodra, nagli and san.

## DANGS DISTRICT

This district is reported to be devoid of minerals of economic importance, except for building materials, of which no details are available.

The terrain is mostly Deccan trap and the undulating structure is formed by rocks. The soils range from red to black. Red soil is found along the lower parts of the valley and black soil in the plains of the western Dangs. Soil fertility is poor and lands are subject to erosion on slopes and terraces.



## STATEMENT II.33

Rainfall, area under irrigation, cropping pattern, net cultivated area *per capita*, percentage of net cultivated area and unculturable fallow to total land and percentage of Scheduled Tribes to total population, 1961

| District/Taluka        | Average rainfall (in centimetres) 1960 | Irrigation facilities | Percentage of net area irrigated to net area sown | Cropping pattern |                    | Net cultivated area <i>per capita</i> | Percentage of net cultivated area and unculturable fallow to total land |                     | Percentage of Scheduled Tribes to total population |
|------------------------|----------------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------------------------|------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
|                        |                                        |                       |                                                   | Food crops (%)   | Non-food crops (%) |                                       | Net cultivated area                                                     | Unculturable fallow |                                                    |
| 1                      | 2                                      | 3                     | 4                                                 | 5                | 6                  | 7                                     | 8                                                                       | 9                   | 10                                                 |
| JAMNAGAR DISTRICT      |                                        | Wells, Canals, Tanks  | 4.00                                              | 37.04            | 62.96              | 1.69                                  | 56.20                                                                   | 43.80               | 0.41                                               |
| 1 Jamnagar             | 38.06                                  | " "                   | 7.00                                              | 42.77            | 57.23              | 0.71                                  | 60.64                                                                   | 39.36               | 0.15                                               |
| 2 Dhrol                | 28.99                                  | " "                   | 7.00                                              | 44.27            | 55.73              | 2.72                                  | 68.13                                                                   | 31.87               | 0.05                                               |
| 3 Jodiya               | 18.90                                  | " "                   | 2.00                                              | 47.06            | 52.94              | 2.04                                  | 58.63                                                                   | 41.37               | 0.27                                               |
| 4 Kalavad              | 52.37                                  | " "                   | 6.00                                              | 24.83            | 75.17              | 2.54                                  | 62.45                                                                   | 37.55               | 0.25                                               |
| 5 Lalpur               | 40.12                                  | " Canals              | 3.00                                              | 31.77            | 68.23              | 2.65                                  | 52.47                                                                   | 47.53               | 0.07                                               |
| 6 Jamjodhpur           | 41.16                                  | " "                   | 4.00                                              | 17.75            | 82.25              | 1.82                                  | 52.09                                                                   | 47.91               | 1.45                                               |
| 7 Okhamandal           | 26.15                                  | " Canals              | 1.00                                              | 88.41            | 11.59              | 0.80                                  | 27.52                                                                   | 72.48               | 0.10                                               |
| 8 Kalyanpur            | 53.94                                  | " "                   | 4.00                                              | 44.72            | 55.28              | 2.89                                  | 56.99                                                                   | 43.01               | 0.12                                               |
| 9 Khambhalia           | 31.65                                  | " Canals              | 3.00                                              | 38.08            | 61.92              | 2.17                                  | 59.40                                                                   | 40.60               | 0.34                                               |
| 10 Bhanvad             | 39.66                                  | " "                   | 6.00                                              | 23.81            | 76.19              | 1.72                                  | 59.03                                                                   | 40.97               | 1.84                                               |
| RAJKOT DISTRICT        |                                        | Wells, Canals, Tanks  | 5.80                                              | 33.46            | 66.54              | 1.48                                  | 66.97                                                                   | 33.03               | 0.03                                               |
| 1 Rajkot               | 45.58                                  | " "                   | 11.20                                             | 43.96            | 56.04              | 0.56                                  | 58.43                                                                   | 41.57               | 0.04                                               |
| 2 Jasdan               | 27.94                                  | " "                   | 8.90                                              | 44.57            | 55.43              | 2.09                                  | 65.91                                                                   | 34.09               | 0                                                  |
| 3 Paddhari             | 25.68                                  | " "                   | 6.10                                              | 35.55            | 64.45              | 2.92                                  | 68.57                                                                   | 31.43               | 0                                                  |
| 4 Gondal               | 46.74                                  | " Canals              | 6.80                                              | 23.46            | 76.54              | 1.54                                  | 73.38                                                                   | 26.62               | 0.03                                               |
| 5 Lodhika              | 48.15                                  | " "                   | 8.70                                              | 35.69            | 64.31              | 2.73                                  | 69.52                                                                   | 30.48               | 0                                                  |
| 6 Kotda Sangani        | 70.67                                  | " Canals              | 12.40                                             | 29.96            | 70.04              | 2.27                                  | 63.39                                                                   | 36.61               | 0.09                                               |
| 7 Morvi                | 43.59                                  | " "                   | 1.40                                              | 40.02            | 59.98              | 1.88                                  | 75.53                                                                   | 24.47               | 0.01                                               |
| 8 Maliya               | 32.96                                  | " "                   | 0.30                                              | 41.65            | 58.34              | 2.56                                  | 71.13                                                                   | 28.87               | N                                                  |
| 9 Wankaner             | 43.31                                  | " Canals, Tanks       | 5.30                                              | 49.63            | 50.37              | 1.57                                  | 44.95                                                                   | 55.05               | 0.03                                               |
| 10 Jetpur              | 54.95                                  | " "                   | 5.20                                              | 26.62            | 73.38              | 1.25                                  | 74.14                                                                   | 25.86               | 0.14                                               |
| 11 Dhoraji             | 57.93                                  | " Canals              | 6.70                                              | 11.69            | 88.31              | 0.97                                  | 74.96                                                                   | 25.04               | 0.04                                               |
| 12 Jamkandorna         | 48.03                                  | " "                   | 7.60                                              | 18.18            | 81.82              | 2.29                                  | 64.40                                                                   | 35.60               | 0                                                  |
| 13 Upleta              | 43.05                                  | " Canals              | 2.60                                              | 13.75            | 86.25              | 1.29                                  | 70.63                                                                   | 29.37               | 0.02                                               |
| SURENDRANAGAR DISTRICT |                                        | Wells, Canals, Tanks  | 2.67                                              | 39.89            | 60.11              | 2.46                                  | 63.67                                                                   | 36.33               | 0.48                                               |
| 1 Wadhwan              | 41.40                                  | " "                   | 1.13                                              | 35.14            | 64.86              | 1.23                                  | 81.93                                                                   | 18.07               | 0.01                                               |
| 2 Muli                 | 37.70                                  | " "                   | 3.01                                              | 38.22            | 61.78              | 2.69                                  | 55.75                                                                   | 44.25               | 0.45                                               |
| 3 Chotila              | 2.60                                   | " Tanks               | 5.51                                              | 40.57            | 59.43              | 2.27                                  | 50.63                                                                   | 49.37               | 0                                                  |
| 4 Limbdi               | 59.20                                  | " "                   | 2.40                                              | 44.96            | 55.04              | 2.46                                  | 71.35                                                                   | 28.65               | 2.12                                               |
| 5 Lakhtar              | 34.00                                  | " "                   | 0.04                                              | 35.11            | 64.89              | 3.38                                  | 78.45                                                                   | 21.55               | 0.01                                               |
| 6 Sayla                | 43.70                                  | " "                   | 7.70                                              | 44.71            | 55.29              | 3.04                                  | 54.45                                                                   | 45.55               | 0.19                                               |
| 7 Dhrangadhra          | 77.00                                  | " "                   | 0.28                                              | 45.41            | 54.59              | 2.44                                  | 63.60                                                                   | 36.40               | 0.21                                               |
| 8 Halvad               | 26.90                                  | " Canals              | 7.30                                              | 43.02            | 56.98              | 3.47                                  | 60.03                                                                   | 39.97               | 0.04                                               |
| 9 Dasada               | 23.80                                  | " "                   | ..                                                | 30.72            | 69.28              | 2.94                                  | 60.91                                                                   | 39.09               | N                                                  |
| BHAVNAGAR DISTRICT     |                                        | Wells, Canals, Tanks  | 9.61                                              | 48.60            | 51.40              | 1.36                                  | 66.97                                                                   | 33.03               | 0.01                                               |
| 1 Bhavnagar            | 37.00                                  | Wells                 | 15.88                                             | 65.44            | 34.56              | 0.35                                  | 35.46                                                                   | 64.54               | 0.03                                               |
| 2 Ghogho               | 47.00                                  | Wells, Canals         | 4.40                                              | 54.15            | 45.85              | 1.77                                  | 62.81                                                                   | 37.19               | 0                                                  |
| 3 Vallabhipur          | 75.00                                  | " "                   | 11.68                                             | 67.91            | 32.09              | 2.57                                  | 73.91                                                                   | 26.09               | 0                                                  |
| 4 Botad                | 38.00                                  | " "                   | 15.26                                             | 36.13            | 63.87              | 1.81                                  | 75.69                                                                   | 24.31               | 0.02                                               |
| 5 Gadhadra             | 69.00                                  | " Tanks               | 14.18                                             | 35.19            | 64.81              | 2.24                                  | 73.31                                                                   | 26.69               | 0                                                  |

N=Negligible

## STATEMENT II.33-contd.

Rainfall, area under irrigation, cropping pattern, net cultivated area *per capita*, percentage of net cultivated area and unculturable fallow to total land and percentage of Scheduled Tribes to total population, 1961

| District/Taluka           | Average rainfall (in centimetres) 1960 | Irrigation facilities | Percentage of net area irrigated to net area sown | Cropping pattern |                    | Net cultivated area <i>per capita</i> | Percentage of net cultivated area and unculturable fallow to total land |                     | Percentage of Scheduled Tribes to total population |
|---------------------------|----------------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------------------------|------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
|                           |                                        |                       |                                                   | Food crops (%)   | Non-food crops (%) |                                       | Net cultivated area                                                     | Unculturable fallow |                                                    |
| 1                         | 2                                      | 3                     | 4                                                 | 5                | 6                  | 7                                     | 8                                                                       | 9                   | 10                                                 |
| BHAVNAGAR DISTRICT-contd. |                                        |                       |                                                   |                  |                    |                                       |                                                                         |                     |                                                    |
| 6 Palitana                | 46.00                                  | Wells                 | 5.36                                              | 49.75            | 50.25              | 1.15                                  | 60.21                                                                   | 39.79               | 0                                                  |
| 7 Sihor                   | 18.00                                  | " Canals              | 10.28                                             | 46.97            | 53.03              | 1.28                                  | 60.66                                                                   | 39.34               | 0                                                  |
| 8 Umralla                 | 46.00                                  | " "                   | 22.43                                             | 48.02            | 51.98              | 1.78                                  | 78.54                                                                   | 21.46               | 0                                                  |
| 9 Gariadhar               | 36.00                                  | " "                   | 9.97                                              | 52.73            | 47.27              | 1.66                                  | 82.89                                                                   | 17.11               | 0                                                  |
| 10 Kundla                 | 62.00                                  | " Canals              | 4.45                                              | 44.14            | 55.86              | 1.67                                  | 72.44                                                                   | 27.56               | 0                                                  |
| 11 Mahuva                 | 42.00                                  | " "                   | 4.39                                              | 48.12            | 51.88              | 1.38                                  | 68.51                                                                   | 31.49               | 0                                                  |
| 12 Talaja                 | 70.00                                  | " "                   | 8.06                                              | 53.80            | 46.20              | 1.46                                  | 65.53                                                                   | 34.47               | 0                                                  |
| AMRELI DISTRICT           |                                        | Wells, Canals, Tanks  | 7.23                                              | 40.76            | 59.24              | 1.80                                  | 72.72                                                                   | 27.28               | 0.03                                               |
| 1 Amreli                  | 49.80                                  | " "                   | 9.61                                              | 37.84            | 62.16              | 1.48                                  | 84.97                                                                   | 15.03               | 0.01                                               |
| 2 Kunkavav-Vadia          | 86.50                                  | " "                   | 5.47                                              | 31.88            | 68.12              | 1.96                                  | 87.67                                                                   | 12.33               | N                                                  |
| 3 Babra                   | 55.50                                  | " "                   | 10.10                                             | 42.10            | 57.90              | 2.39                                  | 67.15                                                                   | 32.85               | N                                                  |
| 4 Lathi                   | 53.80                                  | " "                   | 12.47                                             | 42.33            | 57.67              | 1.92                                  | 81.11                                                                   | 18.89               | N                                                  |
| 5 Lilia                   | 59.10                                  | " "                   | 8.77                                              | 45.00            | 55.00              | 1.89                                  | 81.11                                                                   | 18.89               | N                                                  |
| 6 Dhari                   | 58.40                                  | " Canals              | 3.04                                              | 33.81            | 66.19              | 2.16                                  | 65.38                                                                   | 34.62               | N                                                  |
| 7 Khambha                 | 64.50                                  | " "                   | 0.90                                              | 25.62            | 74.38              | 2.23                                  | 62.24                                                                   | 37.76               | 0                                                  |
| 8 Rajula                  | 48.00                                  | " Canals              | 5.28                                              | 53.03            | 46.97              | 1.70                                  | 62.87                                                                   | 37.13               | 0.12                                               |
| 9 Jafrabad                | 81.60                                  | " "                   | 0.60                                              | 60.49            | 39.51              | 1.67                                  | 67.99                                                                   | 32.01               | 0                                                  |
| 10 Kodinar                | 10.10                                  | " Canals, Tanks       | 13.66                                             | 48.47            | 51.53              | 1.14                                  | 65.28                                                                   | 34.72               | 0.10                                               |
| JUNAGADH DISTRICT         |                                        | Wells, Canals, Tanks  | 0.66                                              | 33.73            | 66.27              | 1.18                                  | 65.60                                                                   | 34.40               | 0.01                                               |
| 1 Junagadh                | 82.22                                  | " "                   | 10.88                                             | 27.11            | 72.89              | 0.57                                  | 66.64                                                                   | 33.36               | 0.11                                               |
| 2 Bhesan                  | 72.11                                  | " "                   | 4.34                                              | 29.04            | 70.96              | 2.40                                  | 81.39                                                                   | 18.61               | 0                                                  |
| 3 Visavadar               | 61.16                                  | " "                   | 4.66                                              | 34.46            | 65.54              | 1.94                                  | 69.76                                                                   | 30.24               | 0.66                                               |
| 4 Mendaria                | 75.19                                  | " "                   | 1.07                                              | 16.33            | 83.67              | 1.75                                  | 69.38                                                                   | 30.62               | 0.50                                               |
| 5 Mangrol                 | 74.43                                  | " Canals              | 10.88                                             | 32.76            | 67.24              | 1.20                                  | 67.51                                                                   | 32.49               | 0.01                                               |
| 6 Manavadar               | 49.83                                  | " "                   | 15.90                                             | 20.25            | 79.75              | 1.31                                  | 76.91                                                                   | 23.09               | 0.02                                               |
| 7 Keshod                  | 62.87                                  | " "                   | 16.05                                             | 18.63            | 81.37              | 1.25                                  | 69.43                                                                   | 30.57               | 0.06                                               |
| 8 Vanthali                | 54.90                                  | " Canals, Tanks       | 12.62                                             | 17.04            | 82.96              | 1.21                                  | 78.27                                                                   | 21.73               | N                                                  |
| 9 Patan Veraval           | 84.20                                  | " "                   | 8.41                                              | 55.86            | 44.14              | 0.79                                  | 67.06                                                                   | 32.94               | 0.12                                               |
| 10 Malia                  | 65.25                                  | " "                   | 9.72                                              | 35.10            | 64.90              | 1.25                                  | 60.34                                                                   | 39.66               | 0.02                                               |
| 11 Talala                 | 117.75                                 | " "                   | 13.29                                             | 29.19            | 70.81              | 1.21                                  | 52.45                                                                   | 47.55               | 6.71                                               |
| 12 Una                    | 75.04                                  | " "                   | 6.69                                              | 60.21            | 39.79              | 1.17                                  | 66.23                                                                   | 33.77               | 1.01                                               |
| 13 Porbandar              | 49.38                                  | " "                   | 11.25                                             | 43.83            | 56.17              | 0.94                                  | 58.08                                                                   | 41.92               | 0.02                                               |
| 14 Ranavav                | 36.47                                  | " "                   | 15.09                                             | 14.35            | 85.65              | 1.31                                  | 50.24                                                                   | 49.76               | 2.44                                               |
| 15 Kutiyana               | 44.07                                  | " "                   | 0.78                                              | 28.91            | 71.09              | 1.92                                  | 60.10                                                                   | 39.90               | 0.01                                               |
| KUTCH DISTRICT            |                                        | Wells, Canals, Tanks  | 14.38                                             | 58.16            | 41.84              | 1.95                                  | 12.95                                                                   | 87.05               | 4.66                                               |
| 1 Bhuj                    | 3.74                                   | " "                   | 25.20                                             | 60.94            | 39.06              | 1.18                                  | 13.23                                                                   | 86.77               | 3.16                                               |
| 2 Nakhatrana              | 11.05                                  | " "                   | 18.59                                             | 59.09            | 40.91              | 1.48                                  | 21.72                                                                   | 78.28               | 2.73                                               |
| 3 Lakhpat                 | 7.30                                   | " "                   | 3.52                                              | 72.34            | 27.66              | 2.41                                  | 16.47                                                                   | 83.53               | 1.67                                               |
| 4 Abdasa                  | 24.00                                  | " "                   | 6.36                                              | 65.61            | 34.39              | 2.20                                  | 23.02                                                                   | 76.98               | 2.49                                               |
| 5 Mandvi                  | 18.75                                  | " "                   | 39.96                                             | 62.48            | 37.52              | 1.07                                  | 26.59                                                                   | 73.41               | 2.35                                               |

N=Negligible

STATEMENT II.33-*contd.*

Rainfall, area under irrigation, cropping pattern, net cultivated area *per capita*, percentage of net cultivated area and unculturable fallow to total land and percentage of Scheduled Tribes to total population, 1961

| District/Taluka                     | Average rainfall (in centimetres) 1960 | Irrigation facilities | Percentage of net area irrigated to net area sown | Cropping pattern |                    | Net cultivated area <i>per capita</i> | Percentage of net cultivated area and unculturable fallow to total land |                     | Percentage of Scheduled Tribes to total population |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------------------------|------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
|                                     |                                        |                       |                                                   | Food crops (%)   | Non-food crops (%) |                                       | Net cultivated area                                                     | Unculturable fallow |                                                    |
| 1                                   | 2                                      | 3                     | 4                                                 | 5                | 6                  | 7                                     | 8                                                                       | 9                   | 10                                                 |
| <b>KUTCH DISTRICT-<i>contd.</i></b> |                                        |                       |                                                   |                  |                    |                                       |                                                                         |                     |                                                    |
| 6 Mundra . . .                      | 16.08                                  | Wells, Canals         | 5.68                                              | 24.82            | 75.18              | 1.80                                  | 44.67                                                                   | 55.33               | 3.39                                               |
| 7 Anjar . . .                       | 18.46                                  | " "                   | 7.00                                              | 59.17            | 40.83              | 1.43                                  | 48.34                                                                   | 51.66               | 3.10                                               |
| 8 Bhachau . . .                     | 12.21                                  | " "                   | 2.02                                              | 48.98            | 51.02              | 3.50                                  | 55.79                                                                   | 44.21               | 8.14                                               |
| 9 Rapar . . .                       | 18.82                                  | " "                   | 20.26                                             | 65.01            | 34.99              | 3.77                                  | 48.99                                                                   | 51.01               | 12.97                                              |
| 10 Khadir . . .                     | 20.00                                  | " "                   | 1.99                                              | 67.02            | 32.98              | 2.89                                  | 34.06                                                                   | 65.94               | 25.58                                              |
| 11 Khavda . . .                     | 5.00                                   | "                     | 0.58                                              | 83.40            | 16.60              | 0.94                                  | 37.17                                                                   | 62.83               | 1.99                                               |
| <b>BANASKANTHA DISTRICT</b>         |                                        |                       |                                                   |                  |                    |                                       |                                                                         |                     |                                                    |
|                                     |                                        | Wells, Canals, Tanks  | 8.40                                              | 79.05            | 20.95              | 1.70                                  | 58.06                                                                   | 41.94               | 5.29                                               |
| 1 Palanpur . . .                    | 45.15                                  | " "                   | 13.20                                             | 77.79            | 22.21              | 1.08                                  | 61.78                                                                   | 38.22               | 8.85                                               |
| 2 Danta . . .                       | 62.17                                  | " "                   | 50.10                                             | 70.50            | 29.50              | 0.46                                  | 10.88                                                                   | 89.12               | 42.42                                              |
| 3 Vadgam . . .                      | 56.34                                  | " "                   | 34.10                                             | 81.99            | 18.01              | 0.82                                  | 55.37                                                                   | 44.63               | 2.07                                               |
| 4 Dhanera . . .                     | 46.52                                  | " "                   | 3.80                                              | 73.01            | 26.99              | 2.25                                  | 74.73                                                                   | 25.27               | 6.12                                               |
| 5 Deesa . . .                       | 29.74                                  | " "                   | 3.20                                              | 75.09            | 24.91              | 1.74                                  | 75.69                                                                   | 24.31               | 1.99                                               |
| 6 Kankrej . . .                     | 22.27                                  | " "                   | 22.60                                             | 84.00            | 16.00              | 1.46                                  | 74.67                                                                   | 25.33               | 0.19                                               |
| 7 Vav . . .                         | 25.91                                  | " "                   | 3.30                                              | 93.82            | 6.18               | 3.12                                  | 43.85                                                                   | 56.15               | 0.56                                               |
| 8 Tharad . . .                      | 31.66                                  | " "                   | 10.90                                             | 87.52            | 12.48              | 1.91                                  | 58.98                                                                   | 41.02               | 2.05                                               |
| 9 Deodar . . .                      | 15.28                                  | " "                   | 5.10                                              | 76.97            | 23.03              | 2.39                                  | 82.41                                                                   | 17.59               | 0.88                                               |
| 10 Radhanpur . . .                  | 18.45                                  | " "                   | 7.60                                              | 67.19            | 32.81              | 1.52                                  | 53.43                                                                   | 46.57               | 1.88                                               |
| 11 Santalpur . . .                  | 26.69                                  | " "                   | "                                                 | 58.65            | 41.35              | 2.51                                  | 54.85                                                                   | 45.15               | 1.19                                               |
| <b>SABARKANTHA DISTRICT*</b>        |                                        |                       |                                                   |                  |                    |                                       |                                                                         |                     |                                                    |
|                                     |                                        | Wells, Canals, Tanks  | 8.50                                              | 46.19            | 53.81              | 1.17                                  | 61.21                                                                   | 38.79               | 73.94                                              |
| 1 Idar . . .                        | 59.31                                  | " "                   | 13.70                                             | 37.40            | 62.60              | 1.30                                  | 73.40                                                                   | 26.60               | 2.32                                               |
| 2 Khed Brahma . . .                 | 69.40                                  | " Canals, Tanks       | 10.20                                             | 53.56            | 46.44              | 1.00                                  | 35.52                                                                   | 64.48               | 53.56                                              |
| 3 Vijaynagar . . .                  | 60.65                                  | " "                   | 16.60                                             | 89.07            | 10.93              | 0.65                                  | 17.35                                                                   | 82.65               | 71.35                                              |
| 4 Bhiloda . . .                     | 64.94                                  | " "                   | 19.90                                             | 61.52            | 38.48              | 0.96                                  | 52.72                                                                   | 47.28               | 47.35                                              |
| 5 Himatnagar . . .                  | 50.25                                  | " Canals              | 8.90                                              | 37.78            | 62.22              | 1.12                                  | 68.14                                                                   | 31.86               | 0.24                                               |
| 6 Prantij . . .                     | 38.79                                  | " "                   | 6.10                                              | 47.39            | 52.61              | 1.01                                  | 73.01                                                                   | 26.99               | 0.08                                               |
| 7 Modasa . . .                      | 62.82                                  | " "                   | 5.90                                              | 37.57            | 62.43              | 1.25                                  | 69.78                                                                   | 30.22               | 1.70                                               |
| 8 Meghraj . . .                     | 46.31                                  | " "                   | 3.60                                              | 64.24            | 35.76              | 1.41                                  | 52.61                                                                   | 47.39               | 30.32                                              |
| 9 Malpur . . .                      | 47.47                                  | " "                   | 3.60                                              | 54.33            | 45.67              | 1.37                                  | 61.16                                                                   | 38.84               | 3.14                                               |
| 10 Bayad . . .                      | 48.31                                  | " "                   | 1.60                                              | 37.92            | 62.08              | 1.39                                  | 84.35                                                                   | 15.65               | 1.24                                               |
| <b>MEHSANA DISTRICT</b>             |                                        |                       |                                                   |                  |                    |                                       |                                                                         |                     |                                                    |
|                                     |                                        | Wells, Canals, Tanks  | 20.52                                             | 64.66            | 35.34              | 1.11                                  | 81.79                                                                   | 18.21               | 0.24                                               |
| 1 Patan . . .                       | 31.80                                  | " "                   | 23.85                                             | 75.13            | 24.87              | 1.01                                  | 80.98                                                                   | 19.02               | 0.99                                               |
| 2 Chanasma . . .                    | 20.10                                  | " "                   | 10.18                                             | 53.26            | 46.74              | 1.27                                  | 81.54                                                                   | 18.46               | N                                                  |
| 3 Sami . . .                        | 20.60                                  | " "                   | 0.82                                              | 44.94            | 55.06              | 2.30                                  | 44.20                                                                   | 55.80               | 0.30                                               |
| 4 Harij . . .                       | 28.00                                  | " "                   | 11.88                                             | 51.57            | 48.43              | 1.71                                  | 74.74                                                                   | 25.26               | 0.25                                               |
| 5 Mehsana . . .                     | 28.50                                  | " "                   | 24.57                                             | 64.74            | 35.26              | 0.86                                  | 82.01                                                                   | 17.99               | 0.15                                               |
| 6 Sidhpur . . .                     | 30.90                                  | " "                   | 24.80                                             | 94.34            | 5.66               | 0.60                                  | 67.20                                                                   | 32.80               | 0.43                                               |
| 7 Kheralu . . .                     | 42.10                                  | " Canals              | 17.99                                             | 77.82            | 22.18              | 1.02                                  | 70.64                                                                   | 29.36               | 0                                                  |
| 8 Visnagar . . .                    | 26.40                                  | " "                   | 38.27                                             | 87.93            | 12.07              | 0.81                                  | 85.20                                                                   | 14.80               | N                                                  |
| 9 Vijapur . . .                     | 39.20                                  | " "                   | 27.01                                             | 62.04            | 37.96              | 0.81                                  | 82.24                                                                   | 17.76               | 0.14                                               |
| 10 Kadi . . .                       | 38.40                                  | " Tanks               | 26.06                                             | 52.48            | 47.52              | 1.08                                  | 77.26                                                                   | 22.74               | 0.17                                               |
| 11 Kalol . . .                      | 45.40                                  | " "                   | 23.07                                             | 49.54            | 50.46              | 0.83                                  | 83.60                                                                   | 16.40               | 0.05                                               |

N=Negligible

\* Data except those under cols. 2 and 10 are for the year 1959-60.

STATEMENT II.33-*contd.*

Rainfall, area under irrigation, cropping pattern, net cultivated area *per capita*, percentage of net cultivated area and unculturable fallow to total land and percentage of Scheduled Tribes to total population, 1961

| District/Taluka             | Average rainfall (in centimetres) 1960 | Irrigation facilities | Percentage of net area irrigated to net area sown | Cropping pattern |                    | Net cultivated area <i>per capita</i> | Percentage of net cultivated area and unculturable fallow to total land |                     | Percentage of Scheduled Tribes to total population |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------------------------|------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
|                             |                                        |                       |                                                   | Food crops (%)   | Non-food crops (%) |                                       | Net cultivated area                                                     | Unculturable fallow |                                                    |
| 1                           | 2                                      | 3                     | 4                                                 | 5                | 6                  | 7                                     | 8                                                                       | 9                   | 10                                                 |
| <b>AHMEDABAD DISTRICT</b>   |                                        |                       |                                                   |                  |                    |                                       |                                                                         |                     |                                                    |
|                             |                                        | Wells, Canals, Tanks  | 7.36                                              | 39.12            | 60.88              | 0.07                                  | 70.32                                                                   | 29.68               | 0.55                                               |
| 1 Ahmedabad City . . .      | 39.41                                  | " "                   | 24.04                                             | 43.44            | 56.56              | 0.02                                  | 51.97                                                                   | 48.03               | 0.71                                               |
| 2 Viramgam . . .            | 21.90                                  | " " Tanks             | 1.90                                              | 17.48            | 72.52              | 1.79                                  | 81.21                                                                   | 18.79               | 0.33                                               |
| 3 Daskroi . . .             | 38.34                                  | " "                   | 17.91                                             | 50.88            | 49.12              | 0.82                                  | 69.88                                                                   | 30.12               | 0.24                                               |
| 4 Dehgam . . .              | 20.71                                  | " "                   | 3.11                                              | 45.76            | 54.24              | 1.01                                  | 76.22                                                                   | 23.78               | 0.03                                               |
| 5 Sanand . . .              | 43.89                                  | " Canals, Tanks       | 15.87                                             | 43.00            | 57.00              | 1.77                                  | 78.14                                                                   | 21.86               | 0.90                                               |
| 6 Dholka . . .              | 44.77                                  | " " "                 | 7.74                                              | 36.76            | 63.24              | 1.78                                  | 73.11                                                                   | 26.39               | 0.61                                               |
| 7 Dhandhuka . . .           | 67.94                                  | " "                   | 4.89                                              | 42.98            | 57.02              | 2.56                                  | 59.31                                                                   | 40.69               | 0.18                                               |
| <b>KAIRA DISTRICT</b>       |                                        |                       |                                                   |                  |                    |                                       |                                                                         |                     |                                                    |
|                             |                                        | Wells, Canals, Tanks  | 8.00                                              | 55.15            | 44.85              | 0.66                                  | 77.60                                                                   | 22.40               | 0.88                                               |
| 1 Nadiad . . .              | 69.69                                  | " " "                 | 8.00                                              | 61.68            | 38.32              | 0.46                                  | 84.65                                                                   | 15.35               | 0.36                                               |
| 2 Kapadvanj . . .           | 51.24                                  | " "                   | 3.00                                              | 36.63            | 63.37              | 0.88                                  | 79.34                                                                   | 20.66               | 1.14                                               |
| 3 Mehmedabad . . .          | 62.77                                  | " Canals, Tanks       | 13.00                                             | 70.43            | 29.57              | 0.71                                  | 78.25                                                                   | 21.75               | 1.73                                               |
| 4 Matar . . .               | 61.60                                  | " "                   | 12.00                                             | 62.83            | 37.17              | 0.11                                  | 78.15                                                                   | 21.85               | 1.49                                               |
| 5 Anand . . .               | 41.96                                  | " "                   | 7.00                                              | 48.13            | 51.87              | 0.45                                  | 83.32                                                                   | 16.68               | 0.82                                               |
| 6 Thasra . . .              | 59.70                                  | " " Tanks             | 2.00                                              | 46.11            | 53.89              | 0.84                                  | 78.41                                                                   | 21.59               | 3.07                                               |
| 7 Balasinor . . .           | 58.53                                  | " " "                 | 2.00                                              | 55.04            | 44.96              | 0.84                                  | 62.47                                                                   | 37.53               | 1.62                                               |
| 8 Petlad . . .              | 60.90                                  | " "                   | 17.00                                             | 68.82            | 31.18              | 0.47                                  | 89.67                                                                   | 10.33               | 0.11                                               |
| 9 Cambay . . .              | 45.72                                  | " "                   | 4.00                                              | 54.92            | 45.08              | 0.98                                  | 66.24                                                                   | 33.76               | 0.38                                               |
| 10 Borsad . . .             | 38.93                                  | " "                   | 11.00                                             | 62.91            | 37.09              | 0.48                                  | 82.70                                                                   | 17.30               | 0.07                                               |
| <b>PANCHMAHALS DISTRICT</b> |                                        |                       |                                                   |                  |                    |                                       |                                                                         |                     |                                                    |
|                             |                                        | Wells, Canals, Tanks  | 2.21                                              | 73.97            | 26.03              | 0.80                                  | 53.66                                                                   | 46.34               | 34.26                                              |
| 1 Godhra . . .              | 49.35                                  | " "                   | 2.50                                              | 68.52            | 31.48              | 0.70                                  | 59.87                                                                   | 40.13               | 12.01                                              |
| 2 Kalol . . .               | 58.35                                  | " Canals, Tanks       | 2.25                                              | 51.60            | 48.40              | 0.69                                  | 70.36                                                                   | 29.64               | 3.15                                               |
| 3 Halol . . .               | 66.63                                  | " "                   | 0.50                                              | 54.40            | 45.60              | 0.74                                  | 57.43                                                                   | 42.57               | 12.82                                              |
| 4 Jambughoda . . .          | 80.58                                  | " "                   | 0.30                                              | 71.04            | 28.96              | 0.96                                  | 42.17                                                                   | 57.83               | 10.49                                              |
| 5 Shehera . . .             | 40.72                                  | " "                   | 2.00                                              | 80.46            | 19.54              | 0.81                                  | 50.18                                                                   | 49.82               | 3.48                                               |
| 6 Lunavada . . .            | "                                      | Wells, Canals         | 2.28                                              | 71.31            | 28.69              | 0.94                                  | 59.45                                                                   | 40.55               | 3.04                                               |
| 7 Santrampur . . .          | 69.46                                  | " "                   | 2.70                                              | 84.63            | 15.37              | 0.93                                  | 52.26                                                                   | 47.74               | 58.30                                              |
| 8 Jhalod . . .              | 53.87                                  | " Canals              | 7.10                                              | 71.95            | 28.05              | 0.95                                  | 58.07                                                                   | 41.93               | 84.41                                              |
| 9 Dohad . . .               | 41.88                                  | " "                   | 0.84                                              | 81.21            | 18.79              | 0.61                                  | 52.80                                                                   | 47.20               | 69.44                                              |
| 10 Limkheda . . .           | 52.70                                  | " "                   | 2.20                                              | 84.71            | 15.29              | 0.83                                  | 39.88                                                                   | 60.12               | 57.72                                              |
| 11 Devgad Baria . . .       | 90.69                                  | " Canals              | 1.70                                              | 75.08            | 24.92              | 0.83                                  | 51.27                                                                   | 48.73               | 20.43                                              |
| <b>BARODA DISTRICT</b>      |                                        |                       |                                                   |                  |                    |                                       |                                                                         |                     |                                                    |
|                             |                                        | Wells, Canals, Tanks  | 2.70                                              | 40.89            | 59.11              | 0.88                                  | 69.79                                                                   | 30.21               | 21.48                                              |
| 1 Baroda . . .              | 54.17                                  | " "                   | 6.90                                              | 37.42            | 62.58              | 0.28                                  | 79.27                                                                   | 20.73               | 3.45                                               |
| 2 Savli . . .               | 39.80                                  | " "                   | 3.10                                              | 32.60            | 67.40              | 1.17                                  | 78.47                                                                   | 21.53               | 6.98                                               |
| 3 Vaghodia . . .            | 59.21                                  | " "                   | 0.50                                              | 36.93            | 63.07              | 1.37                                  | 74.45                                                                   | 25.55               | 27.89                                              |
| 4 Padra . . .               | 77.80                                  | " "                   | 4.20                                              | 44.64            | 55.36              | 0.74                                  | 77.97                                                                   | 22.03               | 2.96                                               |
| 5 Karjan . . .              | 40.19                                  | " "                   | 3.80                                              | 23.22            | 76.78              | 1.47                                  | 86.22                                                                   | 13.78               | 19.97                                              |
| 6 Sinor . . .               | 77.29                                  | " " Tanks             | 1.10                                              | 25.06            | 74.94              | 1.25                                  | 81.14                                                                   | 18.86               | 22.07                                              |
| 7 Dabhoi . . .              | 124.26                                 | " "                   | 4.20                                              | 30.81            | 69.19              | 1.08                                  | 82.71                                                                   | 17.29               | 22.05                                              |
| 8 Sankheda . . .            | 64.27                                  | " Canals              | 3.40                                              | 36.48            | 63.52              | 1.18                                  | 76.35                                                                   | 23.65               | 31.71                                              |
| 9 Tilakwada . . .           | N.A.                                   | " "                   | N.A.                                              | N.A.             | N.A.               | N.A.                                  | N.A.                                                                    | N.A.                | 48.38                                              |
| 10 Nasvadi . . .            | 60.14                                  | Wells                 | 0.09                                              | 41.99            | 58.01              | 2.08                                  | 62.73                                                                   | 37.27               | 68.46                                              |
| 11 Chhota Udaipur . . .     | 94.27                                  | " "                   | 0.10                                              | 68.75            | 31.25              | 1.05                                  | 44.56                                                                   | 55.44               | 57.36                                              |
| 12 Jabugam . . .            | 90.14                                  | " "                   | 1.20                                              | 59.08            | 40.92              | 1.11                                  | 62.02                                                                   | 37.98               | 41.97                                              |

N.A.=Not available

**Rainfall, area under irrigation, cropping pattern, net cultivated area *per capita*, percentage of net cultivated area and unculturable fallow to total land and percentage of Scheduled Tribes to total population, 1961**

N.A.=Not available

**Sex ratio, literacy, ratio of (a) agricultural and non-agricultural workers, (b) female workers to male workers and (c) workers and non-workers to total population, percentage of children aged 0-4 in rural areas, percentage of rural and urban population as well as those working in secondary and tertiary sectors, 1961**

| State/District/Taluka | 1 | 2          | 3            | Percentage of agricultural workers and non-agricultural workers to total workers |                                              |                  | Female workers per 1,000 male workers | Percentage of workers and non-workers to total population |                            |              | Percentage of children of age-group 0-4 to total population in rural areas | Percentage of rural and urban population to total population |              |       | Percentage of workers of Categories IV to VI combined to total workers | Percentage of workers of Categories VII to IX combined to total workers |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |
|-----------------------|---|------------|--------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|-------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|
|                       |   |            |              | Sex ratio                                                                        | persons to population aged 5+ in rural areas | to total workers |                                       | Agri- cultural workers                                    | Non-agri- cultural workers | Workers      |                                                                            | Non- workers                                                 | Rural        | Urban |                                                                        |                                                                         |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |
|                       |   |            |              |                                                                                  |                                              |                  |                                       |                                                           |                            |              |                                                                            |                                                              |              |       |                                                                        |                                                                         | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
|                       |   |            |              |                                                                                  |                                              |                  |                                       |                                                           |                            |              |                                                                            |                                                              |              |       |                                                                        |                                                                         |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |
| <b>GUJARAT</b>        |   | <b>940</b> | <b>28.80</b> | <b>68.10</b>                                                                     | <b>31.90</b>                                 | <b>490</b>       | <b>41.07</b>                          | <b>58.93</b>                                              | <b>16.34</b>               | <b>74.23</b> | <b>25.77</b>                                                               | <b>13.95</b>                                                 | <b>16.72</b> |       |                                                                        |                                                                         |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |
| JAMNAGAR DISTRICT     |   | 952        | 21.74        | 59.99                                                                            | 40.01                                        | 386              | 37.10                                 | 62.90                                                     | 17.64                      | 64.55        | 35.45                                                                      | 16.38                                                        | 21.33        |       |                                                                        |                                                                         |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |
| 1 Jamnagar            |   | 924        | 24.63        | 32.35                                                                            | 67.65                                        | 261              | 32.78                                 | 67.22                                                     | 17.37                      | 34.37        | 65.63                                                                      | 24.92                                                        | 40.55        |       |                                                                        |                                                                         |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |
| 2 Dhröl               |   | 984        | 20.63        | 71.68                                                                            | 28.32                                        | 617              | 43.45                                 | 56.55                                                     | 17.51                      | 72.29        | 27.71                                                                      | 13.99                                                        | 12.17        |       |                                                                        |                                                                         |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |
| 3 Jodiya              |   | 1,029      | 29.01        | 72.95                                                                            | 27.05                                        | 499              | 36.81                                 | 63.19                                                     | 17.05                      | 87.27        | 12.73                                                                      | 10.73                                                        | 14.33        |       |                                                                        |                                                                         |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |
| 4 Kalavad             |   | 972        | 20.11        | 76.93                                                                            | 23.07                                        | 491              | 40.99                                 | 59.01                                                     | 17.35                      | 87.87        | 12.13                                                                      | 11.21                                                        | 9.98         |       |                                                                        |                                                                         |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |
| 5 Lalpur              |   | 962        | 23.29        | 78.66                                                                            | 21.34                                        | 462              | 40.19                                 | 59.81                                                     | 17.89                      | 89.75        | 10.25                                                                      | 10.21                                                        | 8.55         |       |                                                                        |                                                                         |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |
| 6 Janjodhpur          |   | 956        | 26.45        | 72.49                                                                            | 27.51                                        | 474              | 38.85                                 | 61.15                                                     | 18.08                      | 82.22        | 17.78                                                                      | 12.75                                                        | 12.32        |       |                                                                        |                                                                         |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |
| 7 Okhamandal          |   | 916        | 17.77        | 37.39                                                                            | 62.61                                        | 301              | 35.26                                 | 64.74                                                     | 17.65                      | 95.50        | 64.50                                                                      | 27.78                                                        | 33.78        |       |                                                                        |                                                                         |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |
| 8 Kalyanpur           |   | 947        | 15.76        | 78.76                                                                            | 21.24                                        | 459              | 43.41                                 | 56.59                                                     | 17.63                      | 100.00       | 0                                                                          | 8.30                                                         | 8.31         |       |                                                                        |                                                                         |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |
| 9 Khambhalia          |   | 976        | 15.67        | 66.85                                                                            | 33.15                                        | 303              | 35.09                                 | 64.91                                                     | 17.66                      | 64.83        | 35.17                                                                      | 10.72                                                        | 17.92        |       |                                                                        |                                                                         |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |
| 10 Bhanvad            |   | 955        | 20.35        | 71.85                                                                            | 28.15                                        | 445              | 39.69                                 | 60.31                                                     | 18.48                      | 79.84        | 20.16                                                                      | 13.09                                                        | 12.75        |       |                                                                        |                                                                         |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |
| Rajkot District       |   | 963        | 26.15        | 61.10                                                                            | 38.90                                        | 491              | 39.26                                 | 60.74                                                     | 17.56                      | 61.28        | 38.72                                                                      | 15.93                                                        | 21.34        |       |                                                                        |                                                                         |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |
| 1 Rajkot              |   | 935        | 20.49        | 29.61                                                                            | 70.39                                        | 286              | 31.70                                 | 68.30                                                     | 17.87                      | 25.64        | 74.36                                                                      | 25.25                                                        | 44.04        |       |                                                                        |                                                                         |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |
| 2 Jasdan              |   | 954        | 18.89        | 73.87                                                                            | 26.13                                        | 696              | 49.29                                 | 50.71                                                     | 18.32                      | 84.30        | 15.70                                                                      | 14.37                                                        | 9.64         |       |                                                                        |                                                                         |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |
| 3 Paddhari            |   | 984        | 24.34        | 77.47                                                                            | 22.53                                        | 647              | 49.12                                 | 50.88                                                     | 17.51                      | 100.00       | 0                                                                          | 11.80                                                        | 7.41         |       |                                                                        |                                                                         |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |
| 4 Gondal              |   | 952        | 31.02        | 63.81                                                                            | 36.19                                        | 443              | 37.81                                 | 62.19                                                     | 17.16                      | 64.42        | 35.58                                                                      | 13.50                                                        | 21.81        |       |                                                                        |                                                                         |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |
| 5 Lodhika             |   | 994        | 22.23        | 76.77                                                                            | 23.23                                        | 556              | 43.68                                 | 56.32                                                     | 17.71                      | 100.00       | 0                                                                          | 12.02                                                        | 8.76         |       |                                                                        |                                                                         |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |
| 6 Kotda Sangani       |   | 968        | 24.38        | 77.26                                                                            | 22.74                                        | 546              | 41.57                                 | 58.43                                                     | 17.64                      | 100.00       | 0                                                                          | 9.89                                                         | 11.34        |       |                                                                        |                                                                         |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |
| 7 Morvi               |   | 959        | 25.49        | 63.85                                                                            | 36.15                                        | 532              | 40.61                                 | 59.39                                                     | 16.93                      | 66.17        | 33.83                                                                      | 15.93                                                        | 18.79        |       |                                                                        |                                                                         |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |
| 8 Maliya              |   | 969        | 27.07        | 71.53                                                                            | 28.47                                        | 644              | 47.78                                 | 52.22                                                     | 16.38                      | 87.85        | 12.15                                                                      | 13.75                                                        | 13.62        |       |                                                                        |                                                                         |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |
| 9 Wankaner            |   | 960        | 21.28        | 61.32                                                                            | 38.68                                        | 615              | 44.59                                 | 55.41                                                     | 18.60                      | 71.45        | 28.55                                                                      | 21.12                                                        | 15.74        |       |                                                                        |                                                                         |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |
| 10 Jetpur             |   | 967        | 25.47        | 61.80                                                                            | 38.20                                        | 660              | 40.29                                 | 59.71                                                     | 17.52                      | 66.10        | 33.90                                                                      | 15.21                                                        | 21.43        |       |                                                                        |                                                                         |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |
| 11 Dhoraji            |   | 1,014      | 40.13        | 62.73                                                                            | 37.27                                        | 538              | 36.84                                 | 63.16                                                     | 17.38                      | 46.66        | 53.34                                                                      | 11.28                                                        | 24.52        |       |                                                                        |                                                                         |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |
| 12 Jhokandorna        |   | 961        | 24.22        | 83.49                                                                            | 16.51                                        | 476              | 41.37                                 | 58.63                                                     | 17.64                      | 87.69        | 12.31                                                                      | 8.33                                                         | 7.46         |       |                                                                        |                                                                         |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |
| 13 Upleta             |   | 1,000      | 34.86        | 68.94                                                                            | 31.06                                        | 430              | 35.74                                 | 64.26                                                     | 17.74                      | 61.68        | 38.32                                                                      | 11.02                                                        | 17.60        |       |                                                                        |                                                                         |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |

STATEMENT II.34-*contd.*

**Sex ratio, literacy, ratio of (a) agricultural and non-agricultural workers, (b) female workers to male workers and (c) workers and non-workers to total population, percentage of children aged 0-4 in rural areas, percentage of rural and urban population as well as those working in secondary and tertiary sectors, 1961**

| State/District/Taluka        | 1     | Percentage of agricultural workers and       |       | Sex ratio | 2     | Percentage of literate and persons to population aged 5+ in rural areas |   | 3 | Percentage of agricultural workers and non-agricultural workers to total population |       | 4     | 5      | 6     | Percentage of workers and non-workers to total population |   | 7 | 8     | Percentage of children of age-group 0-4 to total population in rural areas |        | Percentage of rural and urban population to total population |       |             | Percentage of workers of Categories IV to VI combined to total workers |  | Percentage of workers of Categories VII to IX combined to total workers |    |                           |    |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|------------------------------|-------|----------------------------------------------|-------|-----------|-------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|---|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-----------------------------------------------------------|---|---|-------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|--------------------------------------------------------------|-------|-------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|---------------------------|----|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
|                              |       | non-agricultural workers to total population |       |           |       | persons to population aged 5+ in rural areas                            |   |   | non-agricultural workers to total population                                        |       |       |        |       | non-workers to total population                           |   |   |       | rural areas                                                                |        | Rural Urban                                                  |       |             | workers                                                                |  | workers                                                                 |    |                           |    |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|                              |       | to total population                          |       |           |       | in rural areas                                                          |   |   | to total population                                                                 |       |       |        |       | to total population                                       |   |   |       | population in rural areas                                                  |        | 10 11 12                                                     |       |             | combined to total workers                                              |  | combined to total workers                                               |    |                           |    |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|                              |       | Agri- cultural workers                       |       |           |       | in rural areas                                                          |   |   | Non-agri- cultural workers                                                          |       |       |        |       | Workers                                                   |   |   |       | Non- workers                                                               |        |                                                              |       | Rural Urban |                                                                        |  | combined to total workers                                               |    | combined to total workers |    |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|                              |       | 4                                            | 5     |           |       | 3                                                                       | 3 |   | 4                                                                                   | 5     |       |        |       | 4                                                         | 5 |   |       | 6                                                                          | 7      | 8                                                            | 9     | 9           | 10 11 12                                                               |  |                                                                         | 12 |                           | 13 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| <b>KUTCH DISTRICT-contd.</b> |       |                                              |       |           |       |                                                                         |   |   |                                                                                     |       |       |        |       |                                                           |   |   |       |                                                                            |        |                                                              |       |             |                                                                        |  |                                                                         |    |                           |    |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4 Abdasa . . . . .           | 1,109 | 26.72                                        | 69.58 | 30.42     | 534   |                                                                         |   |   | 39.21                                                                               | 60.79 | 16.00 | 100.00 | 0     | 14.74                                                     |   |   | 16.00 | 100.00                                                                     | 100.00 | 0                                                            | 14.74 | 13.69       |                                                                        |  |                                                                         |    |                           |    |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5 Mandvi . . . . .           | 1,148 | 35.68                                        | 60.56 | 39.44     | 538   |                                                                         |   |   | 34.53                                                                               | 65.47 | 16.00 | 73.78  | 26.22 | 12.24                                                     |   |   | 16.00 | 73.78                                                                      | 26.22  | 0                                                            | 12.24 | 26.03       |                                                                        |  |                                                                         |    |                           |    |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6 Mundra . . . . .           | 1,189 | 36.32                                        | 67.89 | 32.11     | 478   |                                                                         |   |   | 34.65                                                                               | 65.35 | 14.39 | 83.80  | 16.20 | 11.12                                                     |   |   | 14.39 | 83.80                                                                      | 16.20  | 0                                                            | 11.12 | 19.20       |                                                                        |  |                                                                         |    |                           |    |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 7 Anjar . . . . .            | 947   | 18.96                                        | 42.50 | 57.50     | 372   |                                                                         |   |   | 38.24                                                                               | 61.76 | 16.03 | 44.03  | 55.97 | 17.31                                                     |   |   | 16.03 | 44.03                                                                      | 55.97  | 0                                                            | 17.31 | 38.86       |                                                                        |  |                                                                         |    |                           |    |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 8 Bhachau . . . . .          | 981   | 18.70                                        | 69.58 | 30.42     | 327   |                                                                         |   |   | 37.14                                                                               | 62.86 | 16.75 | 100.00 | 0     | 13.35                                                     |   |   | 16.75 | 100.00                                                                     | 0      | 0                                                            | 13.35 | 15.73       |                                                                        |  |                                                                         |    |                           |    |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9 Rapar . . . . .            | 937   | 13.03                                        | 74.76 | 25.24     | 481   |                                                                         |   |   | 46.23                                                                               | 53.77 | 17.54 | 100.00 | 0     | 13.57                                                     |   |   | 17.54 | 100.00                                                                     | 0      | 0                                                            | 13.57 | 10.60       |                                                                        |  |                                                                         |    |                           |    |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 10 Khadir . . . . .          | 867   | 8.19                                         | 73.01 | 26.99     | 604   |                                                                         |   |   | 55.51                                                                               | 44.49 | 17.13 | 100.00 | 0     | 21.57                                                     |   |   | 17.13 | 100.00                                                                     | 0      | 0                                                            | 21.57 | 4.84        |                                                                        |  |                                                                         |    |                           |    |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 11 Khavda . . . . .          | 878   | 14.30                                        | 66.67 | 33.33     | 104   |                                                                         |   |   | 35.11                                                                               | 64.89 | 16.82 | 100.00 | 0     | 13.38                                                     |   |   | 16.82 | 100.00                                                                     | 0      | 0                                                            | 13.38 | 19.62       |                                                                        |  |                                                                         |    |                           |    |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| <b>BANASKANTHA DISTRICT</b>  |       |                                              |       |           |       |                                                                         |   |   |                                                                                     |       |       |        |       |                                                           |   |   |       |                                                                            |        |                                                              |       |             |                                                                        |  |                                                                         |    |                           |    |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 Palanpur . . . . .         | 946   | 12.83                                        | 77.74 | 22.26     | 531   |                                                                         |   |   | 45.25                                                                               | 54.75 | 16.50 | 92.91  | 7.09  | 9.47                                                      |   |   | 16.50 | 92.91                                                                      | 7.09   | 0                                                            | 9.47  | 10.65       |                                                                        |  |                                                                         |    |                           |    |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2 Danta . . . . .            | 955   | 17.54                                        | 60.79 | 39.21     | 457   |                                                                         |   |   | 40.20                                                                               | 59.80 | 14.95 | 83.54  | 16.46 | 13.23                                                     |   |   | 14.95 | 83.54                                                                      | 16.46  | 0                                                            | 13.23 | 19.27       |                                                                        |  |                                                                         |    |                           |    |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3 Vadgam . . . . .           | 925   | 10.70                                        | 81.00 | 19.00     | 438   |                                                                         |   |   | 45.40                                                                               | 54.60 | 15.38 | 100.00 | 0     | 10.70                                                     |   |   | 15.38 | 100.00                                                                     | 0      | 0                                                            | 10.70 | 7.06        |                                                                        |  |                                                                         |    |                           |    |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4 Dhanera . . . . .          | 1,005 | 23.18                                        | 68.83 | 31.17     | 670   |                                                                         |   |   | 44.75                                                                               | 55.25 | 14.56 | 100.00 | 0     | 14.54                                                     |   |   | 14.56 | 100.00                                                                     | 0      | 0                                                            | 14.54 | 14.62       |                                                                        |  |                                                                         |    |                           |    |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5 Decsa . . . . .            | 913   | 11.71                                        | 80.25 | 19.75     | 638   |                                                                         |   |   | 51.83                                                                               | 48.17 | 16.15 | 100.00 | 0     | 12.50                                                     |   |   | 16.15 | 100.00                                                                     | 0      | 0                                                            | 12.50 | 5.80        |                                                                        |  |                                                                         |    |                           |    |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6 Kankrej . . . . .          | 944   | 9.94                                         | 80.73 | 19.27     | 378   |                                                                         |   |   | 39.73                                                                               | 60.27 | 17.00 | 86.59  | 13.41 | 6.19                                                      |   |   | 17.00 | 86.59                                                                      | 13.41  | 0                                                            | 6.19  | 12.56       |                                                                        |  |                                                                         |    |                           |    |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 7 Vav . . . . .              | 939   | 9.17                                         | 83.07 | 16.93     | 542   |                                                                         |   |   | 47.79                                                                               | 52.21 | 18.01 | 100.00 | 0     | 4.25                                                      |   |   | 18.01 | 100.00                                                                     | 0      | 0                                                            | 4.25  | 7.39        |                                                                        |  |                                                                         |    |                           |    |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 8 Tharad . . . . .           | 949   | 8.34                                         | 84.75 | 15.25     | 741   |                                                                         |   |   | 47.80                                                                               | 52.20 | 16.63 | 100.00 | 0     | 10.26                                                     |   |   | 16.63 | 100.00                                                                     | 0      | 0                                                            | 10.26 | 6.37        |                                                                        |  |                                                                         |    |                           |    |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9 Deodar . . . . .           | 933   | 10.12                                        | 84.06 | 15.94     | 503   |                                                                         |   |   | 55.62                                                                               | 44.38 | 16.58 | 90.96  | 9.04  | 6.34                                                      |   |   | 16.58 | 90.96                                                                      | 9.04   | 0                                                            | 6.34  | 5.87        |                                                                        |  |                                                                         |    |                           |    |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 10 Radhanpur . . . . .       | 947   | 8.27                                         | 72.53 | 27.47     | 376   |                                                                         |   |   | 46.46                                                                               | 53.54 | 18.21 | 100.00 | 0     | 7.70                                                      |   |   | 18.21 | 100.00                                                                     | 0      | 0                                                            | 7.70  | 7.47        |                                                                        |  |                                                                         |    |                           |    |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 11 Santalpur . . . . .       | 928   | 11.34                                        | 80.80 | 19.20     | 554   |                                                                         |   |   | 38.06                                                                               | 61.94 | 18.16 | 70.95  | 29.05 | 8.52                                                      |   |   | 18.16 | 70.95                                                                      | 29.05  | 0                                                            | 8.52  | 18.00       |                                                                        |  |                                                                         |    |                           |    |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|                              |       |                                              |       |           |       |                                                                         |   |   | 46.75                                                                               | 53.25 | 17.93 | 100.00 | 0     | 8.50                                                      |   |   | 17.93 | 100.00                                                                     | 0      | 0                                                            | 8.50  | 8.61        |                                                                        |  |                                                                         |    |                           |    |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| <b>SABARKANTHA DISTRICT</b>  |       |                                              |       |           |       |                                                                         |   |   |                                                                                     |       |       |        |       |                                                           |   |   |       |                                                                            |        |                                                              |       |             |                                                                        |  |                                                                         |    |                           |    |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 Idar . . . . .             | 985   | 27.96                                        | 75.56 | 24.44     | 662   |                                                                         |   |   | 45.83                                                                               | 54.17 | 14.52 | 92.95  | 7.05  | 9.56                                                      |   |   | 14.52 | 92.95                                                                      | 7.05   | 0                                                            | 9.56  | 13.34       |                                                                        |  |                                                                         |    |                           |    |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2 Khed Brahma . . . . .      | 962   | 15.70                                        | 87.80 | 12.20     | 807   |                                                                         |   |   | 56.25                                                                               | 43.75 | 17.19 | 100.00 | 0     | 5.43                                                      |   |   | 17.19 | 100.00                                                                     | 0      | 0                                                            | 5.43  | 6.13        |                                                                        |  |                                                                         |    |                           |    |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3 Vijaynagar . . . . .       | 1,035 | 23.09                                        | 92.37 | 7.63      | 1,038 |                                                                         |   |   | 49.98                                                                               | 50.02 | 18.23 | 100.00 | 0     | 2.95                                                      |   |   | 18.23 | 100.00                                                                     | 0      | 0                                                            | 2.95  | 4.15        |                                                                        |  |                                                                         |    |                           |    |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4 Bhiloda . . . . .          | 972   | 24.92                                        | 86.61 | 13.39     | 866   |                                                                         |   |   | 50.65                                                                               | 49.35 | 16.70 | 100.00 | 0     | 7.14                                                      |   |   | 16.70 | 100.00                                                                     | 0      | 0                                                            | 7.14  | 5.08        |                                                                        |  |                                                                         |    |                           |    |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5 Himatnagar . . . . .       | 949   | 31.28                                        | 71.57 | 28.43     | 593   |                                                                         |   |   | 43.80                                                                               | 56.20 | 15.30 | 86.19  | 13.81 | 9.28                                                      |   |   | 15.30 | 86.19                                                                      | 13.81  | 0                                                            | 9.28  | 17.60       |                                                                        |  |                                                                         |    |                           |    |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

STATEMENT II.34-*contd.*

**Sex ratio, literacy, ratio of (a) agricultural and non-agricultural workers, (b) female workers to male workers and (c) workers and non-workers to total population, percentage of children aged 0-4 in rural areas, percentage of rural and urban population as well as those working in secondary and tertiary sectors, 1961**

| State/District/Taluka       | 1 | 2     | 3     | Percentage of agricultural workers and                             |                          |                          | 6 | Percentage of workers and non-workers to total population |       | 8     | Percentage of children of age-group 0-4 to total population in rural areas |       | Percentage of rural and urban population to total population |             | 12    | Percentage of workers of Categories IV to VI combined to total workers | Percentage of workers of Categories VII to IX combined to total workers |                                       |                     |
|-----------------------------|---|-------|-------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|-----------------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|--------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|-------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------|
|                             |   |       |       | literate and educated persons to population aged 5+ in rural areas | non-agricultural workers |                          |   | Workers                                                   | 7     |       | 9                                                                          | 10    | 11                                                           |             |       |                                                                        |                                                                         |                                       |                     |
|                             |   |       |       |                                                                    | Agri-cultural workers    | Non-agricultural workers |   |                                                           |       |       |                                                                            |       |                                                              | Non-workers |       |                                                                        |                                                                         |                                       |                     |
|                             |   |       |       |                                                                    |                          |                          |   |                                                           |       |       |                                                                            |       |                                                              |             |       |                                                                        |                                                                         | Female workers per 1,000 male workers | to total population |
|                             |   |       |       |                                                                    |                          |                          |   |                                                           |       |       |                                                                            |       |                                                              |             |       |                                                                        |                                                                         |                                       |                     |
| SABARKANTHA DISTRICT-contd. |   |       |       |                                                                    |                          |                          |   |                                                           |       |       |                                                                            |       |                                                              |             |       |                                                                        |                                                                         |                                       |                     |
| 6 Prantij . . . . .         |   | 955   | 30.66 | 70.06                                                              | 29.94                    | 356                      |   | 34.94                                                     | 65.06 | 15.40 | 86.83                                                                      | 13.17 | 10.28                                                        |             | 18.46 |                                                                        |                                                                         |                                       |                     |
| 7 Modasa . . . . .          |   | 922   | 28.38 | 77.24                                                              | 22.76                    | 588                      |   | 44.50                                                     | 55.50 | 15.54 | 86.42                                                                      | 13.58 | 9.11                                                         |             | 12.66 |                                                                        |                                                                         |                                       |                     |
| 8 Meghraj . . . . .         |   | 945   | 14.87 | 94.92                                                              | 5.08                     | 869                      |   | 56.24                                                     | 43.76 | 17.03 | 100.00                                                                     | 0     | 1.66                                                         |             | 3.19  |                                                                        |                                                                         |                                       |                     |
| 9 Malpur . . . . .          |   | 921   | 22.64 | 92.10                                                              | 7.90                     | 728                      |   | 50.85                                                     | 49.15 | 15.32 | 100.00                                                                     | 0     | 3.40                                                         |             | 4.36  |                                                                        |                                                                         |                                       |                     |
| 10 Bayad . . . . .          |   | 920   | 29.93 | 86.71                                                              | 13.29                    | 531                      |   | 42.67                                                     | 57.33 | 15.74 | 100.00                                                                     | 0     | 4.26                                                         |             | 8.29  |                                                                        |                                                                         |                                       |                     |
| MEHSANA DISTRICT            |   |       |       |                                                                    |                          |                          |   |                                                           |       |       |                                                                            |       |                                                              |             |       |                                                                        |                                                                         |                                       |                     |
|                             |   | 970   | 37.09 | 64.92                                                              | 35.08                    | 637                      |   | 42.81                                                     | 57.19 | 15.46 | 82.25                                                                      | 17.75 | 16.99                                                        |             | 17.38 |                                                                        |                                                                         |                                       |                     |
| 1 Patan . . . . .           |   | 956   | 29.41 | 68.40                                                              | 31.60                    | 642                      |   | 43.87                                                     | 56.13 | 16.19 | 74.87                                                                      | 25.13 | 13.02                                                        |             | 17.16 |                                                                        |                                                                         |                                       |                     |
| 2 Chanasma . . . . .        |   | 965   | 38.49 | 72.24                                                              | 27.76                    | 688                      |   | 43.87                                                     | 56.13 | 15.76 | 86.00                                                                      | 14.00 | 12.07                                                        |             | 14.95 |                                                                        |                                                                         |                                       |                     |
| 3 Sami . . . . .            |   | 980   | 14.82 | 80.09                                                              | 19.91                    | 599                      |   | 48.33                                                     | 51.67 | 17.59 | 100.00                                                                     | 0     | 8.53                                                         |             | 9.78  |                                                                        |                                                                         |                                       |                     |
| 4 Harij . . . . .           |   | 912   | 17.49 | 68.90                                                              | 31.10                    | 253                      |   | 36.15                                                     | 63.85 | 17.82 | 79.64                                                                      | 20.36 | 8.03                                                         |             | 22.35 |                                                                        |                                                                         |                                       |                     |
| 5 Mehsana . . . . .         |   | 949   | 40.35 | 68.24                                                              | 31.76                    | 604                      |   | 42.79                                                     | 57.21 | 15.36 | 82.55                                                                      | 17.45 | 9.86                                                         |             | 21.72 |                                                                        |                                                                         |                                       |                     |
| 6 Sidhpur . . . . .         |   | 995   | 39.95 | 56.73                                                              | 43.27                    | 630                      |   | 40.19                                                     | 59.81 | 15.42 | 70.81                                                                      | 29.19 | 23.15                                                        |             | 19.71 |                                                                        |                                                                         |                                       |                     |
| 7 Kheralu . . . . .         |   | 986   | 29.17 | 64.28                                                              | 35.72                    | 658                      |   | 44.57                                                     | 55.43 | 15.67 | 83.81                                                                      | 16.19 | 22.51                                                        |             | 12.72 |                                                                        |                                                                         |                                       |                     |
| 8 Visnagar . . . . .        |   | 979   | 46.57 | 73.05                                                              | 26.95                    | 750                      |   | 43.38                                                     | 56.62 | 14.70 | 79.32                                                                      | 20.68 | 11.06                                                        |             | 15.44 |                                                                        |                                                                         |                                       |                     |
| 9 Vijapur . . . . .         |   | 1,015 | 44.89 | 55.78                                                              | 44.22                    | 693                      |   | 40.92                                                     | 59.08 | 14.35 | 89.60                                                                      | 10.40 | 21.85                                                        |             | 20.06 |                                                                        |                                                                         |                                       |                     |
| 10 Kadi . . . . .           |   | 952   | 40.17 | 68.40                                                              | 31.60                    | 665                      |   | 44.78                                                     | 55.22 | 15.44 | 83.89                                                                      | 16.11 | 15.45                                                        |             | 15.91 |                                                                        |                                                                         |                                       |                     |
| 11 Kalol . . . . .          |   | 949   | 39.91 | 55.14                                                              | 44.86                    | 571                      |   | 41.83                                                     | 58.17 | 14.96 | 82.60                                                                      | 17.40 | 26.89                                                        |             | 17.66 |                                                                        |                                                                         |                                       |                     |
| AHMEDABAD DISTRICT          |   |       |       |                                                                    |                          |                          |   |                                                           |       |       |                                                                            |       |                                                              |             |       |                                                                        |                                                                         |                                       |                     |
|                             |   | 860   | 32.58 | 33.66                                                              | 66.34                    | 224                      |   | 34.43                                                     | 65.57 | 16.51 | 39.21                                                                      | 60.79 | 35.69                                                        |             | 30.17 |                                                                        |                                                                         |                                       |                     |
| 1 Ahmedabad City . . . . .  |   | 807   | 36.56 | 1.80                                                               | 98.20                    | 95                       |   | 31.39                                                     | 68.61 | 15.69 | 4.36                                                                       | 95.64 | 55.01                                                        |             | 42.75 |                                                                        |                                                                         |                                       |                     |
| 2 Virangam . . . . .        |   | 949   | 27.73 | 68.01                                                              | 31.99                    | 582                      |   | 43.92                                                     | 56.08 | 17.12 | 79.76                                                                      | 20.34 | 13.08                                                        |             | 18.52 |                                                                        |                                                                         |                                       |                     |
| 3 Daskroi . . . . .         |   | 921   | 37.17 | 66.94                                                              | 33.06                    | 250                      |   | 35.33                                                     | 64.67 | 15.46 | 100.00                                                                     | 0     | 18.08                                                        |             | 14.24 |                                                                        |                                                                         |                                       |                     |
| 4 Dehgam . . . . .          |   | 941   | 35.96 | 73.68                                                              | 26.32                    | 301                      |   | 35.52                                                     | 64.48 | 14.68 | 92.54                                                                      | 7.46  | 10.69                                                        |             | 15.01 |                                                                        |                                                                         |                                       |                     |
| 5 Sanand . . . . .          |   | 930   | 25.89 | 70.38                                                              | 29.62                    | 338                      |   | 36.42                                                     | 63.58 | 18.10 | 83.63                                                                      | 16.37 | 14.14                                                        |             | 15.17 |                                                                        |                                                                         |                                       |                     |
| 6 Dholka . . . . .          |   | 923   | 31.64 | 67.12                                                              | 32.88                    | 506                      |   | 40.92                                                     | 59.08 | 17.87 | 77.01                                                                      | 22.99 | 18.33                                                        |             | 14.20 |                                                                        |                                                                         |                                       |                     |
| 7 Dhandhuka . . . . .       |   | 947   | 30.70 | 64.55                                                              | 35.45                    | 389                      |   | 36.77                                                     | 63.23 | 17.40 | 79.33                                                                      | 20.67 | 13.46                                                        |             | 21.34 |                                                                        |                                                                         |                                       |                     |

STATEMENT II.34-*contd.*

Sex ratio, literacy, ratio of (a) agricultural and non-agricultural workers, (b) female workers to male workers and (c) workers and non-workers to total population, percentage of children aged 0-4 in rural areas, percentage of rural and urban population as well as those working in secondary and tertiary sectors, 1961

| State/District/Taluka | Sex ratio | Percentage of agricultural workers and non-agri-cultural workers to total workers |       |       |     |       | Female workers per 1,000 male workers |       | Percentage of workers and non-workers to total population |       | Percentage of age-group 0-4 to total population in rural areas |       | Percentage of rural and urban population to total population |  | Percentage of workers of Categories IV to VI combined to total workers |  | Percentage of workers of Categories VII to IX combined to total workers |  |
|-----------------------|-----------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|-----|-------|---------------------------------------|-------|-----------------------------------------------------------|-------|----------------------------------------------------------------|-------|--------------------------------------------------------------|--|------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|
|                       |           | 2                                                                                 | 3     | 4     | 5   | 6     | 7                                     | 8     | 9                                                         | 10    | 11                                                             | 12    | 13                                                           |  |                                                                        |  |                                                                         |  |
|                       |           |                                                                                   |       |       |     |       |                                       |       |                                                           |       |                                                                |       |                                                              |  |                                                                        |  |                                                                         |  |
|                       |           |                                                                                   |       |       |     |       |                                       |       |                                                           |       |                                                                |       |                                                              |  |                                                                        |  |                                                                         |  |
| KAIRA DISTRICT        | 902       | 38.05                                                                             | 72.08 | 27.92 | 264 | 34.59 | 65.41                                 | 14.98 | 80.59                                                     | 19.41 | 11.83                                                          | 15.42 |                                                              |  |                                                                        |  |                                                                         |  |
| 1 Nadiad . . .        | 899       | 40.13                                                                             | 61.82 | 38.18 | 179 | 30.89 | 69.11                                 | 14.46 | 70.61                                                     | 29.39 | 15.19                                                          | 22.61 |                                                              |  |                                                                        |  |                                                                         |  |
| 2 Kapadvanj . . .     | 926       | 31.61                                                                             | 79.60 | 20.40 | 312 | 36.17 | 63.83                                 | 15.04 | 87.63                                                     | 12.37 | 8.50                                                           | 11.57 |                                                              |  |                                                                        |  |                                                                         |  |
| 3 Mehmedabad . . .    | 930       | 30.11                                                                             | 76.63 | 23.37 | 251 | 34.38 | 65.62                                 | 14.98 | 82.20                                                     | 17.80 | 8.37                                                           | 14.42 |                                                              |  |                                                                        |  |                                                                         |  |
| 4 Matar . . .         | 907       | 35.12                                                                             | 79.64 | 20.36 | 273 | 36.25 | 63.75                                 | 16.01 | 100.00                                                    | 0     | 10.72                                                          | 8.42  |                                                              |  |                                                                        |  |                                                                         |  |
| 5 Anand . . .         | 863       | 45.56                                                                             | 61.27 | 38.73 | 246 | 32.83 | 67.17                                 | 14.59 | 78.00                                                     | 22.00 | 15.00                                                          | 22.74 |                                                              |  |                                                                        |  |                                                                         |  |
| 6 Thasra . . .        | 902       | 32.45                                                                             | 78.94 | 21.06 | 361 | 38.73 | 61.27                                 | 15.43 | 86.50                                                     | 13.50 | 8.70                                                           | 11.75 |                                                              |  |                                                                        |  |                                                                         |  |
| 7 Balasinor . . .     | 933       | 25.05                                                                             | 85.85 | 14.15 | 620 | 46.43 | 53.57                                 | 15.96 | 84.92                                                     | 15.08 | 4.72                                                           | 8.41  |                                                              |  |                                                                        |  |                                                                         |  |
| 8 Petlad . . .        | 895       | 47.79                                                                             | 67.65 | 32.35 | 191 | 31.60 | 68.40                                 | 14.30 | 74.79                                                     | 25.21 | 15.46                                                          | 16.61 |                                                              |  |                                                                        |  |                                                                         |  |
| 9 Cambay . . .        | 912       | 34.99                                                                             | 61.30 | 38.70 | 174 | 33.08 | 66.92                                 | 15.91 | 70.18                                                     | 29.82 | 20.19                                                          | 17.00 |                                                              |  |                                                                        |  |                                                                         |  |
| 10 Borsad . . .       | 904       | 41.39                                                                             | 81.16 | 18.84 | 254 | 35.53 | 64.47                                 | 14.70 | 87.64                                                     | 12.36 | 7.77                                                           | 10.72 |                                                              |  |                                                                        |  |                                                                         |  |
| PANCHMAHALS DISTRICT  | 936       | 18.52                                                                             | 88.10 | 11.90 | 739 | 51.31 | 48.69                                 | 16.18 | 89.46                                                     | 10.54 | 3.97                                                           | 7.18  |                                                              |  |                                                                        |  |                                                                         |  |
| 1 Godhra . . .        | 914       | 24.75                                                                             | 81.02 | 18.98 | 651 | 46.76 | 53.24                                 | 15.74 | 75.78                                                     | 24.22 | 4.57                                                           | 13.33 |                                                              |  |                                                                        |  |                                                                         |  |
| 2 Kalol . . .         | 921       | 33.81                                                                             | 80.37 | 19.63 | 552 | 42.56 | 57.44                                 | 14.65 | 90.30                                                     | 9.70  | 6.32                                                           | 12.51 |                                                              |  |                                                                        |  |                                                                         |  |
| 3 Halol . . .         | 934       | 27.65                                                                             | 78.96 | 21.04 | 518 | 42.70 | 57.30                                 | 15.90 | 92.01                                                     | 7.99  | 4.05                                                           | 11.31 |                                                              |  |                                                                        |  |                                                                         |  |
| 4 Jambughoda . . .    | 927       | 26.11                                                                             | 84.01 | 15.99 | 797 | 51.16 | 48.84                                 | 16.59 | 100.00                                                    | 0     | 4.43                                                           | 10.34 |                                                              |  |                                                                        |  |                                                                         |  |
| 5 Shehera . . .       | 890       | 23.88                                                                             | 94.46 | 5.54  | 847 | 56.75 | 43.25                                 | 15.54 | 100.00                                                    | 0     | 2.12                                                           | 3.10  |                                                              |  |                                                                        |  |                                                                         |  |
| 6 Lunavada . . .      | 945       | 22.77                                                                             | 80.19 | 19.81 | 712 | 48.38 | 51.62                                 | 14.76 | 88.76                                                     | 11.24 | 12.63                                                          | 6.84  |                                                              |  |                                                                        |  |                                                                         |  |
| 7 Santrampur . . .    | 945       | 14.14                                                                             | 93.48 | 6.52  | 770 | 52.71 | 47.29                                 | 16.49 | 96.52                                                     | 3.48  | 2.94                                                           | 3.09  |                                                              |  |                                                                        |  |                                                                         |  |
| 8 Jhalod . . .        | 963       | 15.68                                                                             | 94.63 | 5.37  | 900 | 57.41 | 42.59                                 | 17.47 | 100.00                                                    | 0     | 2.00                                                           | 3.06  |                                                              |  |                                                                        |  |                                                                         |  |
| 9 Dohad . . .         | 958       | 8.81                                                                              | 81.20 | 18.80 | 615 | 45.56 | 54.44                                 | 18.15 | 73.26                                                     | 26.74 | 3.64                                                           | 14.94 |                                                              |  |                                                                        |  |                                                                         |  |
| 10 Limkheda . . .     | 943       | 10.29                                                                             | 97.44 | 2.56  | 935 | 65.74 | 34.26                                 | 16.54 | 100.00                                                    | 0     | 0.82                                                           | 1.50  |                                                              |  |                                                                        |  |                                                                         |  |
| 11 Devgad Baria . . . | 938       | 12.69                                                                             | 93.48 | 6.52  | 833 | 56.56 | 43.44                                 | 15.81 | 93.43                                                     | 6.57  | 2.39                                                           | 3.95  |                                                              |  |                                                                        |  |                                                                         |  |

STATEMENT II.34-*contd.*

Sex ratio, literacy, ratio of (a) agricultural and non-agricultural workers, (b) female workers to male workers and (c) workers and non-workers to total population, percentage of children aged 0-4 in rural areas, percentage of rural and urban population as well as those working in secondary and tertiary sectors, 1961

| State/District/Taluka   | Sex ratio | 2     | Percentage of literate and educated persons to population aged 5+ in rural areas |       | Percentage of agricultural workers and non-agricultural workers to total workers |     | Female workers per 1,000 male workers | Percentage of workers and non-workers to total population |       | Percentage of children of age-group 0-4 to total population in rural areas |       | Percentage of rural and urban population to total population |         | Percentage of workers of Categories IV to VI combined to total workers | Percentage of workers of Categories VII to IX combined to total workers |             |       |       |
|-------------------------|-----------|-------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|-------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|--------------------------------------------------------------|---------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|-------|-------|
|                         |           |       | 3                                                                                | 4     | 5                                                                                | 6   |                                       | 7                                                         | 8     | 9                                                                          | 10    | 11                                                           |         |                                                                        |                                                                         |             |       |       |
|                         |           |       |                                                                                  |       |                                                                                  |     |                                       |                                                           |       |                                                                            |       |                                                              | Workers |                                                                        |                                                                         | Non-workers | Rural | Urban |
|                         |           |       |                                                                                  |       |                                                                                  |     |                                       |                                                           |       |                                                                            |       |                                                              |         |                                                                        |                                                                         |             |       |       |
| 1                       |           | 907   | 34.13                                                                            | 70.90 | 29.10                                                                            | 349 | 38.39                                 | 61.61                                                     | 15.77 | 73.97                                                                      | 26.03 | 10.34                                                        | 18.02   | 12                                                                     | 13                                                                      |             |       |       |
| BARODA DISTRICT . . .   |           |       |                                                                                  |       |                                                                                  |     |                                       |                                                           |       |                                                                            |       |                                                              |         |                                                                        |                                                                         |             |       |       |
| 1 Baroda . . .          |           | 864   | 45.44                                                                            | 28.92 | 71.08                                                                            | 157 | 31.11                                 | 68.89                                                     | 14.59 | 32.82                                                                      | 67.18 | 27.45                                                        | 42.92   |                                                                        |                                                                         |             |       |       |
| 2 Savli . . .           |           | 906   | 33.80                                                                            | 84.01 | 15.99                                                                            | 294 | 37.19                                 | 62.81                                                     | 15.15 | 100.00                                                                     | 0     | 5.29                                                         | 9.52    |                                                                        |                                                                         |             |       |       |
| 3 Vaghodia . . .        |           | 927   | 24.79                                                                            | 89.11 | 10.89                                                                            | 512 | 44.18                                 | 55.82                                                     | 15.31 | 100.00                                                                     | 0     | 3.16                                                         | 7.16    |                                                                        |                                                                         |             |       |       |
| 4 Padra . . .           |           | 910   | 47.44                                                                            | 81.83 | 18.17                                                                            | 259 | 36.82                                 | 63.18                                                     | 14.66 | 87.59                                                                      | 12.41 | 6.53                                                         | 11.39   |                                                                        |                                                                         |             |       |       |
| 5 Karjan . . .          |           | 931   | 49.26                                                                            | 83.90 | 16.10                                                                            | 331 | 38.20                                 | 61.80                                                     | 15.16 | 90.73                                                                      | 9.27  | 5.43                                                         | 9.98    |                                                                        |                                                                         |             |       |       |
| 6 Sinor . . .           |           | 928   | 54.91                                                                            | 78.51 | 21.49                                                                            | 323 | 37.77                                 | 62.23                                                     | 14.31 | 84.43                                                                      | 15.57 | 8.94                                                         | 12.02   |                                                                        |                                                                         |             |       |       |
| 7 Dabhoi . . .          |           | 913   | 47.05                                                                            | 67.89 | 32.11                                                                            | 305 | 36.48                                 | 63.52                                                     | 14.25 | 74.25                                                                      | 25.75 | 8.29                                                         | 23.21   |                                                                        |                                                                         |             |       |       |
| 8 Sankheda . . .        |           | 927   | 37.09                                                                            | 83.44 | 16.56                                                                            | 451 | 42.38                                 | 57.62                                                     | 15.27 | 88.41                                                                      | 11.59 | 5.49                                                         | 10.73   |                                                                        |                                                                         |             |       |       |
| 9 Tilakwada . . .       |           | 937   | 28.00                                                                            | 88.87 | 11.13                                                                            | 447 | 42.93                                 | 57.07                                                     | 15.59 | 100.00                                                                     | 0     | 3.32                                                         | 7.11    |                                                                        |                                                                         |             |       |       |
| 10 Navadi . . .         |           | 944   | 19.55                                                                            | 91.77 | 8.23                                                                             | 519 | 45.63                                 | 54.37                                                     | 17.47 | 100.00                                                                     | 0     | 2.39                                                         | 5.25    |                                                                        |                                                                         |             |       |       |
| 11 Chhota Udaipur . . . |           | 945   | 7.51                                                                             | 86.82 | 13.18                                                                            | 596 | 47.14                                 | 52.86                                                     | 18.92 | 92.54                                                                      | 7.46  | 3.42                                                         | 8.48    |                                                                        |                                                                         |             |       |       |
| 12 Jabugam . . .        |           | 939   | 18.80                                                                            | 93.40 | 6.60                                                                             | 663 | 49.71                                 | 50.29                                                     | 17.64 | 100.00                                                                     | 0     | 1.88                                                         | 3.72    |                                                                        |                                                                         |             |       |       |
| BROACH DISTRICT . . .   |           |       |                                                                                  |       |                                                                                  |     |                                       |                                                           |       |                                                                            |       |                                                              |         |                                                                        |                                                                         |             |       |       |
|                         |           | 947   | 37.60                                                                            | 81.20 | 18.80                                                                            | 618 | 45.60                                 | 54.40                                                     | 16.49 | 85.00                                                                      | 15.00 | 6.10                                                         | 11.79   |                                                                        |                                                                         |             |       |       |
|                         |           |       |                                                                                  |       |                                                                                  |     |                                       |                                                           |       |                                                                            |       |                                                              |         |                                                                        |                                                                         |             |       |       |
| 1 Broach . . .          |           | 939   | 51.71                                                                            | 60.71 | 39.29                                                                            | 493 | 39.61                                 | 60.39                                                     | 15.34 | 59.26                                                                      | 40.74 | 12.83                                                        | 25.27   |                                                                        |                                                                         |             |       |       |
| 2 Vagra . . .           |           | 943   | 43.00                                                                            | 92.46 | 7.54                                                                             | 802 | 54.46                                 | 45.54                                                     | 16.44 | 100.00                                                                     | 0     | 2.13                                                         | 4.76    |                                                                        |                                                                         |             |       |       |
| 3 Jambusar . . .        |           | 928   | 42.24                                                                            | 78.67 | 21.33                                                                            | 400 | 39.82                                 | 60.18                                                     | 16.25 | 83.94                                                                      | 16.06 | 6.62                                                         | 13.94   |                                                                        |                                                                         |             |       |       |
| 4 Amod . . .            |           | 933   | 48.99                                                                            | 81.42 | 18.58                                                                            | 604 | 47.14                                 | 52.86                                                     | 15.63 | 100.00                                                                     | 0     | 6.84                                                         | 11.28   |                                                                        |                                                                         |             |       |       |
| 5 Anklesvar . . .       |           | 958   | 43.68                                                                            | 76.34 | 23.66                                                                            | 689 | 46.95                                 | 53.05                                                     | 16.25 | 73.93                                                                      | 26.07 | 6.77                                                         | 16.63   |                                                                        |                                                                         |             |       |       |
| 6 Hansot . . .          |           | 986   | 49.38                                                                            | 84.03 | 15.97                                                                            | 821 | 49.18                                 | 50.82                                                     | 15.66 | 100.00                                                                     | 0     | 5.68                                                         | 9.01    |                                                                        |                                                                         |             |       |       |
| 7 Jhagadia . . .        |           | 948   | 33.12                                                                            | 89.97 | 10.03                                                                            | 599 | 45.70                                 | 54.30                                                     | 16.43 | 100.00                                                                     | 0     | 3.38                                                         | 6.16    |                                                                        |                                                                         |             |       |       |
| 8 Nandod . . .          |           | 941   | 28.43                                                                            | 82.86 | 17.14                                                                            | 559 | 44.55                                 | 55.45                                                     | 15.98 | 82.35                                                                      | 17.65 | 5.17                                                         | 10.97   |                                                                        |                                                                         |             |       |       |
| 9 Valia . . .           |           | 958   | 28.95                                                                            | 90.91 | 9.09                                                                             | 834 | 52.90                                 | 47.10                                                     | 17.90 | 100.00                                                                     | 0     | 2.76                                                         | 5.35    |                                                                        |                                                                         |             |       |       |
| 10 Dediapada . . .      |           | 950   | 13.71                                                                            | 92.62 | 7.38                                                                             | 905 | 55.44                                 | 44.56                                                     | 19.49 | 100.00                                                                     | 0     | 3.61                                                         | 1.89    |                                                                        |                                                                         |             |       |       |
| 11 Sagbara . . .        |           | 1,000 | 18.09                                                                            | 94.82 | 5.18                                                                             | 731 | 49.26                                 | 50.74                                                     | 18.32 | 100.00                                                                     | 0     | 2.16                                                         | 2.71    |                                                                        |                                                                         |             |       |       |

STATEMENT II.34-*concl*d.

Sex ratio, literacy, ratio of (a) agricultural and non-agricultural workers, (b) female workers to male workers and (c) workers and non-workers to total population, percentage of children aged 0-4 in rural areas, percentage of rural and urban population as well as those working in secondary and tertiary sectors, 1961

| State/District/Taluka | 1   | 2     | 3     | Percentage of agricultural workers and non-agricultural workers to total workers |       |       | Female workers per 1,000 male workers | Percentage of workers and non-workers to total population |        | Percentage of children of age-group 0-4 to total population in rural areas |       |       | Percentage of rural and urban population to total population |    | Percentage of workers of Categories VII to IX combined to total workers |                       |                           |         |             |       |       |
|-----------------------|-----|-------|-------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|--------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|--------------------------------------------------------------|----|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|---------|-------------|-------|-------|
|                       |     |       |       | Sex ratio                                                                        | 4     | 5     |                                       | 6                                                         | 7      | 8                                                                          | 9     | 10    | 11                                                           | 12 |                                                                         |                       |                           |         |             |       |       |
|                       |     |       |       |                                                                                  |       |       |                                       |                                                           |        |                                                                            |       |       |                                                              |    |                                                                         | Agri-cultural workers | Non-agri-cultural workers | Workers | Non-workers | Rural | Urban |
|                       |     |       |       |                                                                                  |       |       |                                       |                                                           |        |                                                                            |       |       |                                                              |    |                                                                         |                       |                           |         |             |       |       |
| SURAT DISTRICT        | .   | 991   | 34.23 | 71.66                                                                            | 28.34 | 659   | 44.37                                 | 55.63                                                     | 16.10  | 77.88                                                                      | 22.12 | 12.65 | 13.93                                                        |    |                                                                         |                       |                           |         |             |       |       |
| 1 Olpad               | .   | 1,029 | 50.28 | 81.63                                                                            | 18.37 | 691   | 41.83                                 | 58.17                                                     | 16.27  | 100.00                                                                     | 0     | 7.43  | 9.15                                                         |    |                                                                         |                       |                           |         |             |       |       |
| 2 Mangrol             | .   | 964   | 31.51 | 88.53                                                                            | 11.47 | 673   | 47.84                                 | 52.16                                                     | 16.53  | 100.00                                                                     | 0     | 3.50  | 6.53                                                         |    |                                                                         |                       |                           |         |             |       |       |
| 3 Kamrej              | .   | 1,020 | 46.03 | 83.64                                                                            | 16.36 | 638   | 44.37                                 | 55.63                                                     | 14.81  | 89.05                                                                      | 10.95 | 7.18  | 8.48                                                         |    |                                                                         |                       |                           |         |             |       |       |
| 4 Chorasi             | .   | 935   | 46.67 | 21.11                                                                            | 78.89 | 280   | 34.31                                 | 65.69                                                     | 15.18  | 30.26                                                                      | 69.74 | 43.18 | 34.51                                                        |    |                                                                         |                       |                           |         |             |       |       |
| 5 Palsana             | .   | 1,018 | 45.47 | 84.27                                                                            | 15.73 | 652   | 44.82                                 | 55.18                                                     | 14.75  | 100.00                                                                     | 0     | 7.97  | 6.72                                                         |    |                                                                         |                       |                           |         |             |       |       |
| 6 Mandvi              | .   | 967   | 23.59 | 88.19                                                                            | 11.81 | 819   | 53.02                                 | 46.98                                                     | 16.94  | 90.92                                                                      | 9.08  | 4.53  | 5.64                                                         |    |                                                                         |                       |                           |         |             |       |       |
| 7 Songadh             | .   | 947   | 13.20 | 91.19                                                                            | 8.81  | 828   | 55.84                                 | 44.16                                                     | 17.67  | 100.00                                                                     | 0     | 4.83  | 3.26                                                         |    |                                                                         |                       |                           |         |             |       |       |
| 8 Vyara               | .   | 963   | 19.64 | 88.74                                                                            | 11.26 | 664   | 48.62                                 | 51.38                                                     | 17.24  | 87.18                                                                      | 12.82 | 4.83  | 5.67                                                         |    |                                                                         |                       |                           |         |             |       |       |
| 9 Bardoli             | .   | 995   | 39.48 | 74.84                                                                            | 25.16 | 607   | 44.13                                 | 55.87                                                     | 14.85  | 86.36                                                                      | 13.64 | 8.96  | 14.51                                                        |    |                                                                         |                       |                           |         |             |       |       |
| 10 Valod              | .   | 995   | 35.40 | 86.37                                                                            | 13.63 | 799   | 49.23                                 | 50.77                                                     | 15.51  | 100.00                                                                     | 0     | 4.46  | 7.24                                                         |    |                                                                         |                       |                           |         |             |       |       |
| 11 Navsari            | .   | 1,072 | 52.20 | 59.66                                                                            | 40.34 | 652   | 37.37                                 | 62.63                                                     | 15.08  | 72.01                                                                      | 27.99 | 18.22 | 19.62                                                        |    |                                                                         |                       |                           |         |             |       |       |
| 12 Gandevi            | .   | 988   | 51.12 | 48.39                                                                            | 51.61 | 504   | 36.67                                 | 63.33                                                     | 15.23  | 72.23                                                                      | 27.77 | 25.30 | 23.82                                                        |    |                                                                         |                       |                           |         |             |       |       |
| 13 Mahuva             | .   | 1,004 | 38.07 | 93.42                                                                            | 6.58  | 880   | 51.25                                 | 48.75                                                     | 16.19  | 100.00                                                                     | 0     | 2.44  | 3.64                                                         |    |                                                                         |                       |                           |         |             |       |       |
| 14 Bansda             | .   | 976   | 21.43 | 88.26                                                                            | 11.74 | 899   | 53.53                                 | 46.47                                                     | 18.15  | 100.00                                                                     | 0     | 2.77  | 5.97                                                         |    |                                                                         |                       |                           |         |             |       |       |
| 15 Bulsar             | .   | 1,001 | 41.53 | 58.43                                                                            | 41.57 | 611   | 39.89                                 | 60.11                                                     | 15.89  | 74.00                                                                      | 26.00 | 13.20 | 26.24                                                        |    |                                                                         |                       |                           |         |             |       |       |
| 16 Chikhli            | .   | 1,041 | 35.34 | 86.50                                                                            | 13.50 | 732   | 48.61                                 | 51.39                                                     | 16.09  | 100.00                                                                     | 0     | 5.34  | 6.23                                                         |    |                                                                         |                       |                           |         |             |       |       |
| 17 Dharampur          | .   | 964   | 9.99  | 95.40                                                                            | 4.60  | 847   | 55.17                                 | 44.83                                                     | 17.79  | 93.59                                                                      | 6.41  | 1.40  | 2.52                                                         |    |                                                                         |                       |                           |         |             |       |       |
| 18 Pardi              | .   | 1,026 | 35.88 | 76.13                                                                            | 23.87 | 804   | 47.49                                 | 52.51                                                     | 14.46  | 83.37                                                                      | 16.63 | 6.26  | 14.38                                                        |    |                                                                         |                       |                           |         |             |       |       |
| 19 Umbergaon          | .   | 1,054 | 28.55 | 77.97                                                                            | 22.03 | 928   | 50.64                                 | 49.36                                                     | 15.71  | 93.15                                                                      | 6.85  | 5.84  | 11.22                                                        |    |                                                                         |                       |                           |         |             |       |       |
| 20 Uchhal             | .   | 966   | 9.40  | 92.43                                                                            | 7.57  | 906   | 57.10                                 | 42.90                                                     | 17.98  | 100.00                                                                     | 0     | 1.12  | 5.44                                                         |    |                                                                         |                       |                           |         |             |       |       |
| 21 Nizar              | .   | 1,008 | 23.50 | 92.69                                                                            | 7.31  | 799   | 51.80                                 | 48.20                                                     | 15.96  | 100.00                                                                     | 0     | 1.82  | 4.94                                                         |    |                                                                         |                       |                           |         |             |       |       |
| DANGS DISTRICT/TALUKA | 913 | 11.54 | 88.40 | 11.60                                                                            | 780   | 54.72 | 45.28                                 | 19.73                                                     | 100.00 | 0                                                                          | 2.03  | 5.69  |                                                              |    |                                                                         |                       |                           |         |             |       |       |

## STATEMENT II.55

Percentage increase or decrease of population in districts, talukas/mahals during 1951-61

(Average increase for the State during 1951-61-26.9)

| District        | Number of talukas/mahals | Increase  |                       |                      |                            |                                |                          |               |                  |    |    | Decrease |    |
|-----------------|--------------------------|-----------|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|------------------|----|----|----------|----|
|                 |                          | Upto 9.9% | 10-19.9%              | 20-24.9%             | 25-29.9%                   | 30-39.9%                       | 40-49.9%                 | 50% and above | State percentage | 10 | 10 |          |    |
| 1 Jamnagar      | 10                       | ..        | 17.8 (Jodiya mahal)   | 24.5 (Dhrol taluka)  | 25.6 (Khambhalia taluka)   | 34.3 (Jamnagar district)       | 40.0 (Jamjodhpur taluka) | ..            | ..               | .. | .. | ..       | .. |
|                 |                          |           |                       |                      |                            | 37.5 (Jamnagar taluka)         | 42.8 (Okhamandal taluka) |               |                  |    |    |          |    |
|                 |                          |           |                       |                      |                            | 35.2 (Kalavad taluka)          | 40.1 (Bhanvad mahal)     |               |                  |    |    |          |    |
|                 |                          |           |                       |                      |                            | 33.2 (Lalpur mahal)            |                          |               |                  |    |    |          |    |
|                 |                          |           |                       |                      |                            | 37.9 (Kalyanpur mahal)         |                          |               |                  |    |    |          |    |
| 2 Rajkot        | 13                       | ..        | 19.4 (Maliya mahal)   | 23.7 (Jetpur taluka) | 29.9 (Rajkot district)     | 31.0 (Jasdan taluka)           | 42.7 (Rajkot taluka)     | ..            | ..               | .. | .. | ..       | .. |
|                 |                          |           | 17.4 (Dhoraji taluka) |                      | 25.2 (Gondal taluka)       | 32.6 (Paddhari mahal)          |                          |               |                  |    |    |          |    |
|                 |                          |           |                       |                      | 28.1 (Kotda Sangani mahal) | 33.4 (Lodhika mahal)           |                          |               |                  |    |    |          |    |
|                 |                          |           |                       |                      | 26.5 (Upleta mahal)        | 30.0 (Morvi taluka)            |                          |               |                  |    |    |          |    |
|                 |                          |           |                       |                      |                            | 32.5 (Wankaner taluka)         |                          |               |                  |    |    |          |    |
|                 |                          |           |                       |                      |                            | 30.2 (Jamkan-dorna mahal)      |                          |               |                  |    |    |          |    |
| 3 Surendranagar | 9                        | ..        | ..                    | 24.6 (Limbdi taluka) | 28.9 (Lakhtar taluka)      | 31.0 (Surendra-nagar district) | 41.1 (Muli taluka)       | ..            | ..               | .. | .. | ..       | .. |
|                 |                          |           |                       |                      |                            | 30.8 (Wadhwan taluka)          |                          |               |                  |    |    |          |    |
|                 |                          |           |                       |                      |                            | 37.9 (Chotila taluka)          |                          |               |                  |    |    |          |    |
|                 |                          |           |                       |                      |                            | 33.1 (Sayla taluka)            |                          |               |                  |    |    |          |    |
|                 |                          |           |                       |                      |                            | 32.0 (Dhranga-dhra taluka)     |                          |               |                  |    |    |          |    |
|                 |                          |           |                       |                      |                            | 30.0 (Halvad taluka)           |                          |               |                  |    |    |          |    |
|                 |                          |           |                       |                      |                            | 31.3 (Dasada taluka)           |                          |               |                  |    |    |          |    |



**STATEMENT II.55-contd.**  
**Percentage increase or decrease of population in districts, talukas/mahals during 1951-61**  
*(Average increase for the State during 1951-61-26.9)*

| District    | Number of talukas/mahals | Increase  |                         |                              |                             |                       |          |               | Decrease         |    |
|-------------|--------------------------|-----------|-------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|----------|---------------|------------------|----|
|             |                          | Upto 9.9% | 10-19.9%                | 20-24.9%                     | 25-29.9%                    | 30-39.9%              | 40-49.9% | 50% and above | State percentage | 10 |
| 1           | 2                        | 3         | 4                       | 5                            | 6                           | 7                     | 8        | 9             |                  |    |
| 4 Bhavnagar | 12                       | ..        | 19.6 (Palitana taluka)  | 23.0 (Ghogho mahal)          | 26.4 (Bhavnagar district)   | 30.0 (Mahuva taluka)  | ..       | ..            | ..               | .. |
|             |                          |           |                         | 23.2 (Vallabhipur mahal)     | 27.1 (Bhavnagar taluka)     | 31.5 (Taleja taluka)  |          |               |                  |    |
|             |                          |           |                         | 21.9 (Sihor taluka)          | 28.9 (Botad taluka)         |                       |          |               |                  |    |
|             |                          |           |                         | 23.4 (Umrata mahal)          | 27.0 (Gadhada mahal)        |                       |          |               |                  |    |
|             |                          |           |                         | 20.2 (Garia-dhar mahal)      | 29.3 (Kundla taluka)        |                       |          |               |                  |    |
| 5 Amreli    | 10                       | ..        | 16.4 (Amreli taluka)    | 24.0 (Amreli district)       | 26.0 (Rajula mahal)         | 31.1 (Dhari taluka)   | ..       | ..            | ..               | .. |
|             |                          |           | 19.4 (Lathi taluka)     | 23.9 (Kunkavav-Vadia taluka) | 29.8 (Kodinar taluka)       | 33.2 (Khambha mahal)  |          |               |                  |    |
|             |                          |           |                         | 24.7 (Babra taluka)          |                             |                       |          |               |                  |    |
|             |                          |           |                         | 21.6 (Lilia mahal)           |                             |                       |          |               |                  |    |
|             |                          |           |                         | 21.9 (Jafrabad mahal)        |                             |                       |          |               |                  |    |
| 6 Junagadh  | 15                       | ..        | 17.8 (Manavadar taluka) | 20.1 (Junagadh taluka)       | 26.1 (Junagadh district)    | 33.2 (Mendarda mahal) | ..       | ..            | ..               | .. |
|             |                          |           | 15.4 (Kutiyana mahal)   | 21.5 (Mangrol taluka)        | 27.7 (Bhesan mahal)         | 39.0 (Talala mahal)   |          |               |                  |    |
|             |                          |           |                         | 20.1 (Vanthali mahal)        | 29.7 (Visavadar taluka)     | 37.8 (Una taluka)     |          |               |                  |    |
|             |                          |           |                         |                              | 28.1 (Keshod mahal)         | 33.8 (Ranavav mahal)  |          |               |                  |    |
|             |                          |           |                         |                              | 26.0 (Patan Veraval taluka) |                       |          |               |                  |    |
|             |                          |           |                         |                              | 29.4 (Malia taluka)         |                       |          |               |                  |    |
|             |                          |           |                         |                              | 26.0 (Porbandar taluka)     |                       |          |               |                  |    |

**STATEMENT II.55-contd.**  
**Percentage increase or decrease of population in districts, talukas/mahals during 1951-61**  
*(Average increase for the State during 1951-61-26.9)*

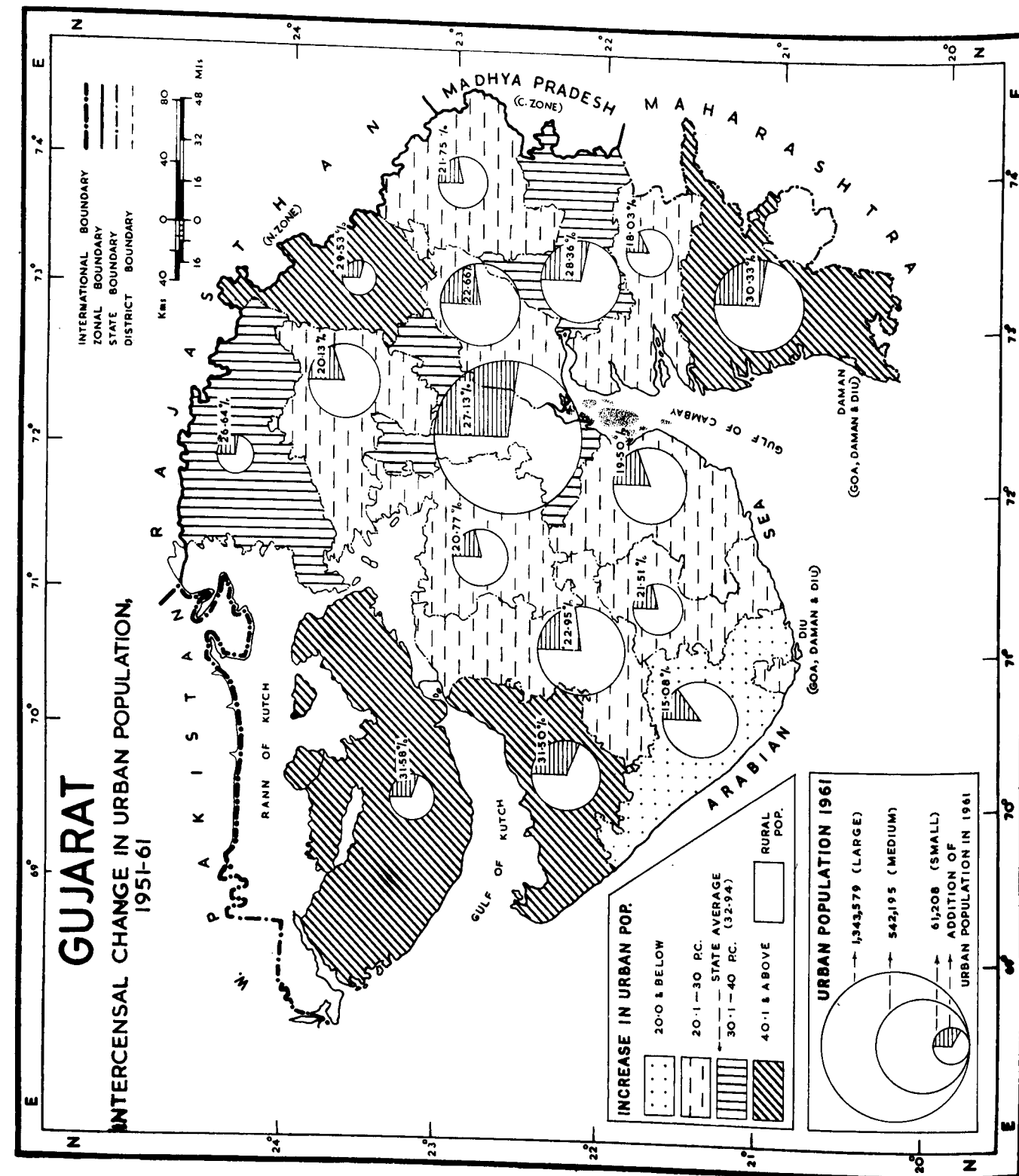
| District      | Number of talukas/mahals | Increase            |                       |                         |                             |                             |                           |                       | Decrease         |    |
|---------------|--------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|----|
|               |                          | Upto 9.9%           | 10-19.9%              | 20-24.9%                | 25-29.9%                    | 30-39.9%                    | 40-49.9%                  | 50% and above         | State percentage | 10 |
| 1             | 2                        | 3                   | 4                     | 5                       | 6                           | 7                           | 8                         | 9                     |                  |    |
| 7 Kutch       | 11                       | 4.2 (Mandvi taluka) | 19.2 (Abdasa taluka)  | 22.7 (Kutch district)   | 27.1 (Nakhatrana taluka)    | 33.0 (Bhuj taluka)          | 44.0 (Anjar taluka)       | 57.1 (Lakhpat taluka) | ..               | .. |
|               |                          | 3.7 (Mundra taluka) | 11.9 (Khavda mahal)   | 23.8 (Bhachau taluka)   |                             | 39.2 (Khadir mahal)         |                           |                       |                  |    |
|               |                          |                     |                       | 20.3 (Rapar taluka)     |                             |                             |                           |                       |                  |    |
| 8 Banaskantha | 11                       | ..                  | ..                    | 22.9 (Vadgam mahal)     | 28.7 (Banaskantha district) | 37.3 (Dhanera taluka)       | ..                        | ..                    | ..               | .. |
|               |                          |                     |                       | 24.3 (Vav taluka)       | 26.5 (Palanpur taluka)      | 39.8 (Kankrej taluka)       |                           |                       |                  |    |
|               |                          |                     |                       | 22.5 (Santalpur taluka) | 28.9 (Danta taluka)         | 35.4 (Deodar taluka)        |                           |                       |                  |    |
|               |                          |                     |                       |                         | 27.3 (Deesa taluka)         |                             |                           |                       |                  |    |
|               |                          |                     |                       |                         | 26.2 (Tharad taluka)        |                             |                           |                       |                  |    |
|               |                          |                     |                       |                         | 25.4 (Radhanpur taluka)     |                             |                           |                       |                  |    |
| 9 Sabarkantha | 10                       | ..                  | ..                    | ..                      | 29.3 (Idar taluka)          | 34.3 (Sabarkantha district) | 42.8 (Khed Brahma taluka) | ..                    | ..               | .. |
|               |                          |                     |                       |                         | 28.8 (Prantij taluka)       | 33.1 (Himatnagar taluka)    | 44.9 (Vijaynagar mahal)   |                       |                  |    |
|               |                          |                     |                       |                         | 29.1 (Bayad taluka)         | 35.6 (Modasa taluka)        | 45.2 (Bhiloda taluka)     |                       |                  |    |
|               |                          |                     |                       |                         |                             | 35.9 (Malpur mahal)         | 40.8 (Meghraj taluka)     |                       |                  |    |
| 10 Mehsana    | 11                       | ..                  | 19.3 (Sidhpur taluka) | 21.3 (Mehsana district) | 25.6 (Mehsana taluka)       | 35.0 (Sami taluka)          | ..                        | ..                    | ..               | .. |
|               |                          |                     | 15.2 (Vijapur taluka) | 22.8 (Patan taluka)     |                             | 30.9 (Harij mahal)          |                           |                       |                  |    |
|               |                          |                     | 19.8 (Kadi taluka)    | 23.5 (Chanasma taluka)  |                             |                             |                           |                       |                  |    |
|               |                          |                     | 18.6 (Kalol taluka)   | 20.2 (Kheralu taluka)   |                             |                             |                           |                       |                  |    |
|               |                          |                     |                       | 22.1 (Visnagar taluka)  |                             |                             |                           |                       |                  |    |

**STATEMENT II.55-*contd.***  
**Percentage increase or decrease of population in districts, talukas/mahals during 1951-61**  
*(Average increase for the State during 1951-61-26.9)*

| District       | Number of talukas/mahals | Increase  |                                              |                                                                                                                                                   |                                                                                                                                                            |                                                                                                                               |          | Decrease      |                  |
|----------------|--------------------------|-----------|----------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|---------------|------------------|
|                |                          | Upto 9.9% | 10-19.9%                                     | 20-24.9%                                                                                                                                          | 25-29.9%                                                                                                                                                   | 30-39.9%                                                                                                                      | 40-49.9% | 50% and above | State percentage |
|                |                          | 3         | 4                                            | 5                                                                                                                                                 | 6                                                                                                                                                          | 7                                                                                                                             | 8        | 9             | 10               |
| 11 Ahmedabad   | 7                        | ..        | ..                                           | 21.3 (Daskroi taluka)<br>22.9 (Debgam taluka)<br>21.6 (Dhan-dhuka taluka)                                                                         | 28.3 (Virangam taluka)                                                                                                                                     | 31.9 (Ahmedabad district)<br>36.8 (Ahmedabad City taluka)<br>33.5 (Sanand mahal)                                              | ..       | ..            | ..               |
| 12 Kaira       | 10                       | ..        | 14.6 (Petlad taluka)<br>16.8 (Borsad taluka) | 22.6 (Kaira district)<br>22.0 (Nadiad taluka)<br>23.3 (Kapat-vanji taluka)<br>23.8 (Anand taluka)                                                 | 25.3 (Mehmedabad taluka)<br>26.0 (Thasra taluka)<br>29.6 (Balsinor taluka)<br>28.1 (Cambay taluka)                                                         | 30.6 (Matar taluka)                                                                                                           | ..       | ..            | ..               |
| 13 Panchmahals | 11                       | ..        | ..                                           | 22.0 (Kalol taluka)                                                                                                                               | 29.9 (Panchmahals district)<br>27.5 (Godhra taluka)<br>26.6 (Halol taluka)<br>28.9 (Lunavada taluka)<br>29.5 (Jhalod taluka)<br>29.1 (Devgad-Baria taluka) | 31.5 (Jambughoda mahal)<br>30.5 (Shehera taluka)<br>34.6 (Santrampur taluka)<br>31.6 (Dohad taluka)<br>35.9 (Limkheda taluka) | ..       | ..            | ..               |
| 14 Baroda      | 12                       | ..        | 19.5 (Padra taluka)<br>13.7 (Sinor mahal)    | 21.3 (Savli taluka)<br>20.8 (Vaghodia taluka)<br>20.2 (Karjan taluka)<br>20.0 (Dabhoi taluka)<br>20.3 (Sankheda taluka)<br>23.3 (Tilakwada mahal) | 26.0 (Baroda district)                                                                                                                                     | 32.1 (Baroda taluka)<br>34.8 (Nasvadi taluka)<br>32.6 (Chhota Udaipur taluka)<br>32.6 (Jabugam taluka)                        | ..       | ..            | ..               |

**STATEMENT II.55-*concl.***  
**Percentage increase or decrease of population in districts, talukas/mahals during 1951-61**  
*(Average increase for the State during 1951-61-26.9)*

| District  | Number of talukas/mahals | Increase          |                                                                                                                                                                                                 |                                                                                                                                                                               |                                         |                                                                                                                                                 |                                                 | Decrease                         |                  |
|-----------|--------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------|
|           |                          | Upto 9.9%         | 10-19.9%                                                                                                                                                                                        | 20-24.9%                                                                                                                                                                      | 25-29.9%                                | 30-39.9%                                                                                                                                        | 40-49.9%                                        | 50% and above                    | State percentage |
|           |                          | 3                 | 4                                                                                                                                                                                               | 5                                                                                                                                                                             | 6                                       | 7                                                                                                                                               | 8                                               | 9                                | 10               |
| 15 Broach | 11                       | ..                | 18.8 (Vagra taluka)                                                                                                                                                                             | 24.3 (Broach district)<br>20.0 (Broach taluka)<br>24.4 (Jambusar taluka)<br>23.6 (Ankle-svar taluka)<br>21.1 (Hansot mahal)<br>20.6 (Jhagadia taluka)<br>21.2 (Nandod taluka) | 26.0 (Amod mahal)<br>28.4 (Valia mahal) | ..                                                                                                                                              | 49.3 (Dediapada taluka)<br>46.3 (Sagbara mahal) | ..                               | ..               |
| 16 Surat  | 21                       | 4.6 (Nizar mahal) | 18.2 (Palsana mahal)<br>15.7 (Bardoli taluka)<br>18.4 (Valod mahal)<br>13.3 (Navsari taluka)<br>19.1 (Gandevi mahal)<br>18.4 (Chikhli taluka)<br>18.3 (Pardi taluka)<br>19.5 (Umbergaon taluka) | 23.7 (Surat district)<br>23.0 (Olpad taluka)<br>21.0 (Kamrej taluka)<br>24.7 (Mandvi taluka)<br>21.0 (Mahuva taluka)<br>23.2 (Bulsar taluka)                                  | 28.5 (Mangrol taluka)                   | 30.4 (Chorasi taluka)<br>37.6 (Songadh taluka)<br>32.4 (Vyara taluka)<br>32.7 (Bansda taluka)<br>36.2 (Dharampur taluka)<br>31.1 (Uchhal mahal) | ..                                              | ..                               | ..               |
| 17 Dangs  | ..                       | ..                | ..                                                                                                                                                                                              | ..                                                                                                                                                                            | ..                                      | ..                                                                                                                                              | ..                                              | 51.4 (Dangs district and taluka) | ..               |



## CHAPTER III

### THE URBAN POPULATION

#### SECTION I

##### INTRODUCTORY

1. This Chapter deals with the urban population in all its varied aspects. The population of a State or a country lives either in villages or towns. Both these units are characterised by two distinct modes of living of their inhabitants. Their economics and surroundings are also divergent. Villages have self-sufficient economy. Their economic activity is restricted mainly to the cultivation of land and some essential handicrafts, supplemented by certain amount of trading at the time of the harvest season. The money-lender or *shahukar* who looks after his wants and daily needs, advances him the money required not only for his agricultural operations but also for the articles of household consumption on credit against his land or future produce. The economy, however, of the town is quite different. The economic activity in urban areas is diversified by trade, business, commerce, industry, services, etc., which predominate over agriculture. In towns the primary sector recedes into the background and the secondary and tertiary sectors wherein the articles produced by the primary sector are processed, exchanged or serviced become important. The living conditions are also different, as their housing condition and mode and level of living have nothing in common. Their outlook on life is substantially influenced by their surroundings and atmosphere. These distinctions have assumed increasing importance in these days of industrial development which has created its own problems. The former attraction for villages has disappeared. The flow of migration towards towns is incessant, resulting in overcrowding and congestion in urban areas, whatever their dimensions. The rapid growth of urbanisation has also created problems both for the administrator as well as for the social worker. A proper appreciation of the various trends and problems of urbanisation,

therefore, requires a comprehensive study of the different aspects of urban growth with reference to ranges of population, their geographical distribution, zones of functional classification of cities and towns, composite characteristics, if any, of town-groups, salient features of cities, reasons for phenomenal growth, concentration of population in certain class ranges, extent of immigration, sex composition in different categories of urban areas and relationship *inter se* between workers in the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors of the population. All these aspects will be examined in this Chapter.

##### DISTINCTION BETWEEN URBAN AND RURAL

2. A proper understanding of the process of urbanisation and its effects on the life of the people requires a correct appreciation and understanding of what is termed 'rural' or 'urban'. The distinguishing characteristics of both these areas in the light of a uniform test applied at the current census has already been examined in the preceding Chapter. It is not, therefore, necessary to refer to it again. The principal elements, however, which characterise these two areas may be distinguished in order to have a proper comprehension of what these two terms actually mean. The best way, therefore, would be to specify trends present in one but absent in another, as these two concepts represent two separate and distinct modes of life which may as well be considered to be till a little while ago exclusive. Urban life differs from that led in villages not only as regards the economic activity the town-dweller pursues but also as regards his housing conditions, his dress, diet, mode of entertainment and recreation, amenities available and opportunities for cultural advancement. The village life is the negation of all these denoting as it does working on land under

an open sky and scorching heat of the sun in an economy which is self-sufficient and self-contained, where wants of the people are meagre, comforts nil and luxuries unknown. The village folk also differ as regards their dress and diet both of which are simple; their houses are unostentatious and devoid of the various facilities and protection against weather which the *pucca* structures in towns and cities provide. Dirt, filth and insanitation are common. Even such primary need as drinking water cannot be had in a number of villages for the greater part of the year and has to be supplied by motor tankers. This is the picture of villages and towns as they existed at the commencement of the decade that has gone by. The face of the countryside is, however, changing faster since Independence and villages are not few which can vie with some of the highly urbanised areas in the matter of provision of such modern amenities as roads, piped water-supply, electricity and well-built residential houses. Their outlook on dress and diet has also undergone a radical change. This process which has started in recent times will be accelerated still further under the socialistic pattern of society where villages and towns will have equal opportunities to forge their future. The time is not distant when rural crafts will also be mechanised and all the amenities available in towns will be within the easy reach of the countryside.

#### REFERENCE TO STATISTICS

3. To facilitate the analysis of the various factors enumerated above, comprehensive data have been compiled in a number of main, subsidiary and inset tables.

Though the main demographic table with which this Chapter is concerned is Table A-IV—Towns and Town-groups classified by Population in 1961 with Variations since 1901, tables from other series listed below are useful to bring out the different aspects of urbanism in the State.

#### Main Tables

- A-I—Area, Houses and Population
- A-IV—Towns and Town-groups Classified by Population in 1961 with Variations since 1901

- B-II—Workers and Non-workers in Cities, Town-groups and Towns arranged Territorially Classified by Sex and Broad Age-groups
- C-I—Composition of Sample Households by Relationship to Head of Family Classified by Size of Land Cultivated (Based on 20% Sample)
- C-VI—Bilingualism
- C-VII—Religion
- D-II—Place of Birth
- D-III—Migrants Classified by Place of Birth and Duration of Residence in Place of Enumeration
- D-IV—Migrants to Cities Classified by Sex, Broad Age-groups, Educational Levels and in case of Workers also by Occupational Divisions and Groups
- D-V—Cities Showing Population Born Locally, Migrants from Rural Areas and Migrants from Other Towns and Cities

#### Subsidiary Tables

- B-II.1—Distribution of 1,000 Workers in each Class of Town by Age, Sex and Industrial Categories
- B-II.2—Distribution of 1,000 Workers in each City or Town-group with a Population of One Lakh and over by Age, Sex and Industrial Categories
- B-II.3—Workers per 1,000 Population in each City and Comparison of Workers in Industrial Categories from 1901-1961
- 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-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 Levels in *Urban Areas only*

- 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 Levels in *Urban Areas only*
- C-V.1—Distribution of 1,000 Persons by Mother Tongue
- D-IV.1—Distribution of 1,000 Migrants to Cities by Age-groups
- D-V.1—Distribution of 1,000 Migrants (Born in India) to Cities by Place of Birth

#### CENSUS QUESTIONS

4. Questions relevant for the purpose of recording replies on the enumeration slip related to :

##### Q. 4(a) Birthplace

- 1 If born in village or town in which enumerated write PL
- 2 If born in another village or town of district in which enumerated write D
- 3 If born in another district in the State of enumeration write name of district
- 4 If born in another State in India write name of district and State if name of district is known; otherwise write name of State.
- 5 If born in a country outside India, e.g., Pakistan or any other country write name of country
- 6 Persons born at sea or in air or in railway carriages or on road transport, e.g., buses, etc., should be entered as such.

##### Q.4(b) Whether born in Village or Town

- 1 If born in a village write R
- 2 If born in a town which is considered a town at the present time even if it was not so considered at the time of birth write U
- 3 If the person enumerated is not in a position to say whether the place of birth is a village or town write the name of the place of birth as returned by him

##### Q.4(c) Duration of Residence

- 1 For a person born in village or town or city in which enumerated write X
- 2 For a person born in another village or town or city of district of enumeration or who was not born in the district of enumeration write the number of completed years this person has been in the village/town/city of enumeration. (Do not take into account periods of temporary absence on leave or holiday or tour or business.)
- 3 If the duration of residence is less than one year write 0
- 4 If the duration of residence is one year or over write the actual number of completed years of residence.

## SECTION 2

## CLASSIFICATION OF TOWNS

## FINALISATION OF LIST OF TOWNS

5. Steps were taken well in advance to finalise the list of places to be treated as towns at the 1961 Census on the basis of the definition prescribed by the Registrar General. Lists of places fulfilling the criteria laid down were prepared and circulated to the District Collectors for comments and suggestions, if any, in the light of their local knowledge and experience. This procedure indeed proved very fruitful in that it helped include some of the places which had definite urban characteristics and eliminate those which did not conform to the test prescribed. In the result, Talala, which did not find a place in the list, was included as it had been promoted from the status of a village panchayat into that of an elected municipality. Vallabh Vidyanagar, a new educational township and the seat of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel University, was likewise added in view of its definite urban characteristics as also in view of its growing importance as a centre of tourist interest. In Banaskantha district, Dantiwada Dam Colony had a population of over 5,000 workers employed at the site of the irrigation project. The suggestion of the Collector to classify it as urban could not be accepted in view of the temporary nature of this settlement. The proposal to classify village Rajpur as urban had also to be negated as it formed part of the municipal limits of Deesa without having a separate existence of its own. The recommendation of the Collector, Surat, to exclude two separate villages, namely, Matvad and Samapur, was accepted. Sikka in Jamnagar district was recommended to be placed in the category of a town, even though its population numbered 5,000, as it had recently developed as an important centre of cement manufacture. The suggestion was accepted in view of its pronounced urban characteristics. The suggestion of the Collector to include the major port of

Kandla in the list of towns as it had 100 per cent of its male population pursuing non-agricultural occupations was likewise accepted. The proposal to declassify Madhapar in Kutch was accepted as the military area which was then under Madhapar was shifted to Bhuj. The two marginal towns, namely, Mandvi in Surat and Kalol in the Panchmahals district which have 74 per cent of their population engaged in non-agricultural pursuits were also added in the final list of places to be treated as towns in 1961. A further test was also applied before the list was finalised in order to ascertain whether any of the places recommended for deletion from the list of urban areas fell in the category of (i) newly founded industrial area, (ii) large urban housing settlements and (iii) places of tourist importance. The lists thus finalised after the application of the tests aforesaid were submitted to the Registrar General, India, and the State Government who approved them *in toto*.

6. The test prescribed for the classification of a place as urban was so clear cut that it held good in all cases even after enumeration and tabulation. No place treated as a "new town" had to be deleted nor was it necessary to add any except Muli in Surendranagar district, which was elevated as a town in February 1961 prior to enumeration on its acquiring the status of a municipality.

7. Areas classified as towns according to the test laid down at the 1961 Census are urban, and the areas which are not so classified are rural. A list of places treated as towns in the State was included in the Manual of Instructions for the guidance of census workers. As will be seen presently, the uniform adoption of a common definition on the basis of certain specified tests has proved immensely helpful in assessing urban characteristics all over the country and the State. Places shown as towns in the past censuses have also been

reclassified on this basis with a view to assess the growth and movement of urban population from decade to decade.

## Towns

8. The total number of places classified as towns in 1961 according to the uniform test applied for the first time on this occasion comes to 181. This number will, however, be reduced to 175, if constituents of town-groups are ignored and the entire town-group is considered as one urban unit. There are only two such town-groups, namely, (1) Ahmedabad town-group and (2) Veraval town-group, composed as under:

## (i) Ahmedabad Town-group

Ahmedabad Cantonment (Civil)  
Ahmedabad Cantonment (Military)  
Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation  
Ranip  
Naroda and  
Sahijpur Bogha

## (ii) Veraval Town-group

Patan and Veraval

As against 243 places treated as towns in 1951, 181 thus qualify to be treated as urban according to the definition of town adopted by the Census of 1961. The resultant loss of 62

is accounted for as under:

- (1) By declassification of 74,
- (2) Merger of 5 places, namely, Acher, Vadaj, Rakhial, Amraiwadi and Khokhara Mehmedabad, which lost their separate identity on their inclusion in Ahmedabad City in 1958-59. These places have been enumerated and included in the population of Ahmedabad City in 1961,
- (3) Splitting of 2 towns, namely, Dohad into Dohad and Freelandganj and Ahmedabad Cantonment into Ahmedabad Cantonment (Military) and Ahmedabad Cantonment (Civil) and
- (4) By the addition of 15 places as new towns.

In the result, 79 places have been eliminated from the list of towns in 1951 and 17 added either by way of splitting or as a result of their classification as urban for the first time.

## TOWNS OF 1951 DECLASSIFIED IN 1961

9. The table that follows gives district by district and in the descending order of class range and population, places treated as towns in 1951 but declassified or eliminated in 1961.

## STATEMENT III.1

## Urban areas of classes IV, V and VI of 1951 eliminated in 1961 with population of 1951 and 1961

| State/District                   | Class     | Name and number of towns | Population     |                |
|----------------------------------|-----------|--------------------------|----------------|----------------|
|                                  |           |                          | 1951           | 1961           |
| 1                                | 2         | 3                        | 4              | 5              |
| <b>Total for State . . . . .</b> | <b>IV</b> | <b>79</b>                | <b>477,399</b> | <b>513,650</b> |
|                                  | <b>V</b>  | <b>5</b>                 | <b>64,277</b>  | <b>39,033</b>  |
|                                  | <b>VI</b> | <b>51</b>                | <b>325,684</b> | <b>366,978</b> |
|                                  |           | <b>23</b>                | <b>87,438</b>  | <b>107,639</b> |
|                                  |           | <b>Class IV</b>          |                |                |
| <b>Total . . . . .</b>           | <b>5</b>  | <b>5</b>                 | <b>64,277</b>  | <b>39,033</b>  |
| Ahmedabad . . . . .              |           | *1 Acher                 | 18,377         | ..             |
|                                  |           | *2 Vadaj                 | 10,992         | ..             |
|                                  |           | 3 Chaklashi              | 12,748         | 16,729         |
| Kaira . . . . .                  |           | 4 Ode                    | 11,142         | 13,022         |
|                                  |           | 5 Karamsad               | 11,018         | 9,282          |

\*The population of Acher and Vadaj under Class IV and Rakhial, Amraiwadi and Khokhara Mehmedabad under Class V was enumerated and included in the population of Ahmedabad City in 1961, as they lost their separate identity on their merger in that city in 1958-59 under Government Resolutions No. PMC-1256-C dated 30-5-1959 and 13-8-1958.

STATEMENT III.1-*contd.*

| State/District<br>1     | Class<br>2 | Name and<br>number of towns<br>3 | Population |           |
|-------------------------|------------|----------------------------------|------------|-----------|
|                         |            |                                  | 1951<br>4  | 1961<br>5 |
| Class V                 |            |                                  |            |           |
| Total . . . . .         | ..         | 51                               | 325,684    | 366,978   |
| Rajkot . . . . .        | ..         | 1 Moviya                         | 5,364      | 6,254     |
|                         |            | 2 Paneli                         | 5,065      | 6,947     |
| Surendranagar . . . . . | ..         | 3 Patdi                          | 6,072      | 7,943     |
| Amreli . . . . .        | ..         | 4 Chalala                        | 5,860      | 7,240     |
| Junagadh . . . . .      | ..         | 5 Chorwad                        | 8,744      | 9,900     |
|                         |            | 6 Delwada                        | 5,034      | 5,564     |
| Kutch . . . . .         | ..         | 7 Madhapar                       | 5,242      | 7,566     |
| Sabarkantha . . . . .   | ..         | 8 Vadali                         | 5,881      | 8,414     |
| Mehsana . . . . .       | ..         | 9 Ladol                          | 7,709      | 8,167     |
|                         |            | 10 Unawa                         | 7,027      | 7,979     |
|                         |            | 11 Umta                          | 6,131      | 6,629     |
|                         |            | 12 Vasai                         | 6,071      | 6,820     |
|                         |            | 13 Gojharia                      | 5,975      | 6,606     |
|                         |            | 14 Sundhia                       | 5,890      | 7,137     |
|                         |            | 15 Pethapur                      | 5,806      | 6,306     |
|                         |            | 16 Balisana                      | 5,698      | 6,815     |
|                         |            | 17 Charada                       | 5,438      | 6,138     |
|                         |            | 18 Randheja                      | 5,434      | 6,510     |
|                         |            | 19 Valam                         | 5,312      | 6,104     |
| Ahmedabad . . . . .     | ..         | 20 Kukarwada                     | 5,174      | 6,220     |
|                         |            | 21 Mandal                        | 5,832      | 7,818     |
|                         |            | 22 Dabhoda                       | 5,238      | 6,328     |
|                         |            | *23 Rakhial                      | 6,573      | ..        |
|                         |            | *24 Amraiwadi                    | 7,354      | ..        |
| Kaira . . . . .         | ..         | *25 Khokhara Mehmedabad          | 5,534      | ..        |
|                         |            | 26 Samarkha                      | 9,355      | 10,702    |
|                         |            | 27 Mahudha                       | 9,127      | 10,783    |
|                         |            | 28 Anklav                        | 8,144      | 9,894     |
|                         |            | 29 Sarsa                         | 7,587      | 9,427     |
|                         |            | 30 Nar                           | 7,498      | 8,354     |
|                         |            | 31 Boriavi                       | 6,819      | 8,340     |
|                         |            | 32 Kathlal                       | 6,796      | 8,602     |
|                         |            | 33 Chikhodra                     | 6,324      | 7,728     |
|                         |            | 34 Vadod                         | 6,291      | 7,830     |
|                         |            | 35 Adas                          | 6,188      | 6,789     |
|                         |            | 36 Thasra                        | 6,201      | 8,335     |
|                         |            | 37 Bhalej                        | 6,165      | 7,617     |
|                         |            | 38 Mehlar                        | 5,941      | 6,902     |
|                         |            | 39 Tarapur                       | 5,833      | 6,553     |
|                         |            | 40 Matar                         | 5,283      | 6,521     |
|                         |            | 41 Napad-Vanto                   | 5,184      | 5,524     |
| Panchmahals . . . . .   | ..         | 42 Pij                           | 5,147      | 5,771     |
|                         |            | 43 Halol                         | 8,091      | 11,053    |
| Baroda . . . . .        | ..         | 44 Jhalod                        | 7,882      | 10,089    |
| Broach . . . . .        | ..         | 45 Savli                         | 7,476      | 9,522     |
|                         |            | 46 Amod                          | 7,833      | 8,970     |
|                         |            | 47 Hansot                        | 6,078      | 7,093     |
|                         |            | 48 Kavi                          | 5,426      | 6,698     |
| Surat . . . . .         | ..         | 49 Kadod                         | 7,202      | 8,259     |
|                         |            | 50 Khattalwada                   | 7,090      | 8,063     |
|                         |            | 51 Maroli                        | 5,265      | 6,154     |

STATEMENT III.1-*concl.d.*

| State/District          | Class | Name and<br>number of towns | Population |         |
|-------------------------|-------|-----------------------------|------------|---------|
|                         |       |                             | 1951       | 1961    |
| 1                       | 2     | 3                           | 4          | 5       |
| Class VI                |       |                             |            |         |
| Total . . . . .         | ..    | 23                          | 87,438     | 107,639 |
| Jamnagar . . . . .      | ..    | 1 Raval                     | 4,794      | 5,465   |
|                         |       | 2 Balambha                  | 4,742      | 5,691   |
|                         |       | 3 Dhrafa                    | 4,420      | 5,060   |
| Rajkot . . . . .        | ..    | 4 Kotda Sangani             | 4,219      | 4,194   |
|                         |       | 5 Paddhari                  | 3,664      | 4,069   |
|                         |       | 6 Atkot                     | 2,757      | 3,411   |
|                         |       | 7 Lodhika                   | 2,013      | 2,382   |
| Surendranagar . . . . . | ..    | 8 Dasada                    | 3,597      | 4,435   |
| Junagadh . . . . .      | ..    | 9 Shahpur                   | 4,891      | 6,800   |
|                         |       | 10 Sutrapada                | 4,635      | 6,576   |
|                         |       | 11 Madhavpur                | 3,945      | 4,765   |
|                         |       | 12 Sardargadh               | 2,703      | 3,136   |
| Kutch . . . . .         | ..    | 13 Adhoi                    | 4,967      | 4,984   |
|                         |       | 14 Bhachau                  | 4,868      | 7,545   |
|                         |       | 15 Rapar                    | 3,587      | 5,377   |
|                         |       | 16 Jakhau                   | 2,699      | 3,048   |
| Kaira . . . . .         | ..    | 17 Birpur                   | 3,998      | 4,648   |
|                         |       | 18 Napad-Talpad             | 3,511      | 3,960   |
|                         |       | 19 Attarsumba               | 2,414      | 2,700   |
| Baroda . . . . .        | ..    | 20 Vaghodia                 | 4,966      | 5,796   |
| Surat . . . . .         | ..    | 21 Bansda                   | 4,455      | 5,937   |
|                         |       | 22 Songadh                  | 2,858      | 4,795   |
|                         |       | 23 Variav                   | 2,735      | 2,865   |

TOWNS OF 1941 DECLASSIFIED IN 1951

10. Places declassified in 1951, though regarded as towns in 1941 on the basis of the definition then prevalent, are:

| Name of district      | Name of town                                                |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 Rajkot . . . . .    | Tankara                                                     |
| 2 Amreli . . . . .    | Khambha                                                     |
| 3 Kutch . . . . .     | Nalia                                                       |
| 4 Mehsana . . . . .   | Jhotana and Sami                                            |
| 5 Ahmedabad . . . . . | Sadra and Dholera                                           |
| 6 Baroda . . . . .    | Makarpura, Tilak-wada and Bodeli                            |
| 7 Broach . . . . .    | Jhagadia                                                    |
| 8 Surat . . . . .     | Sachin, Kamrej, Kholwad, Mahuva, Palsana, Mangrol and Pardi |

Eighteen places thus lost the status of towns in 1951, of which Tankara and Pardi are the only two which regained their former status in 1961.

CLASS OF TOWNS, 1901-61

11. The subjoined table shows the number of towns in each class of towns in the State, 1901-61.

| STATEMENT III.2                                              |            |             |            |            |            |            |            |  |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|------------|-------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|--|
| Number of towns in each class of towns in the State, 1901-61 |            |             |            |            |            |            |            |  |
| Class of town                                                | 1961       | 1951        | 1941       | 1931       | 1921       | 1911       | 1901       |  |
| I                                                            | 2          | 3           | 4          | 5          | 6          | 7          | 8          |  |
| <b>Total</b>                                                 | <b>175</b> | <b>233*</b> | <b>189</b> | <b>170</b> | <b>165</b> | <b>154</b> | <b>165</b> |  |
| I                                                            | 6          | 6           | 4          | 2          | 2          | 2          | 3          |  |
| II                                                           | 10         | 5           | 4          | 3          | 2          | 2          | 2          |  |
| III                                                          | 40         | 34          | 24         | 19         | 13         | 14         | 13         |  |
| IV                                                           | 53         | 38          | 42         | 39         | 34         | 31         | 40         |  |
| V                                                            | 58         | 118         | 78         | 70         | 61         | 58         | 60         |  |
| VI                                                           | 8          | 32          | 37         | 37         | 53         | 47         | 47         |  |

\*Exclusive of five towns, viz., Acher, Vadaj, Amraiwadi, Rakhial and Khokhara Mehmedabad included in the Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation during the decade 1951-61

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



The total number of places classified as cities/towns have remained stationary at 165 in 1901 and 1921 with a drop down to 154 in 1911. There has been a continuous increase since 1931 till the total rose to 233 in 1951 and came down to 175 in 1961 owing to the declassification of a number of them as a result of the standard definition of 'town' uniformly adopted by the Census of 1961.

12. Out of a total number of 175 places

classified as cities/town-groups/towns in 1961, 8 fall under Class VI, 58 under Class V, 53 under Class IV, 40 under Class III, and 16 in Classes I and II having population of 50,000 and above of which 6 are cities with population one lakh and above.

#### NEW TOWNS

13. Details of 17 places treated as new towns in 1961 are given in the table that follows.

#### STATEMENT III.3

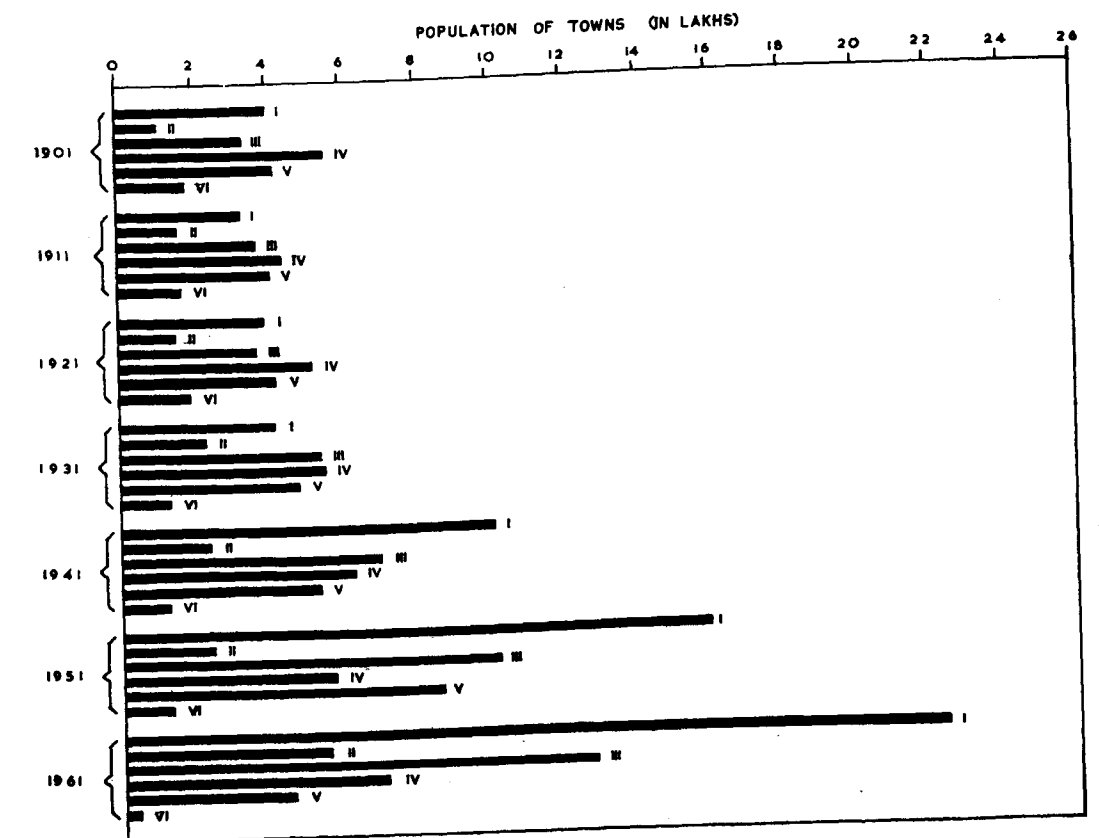
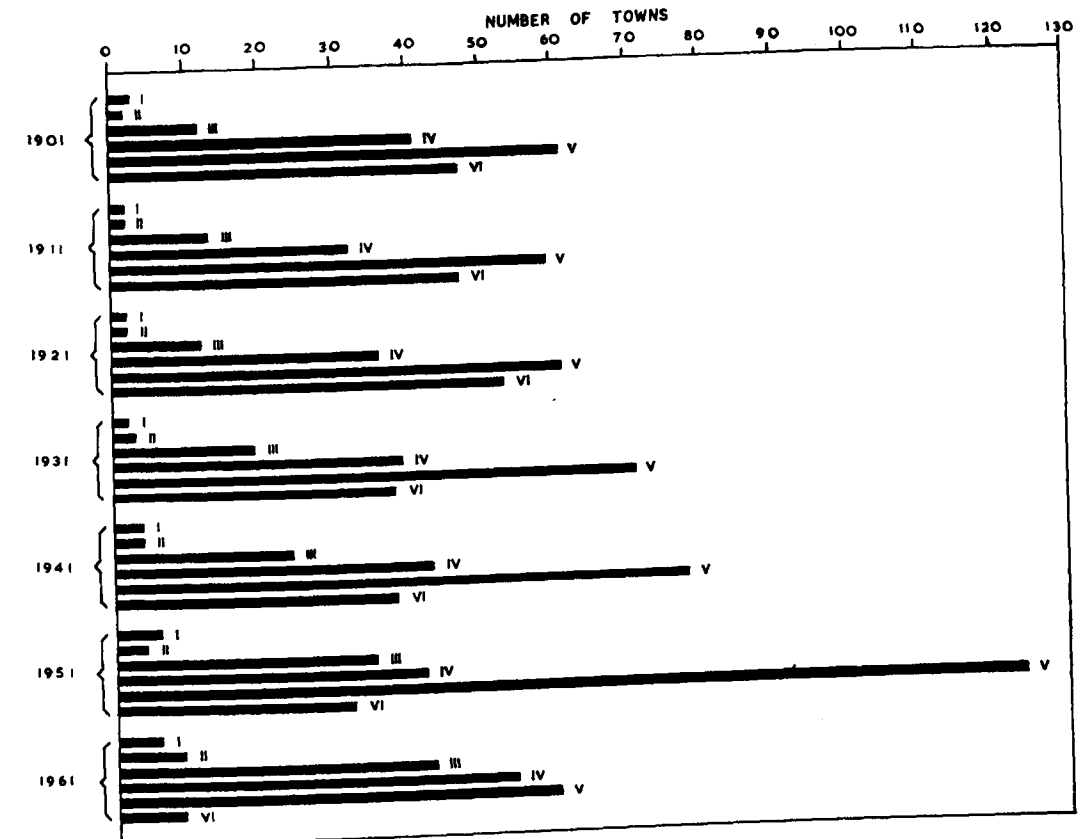
##### New urban areas of classes IV, V and VI listed in 1961 with their names and population in 1961

| State/District<br>1    | Class<br>2 | Name and No. of towns<br>3     | Population<br>4 |
|------------------------|------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|
| <b>Total for State</b> |            | <b>17</b>                      | <b>145,793</b>  |
|                        | <b>IV</b>  | <b>6</b>                       | <b>69,638</b>   |
|                        | <b>V</b>   | <b>8</b>                       | <b>62,809</b>   |
|                        | <b>VI</b>  | <b>3</b>                       | <b>13,346</b>   |
| <b>Class IV</b>        |            |                                |                 |
| <b>Total</b>           |            | <b>6</b>                       | <b>69,638</b>   |
| Jamnagar               |            | 1 Bedi                         | 10,645          |
| Panchmahals            |            | 2 Freelandganj                 | 14,951          |
| Baroda                 |            | 3 Gorwa                        | 11,318          |
| Surat                  |            | 4 Vapi                         | 11,212          |
|                        |            | 5 Katargam                     | 10,959          |
|                        |            | 6 Pardi                        | 10,553          |
| <b>Class V</b>         |            |                                |                 |
| <b>Total</b>           |            | <b>8</b>                       | <b>62,809</b>   |
| Jamnagar               |            | 1 Sikka                        | 8,778           |
| Kutch                  |            | 2 Kandla                       | 9,617           |
| Ahmedabad              |            | 3 Ahmedabad Cantonment (Civil) | 5,361           |
| Kaira                  |            | 4 Pali                         | 8,100           |
|                        |            | 5 Vallabh Vidyanagar           | 6,782           |
| Panchmahals            |            | 6 Shivrajpur                   | 8,001           |
| Surat                  |            | 7 Jalalpur                     | 9,590           |
|                        |            | 8 Abrama                       | 6,580           |
| <b>Class VI</b>        |            |                                |                 |
| <b>Total</b>           |            | <b>3</b>                       | <b>13,346</b>   |
| Rajkot                 |            | 1 Tankara                      | 4,618           |
| Amreli                 |            | 2 Dungar                       | 4,325           |
| Junagadh               |            | 3 Talala                       | 4,403           |

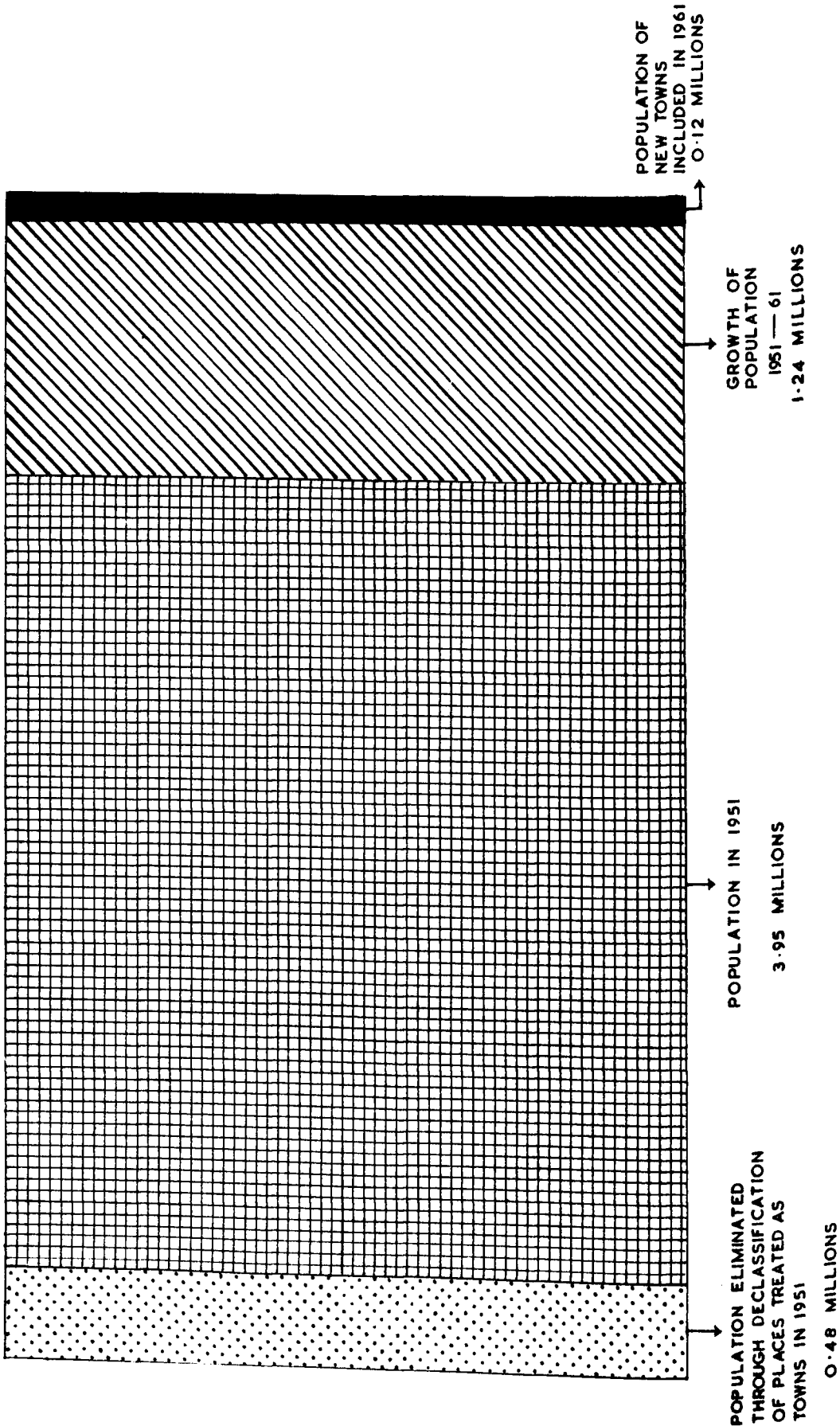
Class IV which accounts for 6 places has a population of 69,638 and includes such places as Bedi in Jamnagar district, Freelandganj in the Panchmahals, Gorwa in Baroda and Vapi, Katargam and Pardi in Surat. Class V has added 8 places with a population of 62,809 and includes Sikka in Jamnagar, Kandla in Kutch, Ahmedabad Cantonment (Civil) in Ahmedabad, Pali and Vallabh Vidyanagar in Kaira, Shivrajpur in the Panchmahals and Jalalpur and

Abrama in Surat. The places added to Class VI number 3 and have a population of 13,346. It includes Tankara in Rajkot district, Dungar in Amreli and Talala in Junagadh. As a result of declassification and reclassification of the urban population of the State by the adoption of the test prescribed, 513,650 persons have been eliminated from the former urban areas now treated as rural, as against 125,481 added from areas classified as urban for the first time in 1961.

#### PROGRESS OF NUMBER OF TOWNS AND POPULATION IN EACH OF SIX CLASSES OF TOWNS, 1901-61



POPULATION ADDED THROUGH NEW TOWNS ADDED IN 1961  
AND POPULATION ELIMINATED THROUGH DECLASSIFICATION OF PLACES,  
TREATED AS TOWNS IN 1951



The latter figure is exclusive of the population of Freelandganj and Ahmedabad Cantonment (Civil) as they were already urban in 1951, when they formed part of Dohad and Ahmedabad Cantonment respectively. The actual gain of new places would thus be 15.

VARIATION IN THE NUMBER OF TOWNS, 1901-61

14. Appendix to Table A-IV published in Census of India 1961, Vol. V, Gujarat, Part II-A-General Population Tables shows area and population of new towns added in 1961 and towns in 1951 Census declassified as rural in 1961. The net effects of the definition of town adopted in 1961 would be that the urban population in 1961 would have been increased by 513,650 raising the total urban population to 5,830,274 if 74 places treated as towns in 1951 but declassified in 1961 had not been so declassified. On the other hand the 1951 population of places treated as new towns in 1961 being 82,340, the total urban population in 1951 would have been 4,510,236, if these places also had been treated as towns in 1951. Since the 1951 population of the places declassified in 1961 is 428,569, the 1951 urban population would have been 3,999,327, if these places would have been treated as declassified in 1951 too.

STATEMENT III.4

Variation in the number of towns, 1901-61

|         | Number of towns during 1901-61 |      |      |      |      |      |      |
|---------|--------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
|         | 1961                           | 1951 | 1941 | 1931 | 1921 | 1911 | 1901 |
| Total . | 175                            | 233  | 189  | 170  | 165  | 154  | 165  |

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

15. This table shows the erratic and discretionary nature of the test applied at the previous censuses in classifying a place as urban or rural. While there has not been much significant difference in the number of towns between 1901 and 1931, an increase of 19 in 1941 indicates the acceleration of the process of urbanisation during this period. But a total addition of 44 places as towns in 1951, shows how arbitrarily the discretion was exercised at the latter census

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in the absence of any uniform criteria for judging a place as town. The test prescribed by the Registrar General has, therefore, resulted in pruning as many as 58 against 63 added after 1931 and declassification of 43 towns added in 1951, as shown in the statement given below

STATEMENT III.5

Towns added for the first time in 1951 but declassified in 1961

| District        | Taluka/Mahal  | Town          |
|-----------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1 Jamnagar . .  | Jamjodhpur    | Dhrafa        |
|                 | Jodiya        | Balambha      |
|                 | Kalyanpur     | Raval         |
| 2 Rajkot . .    | Upleta        | Paneli        |
|                 | Paddhari      | Moviya        |
|                 | "             | Paddhari      |
|                 | Jasdan        | Atkot         |
|                 | Kotda Sangani | Kotda Sangani |
|                 | Lodhika       | Lodhika       |
| 3 Surendranagar | Dasada        | Dasada        |
| 4 Amreli . .    | Dhari         | Chalala       |
| 5 Junagadh .    | Manavadar     | Sardargadh    |
|                 | Patan Veraval | Sutrapada     |
|                 | Porbandar     | Madhavpur     |
|                 | Una           | Delwada       |
|                 | Vanthali      | Shahpur       |
| 6 Kutch . .     | Bhuj          | Madhapar      |
| 7 Mehsana .     | Kalol         | Randheja      |
|                 | Kheralu       | Sundhia       |
|                 | Vijapur       | Charada       |
|                 | "             | Kukarwada     |
|                 | Dchgam        | Dabhoda       |
| 8 Ahmedabad .   | Anand         | Adas          |
| 9 Kaira . .     | "             | Bhalej        |
|                 | "             | Boriavi       |
|                 | "             | Chikhodra     |
|                 | "             | Karamsad      |
|                 | "             | Napad-Vanto   |
|                 | "             | Ode           |
|                 | "             | Samarkha      |
|                 | "             | Sarsa         |
|                 | "             | Vadod         |
|                 | "             | Napad-Talpad  |
|                 | Borsad        | Anklav        |
|                 | Kapadvanj     | Kathlal       |
|                 | Nadiad        | Chaklashi     |
|                 | "             | Mahudha       |
|                 | Thasra        | Thasra        |
| 10 Broach . .   | Balasinor     | Birpur        |
|                 | Jambusar      | Kavi          |
| 11 Surat . .    | Bardoli       | Kadod         |
|                 | Umbergaon     | Khattalwada   |
|                 | "             | Maroli        |

16. Moreover, it would be interesting to find out places returned as towns in 1901 but not classified as such in 1961. Such towns numbering 32 are listed below. They show the defective nature of their original classification as also their inability to make up their urban status even after the lapse of such a long period of 60 years. Places not classified as towns in 1901 but treated as such in 1961 have also been listed with a view to find out places which have developed definite urban characteristics during the interval of last 6 decades. The following statements show places falling in these two categories.

#### STATEMENT III.6

##### Towns of 1901 not classified as towns in 1961

| District          | Town                | Population |        |
|-------------------|---------------------|------------|--------|
|                   |                     | 1901       | 1961   |
| 1                 | 2                   | 3          | 4      |
| 1 Surendranagar . | Patdi               | 5,544      | 7,943  |
| 2 Junagadh .      | Sarsai              | 2,066      | 3,148  |
| 3 Kutch .         | Rapar               | 3,685      | 5,377  |
|                   | Bhachau             | 4,203      | 7,545  |
|                   | Jakhau              | 5,059      | 3,048  |
|                   | Nalia               | 6,080      | 6,001  |
| 4 Sabarkantha .   | Vadali              | 4,611      | 8,414  |
| 5 Mehsana .       | Pethapur            | 5,616      | 6,306  |
|                   | Ladol               | 6,641      | 8,167  |
|                   | Valam               | 5,337      | 6,104  |
|                   | Umta                | 5,242      | 6,629  |
|                   | Balisana            | 4,650      | 6,815  |
| 6 Ahmedabad .     | Mandal              | 5,091      | 7,818  |
|                   | Dholera             | 7,356      | 3,822  |
|                   | Sadra (Sadsa Bazar) | 1,683      | 2,796  |
| 7 Kaira .         | Tarapur             | 4,438      | 6,553  |
|                   | Matar               | 4,001      | 6,521  |
|                   | Ode                 | 6,072      | 13,022 |
|                   | Mahudha             | 8,544      | 10,783 |
|                   | Nar                 | 6,525      | 8,354  |
|                   | Mehlav              | 4,383      | 6,902  |
|                   | Pij                 | 5,282      | 5,771  |
|                   | Attarsumba          | 2,710      | 2,700  |
| 8 Panchmahals .   | Jhalod              | 5,917      | 10,089 |
| 9 Baroda .        | Tilakwada           | 1,693      | 2,426  |
|                   | Savli               | 4,687      | 9,522  |
| 10 Broach .       | Hansot              | 3,925      | 7,093  |
|                   | Amod                | 4,375      | 8,970  |
| 11 Surat .        | Bansda              | 3,760      | 5,937  |
|                   | Olpad               | 3,275      | 5,148  |
|                   | Chikhli             | 4,440      | 4,548  |
|                   | Songadh             | 2,533      | 4,795  |

#### STATEMENT III.7

##### Places not classified as towns in 1901 but treated as such in 1961

| District          | Town in 1961       |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1 Jamnagar . . .  | Sikka              |
|                   | Bedi               |
| 2 Rajkot . . .    | Tankara            |
| 3 Amreli . . .    | Dungar             |
| 4 Junagadh . . .  | Talala             |
| 5 Kutch . . .     | Kandla             |
| 6 Kaira . . .     | Vallabh Vidyanagar |
|                   | Pali               |
| 7 Panchmahals . . | Shivrajpur         |
| 8 Baroda . . .    | Gorwa              |
| 9 Surat . . .     | Katargam           |
|                   | Jalalpur           |
|                   | Abrama             |
|                   | Vapi               |

17. A further aspect of growing urbanisation can also be studied by examining places classified as towns in 1961 on the application of the test prescribed despite their having village panchayats. Such places 28 in number are listed below.

#### STATEMENT III.8

##### Towns of 1961 which have village panchayats

| District    | Town               |
|-------------|--------------------|
| 1           | 2                  |
| Jamnagar    | Sikka              |
| "           | Bedi               |
| Rajkot      | Vasavad            |
| Bhavnagar   | Ghogho             |
| Amreli      | Damnagar           |
| Banaskantha | Tharad             |
| Sabarkantha | Talod              |
| Mehsana     | Harij              |
| Ahmedabad   | Ranip              |
| "           | Naroda             |
| "           | Sahijpur Bogha     |
| "           | Bavia              |
| "           | Barwala            |
| Kaira       | Vallabh Vidyanagar |
| "           | Pali               |
| Panchmahals | Kalol              |
| "           | Shivrajpur         |
| Baroda      | Gorwa              |
| "           | Bahadarpur         |
| Surat       | Kathor             |
| "           | Katargam           |
| "           | Mandvi             |
| "           | Bardoli            |
| "           | Jalalpur           |
| "           | Abrama             |
| "           | Pardi              |
| "           | Vapi               |
| "           | Umbergaon          |

18. The study can be pursued still further by listing municipal towns of 1951 which have been declassified in 1961 on account of their conversion into panchayats. Such towns numbering 24 amply justify the necessity for the application of the test prescribed by the Registrar General to ascertain the truly urban characteristics of a town.

#### STATEMENT III.9

##### Names of municipal towns of 1951 declassified in 1961 on account of their conversion into village panchayats

| District        | Town          | Population |       |
|-----------------|---------------|------------|-------|
|                 |               | 1951       | 1961  |
| 1               | 2             | 3          | 4     |
| 1 Jamnagar      | Dhrafa        | 4,420      | 5,060 |
| 2 Rajkot        | Moviya        | 5,364      | 6,254 |
|                 | Kotda Sangani | 4,219      | 4,194 |
|                 | Paddhari      | 3,664      | 4,069 |
|                 | Atkot         | 2,757      | 3,411 |
|                 | Lodhika       | 2,013      | 2,382 |
| 3 Surendranagar | Dasada        | 3,597      | 4,435 |
| 4 Junagadh      | Chorwad       | 8,744      | 9,900 |
|                 | Delwada       | 5,034      | 5,564 |
|                 | Shahpur       | 4,891      | 6,800 |
|                 | Sutrapada     | 4,635      | 6,576 |
|                 | Madhavpur     | 3,945      | 4,765 |
|                 | Sardargadh    | 2,703      | 3,136 |
| 5 Kutch         | Bhachau       | 4,868      | 7,545 |
|                 | Rapar         | 3,587      | 5,377 |
| 6 Sabarkantha   | Vadali        | 5,881      | 8,414 |
| 7 Mehsana       | Pethapur      | 5,806      | 6,306 |
| 8 Kaira         | Birpur        | 3,998      | 4,648 |
|                 | Attarsumba    | 2,414      | 2,700 |
| 9 Baroda        | Savli         | 7,476      | 9,522 |
|                 | Vaghodia      | 4,966      | 5,796 |
| 10 Surat        | Bansda        | 4,455      | 5,937 |
|                 | Songadh       | 2,858      | 4,795 |
|                 | Variav        | 2,735      | 2,865 |

#### ANCIENT TOWNS

19. Urbanisation is not such a feature of population as did not exist in the past and came into being only in modern times. It is a traditional institution which has existed in this country since ancient times. Though these towns may have functional characteristics different from those obtaining in our times, the main distinguishing features as revealed by the mode of living, preponderance of non-agricultural pursuits and the various urban amenities

available are nevertheless the same. These characteristics have distinguished a town from a village since ancient times. The number of towns which existed in the past in Gujarat is sizeable. Not a few of them date back to the commencement of the Christian era, but have changed their names at different periods of history when they played a very important role in the economy and prosperity of Gujarat. While a number of them has still retained their status as a town, there are others which have either lost their identity or have been relegated to the position of an insignificant and unknown village bearing no trace of their former glory. It would be interesting and instructive to list such towns by showing against each the names by which they were known at different periods of history, the probable date when they were established, the details of their location whereby their present position and identity have been established and the salient characteristics, if any, noted in the ancient literature or by foreign travellers who visited them in the past. Such a statement has been prepared from a monograph entitled "A History of Important Ancient Towns and Cities in Gujarat and Kathiawad" by A. S. Altekar and reproduced as Appendix III.1 to this Chapter with a view to give an idea of the antiquity of some of the existing towns. Out of a total of 50 places shown in the Appendix which flourished as towns in ancient times, 18 have lost their urban character and have in our times been reduced to the position of villages. Such places have been marked with an asterisk in this statement. Chapter II of this monograph discusses the probable sizes of towns in former times, and Chapter IV gives an insight into some of the predominant characteristics of towns in ancient Gujarat, their inhabitants, public parks and gardens, sources of water-supply, form of administration, etc. Both these Chapters have been reproduced as Appendix III.2 to this Chapter as this valuable book is now out of print.

#### AREAS OF TOWNS

20. The difficulty experienced in ascertaining the area figures of towns was no less than that done in finalising the areas of villages, talukas and districts. As early as 3rd June, 1959 the

Registrar General while asking the Settlement Commissioner and the Director of Land Records to check up the district-wise area figures furnished by the Surveyor General and reconcile the discrepancies, further requested him to furnish to the Superintendent of Census Operations (i) the exact areas over which municipalities have been constituted giving the names of areas of villages brought under municipal control, (ii) a full list of new municipalities and (iii) all changes in the jurisdiction of older municipalities. Part of the information pertaining to Gujarat State was furnished by the Director of Land Records in December 1959 before bifurcation of the former Bombay State. After the formation of Gujarat State, the matter was taken up again in May 1960 with the Settlement Commissioner as well as with the Superintendents of Land Records, Baroda and Rajkot. After lengthy correspondence and repeated reminders, the Settlement Commissioner furnished some more information in January 1961. However, that information was incomplete and the matter was simultaneously pursued directly with the Presidents of municipalities from February 1961. In April 1961, the Settlement Commissioner conveyed that the area of municipalities is not available with his office and that the Revenue Commissioner may be approached for the purpose. The matter was then taken up with the Mamlatdars and Collectors. The area figures of towns were thus obtained from three different sources, viz., (i) Municipal authorities, (ii) Revenue authorities and (iii) District Inspectors of Land Records representing the State Survey Department.

21. On scrutiny of the area figures furnished by these authorities, areas in respect of some of the municipalities did not tally and were also found to be either incomplete or incorrect. Some municipalities did not furnish the data in spite of repeated reminders while some replied that they were not available in municipal records. After protracted correspondence and back references, area figures for all the towns could be obtained. Reminders were not enough for the Navsari Municipality which supplied them after a trunk call. Further difficulties arose when the area figures furnished by some municipalities in sq. miles, acres and sq. km. did not tally with each other on conversion and had

to be got corrected by frequent back references. The names of some of such municipalities are: (1) Tankara, (2) Malia, (3) Limbdi, (4) Gariadhar, (5) Mundra, (6) Palanpur, (7) Kalol, (8) Vadnagar, (9) Sanand, (10) Dholka, (11) Umreth, (12) Godhra, (13) Dabhoi, (14) Jambusar, (15) Surat and (16) Bardoli.

22. At the time of compilation of the Primary Census Abstract, areas of some of the municipal towns had to be distinguished from the areas of the revenue village of that name as in case of Balasinor town for which two sets of figures were reported—the area of Balasinor Municipality being 0.72 sq. mile as against 8.40 sq. miles for the revenue village of that name. The difference of 7.68 sq. miles is the area of the remaining part of the revenue village which is *sim* land treated as rural without any population, as only the village site was included in municipal area. As no separate code number was given to this part of the revenue village, it was decided by the Registrar General to make two entries in the Primary Census Abstract, namely, one for the town and another for the village. Conversely when a part of the revenue village was included in the municipal area without including the village site in such urban area, the separate identity of the village was maintained and the village was treated as a separate village having a separate code number, and that part which was included within the municipal limits was added to the original area of the municipality. Thus in case of the newly created university township of Vallabh Vidyanagar in Anand taluka of Kaira district, separate identity of the villages Bakrol, Karamsad and Anand have been retained, although parts of the areas of the revenue villages now constitute this township which has been treated as a separate urban area. Two entries have accordingly been made in the Primary Census Abstract, by showing only the town area against all such towns and the remaining area of the village against the village of that name.

23. Since the revenue area relates to revenue limits and includes *sim* land or agricultural fields, etc., outside the municipal limits, the municipal area must obviously be much less than the area

for the entire village. Such a difference was noticed in case of places listed in the following statement, the municipal/panchayat authorities of which were requested to reconcile the difference and furnish the correct area figures for that part which was included within municipal limit or village site. The figures received from them have been shown in col. 6, which is

kept blank in case of those from whom replies are not yet received. This statement will further show that the area figures of 18 towns, viz., Beyt, Salaya, Jasdan, Jamkandorna, Mahuva, Lathi, Porbandar, Mundra, Deesa, Ahmedabad, Nadiad, Anand, Petlad, Borsad, Lunavada, Santrampur, Karjan and Dabhoi, can be considered to be still unresolved.

## STATEMENT III.10

## Towns whose areas as reported by municipal authorities or Mamlatdars were equal to or more than revenue area

| District<br>1          | Town<br>2   | Revenue area<br>3 | Area as reported<br>by the municipal<br>authorities or<br>Mamlatdar<br>4 | Area shown<br>in Primary<br>Census<br>Abstract<br>5 | Revised area<br>figures reported<br>by the municipal<br>authorities or<br>Sarpanch, if any<br>6 |
|------------------------|-------------|-------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                        |             | A. G.             | A. G.                                                                    | A. G.                                               | A. G.                                                                                           |
| 1 Jamnagar . . . .     | Sikka       | 2,370-18          | 2,370-18                                                                 | 2,370-18                                            | 80-19                                                                                           |
|                        | Bedi        | 1,089-12          | 1,089-12                                                                 | 1,089-12                                            | 36-23                                                                                           |
|                        | Jodiya      | 19,173-1          | 19,173-1                                                                 | 19,173-1                                            | 286-14                                                                                          |
|                        | Beyt        | 2,840-5           | 2,841-24                                                                 | 2,840-5                                             | 2,841-24                                                                                        |
|                        | Salaya      | 2,284-28          | 2,304-0                                                                  | 2,284-28                                            | 2,284-28                                                                                        |
| 2 Rajkot . . . .       | Jasdan      | 10,920-25         | 10,920-25                                                                | 10,920-25                                           | 5,807-39                                                                                        |
|                        | Jamkandorna | 5,807-39          | 5,824-0                                                                  | 5,807-39                                            | 295-8                                                                                           |
| 3 Bhavnagar . . . .    | Ghogho      | 2,759-0           | 2,759-0                                                                  | 2,759-0                                             | 825-24                                                                                          |
|                        | Mahuva      | 8,212-1           | 8,256-0                                                                  | 8,212-1                                             |                                                                                                 |
| 4 Amreli . . . .       | Lathi       | 8,318-0           | 11,520-0                                                                 | 8,318-0                                             | 66-16                                                                                           |
|                        | Damnagar    | 4,265-14          | 5,403-0                                                                  | 4,265-14                                            | 2,880-0                                                                                         |
|                        | Porbandar   | 2,450-9           | 2,880-0                                                                  | 2,450-9                                             | 5,632-0                                                                                         |
| 5 Junagadh . . . .     | Mundra      | 5,128-15          | 5,632-0                                                                  | 5,128-15                                            | 3,456-0                                                                                         |
| 6 Kutch . . . .        | Deesa       | 3,411-13          | 3,546-0                                                                  | 3,411-13                                            | 97-2                                                                                            |
| 7 Banaskantha . . . .  | Tharad      | 5,495-28          | 5,495-38                                                                 | 5,495-28                                            | 704-0                                                                                           |
|                        | Himatnagar  | 704-0             | 1,920-0                                                                  | 704-0                                               | 75-17                                                                                           |
|                        | Talod       | 5,534-0           | 5,534-0                                                                  | 5,534-0                                             | 15-7                                                                                            |
| 9 Ahmedabad . . . .    | Ranip       | 1,404-17          | 1,472-0                                                                  | 1,404-17                                            | Not available<br>with Corporation                                                               |
|                        | Ahmedabad   | 15,619-16         | 22,976-0                                                                 | 22,976-0                                            | 53-21                                                                                           |
| 10 Kaira . . . .       | Naroda      | 3,553-32          | 3,712-0                                                                  | 3,553-32                                            | 69-34                                                                                           |
|                        | Bavla       | 5,713-2           | 5,713-2                                                                  | 5,713-2                                             | 92-8                                                                                            |
|                        | Barwala     | 7,917-13          | 7,917-13                                                                 | 7,917-13                                            | 7,040-0                                                                                         |
|                        | Nadiad      | 6,986-34          | 7,040-0                                                                  | 6,986-34                                            | 5,253-5                                                                                         |
|                        | Anand       | 5,253-5           | 5,440-0                                                                  | 5,253-5                                             | 552-22                                                                                          |
|                        | Vallabh     | 552-22            | 552-22                                                                   | 552-22                                              | 2,880-0                                                                                         |
|                        | Vidyanagar  | 2,272-22          | 2,880-0                                                                  | 2,272-22                                            | 6,256-4                                                                                         |
| 11 Panchmahals . . . . | Petlad      | 6,150-28          | 6,257-0                                                                  | 6,150-28                                            | 3,155-0                                                                                         |
|                        | Borsad      | 3,155-0           | 3,840-0                                                                  | 3,155-0                                             | 2,560-0                                                                                         |
|                        | Lunavada    | 2,550-37          | 2,560-0                                                                  | 2,550-37                                            | 29-39                                                                                           |
|                        | Santrampur  | 2,287-2           | 2,287-0                                                                  | 2,287-2                                             | Not available<br>with Municipality                                                              |
| 12 Baroda . . . .      | Gorwa       | 2,287-2           | 2,287-0                                                                  | 2,287-2                                             | 3,904-0                                                                                         |
|                        | Baroda      | 5,605-30          | 6,220-32                                                                 | 6,220-32                                            | 5,885-6                                                                                         |
| 13 Surat . . . .       | Karjan      | 3,880-32          | 3,904-0                                                                  | 3,880-32                                            | 3,200-0                                                                                         |
|                        | Dabhoi      | 5,885-6           | 5,888-0                                                                  | 5,885-6                                             | 40-1                                                                                            |
|                        | Rander      | 1,265-22          | 2,112-0                                                                  | 1,265-22                                            | 36-3                                                                                            |
|                        | Katargam    | 2,625-27          | 2,625-27                                                                 | 2,625-27                                            | 104-30                                                                                          |
|                        | Jalalpur    | 2,923-21          | 2,923-21                                                                 | 2,923-21                                            |                                                                                                 |
|                        | Umbergaon   | 3,175-25          | 3,175-25                                                                 | 3,175-25                                            |                                                                                                 |

A = Acres, G = Gunthas

## TOWN-GROUP

24. A town-group emerges either by way of a cluster of neighbouring municipalities, or by a

cluster of municipal and non-municipal localities, or by large cities or expanding towns bringing within their orbits new satellite towns, industrial areas or settlements interspersed by

small bits of rural areas. Suggesting as they do spatial direction of future growth, town-groups were devised for the first time on the present occasion with the intention of marking off areas of conglomeration which as a whole rather than the individual units should henceforth receive attention in matters of planning and development. As already seen before, there are two such units in Gujarat, viz., (1) Ahmedabad town-group and (ii) Veraval town-group.

25. An examination of Table A-IV, wherein towns and town-groups have been classified by population, will show that there are certain areas, such as suburban area, port area, military area, railway colony, etc., which are adjacent

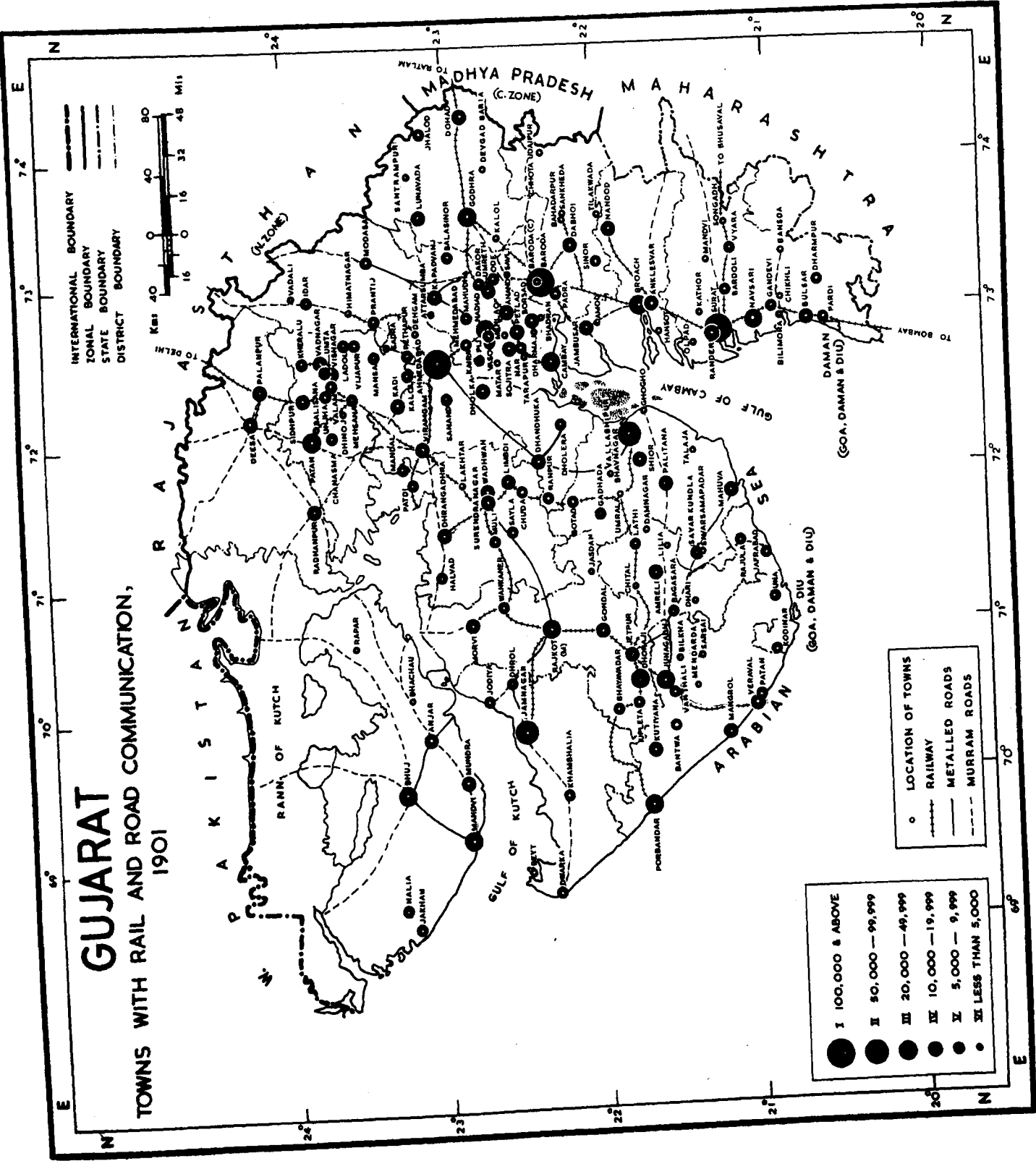
or in close proximity to the town proper but do not form part of the municipal limits. Such places are extension of the town which has so outgrown beyond its former limits; that the extension is inseparable from the corporate life of the main urban unit. Such places should be distinguished from a town-group which has constituent towns within its orbit which are in the form of satellite towns interspersed by rural area.

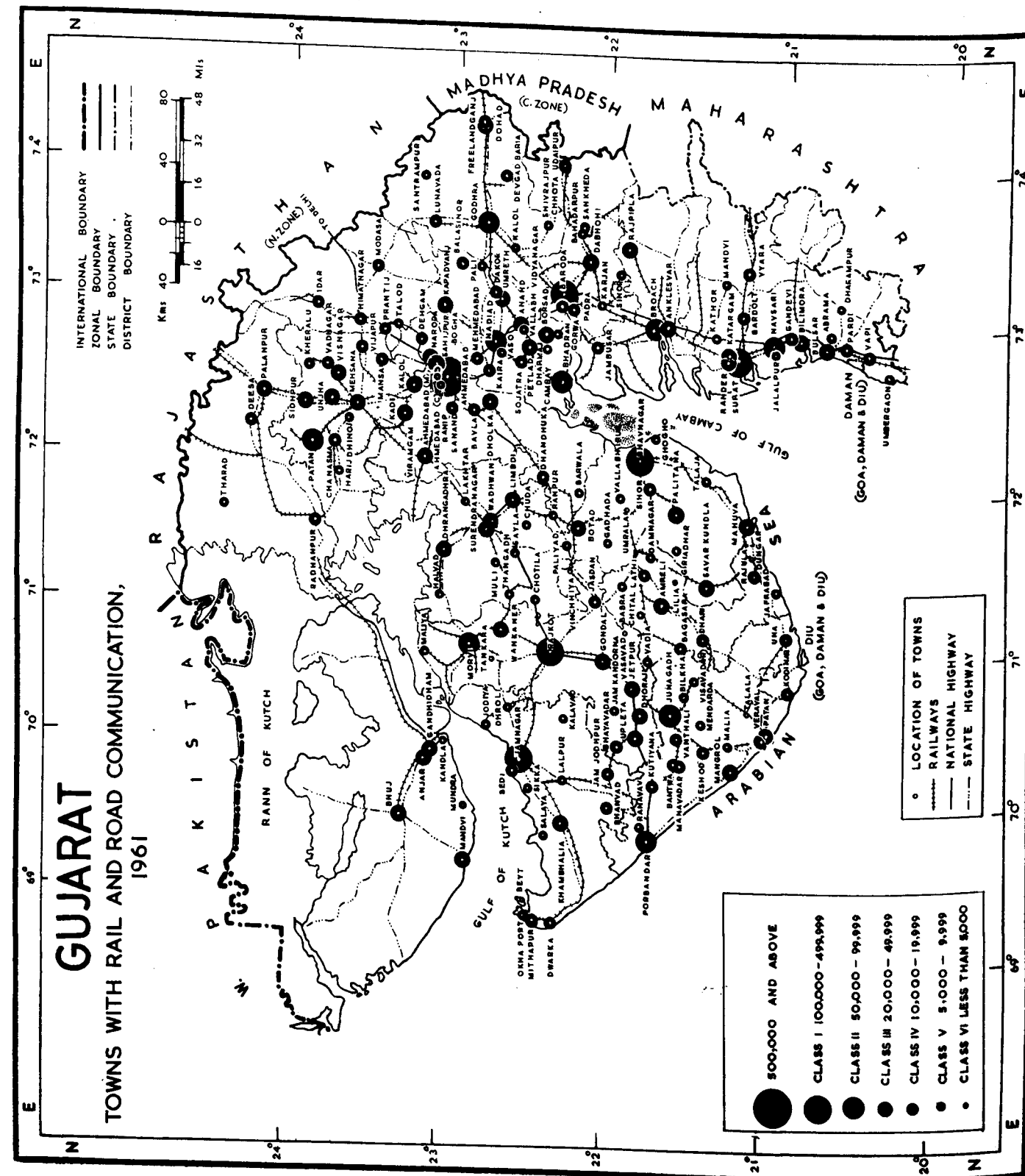
GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF CITIES AND TOWN-GROUPS

26. The following table shows the geographical distribution of cities and town-groups.

| STATEMENT III.11                                          |                                                       |                                                      |                                                              |                                                     |                             |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Geographical distribution of cities and town-groups, 1961 |                                                       |                                                      |                                                              |                                                     |                             |
| District<br>1                                             | City and town-group<br>with name of each<br>unit<br>2 | Population (with<br>population of<br>each unit)<br>3 | Density (persons<br>per sq. mile) of<br>each urban area<br>4 | Density of the talukas in which<br>they are located |                             |
|                                                           |                                                       |                                                      |                                                              | Total density<br>5                                  | Density of rural areas<br>6 |
| 1 Jamnagar                                                | Jamnagar City                                         | 148,572                                              | N.A.                                                         | 537                                                 | 189                         |
|                                                           | (i) Jamnagar (M)                                      | 139,692                                              | 25,079                                                       |                                                     |                             |
|                                                           | (ii) Army (Military Camp)                             | 1,472                                                | N.A.                                                         |                                                     |                             |
|                                                           | (iii) Air Force (Rozy Camp)                           | 1,068                                                | N.A.                                                         |                                                     |                             |
|                                                           | (iv) Naval Establishment<br>(Bedi Bandar)             | 1,150                                                | N.A.                                                         |                                                     |                             |
|                                                           | (v) Suburban Area (N.M.)                              | 5,190                                                | N.A.                                                         |                                                     |                             |
| 2 Rajkot                                                  | Rajkot City                                           | 194,145                                              | N.A.                                                         | 631                                                 | 168                         |
|                                                           | (i) Rajkot (M)                                        | 193,498                                              | 13,821                                                       |                                                     |                             |
|                                                           | (ii) Suburban Area (N.M.)                             | 647                                                  | N.A.                                                         |                                                     |                             |
| 3 Bhavnagar                                               | Bhavnagar City                                        | 176,473                                              | N.A.                                                         | 648                                                 | 157                         |
|                                                           | (i) Bhavnagar (M)                                     | 171,039                                              | 18,837                                                       |                                                     |                             |
|                                                           | (ii) Bhavnagar Para Rly.<br>Colony (N.M.)             | 3,885                                                | N.A.                                                         |                                                     |                             |
| 4 Junagadh                                                | (iii) Port Area                                       | 1,549                                                | N.A.                                                         | 547                                                 | 334                         |
|                                                           | Veraval Town-group                                    | 60,857                                               | 4,410                                                        |                                                     |                             |
|                                                           | (a) Veraval                                           | 46,930                                               | 31,287                                                       |                                                     |                             |
|                                                           | (i) Veraval (M)                                       | 46,637                                               | N.A.                                                         |                                                     |                             |
|                                                           | (ii) Port Area                                        | 293                                                  | N.A.                                                         |                                                     |                             |
| 5 Ahmedabad                                               | (b) Patan (M)                                         | 13,927                                               | 1,132                                                        | 11,258                                              | 856                         |
|                                                           | Ahmedabad Town-group                                  | 1,206,001                                            | 25,214                                                       |                                                     |                             |
|                                                           | (i) Ahmedabad Cantonment<br>(Civil) (Cantt.)          | 5,361                                                | 3,829                                                        |                                                     |                             |
|                                                           | (ii) Ahmedabad Cantonment<br>(Military) (Cantt.)      | 1,509                                                | 1,935                                                        |                                                     |                             |
|                                                           | (iii) Ranip (P)                                       | 5,256                                                | 2,400                                                        |                                                     |                             |
|                                                           | (iv) Ahmedabad (M.C.)                                 | 1,149,918                                            | 32,031                                                       |                                                     |                             |
|                                                           | (v) Naroda (P)                                        | 23,570                                               | 4,239                                                        |                                                     |                             |
| 6 Baroda                                                  | (vi) Sahijpur Bogha (P)                               | 20,387                                               | 10,194                                                       | 1,788                                               | 619                         |
|                                                           | Baroda City                                           | 298,398                                              | N.A.                                                         |                                                     |                             |
|                                                           | (i) Baroda (M)                                        | 295,144                                              | 30,365                                                       |                                                     |                             |
|                                                           | (ii) Pratapnagar Rly.<br>Colony (N.M.)                | 1,538                                                | N.A.                                                         |                                                     |                             |
|                                                           | (iii) Military Area                                   | 1,716                                                | N.A.                                                         |                                                     |                             |
| 7 Surat                                                   | Surat City                                            | 288,026                                              | 90,290                                                       | 2,053                                               | 648                         |

NOTE:  
The following abbreviations have been used for the status of a city or town:  
(i) M—Municipality  
(ii) Cantt.—Cantonment  
(iii) M.C.—Municipal Corporation  
(iv) P—Village Panchayat  
(v) N.M.—Non-municipal area  
N.A.—Not available





Towns with population of one lakh and above have been classified as cities. There are 6 such cities in the State, viz., Ahmedabad, Baroda, Surat, Rajkot, Bhavnagar and Jamnagar. One of these, viz., Ahmedabad is also a town-group, another town-group being Veraval with Patan. All the cities happen to be the district headquarters, Ahmedabad having the distinction of being the temporary capital of the State. The highest urban density among these places, however, has been returned by the city of Surat, which has 90,290 persons to a sq. mile, the lowest being 13,821 in Rajkot City. The total densities of the talukas in which they are located are also compared with the density of rural areas of that taluka. The extent to which the inclusion of urban population has influenced the total density of the taluka will be noticeable from comparison of figures in cols. 5 and 6 of the foregoing table. In Ahmedabad district, the highest density of 11,258 persons per sq. mile for Ahmedabad town-group as against the density of the rural area 856 included in the City taluka of Ahmedabad, is significant and noteworthy.

#### CLUSTERS OF URBAN CONCENTRATION

27. Very interesting results follow from a study of the growth of urbanisation in the State since 1901 by delineating on maps, the urban centres by dots, varying in size according to the class range to which they belong, further adding thereon the details of rail and road communications. With a view to properly appreciate the growth and concentration of well-marked urban zones, it is necessary to have some background of the development of these two means of transport, namely, roadways and railways. Development of roads in the modern sense of the term was completely unknown a little before Independence. A few that were constructed in the British districts in Gujarat, were metalled roads joining one district or taluka headquarters with another. The differentiation of roads such as National and State Highways, major district roads and other roads, is a recent innovation under the Nagpur Plan, when a systematic programme for the development of roads was envisaged. In Saurashtra except for one or two main roads passing across the Peninsula, their construction was studiously

avoided in order to eliminate their competing with a number of State Railways operating within that region. Backward as it was, road communication in Kutch was equally unknown. This then was the condition of roadways in Gujarat prior to Independence. The result was that road traffic either of passenger or goods on a scale to which it has developed in our times was non-existent and had no significant influence on the growth and development of urban areas. The railroad communications, however, had made noteworthy progress both in the Mainland as well as Peninsular Gujarat. In the Mainland Gujarat, the broad-gauge line to Ahmedabad followed the traditional highway from south to north and was joined by a few branch lines at certain important junctions. But the areas of Princely States, particularly the States of Baroda, Bhavnagar, Jamnagar, Junagadh, Gondal, Porbandar and Morvi had their own railways under separate management, connecting the headquarters of local administration with their capitals. The network of railways in the Saurashtra region as well as in the territories of the Baroda State was a distinct advantage in the process of urbanisation which was lacking in other parts of Gujarat. Another factor which partially contributed to the growth of urban centres was its long coast-line where a number of places flourished as ports of great consequence, some of which, as in the case of Cambay, Broach, etc., later declined on the construction of rail-route, which diverted much of its maritime traffic by displacing the former trade-routes. Surat likewise lost some of its importance as a riverine port by losing most of its trade to Bombay and Ahmedabad, on the construction of the broad-gauge line by the B. B. & C. I. Railway but was fortunate enough to make amends for the past losses on the construction of the Tapti Valley Railway which revived the former trade-route with Madhya Pradesh.

28. Against this background may be considered the main clusters of urban zones which have developed and prospered between 1901-61. The most important cluster has risen round about the city of Ahmedabad, which is the principal focal point of urbanisation and the most central venue for commerce and trade on account of its being a junction of broad and



metre-gauge railways going north towards Rajputana, to south towards Bombay and to west towards Saurashtra. Even in pre-railway days, this central location had enabled it to develop into a very flourishing centre of trade and commerce. This favourable position was further exploited by its being in later days an important centre of railroad communications, added to which was the business acumen and enterprise of its entrepreneurs. Small wonder, therefore, that it has developed into a very large and important cluster of urban growth. Another important cluster which has come up prominently in continuation of the Ahmedabad cluster is that which has developed around Nadiad and Anand in the fertile *charotar* tract of Kaira district, which has projected further south into Baroda giving rise to the Ahmedabad-Baroda axis which is too apparent to be missed. A third cluster of Sidhpur, Unjha, Vadnagar, Kheralu and Visnagar has also appeared to the north in Mehsana district, where agriculture on the one hand and a network of railways started by the former Baroda Government on the other have contributed to the growth of a separate urban zone in this area. The fourth cluster which has developed to the south is the ribbon development of urban centres alongside the main railway line running southward from Surat. Existence of any cluster of urban concentration on the eastern border land which is comprised of forest tracts inhabited by tribals is out of question. Peninsular Gujarat or the region of Kathiawar shows urban development in coastal areas and around capitals of larger States on the inland as also in some of the agriculturally advanced tracts, which in turn favour the growth of commercial and agricultural towns where field produce can be conveniently marketed. Substantial urban concentrations are to be found near Jamnagar and Bhavnagar, the capitals of the former Princely States of Class I and Port Okha. Other clusters which have grown inland are roundabout Junagadh and Rajkot as also in the fertile groundnut growing areas of the former Gondal State. Urban development in the clusters formed by a group of towns which were seats of smaller States in Surendranagar district but are now the headquarters of taluka offices is also noteworthy. In Kutch, concentration has

been taking place in recent times round the major port of Kandla, where an era of industrial and commercial development has started after Independence, owing to the increasing opportunities the local population as well as the outsiders have for fresh fields of economic activity in this new zone.

29. An analysis of the places which have been classified as towns in 1961 shows that most of them were capitals of former Princely States or seats of local revenue administration or the headquarters of districts and talukas. Urban growth has also taken place either on the coast-line or in some of the inland areas which had some importance as commercial centres for the areas in their vicinity and were, therefore, linked with railroad communications when this facility was introduced. It is significant to note that out of 181 towns in the State those which are not located on the railway line are 34 or 18.78 per cent only. Thus, the role of railway in bringing about clusters of urbanisation has been striking as seen from the fact that while larger villages have grown into smaller towns, places which had already acquired an urban status have been growing in size and population by developing into larger towns and cities in place of smaller ones which existed in the past. Thus, urbanisation in Gujarat has for the most part followed the former trade-routes and marketing centres along which the railroad communications have come into being. While the former traffic with Rajasthan has been preserved in tact by the railway line passing through Mehsana district, that of Madhya Pradesh has been restored through the Panchmahals and *via* Tapti Valley Railway from Surat. The original entry into Saurashtra through the Bhal area has been retained by the two important routes *via* Viramgam and Dhandhuka.

30. One important feature worthy of note in the context of urbanisation is that there has not been any marked increase in the number of towns as they existed in 1901 or in 1931 or even in 1961 after declassification. There has been some spurt, however, in the growth of their number in 1951 when quite a large number of places numbering 72 were classified as urban in 1951, most of which have been declassified

in 1961. If this exceptional treatment meted out in 1951 is ignored, the number of places treated as urban has not shown any appreciable variation between 1901 and 1961, though some new towns have been added, or some old ones deleted at one census or the other. This analysis brings out one important feature of urbanisation in the State, namely, growth of numbers resulting in the development of existing urban areas without any appreciable increase in the number of towns.

#### FACTORS OF URBAN GROWTH

31. The population explosion which has taken place in recent times owing to the control of death rate without a corresponding control of birth rate has been responsible for a spiral growth of numbers from decade to decade. Death rate has been effectively brought under control owing to great advance in medical science. Measures both preventive as well as curative, undertaken on an extensive scale have been responsible for promoting public health, by removing such fatal diseases as plague and influenza. The total elimination of recurrent periods of famine and scarcity, have also had very far-reaching effect not only in stabilising but also in slightly appreciating the rate of birth while reducing the rate of mortality at various ages. Substantial reduction in infant and child mortality is also in evidence from the increase in the average expectation of human life at birth, which has risen from 32 during 1941-1951 to 40 between 1951-1961. These factors have influenced alike the natural growth of population in rural and urban areas as the rate of survival would not differ much in towns and villages. The urban growth has, however, been affected appreciably in the State after 1931 and substantially during the past decade owing to the appearance of one salient feature of population growth in this country, viz., the redistribution of population between towns and villages. The growth of numbers in urban areas has been at a rate faster than that returned by the countryside. The circumstances which bring about this result are the increasing pressure of population on land available for cultivation and the greater avenues for employment in towns and cities where the advent of

the machine age has brought a number of new industries into existence. The exodus towards towns which has thus set in to meet the growing demands of labour in factories has brought about a redistribution of population which was absent before 1921. Needless to say, this process will gather greater and greater momentum in the future as industrialisation advances. The currents of migration thus set into motion serve a twofold purpose, namely, (i) relieve (a) pressure on land and (b) underemployment or unemployment in villages and (ii) meet the increasing demand for labour to cope with the rapid pace of industrialisation in various cities and larger towns.

32. Cities were doubtless expanding in the past. Some of them were large centres of trade and commerce, which had acquired world-wide fame for their merchandise in demand in various parts of the world. But that was a phase of our urban economy which was essentially non-industrial and agrarian-based when all the available resources could not be exploited to the extent to which it is possible now in the wake of technological advance and mechanisation. The cities of old were for the most part centres of commerce and trade, some of which also boasted of handicrafts the products of which were highly prized in many a foreign country. These products were further conditioned by the mode of their manufacture, social habits of the people and the encouragement the then rulers gave to the local artisan. Their large scale manufacture with the aid of machinery which is possible in present times was doubtless out of question. All these factors tended to limit the number of urban areas and restrict their size and proportions.

33. Rural industrialisation has been strongly recommended as a panacea for evils of rural underemployment. The term rural industrialisation requires to be properly defined and ways and means for its effective implementation worked out in the minutest details after a regular survey of industries suited to particular areas from the point of view of availability of raw material and the type of labour required.

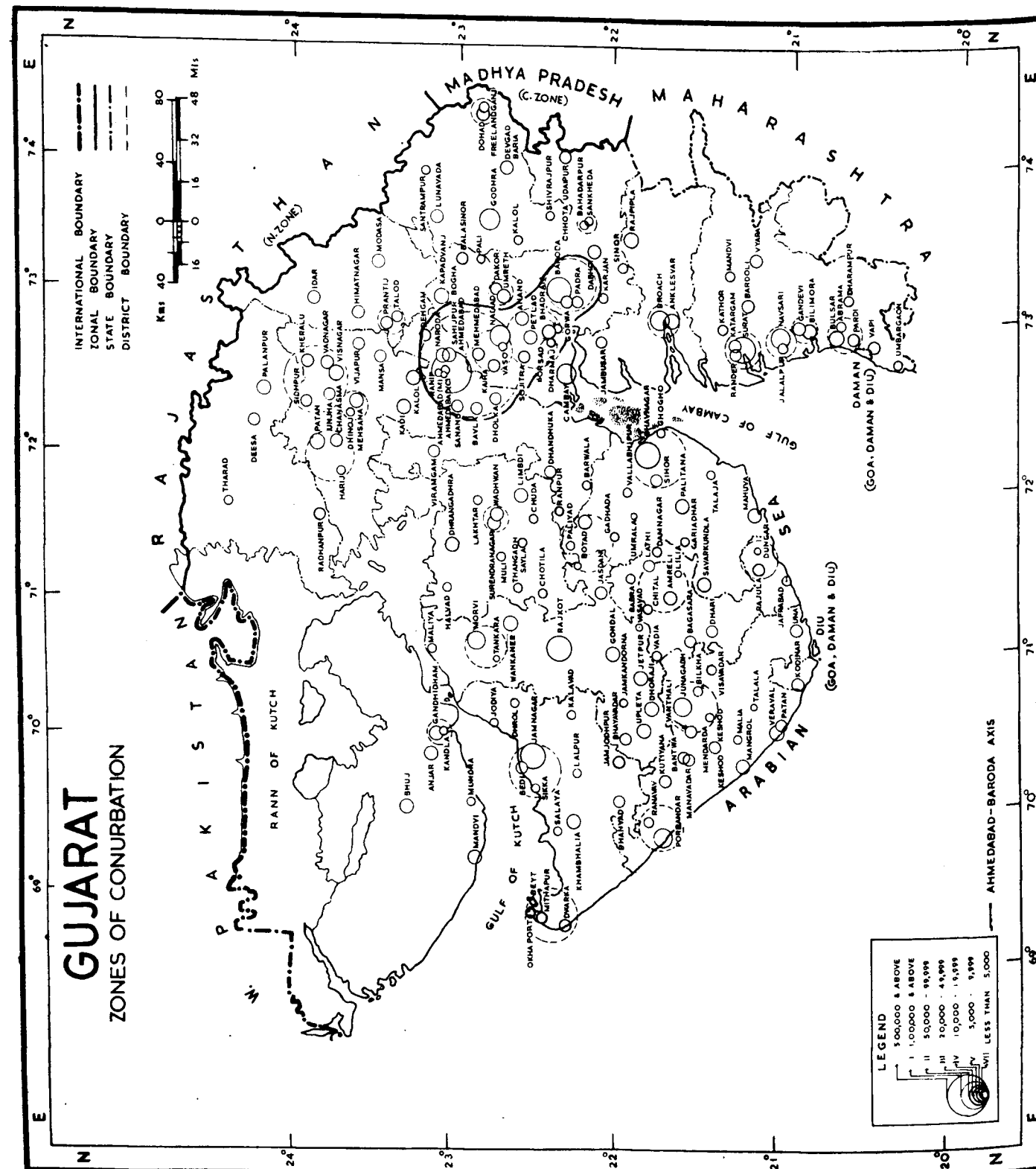
34. Population growth takes place in rural areas in tracts which are hitherto underdeveloped and offer surplus land for settlement, after improved means of transport and communications are introduced. In the State of Gujarat such

areas are limited to backward and isolated regions, particularly in forest areas where Adivasis live, as can be seen from the growth of population in the jungle tracts of Sabarkantha, the Panchmahals and the Dangs, and parts of Banaskantha, Baroda, Broach and Surat districts on the eastern border of Gujarat. New settlements also take place in the wake of large irrigation projects which open up possibilities of large tracts of land hitherto uncultivated being brought under cultivation. This is, however, not possible in Gujarat where there is not a single major irrigation project in operation so far. The Narmada Valley Project when executed may offer such a possibility. Other medium and minor irrigation projects which have been so far implemented cater to the irrigational needs of existing area under cultivation which can be improved by having the facility of raising wet crops. It is an aid to the improvement of current farming practices, but not a means of making available any surplus land which happens in case of some of the major irrigation projects undertaken in other parts of the country. Irrigation projects, as offering fresh avenues of settlement and growth of population, do not play any important role in inducing fresh currents of migration in Gujarat, as elsewhere.

35. Development of towns in recent times has been far more rapid owing to increased means of communications, railways as well as bus transport. The construction of railway lines has for the most part followed the course of traditional highways which existed in the past and helped develop these areas by facilitating movement of goods, opening up new markets and setting up new industries. The result has been that while some of the villages have grown into towns, smaller towns have expanded and become larger and larger ones have been promoted into cities. Growth of trade, commerce and industries has thus contributed in no small measure to the expansion of urban population, facilitated by the mobility of the people owing to improved means of transport and communications.

Areas which were hitherto zones of closed population have been opened up offering new avenues for settlement on the part of people coming from other districts of the State. Railway as well as road communications have for the most part developed on former routes except in certain areas as in Cambay, Kaira, etc., where established trade-routes have been disturbed by the diversion of the railway line to areas formerly not on the established routes. Improved means of communications have thus helped the towns already in existence. New towns which have come into existence are few and far between and owe their settlement to certain extraneous causes, such as settlement of displaced persons at Gandhidham and establishment of Railway Colony at Freelandganj. The rest are old established towns, which have either decayed or prospered at the expense of other towns. Construction of railway lines in itself has not been helpful in bringing about industrial development of former towns which is dependent upon a variety of causes. Till recently, Surat, Broach, Baroda, though on the main line running between Bombay and Ahmedabad, maintained *status quo* for a number of years, while places like Ahmedabad, Nadiad and Anand have fared better in comparison with others. Similar growth can also be observed in case of some of the smaller towns in the Saurashtra region. Rajkot is an unique instance of rapid development which has been to a great extent facilitated by its central location and connection of rail and road-routes from all directions. Some of the ports have also shown great possibility of expansion in recent times. These are Bhavnagar, Porbandar, Jamnagar, Veraval and Kandla, though there have been intervening periods of slackness followed by periods of prosperity and growth. The same process is also at work in some of the places in north and central Gujarat, where construction of railway has been responsible for promoting their growth and expansion. Dohad, Godhra, Kalol and Sidhpur are the instances which illustrate this point.

## ZONES OF CONURBATION



36. The term conurbation, as defined in the Multilingual Demographic Dictionary of U.N.O., "is generally employed to designate a number of different agglomerations which, though geographically contiguous, have retained their own individuality. In many cases, however, the term conurbation is used as a synonym for agglomeration". Census Bureaux in U.K. and U.S.A. have termed such aggregations of towns or urban areas, akin to our conurbation, as conurbation and standard metropolitan statistical areas (S.M.S.A.) respectively. Conurbation is a corollary to urbanisation which is often correlated with industrialisation in developed countries and defined as a process whereby people tend to agglomerate in certain regions, the principal pursuit of population being non-agriculture. The urban segment of population is defined<sup>1</sup> in terms of the characteristics of town living, i.e., the appearance of distinct street formation, the emergence of population cluster or group forming a unity indicated by social and economic interdependence in their daily lives.

37. Prior to 1961 Census, definition of urban areas varied from State to State especially in case of places having less than 5,000 population. The eligibility test for urban areas laid down during 1961 resulted in the elimination of areas with pronounced rural characteristics which previously passed muster as towns. Thus during 1961 only 181 places were treated as urban as against 243 in 1951. Out of 181 places treated as towns, Ahmedabad and Veraval are town-groups containing 6 and 2 towns respectively. A delineation of these aggregations or congeries of urban areas into clusters, wider and larger in geographical extent than the town-groups is attempted and shown in the map by throwing a ring round each of these zones or bunches of conurbation.

38. Within the ring thrown around clusters of aggregations of cities, town-groups and towns are zones of different shapes and designs. Some of

these conurbations are dispersed into multiple zones containing clusters extending into and merging with another like an elongated figure of 8, forming large clusters composed of smaller distinctly identifiable conurbations, whereas some clusters are very simple and exist by themselves. Multiple clusters are found to have sprung along Ahmedabad-Baroda axis containing 4 large clusters of conurbation, viz., (1) Nadiad, Vaso, Mehmedabad and Kaira; (2) Anand, Borsad, Bhadrans, Petlad, Sojitra and Dharmaj; (3) Baroda, Gorwa and Padra; and (4) Ahmedabad town-group, Dholka, Bavla, Dehgam and Sanand. The zones of conurbation into which smaller ones merge are (1) Sidhpur, Unjha, Vadnagar, Kheralu and Visnagar; (2) Dwarka, Mithapur, Okha Port and Beyt; (3) Amreli, Chital, Lathi and Lilia and (4) Junagadh, Bilkha and Vantali. The rest are simple clusters or zones of conurbation numbering 21. In all 29 such zones have been delineated encompassing 81 cities/town-groups/towns. The remaining 94 urban areas are isolated towns which fall outside the zone of conurbation.

39. Of the 29 zones, one is composed of only one town-group and a population of 60,857 or 1.65 per cent of the zonal population, 14 of 2 towns each and a population of 644,303 or 17.47 per cent, 8 of 3 towns each and a population of 1,267,062 or 34.35 per cent, 3 of four towns each and a population of 208,544 or 5.65 per cent, and two have 5 each having a population of 1,379,384 or 37.40 per cent, while there is only one cluster which has six urban centres with a population of 128,216 persons or 3.48 per cent. In Statement III.12 given at the end of the Chapter zones of conurbation of Gujarat State are shown with details as to the number of cities/town-groups/towns comprised therein, proportion of population of each zone to total urban population of the State and distribution of 1,000 urban population among different size classes.

1. Indian Population Bulletin, 1961, No. II, p. 8

40. Eighty-one urban areas forming distinct clusters or zones represent 3,688,366 or more than 69 per cent of the urban population of Gujarat. Their distribution according to various size classes reveals that 5 each are in Classes I and VI, 8 in Class II, 18 each in Classes III and V and 27 in Class IV. Thus the highest number of urban areas is in Class IV appropriating 33.33 per cent of the total number of towns forming these conurbations followed by 22.22 per cent each in Classes III and V and 9.87 per cent in Class II. The lowest proportion is to be found in Classes I and VI. All the cities except Rajkot are included in these clusters.

41. The highest percentage in Class I (57.41) indicates the most intense concentration of population in conurbations of cities. An examination of the rate of growth of population in the central or nucleus city and the outlying urban areas, which have grown over time, indicates that some of the outlying areas are growing faster than the nucleus. In other words, the urban growth tends to take place on the periphery as the original area of dense settlement spreads outwards and overflows the boundaries of the legal city, e.g., Ahmedabad, Baroda and Surat. At the same time the growth of the entire aggregate increases the need for non-residential uses of land in its central part to accommodate increased business activity—commercial establishments, office buildings, parking areas, freeways and the like. Taken by themselves, the rates of growth of conurbations merely reflect the availability of effective space for future urban growth. Another bigger chunk of population (16 per cent) is carved out by Class III, followed in order by Class II (12.41 per cent), Class IV (9.76 per cent) and Class V (3.84 per cent). The population in Class VI is negligible (0.58 per cent). Comparing the zonal population by size classes with the total urban population of the State in the corresponding size class, it is observed that out of the total urban population of 2,311,615 persons in Class I, 91.60 per cent or 2,117,470 persons of these cities are in conurbation. The next in order of proportion are urban areas of conurbation in size Class II with 73.58 per cent, Class VI having

61.37 per cent, Class IV composed of 51.20 per cent and Class III with 49.37 per cent. The lowest proportion is observed in Class V (31.51 per cent). A further study of these conurbations reveals that generally towns of Classes IV and V, independently or jointly, help build up the conurbation. They also disclose that the growth of the central as well as of ring urban areas of Classes IV and V has started long back. It would be interesting to note that the conurbations of Anand, Ahmedabad, Sidhpur, Nadiad, Dwarka and Amreli are predominant in all clusters as they include the largest number of towns. The distribution of population is found to be even in the zones composed of Surendranagar and Wadhwan, both of which belong to Class III, Bantwa and Manavadar in Class IV and that of Sankheda and Bahadarpur in Class V.

#### GROWTH OF CONURBATION

42. Referring to the Pareto Law, while studying the growth of zones of conurbation, Shri V. S. Swamy<sup>1</sup> has remarked that the Pareto Law expresses a relationship between the level of income and the corresponding number of income receivers. If number of towns is likewise considered instead of the number of income receivers and the level of population in the corresponding towns be considered instead of the level of income, the slope of the Pareto Law may be interpreted as a measure of the degree of urbanisation. The steeper the curve, the more even is the distribution of population in the corresponding towns. The impact of industrialisation may retard the growth of this uneven distribution of population in towns. In Gujarat, there is a tendency to exhibit an uneven distribution of population in towns by size classes. The Pareto Line is steeper in 1961 than in 1951 and shows a greater tendency to urban concentration in Gujarat. Statement III.13 exhibits the population included in and outside the zones of conurbations for the intercensal period of 1951–61. The details as to the number of urban areas and proportions of population of conurbations to the total urban population in 1951 and 1961 are also given.

#### STATEMENT III.13

##### Population within and outside conurbations, 1951–61

| Particulars                          | Within conurbations |           | Urban areas outside conurbation with population of |         |                  |         |                  |           |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------|----------------------------------------------------|---------|------------------|---------|------------------|-----------|
|                                      |                     |           | 100,000 or more                                    |         | 50,000 to 99,999 |         | Less than 50,000 |           |
|                                      | 1951                | 1961      | 1951                                               | 1961    | 1951             | 1961    | 1951             | 1961      |
| 1                                    | 2                   | 3         | 4                                                  | 5       | 6                | 7       | 8                | 9         |
| No. of towns                         | 71                  | 81        | 1                                                  | 1       | ..               | 2       | 161              | 91        |
| Population                           | 2,733,064           | 3,688,366 | 132,069                                            | 194,145 | ..               | 103,458 | 1,562,763        | 1,330,655 |
| Percentage of total urban population | 61.72               | 69.37     | 2.98                                               | 3.65    | ..               | 1.95    | 35.30            | 25.03     |
| Variation increase (+) decrease (—)  | ..                  | +7.65     | ..                                                 | +0.67   | ..               | +1.95   | ..               | —10.27    |

43. The conurbations in 1951 contained 71 urban areas. In 1961 the number of such towns rose to 81 showing an increase of 14.08 per cent. The position of population in respective years was 2,733,064 persons or 61.72 per cent and 3,688,366 or 69.37 per cent of total urban population. Thus intercensal period has gained in population by 7.65 per cent. This evidences the speedy expansion of conurbation, as a result of the implementation of Five Year Plans and other developmental activities in the State. Statement III.14 given at the end of the Chapter compares the growth of zones of conurbation backwards to 1901. The details as to class of towns and population of that town in that census are also available in the table

44. The process of development of zones reveals four trends of growth in conurbation, viz., progressive, digressive, stationary and sub-stationary. The first type includes conurbations of Ahmedabad, Jamnagar and Dwarka. Jamnagar was out of conurbation upto 1951; but it integrated with two urban areas of Bedi and Sikka only between 1951–61. From 1901 Dwarka cluster was formed initially of only two towns, whereas in 1941 the aggregations rose to three and to four towns in 1951. Botad came to be recognised as a cluster with 3 towns in 1951 and has continued as such without any change in 1961. Porbandar started bunching only in 1941 and Prantij only from 1951. Clusters like Bulsar and Morvi are found to progress in terms of integration, though they have sometimes isolated themselves out of conurbation as in 1951. The digressive type of cluster is that of Bantwa, while Gandhidham, Rajula and Dohad are

examples of infant clusters formed in 1961 only. Baroda and Surat are the unique specimens showing a recovery in 1961 after a continued stagnation since 1901. While conurbations of Surendranagar, Amreli, Junagadh, Veraval, Sidhpur, Nadiad, Umreth, Sankheda, Broach and Bilimora seem to be of stationary type, as they have remained stationary throughout the past censuses, Mehsana and Anand exhibit almost stationary or sub-stationary category excepting their isolation out of conurbation in the years 1911 and 1921 in case of the former and 1911 in case of the latter. The rest of the clusters show progress to a varying extent.

45. While studying the growth of conurbations, it would be pertinent to record in some detail the rate of growth of some of the conurbating towns and their vicissitudes during the process for better understanding of the term. The promotion of the new township of Gandhidham in the vicinity of Kandla Port from Class V in 1951 to Class III in 1961 is remarkable. Botad which has been growing as an important centre of marketing for the surrounding areas and Bilimora which besides being a minor port is an important centre of household industries in cotton and also for wood on account of its situation at the entrance of the Dangs forest, have also shown a progressive trend towards rapid expansion. This is evident from the fact that in 1901 Botad was in Class V and after 30 years it won a place in Class IV and now stands in Class III after 20 years in 1961. Similarly Bilimora which was in Class VI in 1901 got promoted to Class V in 1911 and after 30 years it secured a place in Class IV in 1941, and

1. *Indian Population Bulletin*, 1961, No. II, pp. 333–334

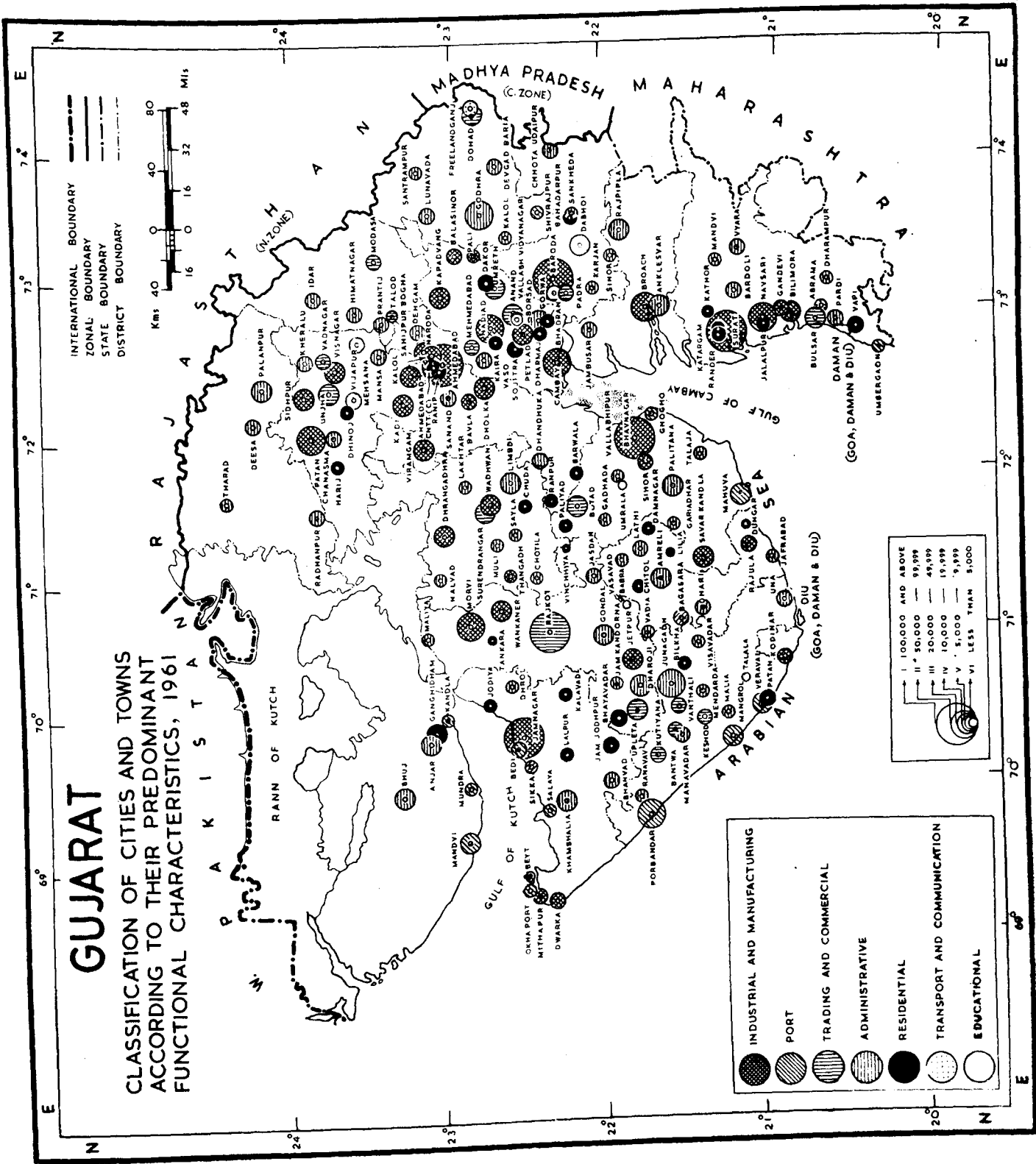
went upto Class III in<sup>16</sup> 1961. Some towns though showing promotion to the next higher class have been demoted temporarily to the next lower class. They are Jamnagar (declined in 1911 and 1921), Surendranagar (1911), Sihor (1911 and 1921), Chital (1941), Rajula (1921), Kaira (successively between 1911 and 1951), Sojitra (1911 and 1921), Dohad (1911), Baroda (1911 and 1921), Bahadarpur (1951), Surat (1931), Rander (1921) and Navsari (1911 and 1921). Ghogho saw many ups and downs as it was declassified in 1931 and 1941 as rural. Pardi slumped in 1951 when it was declassified as rural. However, an overall progress in urban population is reflected in all the zones during the last sixty years. The pace of growth seems to be much quicker since 1921. It is also observed that the highest number of urban areas included in the zones was 81 or 46.29 per cent of the total urban areas in 1961, against 59 or 38.31 per cent the lowest in 1911. The number of towns in the clusters of conurbation was 61 in 1901 which declined to 59 in 1911 and continued to make up in 1921 and 1931 but recovered from 1941 whereafter it is seen to progress from 60 in 1931 to 65 in 1941 and from 70 in 1951

to 81 in 1961. The corresponding progress in urban population of these zones started from 1,177,796 forming 58 per cent of total urban population in 1901 except for the loss of 36,330 or 3.08 per cent in 1911, whereafter it steadily rose at each successive census, till it finally rose to 3,688,366 appropriating 69.37 per cent of urban population in 1961. Thus the highest proportion of urban population of these zones to total urban population (69.37 per cent) is noticed to be in 1961, registering an overall increase of 2,510,570 persons or 213.16 per cent in urban population and of 20 places within the last 60 years. The variation can be attributed to four causes, (1) movement of a town of a particular class to a different class, (2) elevation of a former rural area to the status of a township in 1961, (3) elimination in 1961 of places regarded as towns in 1951 and (4) amalgamation of a number of satellite towns with big towns. Spectacular process of growth in conurbation is reflected in the rise of some towns since 1931. The rate of growth is varied and marked by distinct phases. In some towns, the promotion from lower class to higher class has been rapid, while in others it is gradual, being restricted only to the next higher class.

SECTION 4  
FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF TOWNS

46. Every city/town-group/town reflects a composite entity of functions by which it is characterised to a greater or lesser degree. There would not be any urban unit which would exclusively possess one single functional characteristic. For, urban life is a complex structure which denotes a variety of functions such as trade, commerce, industry, construction, transport, services, etc. There will be some towns where any one of these functions would be predominant, others being subservient to this main function. There will be some where the various functions would be diversified or balanced rather than accentuated according to the economic life which a town has developed. It is, therefore, necessary that a detailed examination be made for each

city/town-group/town in conformity with the predominant functional characteristic of each such unit, which may either be a port or a centre of commerce and industry, transport or communications, education, pilgrimage, handicrafts, service or administration. The necessity of such a classification is all the greater these days owing to the progressive nature of urbanisation and the increasing complexity of its structure consequent upon the advent of mechanisation and rapid advance in the field of science and technology. In the existing context, urban life is the negation of all that is rural. While rural life is mostly agricultural, the urban is non-agricultural. It was, therefore, thought essential to find out the main functional characteristic of every town as revealed



by its dominant industrial category. In view of this, the Registrar General, India, had suggested that the urban areas of towns be classified according to their predominant functional characteristic on the following basis :

Whether city/town-group/town is

- (a) mainly industrial (if so, the range of the industries and the approximate number of mills and factories in the city in each category of industry); or
- (b) mainly a trading or business centre either in banking or commodity distribution (if so, the commodities in which the urban area mainly does business); or
- (c) a port and business centre (if so, if it has been a port for a great length of time or newly sprung into prominence); or
- (d) an administrative, residential urban area characterised by the existence of educational institutions; or
- (e) an ancient pilgrim centre; or
- (f) a centre of handicrafts, like cotton or silk handloom, brass and bell metal-ware, etc.

47. This analysis has been greatly facilitated by the classification of workers into nine industrial categories listed below and given in the Primary Census Abstract for every town and village:

- I As Cultivator
- II As Agricultural labourer
- III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied activities
- IV At Household Industry
- V In Manufacturing other than Household Industry
- VI In Construction
- VII In Trade and Commerce
- VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications
- IX In Other Services.

48. Preliminary lists were first prepared on the basis of that particular industrial category which had a majority of workers compared to others. These lists were sent to the Collectors for their comments and suggestions in the light of their local knowledge and experience, on receipt of which final statements showing the functional

characteristics of towns were compiled.

49. Feeling that the classification should be placed on a still more scientific basis, the Registrar General devised a formula to classify towns not only on the basis of their main functional characteristics, but also on the basis of their sub-types according as they were accentuated or diversified. The details of the formula evolved are explained by the Registrar General in a Paper on "*A Functional Classification of India's Towns*" submitted to the All-India Seminar on Population in 1964. The Paper is in two parts. Part I contains the methodology for determining the predominant functional characteristics of towns and Part II gives an inventory of towns systematically classified on that basis.

#### *Methodology*

50. The Registrar General has taken into account all the seven Industrial Categories of workers III to IX adopted at the Census of 1961 excluding Agricultural Categories I and II as it is intended to study the *inter se* relationship of only non-agricultural categories. The sum of all workers in census Industrial Categories III to IX was taken as 100, and the number of workers classified in each of these seven categories was worked out as percentages of this sum.

The workers classified as above have been grouped under rubrics A, B and C given below:

| <i>Group of town</i> | <i>Census Industrial Category</i> |
|----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| A                    | III, IV, V and VI,                |
| B                    | VII and VIII,                     |
| C                    | IX                                |

Three broad functional characteristics of towns emerging from this grouping are:

- (1) "Where the sum of percentages in III, IV, V and VI under Group A was greater in value by 20 per cent or more than the sum of percentages of VII and VIII in B or the percentage of IX in C, the town was called a *Manufacturing Town*."
- (2) "Where the sum of percentages of VII and VIII in B was greater in value by 20 per cent or more than the sum of values in A or C, the town was called a *Trade and Transport Town*."



(3) "Where the percentage of IX in C was greater in value by 20 per cent or more than the sum of percentages in A or B, the town was called a *Service Town*."

These are towns with 'Predominant function accentuated'. From these broad classifications a further detailed classification was attempted as follows:

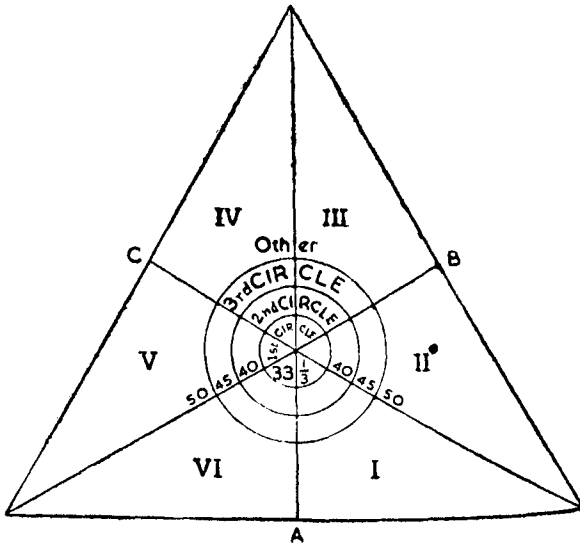
- (1) "Where the percentage of III was observed to be greater than that of IV, V or VI by 10 per cent or more, the town was called a *Mining or Plantation Town*."
- (2) "Where the percentage of IV was observed to be greater than that of III or VI by 10 per cent or more, the town was called an *Artisan Town*."
- (3) "Where the percentage of V was observed to be greater than that of III, IV or VI by 10 per cent or more, the town was called a *Manufacturing Town*."
- (4) "Where the percentage of VII was observed to be greater than that of VIII by 10 per cent or more, the town was called a *Trading Town*."
- (5) "Where the percentage of VIII was observed to be greater than that of VII by 10 per cent or more, the town was called a *Transport Town*."

51. As there are numerous towns, where the percentage differences were not clear-cut, the need arose of further stratification to distinguish the strong and weak strains of functions of towns. This the Registrar General accomplished with the help of triangular co-ordinates explained below:

"The sum of A, B and C, as explained above, is 100. If the values of A, B and C for each town were plotted by triangular coordinates, then the position of each town in the field of the triangle would facilitate its study with reference to the position of other

towns in the field. The closer the position of town to the point of intersection of the perpendiculars the more balanced would be the functions of a town. The further away the position of a town from the point of intersection, the more pronounced would be the function whose value pushes its position away from the point of intersection.

Acting on this simple hypothesis it is possible to adopt a variety of standards of balance of all, or intensification of any one or two, of the three functional characteristics (A, B and C). The standards that have been adopted for the present classification are explained in the chart below."



52. "The point of intersection of perpendiculars represents a value of 33 1/3 for each of A, B and C. Three circles are now thrown around this point of intersection in field of triangle with the intersection point as centre. The first circle has a radius of 6 2/3, the second a radius of 11 2/3, and the third a radius of 16 2/3."

The three sectors A, B and C for any town falling inside the first circle will be highly balanced. Three sectors A, B and C for any town falling outside the first circle but within second circle will be moderately balanced. The sectors A, B and C falling outside the two inner circles but inside the third circle will be predominant function accentuated. But where the three sectors A, B and C for any town fall outside the three circles, pre-dominant function will be highly accentuated.

The value ranges of A, B and C in the three circles and outside of them in the field worked out in the Paper are given below.

Ranges of percentage values of A, B and C in the Degree of Balance of Functions of Towns, 1961

| Functions                       | Circle                                    | Sector (coordinate) | Minimum percent- age value | Maximum percent- age value |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 Highly balanced               | 1st                                       | A                   | 26                         | 40                         |
|                                 |                                           | B                   | 26                         | 40                         |
|                                 |                                           | C                   | 26                         | 40                         |
| 2 Functions moderately balanced | 2nd                                       | A                   | 21                         | 45                         |
|                                 |                                           | B                   | 21                         | 45                         |
|                                 |                                           | C                   | 21                         | 45                         |
| 3 One sector accentuated        | 3rd                                       | A                   | 16                         | 50                         |
|                                 |                                           | B                   | 16                         | 50                         |
|                                 |                                           | C                   | 16                         | 50                         |
| 4 One sector highly accentuated | Outside of 3 circles but within the field | A                   | 0 to 16                    | 50+ to 100                 |
|                                 |                                           | B                   | 0 to 16                    | 50+ to 100                 |
|                                 |                                           | C                   | 0 to 16                    | 50+ to 100                 |

The six subtriangles thus formed offered scope for further refinement according to its position within any of the six subtriangles in conformity with the characteristics noted against each.

Degrees of intensity of functions according to position of towns in any of the six subtriangles of triangular coordinates

| Predominant Function    | Subtriangle | Secondary Functions                                      |
|-------------------------|-------------|----------------------------------------------------------|
| Service Towns           | I           | Low Industry<br>Medium Trade & Transport<br>High Service |
|                         | II          | Low Trade & Transport<br>Medium Industry<br>High Service |
| Industrial Towns        | III         | Low Trade & Transport<br>Medium Service<br>High Industry |
|                         | IV          | Low Service<br>Medium Trade & Transport<br>High Industry |
| Trade & Transport Towns | V           | Low Service<br>Medium Industry<br>High Trade & Transport |
|                         | VI          | Low Industry<br>Medium Service<br>High Trade & Transport |

The classification finally adopted was as follows:

|                                                            |                              |                                                                                              |
|------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Class of Town                                              | Class I                      | Population 100,000+                                                                          |
|                                                            | Class II                     | 50,000-99,999                                                                                |
|                                                            | Class III                    | 20,000-49,999                                                                                |
|                                                            | Class IV                     | 10,000-19,999                                                                                |
|                                                            | Class V                      | 5,000- 9,999                                                                                 |
|                                                            | Class VI                     | upto 5,000                                                                                   |
| Predominant Function                                       | Services                     | Services                                                                                     |
|                                                            | Industrial                   | Cantonments<br>Mining, plantation, artisan or manufacturing, construction                    |
|                                                            | Trade & Commerce & Transport | Trading, port, road, railway                                                                 |
| Relationship between Industry, Trade & Transport & Service | High Service                 | A—Low Industry<br>B—Medium Trade & Transport<br>C—Low Trade & Transport<br>D—Medium Industry |
|                                                            |                              |                                                                                              |
|                                                            | High Industry                | A—Low Trade & Transport<br>B—Medium Service<br>C—Low Service<br>D—Medium Trade & Transport   |
|                                                            |                              |                                                                                              |
|                                                            | High Trade & Transport       | A—Low Service<br>B—Medium Industry<br>C—Low Industry<br>D—Medium Service                     |
|                                                            |                              |                                                                                              |

- 1. Several functions highly balanced; highly diversified
- 2. Several functions moderately balanced; moderately diversified
- 3. One function accentuated
- 4. One function highly accentuated

53. The methodology adopted in the Paper and reproduced above should be the most welcome, as it places the functional classification of towns on a scientific basis by taking into account the relative strength of workers in the various industrial categories adopted at the Census of 1961, and by the application of the triangular method of intersection which gives adequate weightage to categories falling within the third circle and the outer sector. It is doubtless a surer and safer guide for determining the classification of towns whose predominant functions are either accentuated or highly accentuated.

54. Some of the striking examples where the classification of some of the towns worked out

by this method did not fit in with that given in the statement prepared are noted below. For instance, a major port like Kandla which the Paper classified as manufacturing may be appropriately classified as trading and transport as other features would be subservient to its main feature which is a port or a centre of trade and transport. Further, a number of towns which according to the classification adopted in the Paper have been found to possess a high agricultural ratio has according to their main and sub-functional type been classified as manufacturing, as in the case of Jalalpur, a town in Surat district. As known from local knowledge, the persons who have returned themselves as occupied in this industrial category stay there but work at Navsari, where industries are located. In such cases as suggested by the Registrar General, *ad hoc* judgment and local knowledge backed by statistics of strength of other functions should be the guide.

55. To overcome the difficulties aforesaid, it was felt that where the functions are either highly or moderately balanced and local knowledge and *ad hoc* judgment suggest a different classification, the category of towns falling within first and second circles should be determined according to their sub-functional type. But where the predominant function is accentuated or highly accentuated, the classification given in the Paper should generally prevail. Such a distinction appears to be all the more called for in the case of agricultural towns for reasons which are obvious under our existing urban economy which is in a state of transition and wherein next to agriculture, traditional crafts and services still predominate, and industrialisation in the modern sense of the term is conspicuously absent. If this is not done, predominantly agricultural towns like Tankara, Bhayavadar, etc., would as shown in the Paper be classified as manufacturing rather than non-industrial/agricultural.

56. Towns reclassified on the above basis are given in the following statements printed as Appendix III.3 to this Chapter.

- (1) Statement A showing places wherein classification given in the Paper and that originally suggested by this office is identical.

- (2) Statement B where the predominant functions are accentuated and the classification suggested by the Superintendent differs from that in the Paper which has been later accepted at the time of reclassification.

- (3) Statement C giving places where the functions are highly or moderately balanced and where *ad hoc* judgment backed by local knowledge suggests a classification different from that given in the Paper.

- (4) Statement D giving the functional classification of the constituents of town-groups.

57. Modification on the lines proposed above has in fact been envisaged in the Paper while making the following observations with a view to introduce further refinement in the classification.

"It may be argued that the above classification does not give us handy rubrics to go by. Thus, industrial is too omnibus a nomenclature to serve any practical purpose and should be split up into mining, plantation, artisan (handicrafts and small industries), manufacturing and construction. Similarly Trade and Transport should be classified into trading, port, road transport and railway towns. Since cantonments are included in town-groups for the purpose of this classification they cannot be separated in all cases from service towns here, but they have been separately distinguished anyway in the list by printing the word cantonment against each. Similarly towns which have a predominantly agricultural characteristic (Industrial Categories I and II) have the letter A attached to them. Service towns include those which are (i) residential, (ii) educational or (iii) mainly confined to service institutions.

There is yet another category of cities and towns which because of their geographical location and function deserves to be placed on a special footing. This is the category of (iv) Ports. The argument in favour of recognising a special category of ports in this case is that irrespective of whether or not the majority of workers are engaged in river or ocean transport work, the town's special feature as a port is still

the dominant one around which the other characteristics have slowly accrued overtime. In other words, the other features owe their origin primarily to the life of the town as a port which still continues, even if these other features now overshadow the function of the town as a port. It is in recognition of the primate importance of such towns as ports that the letter P has been attached to all active port towns."

58. In this Report, the original list modified as above, has been adopted. The service towns have been further classified into (1) Administrative and (2) Residential and Educational. Service towns which are district or taluka headquarters have been classified as administrative and others as residential or educational according as one or the other sub-type is predominant.

#### TOWNS CLASSIFIED BY PREDOMINANT FUNCTIONAL CHARACTERISTICS

59. Statement III.15 classifying cities and towns according to their predominant functional characteristics is given at the end of the Chapter.

In the State as a whole, out of a total of 181 towns populated by 5,316,624 persons, 14 are ports, 20 are centres of trade and commerce, 38 are industrial and manufacturing towns, 4 transport and communications, 70 administrative and 35 residential and educational. The most important type is that of service towns, which have a combined total of 105 places classified as administrative, residential and educational wherein 1,362,529 persons reside. But from the point of population industrial and manufacturing towns, though lesser in number than service towns, account for the largest number of inhabitants 2,839,345 or 53.40 per cent of the total urban population. Transport and communications claim only 4 towns inhabited by 65,426 persons. These are railway settlements and colonies distributed at Mehsana, Freelandganj, Gorwa and Abrama. The population of ports and centres of trade and commerce is sizeable, both claiming between themselves 1,049,324 persons or 19.74 per cent of the total urban population.

60. An analysis of towns of various categories into different class ranges shows that of the 6 cities in the State having a population over one lakh, 4 are industrial and manufacturing. These are Ahmedabad, Baroda, Surat and Jamnagar. Trade

and commerce have one each Rajkot and Bhavnagar, which also is a port. Class II with population over 50,000 has 9 towns, of which 6 are industrial and manufacturing, 2 administrative and one port. Class III is also marked by the same characteristics, namely, preponderance of industrial and manufacturing towns noticed for the first two. The distribution, however, changes in the ranges that follow, i.e., Classes IV-VI which return a larger proportion of service towns, including administrative, residential and educational, striking a balance between trade and commerce on the one hand and industrial and manufacturing on the other. Each of these three types have 8 towns in class range IV. Class range V, which has 60 towns, accounts for 48 service towns, of which 27 are administrative and 21 residential and educational. In the last range Class VI, which has 9 towns, 7 are service towns, one is a port and another a centre of trade and commerce. This analysis brings forth the predominant functional characteristics of towns in Gujarat and the nature and extent of their prevalence in different class ranges of towns.

61. As is to be expected, service towns predominate the urban economy, administrative towns (70) outnumbering residential and educational (35), as a large number of places returned as towns are seats of local administration, being the headquarters of talukas/mahals. An appreciable number of ports shows the importance of a long coast-line extending over about 1,000 miles. While trade and commerce is of some account, as seen from their number and strength, industrial and manufacturing towns are coming into prominence and assuming greater importance day by day as a result of the rapid pace of industrialisation which has set in at a number of large towns as also of their traditional importance as centres of well-known handicrafts for which Gujarat has been so famous. Among the 14 urban places classified as ports, Kandla is a major port; which has great economic and strategic importance on the western coast after Karachi was lost to Pakistan; Bhavnagar, Porbandar, Mandvi, Veraval, Bedi and Okha are intermediate ports; and the rest are non-intermediate which handle only coastal traffic. Among the towns classified as trading and commercial, the most important is Rajkot in Class I, none in Class II, 9 in Class III, 8 in Class IV and one

each in Classes V and VI. This category claims only one city, namely, Rajkot. Out of 20 that fall within this category, 17 belong to Classes III and IV whose predominant functional characteristics appear to be trade and commerce. Industrial and manufacturing category accounts for 38 towns, a large majority of which (24) is again located in Classes III and IV, where small industries are getting themselves mechanised and exist side by side with traditional crafts which cater to the needs of the population in surrounding rural areas. It is, however, significant to note that out of a total population of 2,839,345 persons inhabiting industrial and manufacturing towns 1,884,914 or 66.39 per cent reside in the four cities of Ahmedabad, Baroda, Surat and Jamnagar, where the comparatively greater pace of industrialisation and the adoption of mechanical devices tend to promote large scale production, wherein immigrants from outside can be gainfully employed. Among industrial and manufacturing towns, spinning and weaving account for 16 towns and miscellaneous industries, which include refractories, paper, footwear, etc., as well as light and medium industries account for another 20. All the towns classified under spinning and weaving, except Patan, Kadi, Dholka and Bilimora, have textile mills, to which should also be added the ports of Bhavnagar, Mahuva and Porbandar, where also this industry flourishes. Towns where spinning and weaving mills do not exist owe their importance to the prosperous nature of their handloom industry, which still finds a ready market for its products. Among the miscellaneous industries, Sikka and Dwarka have established their position as centres of cement manufacture, whereas Mithapur and Dhrangadhra have come up as important centres of chemical industries, such as soda ash, salt, etc. Whereas pottery and ceramics thrive at Morvi, Thangadh and Sihor, Cambay stands apart from all the rest in having a thriving trade in agates in addition to another of its ancient handicraft, cloth weaving of a very high order including gold and silver brocade mixed with cotton and silk. The State has also two places where mining industry is of some consequence, the most important being Shivrampur, where manganese ore is extracted for foreign export, while the quarries at Rajula produce building stone of a very high quality.

62. Statement III.16 given on page 377 classifies towns into (i) port, (ii) trading and commercial and (iii) industrial and manufacturing industries (including industries which produce base material for other industries) according to their predominant functional characteristics. The category last named has been further subdivided into 6 sub-categories and examined with reference to the nature of mills, factories, etc., located therein with a view to find out whether the predominant characteristic is confirmed or partially modified.

#### PORTS

63. Fourteen towns have been returned as ports. Though their main functional characteristic is transport and communications around which the economic life of the people revolves, this main characteristic tends to get modified either (a) into industrial and manufacturing as in the case of city like Bhavnagar and larger town like Porbandar, where manufacturing industries have ample opportunities for growth, or (b) as centres of trade and commerce, as in the case of Veraval, Mahuva and Mangrol. Kandla, which has come into existence as a major port in recent times, is gradually partaking of both the characteristics, namely, manufacturing on the one hand and trade and commerce on the other. But minor ports have retained their original characteristic of transport and communications unchanged. Thus, while ports of some consequence have a tendency to change their former functional characteristic and develop into trading and commercial, larger ones, which were already centres of trade and commerce, get themselves established as manufacturing towns by sharing the industrial expansion which has been taking place all round.

#### TRADING AND COMMERCIAL

64. This category accounts for 20 towns of which one is a city, namely, Rajkot. All the rest except Surendranagar are smaller towns which are centres of local market. Examination, however, of the number of different types of factories located in towns reveals that smaller ones cannot prosper merely as centres of trade. They have, therefore, been showing a tendency to develop some industries which are generally related to processing of some local produce. While cotton presses and ginning factories are established in towns

STATEMENT III.16  
Classification of cities and towns into (1) Port, (2) Trading & Commercial and (3) Industrial & Manufacturing, 1961  
Industrial & Manufacturing industries (including industries which produce base material for other industries)

| District        | Port                                  | Trading & Commercial                           | Heavy Iron & Steel | Metal industries (including light iron & steel industries) | Spinning & Weaving                                  | Ship-building, Electricity, etc. | Miscellaneous industries (Refractories, Paper, foot-wear, etc., light & medium industry)                                 | Mining industry               | Railway      | Rice, oil & cotton-ginning mills |
|-----------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 Jamnagar      | 2 Bedi<br>Okha Port<br>Beyt<br>Salaya | 3 Rajkot<br>Vasavad<br>Upleta<br>Surendranagar | 4 ..               | 5 ..                                                       | 6 Jamnagar                                          | 7 ..                             | 8 Sikka<br>Mithapur<br>Dwarka<br>Morvi<br>Jetpur<br>Wadhwan<br>Thangadh<br>Dhrangadhra<br>Sihor<br>Savarkundla<br>Rajula | 9 ..                          | 10 ..        | 11 ..                            |
| 2 Rajkot        | ..                                    | ..                                             | ..                 | ..                                                         | Wankaner                                            | ..                               | ..                                                                                                                       | ..                            | ..           | ..                               |
| 3 Surendranagar | ..                                    | ..                                             | ..                 | ..                                                         | ..                                                  | ..                               | ..                                                                                                                       | ..                            | ..           | ..                               |
| 4 Bhavnagar     | Bhavnagar<br>Ghogho<br>Mahuva         | Botad                                          | ..                 | ..                                                         | ..                                                  | ..                               | ..                                                                                                                       | ..                            | ..           | ..                               |
| 5 Amreli        | ..                                    | ..                                             | ..                 | ..                                                         | ..                                                  | ..                               | ..                                                                                                                       | ..                            | ..           | ..                               |
| 6 Junagadh      | Mangrol<br>Veraval<br>Porbandar       | Bantwa<br>Keshod<br>Vanthali<br>Kutiyana       | ..                 | ..                                                         | ..                                                  | ..                               | ..                                                                                                                       | ..                            | ..           | ..                               |
| 7 Kutch         | Mandvi<br>Mundra<br>Kandla            | ..                                             | ..                 | ..                                                         | ..                                                  | ..                               | ..                                                                                                                       | ..                            | ..           | ..                               |
| 8 Sabarkantha   | ..                                    | Talod<br>Modasa<br>Unjha<br>Vadnagar           | ..                 | ..                                                         | ..                                                  | ..                               | ..                                                                                                                       | ..                            | ..           | ..                               |
| 9 Mehsana       | ..                                    | ..                                             | ..                 | ..                                                         | Patan<br>Sidhpur<br>Kadi<br>Kalol                   | ..                               | ..                                                                                                                       | ..                            | ..           | ..                               |
| 10 Ahmedabad    | ..                                    | ..                                             | ..                 | ..                                                         | Ahmedabad<br>Virangam<br>Dholka<br>Nadiad<br>Petlad | ..                               | ..                                                                                                                       | ..                            | ..           | ..                               |
| 11 Kaira        | ..                                    | Mehmedabad<br>Anand<br>Umreth                  | ..                 | ..                                                         | ..                                                  | ..                               | ..                                                                                                                       | ..                            | ..           | ..                               |
| 12 Panchmahals  | ..                                    | Dohad                                          | ..                 | ..                                                         | ..                                                  | ..                               | ..                                                                                                                       | ..                            | ..           | ..                               |
| 13 Baroda       | ..                                    | Padra<br>Dabhoi                                | ..                 | ..                                                         | ..                                                  | ..                               | ..                                                                                                                       | ..                            | ..           | ..                               |
| 14 Broach       | ..                                    | ..                                             | ..                 | ..                                                         | ..                                                  | ..                               | ..                                                                                                                       | ..                            | ..           | ..                               |
| 15 Surat        | Umbergaon                             | Bulsar                                         | ..                 | ..                                                         | ..                                                  | ..                               | ..                                                                                                                       | ..                            | ..           | ..                               |
|                 |                                       |                                                |                    |                                                            | Baroda<br>Broach<br>Surat<br>Navsari<br>Bilimora    |                                  | Naroda<br>Sahijpur<br>Bogha<br>Bavla<br>Kapadvanj<br>Pali<br>Cambay                                                      | Shivrampur<br>Gorwa<br>Abrama | Freelandgarj |                                  |

NOTE : Banaskantha and Dangs districts have no town in the above categories.

located in cotton growing areas, Vanaspati factories and oil mills are located at places where groundnut is grown. Thus, the main functional characteristic of former trading and commercial centres is getting modified by the acquisition of sub-functional characteristic of manufacturing, which is indispensable for their future growth and development.

INDUSTRIAL AND MANUFACTURING

65. The total number of places whose main functional characteristic is industrial and manufacturing is 42, further subdivided into 8 categories of which only 4 are important in the State, namely, (i) spinning and weaving, (ii) miscellaneous industries, (iii) mining and (iv) railway towns.

Spinning and Weaving

66. The most important category under manufacturing industries is spinning and weaving as textile industry is the premier industry of Gujarat since olden times, when mechanisation had not made its appearance. Out of 16 places listed under this category, 4 are cities and the rest are larger towns. For, industries are usually attracted to large urban centres where some of the essential facilities such as railway, ready market at an established centre of trade and commerce, skilled labour, electricity, etc., exist. Most of these happen to be the places which were well-known for the manufacture of textile fabrics also in the past. Since mechanisation of textile industry represents the first phase of modernisation in the State, further industrialisation naturally takes place also at these centres, where new industries like chemicals and paints, small engineering, agricultural equipment, stone crushing and dressing, bricks and tiles, soap, metalwares, confectionary, etc., have come up in recent times at large urban centres like Ahmedabad, Baroda, Surat, Jamnagar, Bhavnagar, Nadiad, Porbandar, Petlad, Navsari and Bilimora. This is the natural concomitant of the process of industrialisation that has started in the State after Independence.

Miscellaneous Industries

67. Places under this category number 20. The establishment and development of miscellaneous industries, it is noted, is governed by their location

in a particular area where the basic material required for their operation is produced or easily available. Salt manufacture is essentially located near seacoast and the same for cement manufacture at Sikka, Jamnagar, Porbandar and Dwarka, cotton gins and presses in cotton growing areas and oil mills in groundnut growing areas. Former centres of some of the important handicrafts like Sihor, Savarkundla and Cambay, and erstwhile trading centres such as Morvi, Jetpur, Wadhwan, Visnagar, Kapadvanj and Gandevi are the places which possess inherent capacity to get themselves industrialised by changing their original functional characteristic.

Mining

68. There are two such places, Rajula and Shivrajpur, falling under this category, which confirm to their main characteristic without any modification.

Railway Towns

69. Such towns are four in number which retain their main functional characteristic without any modification.

RECENT TRENDS

70. To sum up, certain trends which tend to modify the main functional characteristic of towns which have recently appeared in the wake of industrialisation may now be noted. Since urbanisation is intimately connected with industrialisation, no town can have one single functional characteristic. The process of industrialisation in the State has shown certain definite trends. While larger ports which were originally centres of trade and commerce are developing into important industrial centres by changing their former functional characteristic, some of the lesser ones are becoming centres of trade and commerce, the minor ones maintaining *status quo*. Small and medium industries are being established in towns in the heart of tracts where cash crops like cotton, groundnut and tobacco are largely grown. Textile mills have gathered around themselves ancillary industries like manufacture of textile machinery and accessories. Industrialisation has also replaced former handicrafts and traditional artisans through the process of mechanisation of such crafts as weaving, extraction of oil, milling,

etc. Saw mills are usually located near the ports, whereas cement and salt manufacture have a tendency to be established on the seacoast. Pottery, one of the important industries in the State, prefers for its location places where raw material is either available or can be easily transported. But larger cities weave around them a

number of new industries, the establishment of which is influenced by the capital and essential facilities available for the starting of new concerns.

FUNCTIONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF TOWN-GROUPS

71. The following table shows the predominant characteristics of constituents of town-groups.

STATEMENT III.17  
Predominant characteristics of constituents of town-groups, 1961

| Name of Town-group   | Predominant characteristics of constituents |                      |                            |                                     |                |                                         |
|----------------------|---------------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------------------|
|                      | Port                                        | Trading & Commercial | Industrial & Manufacturing | Transport, Storage & Communications | Administrative | Residential & Educational               |
| 1                    | 2                                           | 3                    | 4                          | 5                                   | 6              | 7                                       |
| Ahmedabad Town-group | ..                                          | ..                   | Ahmedabad (1,149,918)      | ..                                  | ..             | Ahmedabad Cantonment (Civil) (5,361)    |
|                      |                                             |                      | Naroda (23,570)            |                                     |                | Ahmedabad Cantonment (Military) (1,509) |
|                      |                                             |                      | Sahijpur Bogha (20,387)    |                                     |                | Ranip (5,256)                           |
|                      |                                             |                      | ..                         |                                     |                | Patan (13,927)                          |
| Veraval Town-group   | Veraval (46,930)                            | ..                   | ..                         | ..                                  | ..             | ..                                      |

Ahmedabad Town-group

Gujarat has two town-groups, namely, (i) Ahmedabad town-group and (ii) Veraval town-group. The former includes the metropolitan area of the city of Ahmedabad with its satellite towns consisting of Naroda, Sahijpur Bogha, Ranip and Ahmedabad Cantonment areas, civil as well as military. Examining the functional characteristics of these constituents, it is noticed that Naroda and Sahijpur Bogha partake of the main functional characteristics of the city proper, which is industrial and manufacturing. For, it is in these towns that the industrial area has extended to provide room for the thriving textile and other industries of Ahmedabad. Ahmedabad Cantonment in both its aspects civil and military is essentially residential, to which should be added Ranip, another residential town within the urban influence of the capital.

Veraval Town-group

Of the two constituents Veraval and Patan which go to make up this town-group, Veraval is a port, but Patan only a centre of pilgrimage, where one of the 12 *pyotirlingas* of India is housed in the temple of Shiva known as Somnath, Lord of the Moon. In ancient times, Patan, popularly known as Somnath Patan, had,

during the reign of its Solanki rulers reached the zenith of its prosperity before it was invaded and plundered by Mahomed of Gaznavi. At that time Somnath Patan was not merely an important centre of pilgrimage but also a flourishing centre of maritime trade on the Arabian Sea. After it was looted by the Muslim invaders it lost all its former glory, and the only importance that it retained was that of a former holy place where also Lord Krishna breathed his last by the arrow of a hunter. Meanwhile Veraval replaced it as a centre of trade and gradually rose as a port of some consequence. Because of their proximity, both the places have more or less the same composite life which was responsible for the idea which was till recently in vogue for their having a common municipality to look after their civic affairs.

FUNCTIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF TOWNS OF INDIA

72. An examination of the functional distribution of cities and towns of India given on the next page will be useful in having a comparative idea of the position obtaining in Gujarat in relation to the country as a whole. It will also help a proper appreciation of the discussion of the various aspects of urbanisation that follows.

Three main urban types of India

| Main type                 | Functions highly diversified | Functions moderately diversified | Main type accentuated | Main type highly accentuated | Total |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|-------|
| 1                         | 2                            | 3                                | 4                     | 5                            | 6     |
| Total                     | 401                          | 596                              | 552                   | 913                          | 2,462 |
| Service towns             | 181                          | 293                              | 309                   | 380                          | 1,163 |
| Industrial towns          | 106                          | 212                              | 189                   | 470                          | 977   |
| Trade and transport towns | 114                          | 91                               | 54                    | 63                           | 322   |

The three main archetypal patterns of cities and towns in the country are (i) service, (ii) industrial and (iii) trade and transport, which respectively number 1,163,977 and 322. These towns also include as many as 600 possessing high agricultural ratio. In the country as a whole, nearly half the number is claimed by service towns, 2/5th by industrial and only 1/8th by trade and transport. These proportions expose the true character of our urban centres and accentuate the essential attributes of the urban economy which bears the impact of its historical, social and economic past. Before the advent of industrialisation the play of modern economic forces which are inherent in truly industrial and urban economy were totally absent. Ancient cities and towns include for the most part capitals of States, seats of administration, marts for the disposal of local wares which were the products of handicrafts, ports, centres of pilgrimage or some strategic centres of political importance on the border. They were essentially service towns, where labour force was not in great demand, as industrialisation in the modern sense of the term was unknown and confined only to certain

traditional crafts, the products of which were manufactured in limited quantities. These age-old tendencies are being modified nowadays with a gradual pull in favour of industrialisation which is increasingly influencing the urban structure. The problem for the future would be whether the urban economy, which is by stages being transformed into an industrial economy, wherein manufacturing will be their main functional characteristic, should be the objective in view or whether the functional characteristics of various towns should so develop as to avoid any imbalance between the rural and urban economy. From this angle the problem appears to be worth studying.

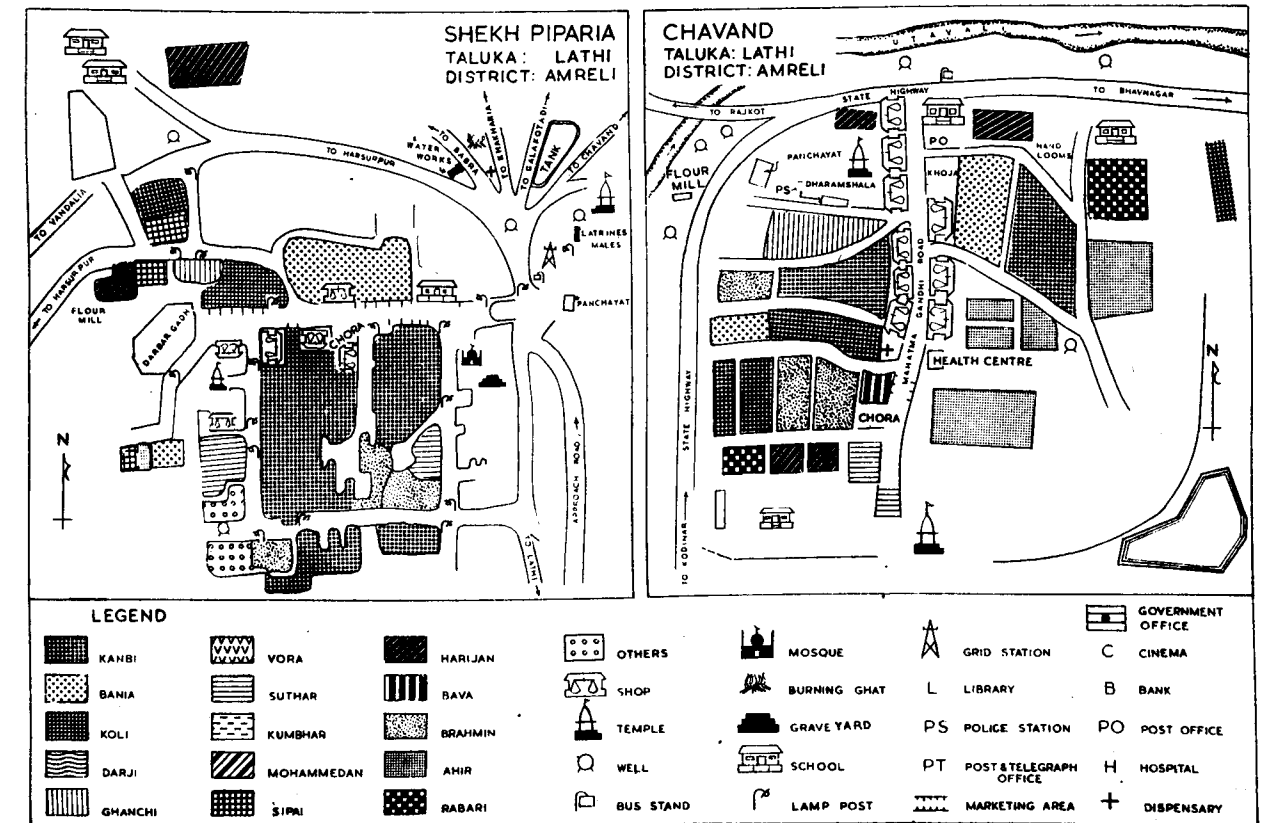
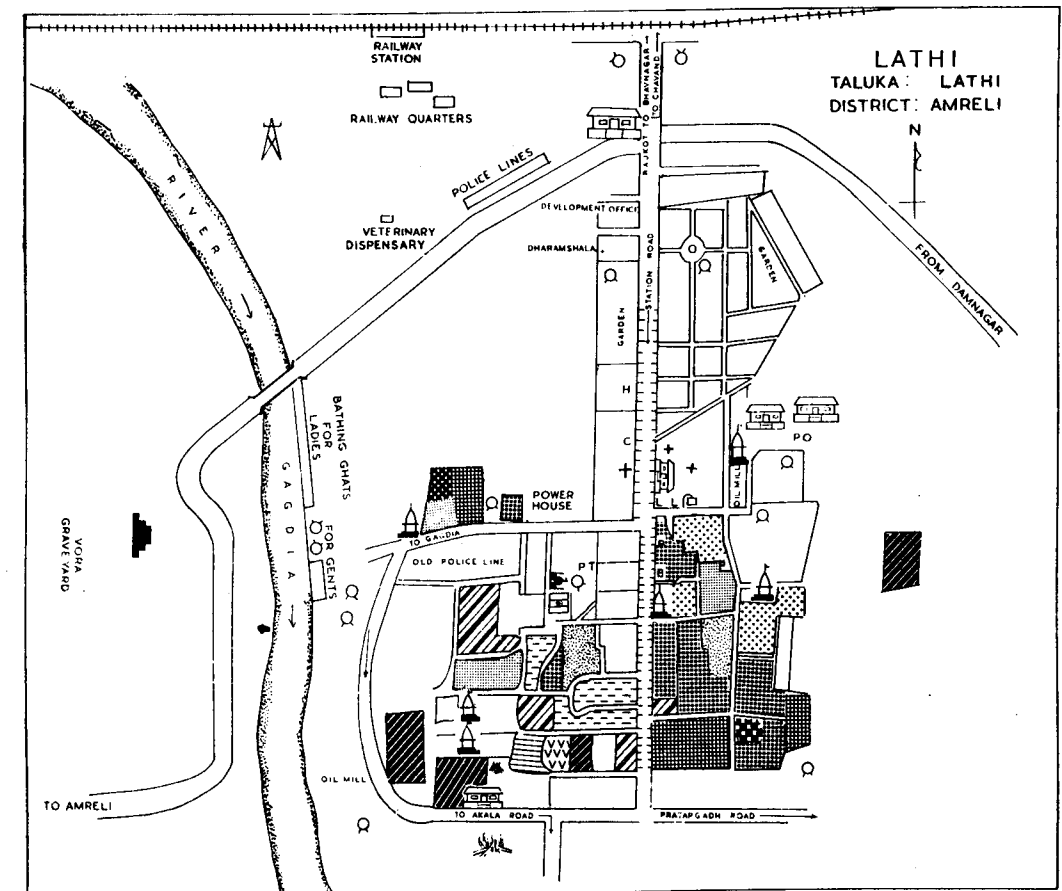
73. According to the classification made by the Registrar General, India, out of a total of 175, Gujarat has 98 or 56 per cent of the towns classified as service towns, 17 or 9.7 per cent trade and transport and 60 or 34.3 per cent industrial. The picture that the functional distribution of towns in Gujarat presents, is not much different from that revealed by the country as a whole. The proportion of service towns is a little higher than that for the country as a whole, but a little less in case of trade and transport towns while it comes very close to the all-India average in the case of industrial towns. The State thus reflects the conditions obtaining in the country as a whole with a slight variation. But according to a still further refinement on the basis of the values assigned to different functional characteristics, it is noticed that the State secures medium values for its service, transport and agricultural towns, low values for mining, artisan, trade and commerce towns, but a high value for manufacturing towns which show a satisfactory pace of industrialisation in Gujarat.

STRUCTURE OF SMALLER TOWNS AND LARGE VILLAGES

In order to study whether the structure of a large village differs to any substantial and recognisable degree from the structure of smaller towns of Classes IV, V or VI, the following 6 towns, 2 each from each of these three classes and 12 large size villages, 2 each in their neighbourhood have been selected for this analysis.

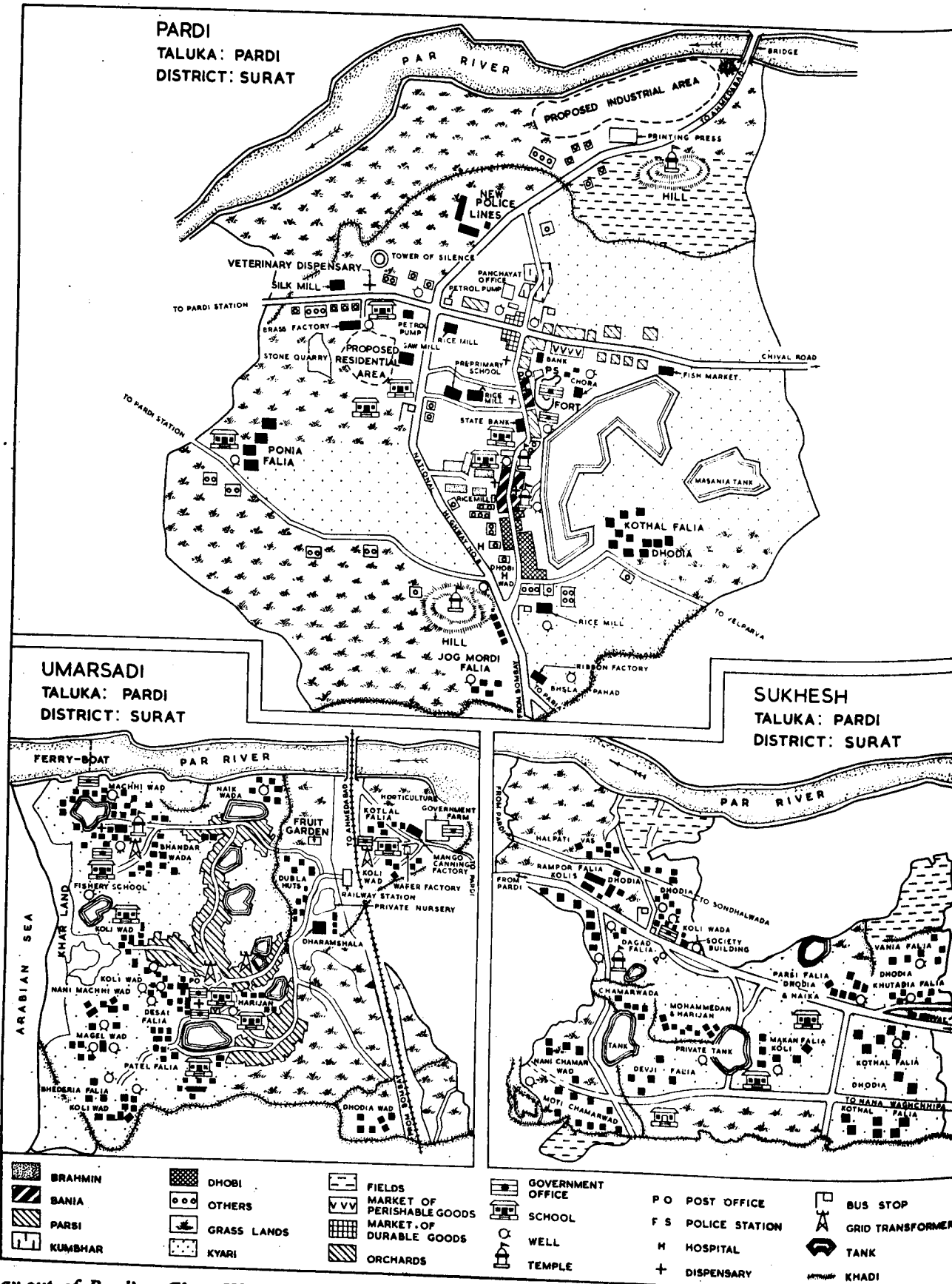
| Class | Name of Town           | Name of large village in the neighbourhood |
|-------|------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| IV    | 1. Lathi . . . . .     | 1. Shekh Piparia                           |
|       | 2. Pardi . . . . .     | 2. Chavand                                 |
| V     | 1. Barwala . . . . .   | 1. Umarsadi                                |
|       | 2. Bhadran . . . . .   | 2. Sukhesh                                 |
| VI    | 1. Vinchhiya . . . . . | 1. Rojid                                   |
|       | 2. Umralla . . . . .   | 2. Navada                                  |
|       |                        | 1. Zarola                                  |
|       |                        | 2. Sisva                                   |
|       |                        | 1. Amrapur                                 |
|       |                        | 2. Pipardi                                 |
|       |                        | 1. Dhola-Vishi                             |
|       |                        | 2. Chogath                                 |

Notional maps of each such town and village showing important landmarks such as roads, streets, lanes, centres of administration, business, transport, education, religion, hospitals, dispensaries, water source and functional distribution of houses by caste, have been prepared and reproduced side by side in order to have a realistic picture of the salient characteristics of each of them. These maps will give the reader an idea whether the patterns are substantially the same for village and town or whether the pattern changes with the town.

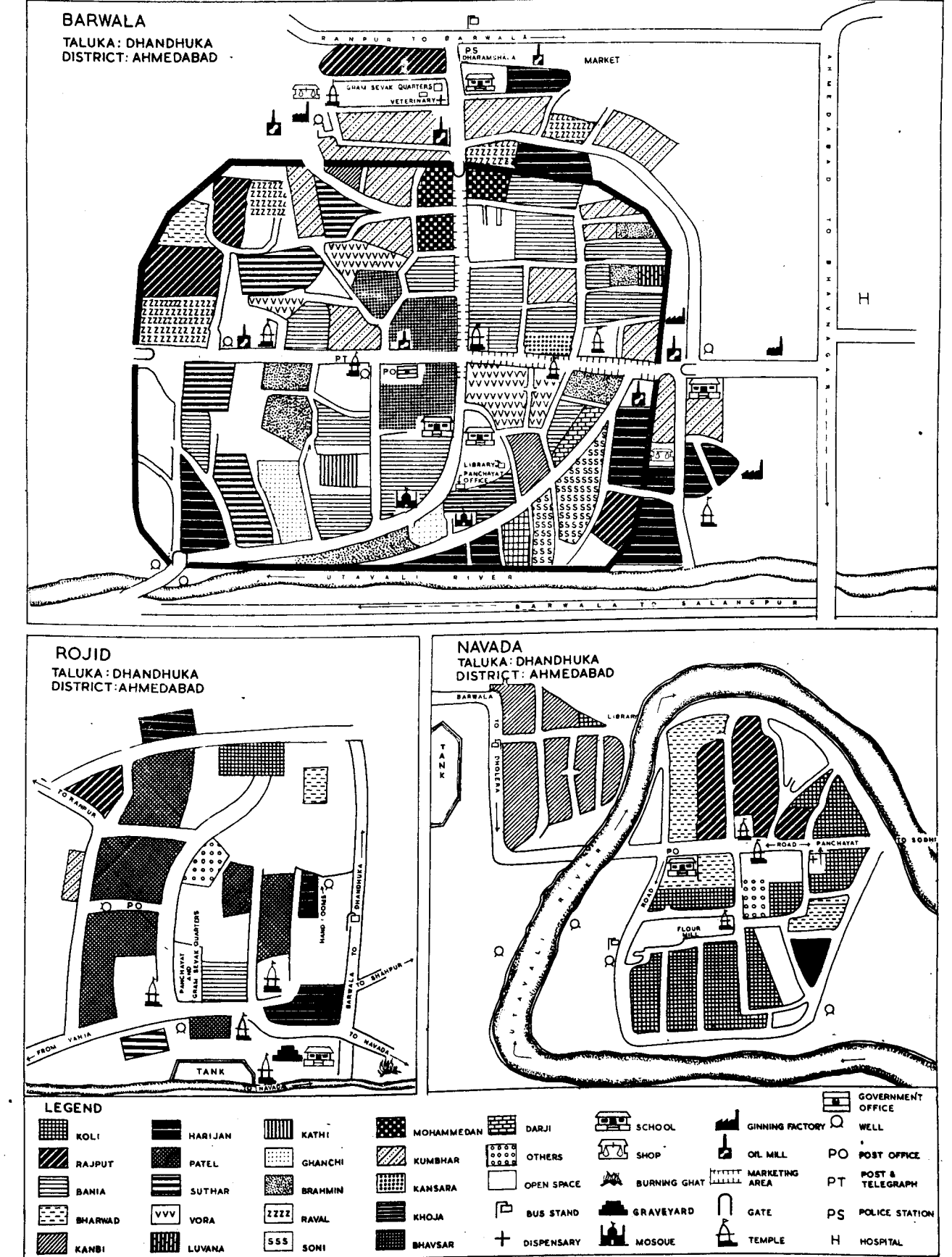


Layout of Lathi, a Class IV town compared with that of the neighbouring villages of Shekh Piparia and Chavand

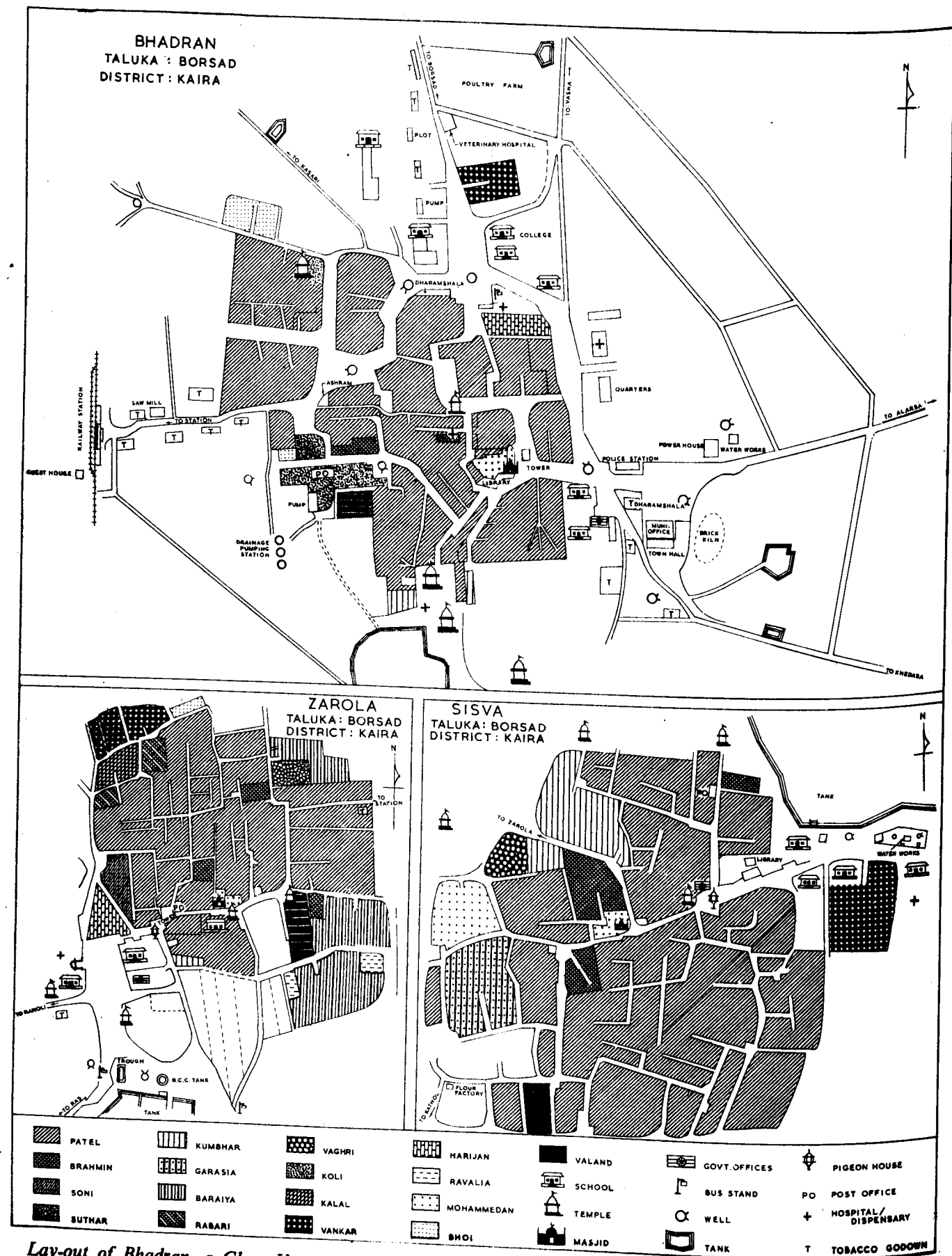




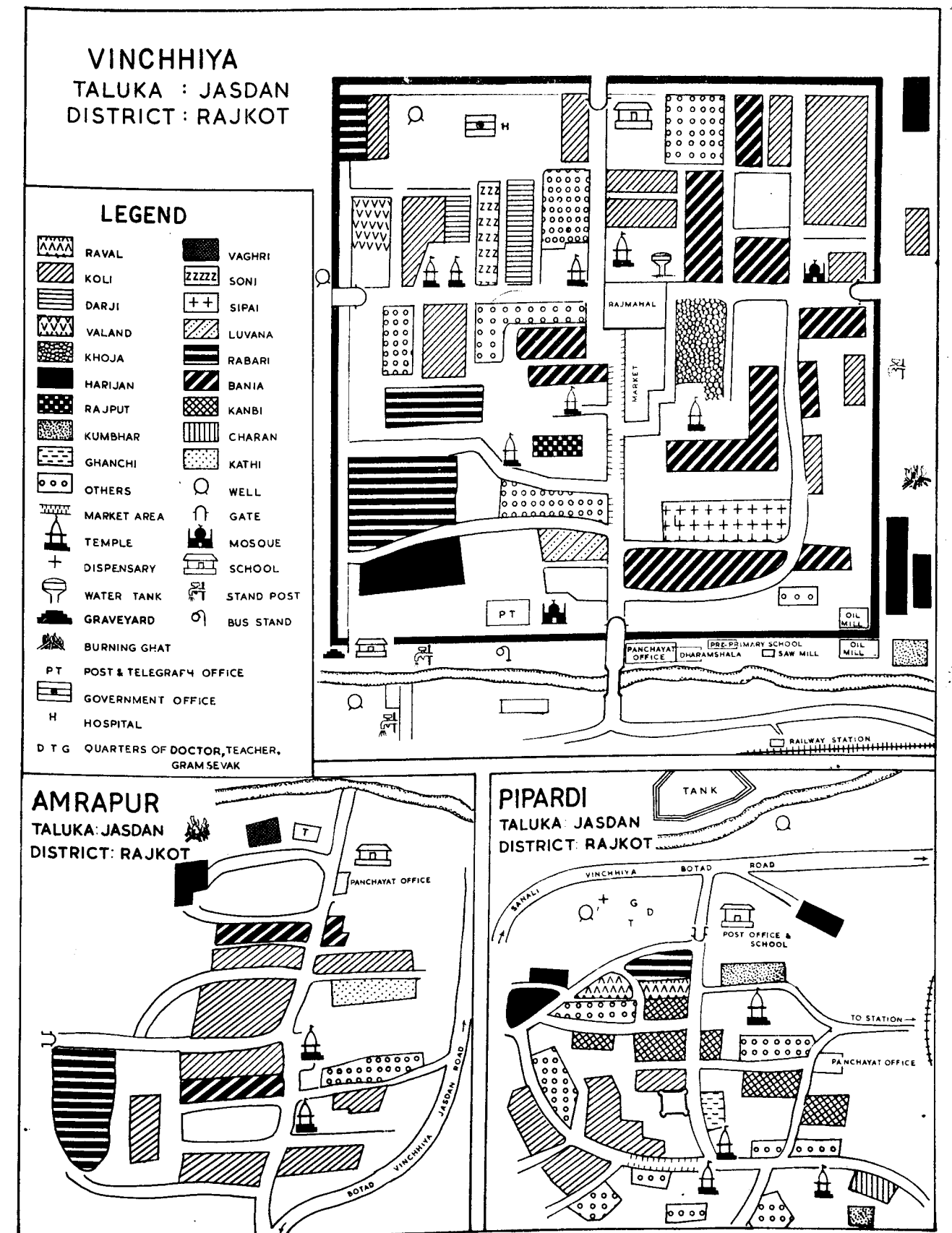
Lay-out of Pardi, a Class IV town compared with that of the neighbouring villages of Umarsadi and Sukhesh



Lay-out of Barwala, a Class V town compared with that of the neighbouring villages of Rojid and Navada



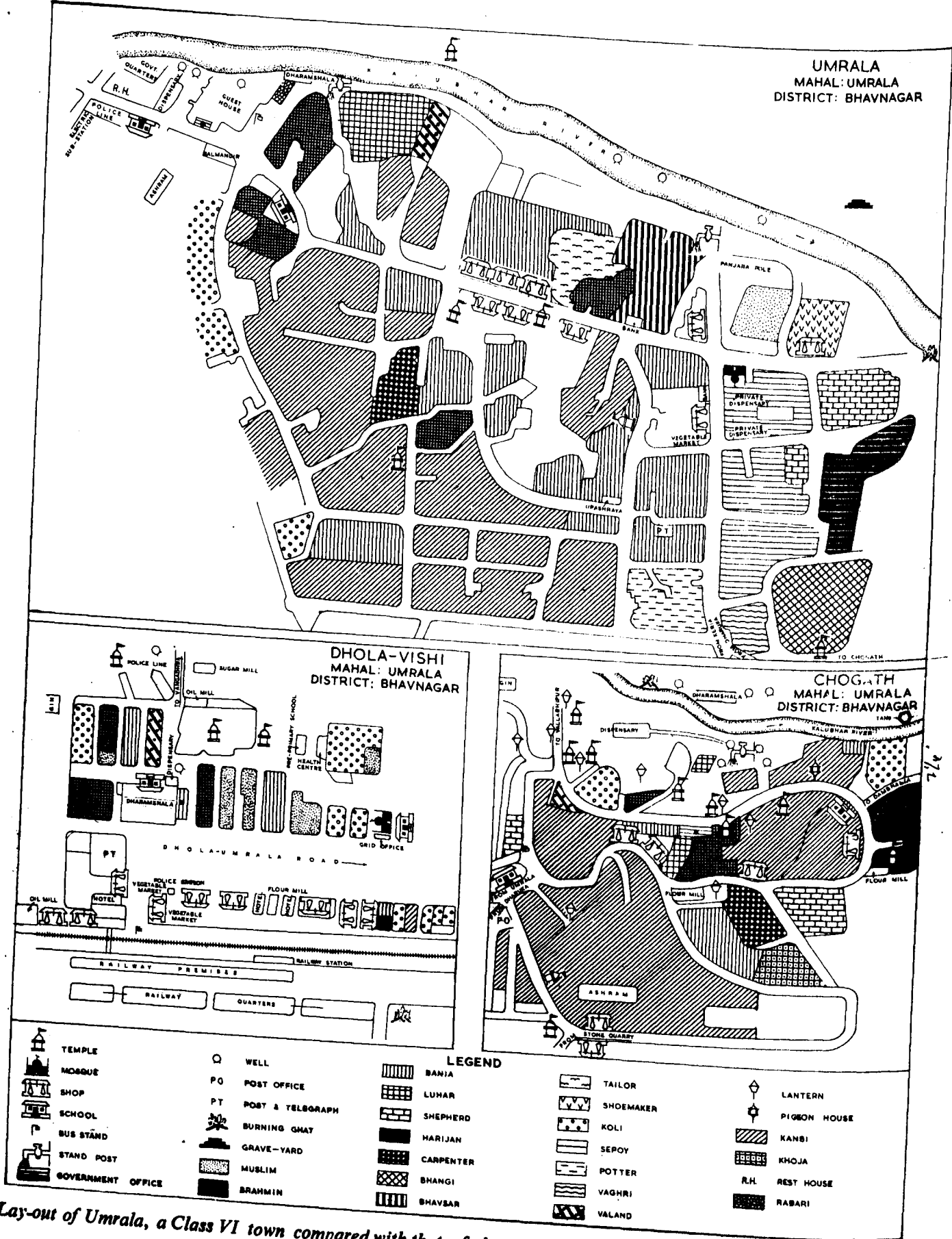
Lay-out of Bhadran, a Class V town compared with that of the neighbouring villages of Zarola and Sisva



Lay-out of Vinchhiya, a Class VI town compared with that of the neighbouring villages of Amrapur and Pipardi

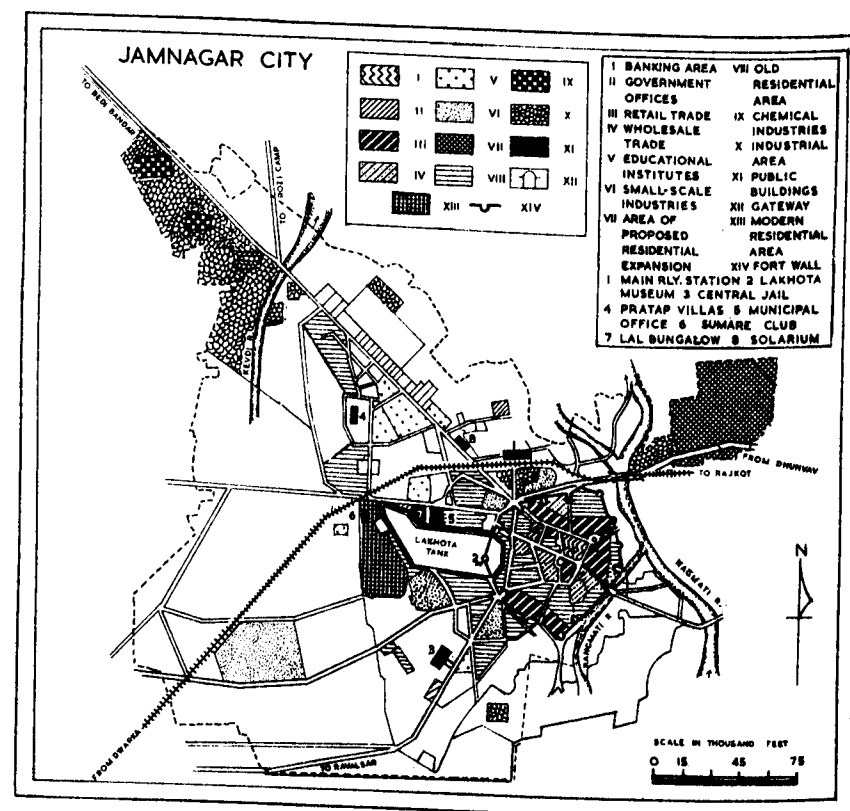
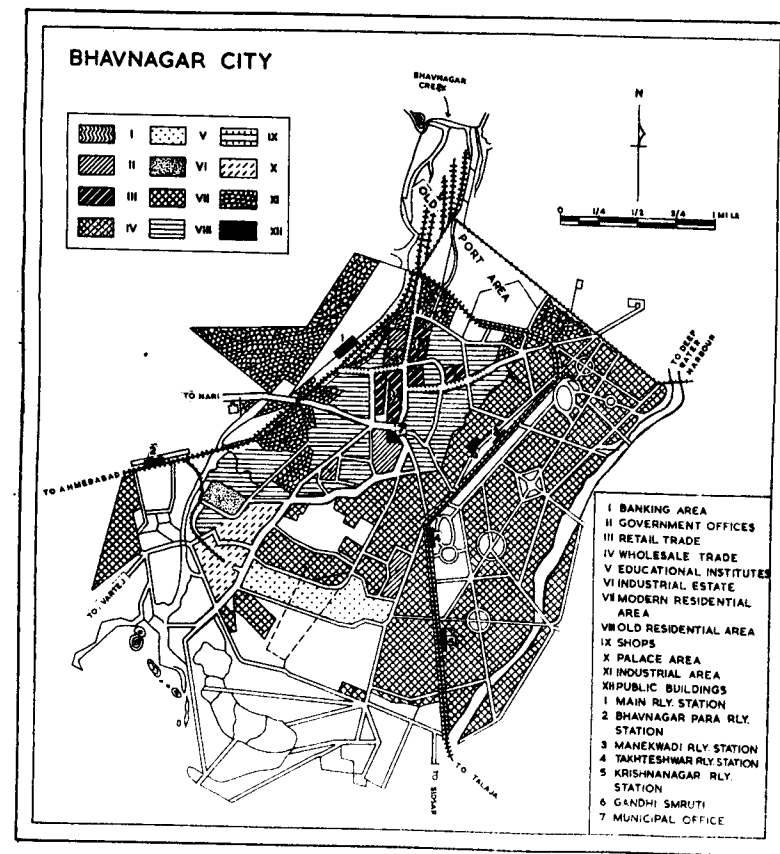
**SCHEMATIC MAPS OF CITIES**

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



Lay-out of Umrالا, a Class VI town compared with that of the neighbouring villages of Dhola Vishi and Chogath





## SECTION 5

### SETTLEMENT PATTERN OF CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES

#### A—STRUCTURE OF SMALLER TOWNS

74. It will be interesting to study the lay-out of selected towns of Classes IV, V and VI along with that of some neighbouring villages of large size with a view to compare the differences and similarities of their structure. Six such towns, two each from each of the three Classes IV, V and VI, and 12 large villages, 2 each in their neighbourhood have been selected for this analysis. Notional maps showing such important landmarks as roads, streets, lanes, etc., centres of administration, trade, commerce, transport, water source, functional distribution of houses by castes, have been prepared and reproduced side by side in order to have a realistic picture of the salient characteristics of each of them. The results emerging from their study may well be noted below with reference to the individual aspect of their lay-out.

#### Lay-out

75. The general lay-out of large size villages and towns of Classes IV, V and VI appears to be essentially the same, particularly with regard to the functional distribution by castes and workers and the location of the important landmarks existing either in a village or a town. As in the case of villages, towns, some of which have developed from large size villages or happen to be the headquarters of a taluka/mahal or seat of some former Princely State, are either on the bank of some river as in the case of Lathi, Umralla and Barwala situated respectively on the bank of the river Gagadio, Kalubhar and/or located on some elevated ground which gives a natural inclination for drainage and safeguard against rains. Those which are not on river banks invariably have a water tank on their border. Among the towns and villages selected, there are some which are enclosed by fortwalls with gates on either side or in all the four directions joined by cross roads passing across the village on either side of which

the main bazaar with shops and some of the modern commercial institutions as banks, office of the cooperative society, etc., are located. The main road branches off into sub-roads leading to residential area distributed according to the functional characteristics of castes. The various residential localities which are thus formed are distinguished by such terms as *mohallo*, *sheri*, *fali*, *khadki*, *vas*, *vado*, *vago*, etc. All these are very significant terms and indicate the particular structure the various localities assume. There may be a by-lane or a sub-street leading to a *sheri*, *khadki*, *vas*, *mohallo*, etc., which can be entered into through a sub-gate. Since each such cluster of houses is inhabited by a particular community or caste such as Brahmin, Bania, Kanbi, Patidar, Koli, Thakarda, Vaghri, Harijan, etc., different residential localities are known as Brahmanvado, Vaniavad, Kanbivas, Patidarvas, Harijanvas, Vaghriwas, etc. The castes which are higher in social status generally occupy a favourable and more central position close to the main bazaar surrounded by the artisan and cultivating classes followed at the tail-end by such backward classes as Vaghris, Rabaris, Bharwads, Kolis, etc., flanked at the border by a Harijanvas or Bhangivas, and at times by those of the backward classes who have been recent converts to Christianity popularly known as Vishwasivas or the locality of the faithful. At times there is a central place on the cross roads passing through the village or town known as *chowk* with a public place called *chora* housing the temple of Rama, called Ramji Mandir. Towns or villages which were in the past the principality or seat of some estate holder or the village yeoman had their *darbargadh* either in the centre or on one side of the village, around which the various castes are distributed in the order aforesaid. In addition to the main road, there is often a circular road encircling the village or



town connected by an approach road leading to some neighbouring village or some major district road. On the main road passing through the village or town are also located such public buildings as the office of the Mamlatdar, post office, Talati's office, office of the cooperative society, school, etc. But where such structures have recently come into being or subsequently added, as in the case of the office of the Gram Sevak or Panchayat Secretary, college, hostel, dispensary, hospital, etc., they are usually constructed on the outskirts of the town or village. Places of worship such as temple or mosque are located in the heart of the town or village and in that locality where the majority of the inhabitants who worship the deity installed reside. There are some temples, however, such as those of Shiva, Hanuman and Mataji which are located on the outskirts of the village or town, as they are considered to be the guardian deity of the village, visited on some special occasions when local fairs are held. Centres of education, primary schools in particular, are in the heart of the village or town. So also high schools, where sufficient accommodation is available. But where there is scarcity of space, such institutions spring up outside the original limits of the town or village, so that they may be constructed according to the required specifications. Towns and villages which have some factories and industrial areas have them outside the village site, though flour mills worked by electricity or oil engine are usually housed in

the village itself because of the convenience and facility they afford to the inhabitants. Ginning and pressing factories and some of the modern institutions like warehouses and godowns of cooperative societies, market yards, rest-houses, dispensaries, hospitals, etc., are invariably located outside the village or town, burning places and cemeteries for the dead being still farther away. Whenever a railway line passes by a village or town the intermediate space has shown a tendency to get gradually filled up by the extension of the village or town, which usually takes place in the direction of the railway station or some State Highway or major district road, passing close by. In modern times, bus traffic has assumed great importance in bridging distances. People have become travel-minded. They increasingly take advantage of this facility which carries them from one village to another as also to their usual marketing centres at little loss of time and with greater ease and convenience hitherto unknown. Bus stands which have thus become centres of transport are also situated at some convenient place outside the village or town. Some of the villages of the past which have developed into urban area because of the facility of railroad communication show a distinct pattern in the development of their structure, as in Talod, where the former village site has extended towards the railway line by filling in the gaps in between with shops and factories which have newly come into existence.

#### B—SETTLEMENT PATTERN OF CITIES

76. Gujarat has 6 cities with population over 100,000 of which the city of Ahmedabad, the capital of the new State, exceeds one million mark. The concept of urbanisation in the country and Gujarat is an ancient one. Cities which have existed in this country since ages are not few. Such places have been noted in one of the preceding sections where it has been seen that quite a number of those which existed in the past continues to exist even in the present, either at the same site or some other site in the vicinity of their original location. The cities of today were the towns of yesterday which have outgrown their original size by expanding in suitable directions retaining the original habitat in tact.

A study of the morphology of cities would, therefore, be really interesting. All the 6 cities have historical past. Cities like Baroda, Surat and Ahmedabad trace their origin to ancient and medieval times. Four of them, namely, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Rajkot and Jamnagar happened to be the capitals of Princely States prior to Independence. Ahmedabad and Surat which were the headquarters of district administration during the British regime were in turn the capitals of Hindu and Muslim rulers before they became the seats of Mogul Viceroys. Schematic maps of all these cities reproduced in this report illustrate their ecology and salient features described below.

#### Ahmedabad

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

The old city was enclosed by a fortwall with 12 principal gates, in all the four directions to which 6 more were later added. While the fortwall has completely disappeared at the time of the execution of the town planning scheme, 10 gates still exist in their original form and bear testimony to the extent of area included within the boundaries of the older town. The city then had 17 *chaklas* or central squares or quadrangles where four roads meet, and about 80 principal bazaars or market streets. The various wards of the city had a number of *paras* or suburbs, as many as 360 to 380 in number, which grew around the original settlement to house the increasing population of the city which expanded under the fostering care of the Sultans of Gujarat and Mogul Viceroys. This expansion through outlying suburbs was not confined only to the areas contiguous to the city wall on this side of the river but extended even to the opposite bank into what are now known as Usmanpura, Navrangpura, and a host of other *paras*, which encircled the original nucleus to accommodate the growing population of the city. These *paras* were a healthy feature of the expansion of the city and were as much a part of its social, economic and cultural

life as was the original site on which it stood. Most of them were founded or rebuilt by the various noblemen whose names they bear and came into existence in separate blocks of open space around the city to house their palaces and dwellings of their attendants where artisans and craftsmen also settled. The original city under the economic condition then existing was laid on a well planned basis intersected by cross-roads, bazaars, sub-bazaars and provided with a number of reservoirs and gardens on its periphery as disclosed by such names as Nagina Bag, Bag-e-Firdos, Bag-e-Shaban, Rustam Bag, Shahi Bag, Fateh Bag, etc. The citadel of Bhadra had the royal palace, around which the various residential quarters grew, segregated by castes, functions and religion into a number of localities named after the principal founder or by the castes and communities which inhabited them. The *pols* or *mohallas* with sub-*pols* within enclosed by a gate or two is a unique feature of settlement of the city of Ahmedabad, which even in older days had in Mandvi Pol population numbering 10,000 souls. In those days when mechanisation of industry was unknown, the various artisans and craftsmen worked in their households, but the shopping areas were on the main thoroughfares branching off into bazaar streets earmarked for specific wares and merchandise.

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

79. The commercial area has, as usual, developed on the Richey Road or Gandhi Marg, the principal arterial road from the Bhadra to



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

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

the industrial area which first came into existence on the periphery is now in the midst of various residential zones. Extension beyond municipal limits has taken the form of ribbon development along the main Highways going out of the city in various directions.

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

82. The houses in the city proper are *pucca* structures built of bricks ornamented with wooden carving of high excellence possessing two or more storeys. They stand side by side with some of the new structures which have come up along with the old and present a unique blending of the orient and the occident. It does not suffer from the economic stratification usually to be found in the present day extensions. The development, however, of new zones on the other side of the river has been on a systematic basis. The buildings are bungalow type built in conformity with town planning rules and regulations providing certain minimum space for open compound and limited in height to two storeys, where all innovations of modern architecture have had full play.

83. The metropolitan city of Ahmedabad has thus very much outgrown its former size and population. Being the sixth city of India it now has a population of over 1,200,000 as against 116,873 in 1872. The Municipal Corporation of Ahmedabad is alive to the growing needs of an expanding and highly urbanised industrial city that Ahmedabad is and has separate areas earmarked for future industrial expansion to the east and residential areas to the west. Large bridges span the river to facilitate its expansion on the other side by adding 3 more to a small one—Ellis Bridge which existed in the past and planning for a fifth which will give further relief to the movement

of traffic to and from the city. Though the city has as many as 5 railway stations they do not play any significant part in easing the movement of local traffic from one part to another.

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

#### Baroda

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

86. Like all State capitals, Baroda was formerly enclosed by a fortwall, entered into by four gates, one in each direction. As in the days of yore, the original residence of the ruling prince was in the heart of the city, which has now been shifted to the outskirts and replaced by a number of costly and beautiful palaces constructed by successive rulers and provided with spacious compounds, lawns and gardens. Overcrowded and congested areas are obviously to be found within the four walls of the former town as also in its first extensions included in

the various *puras* or suburbs. But the areas which were added to these suburbs grew on a preconceived, well laid and systematic basis. Functional distribution of castes still remains the usual feature of the city's pattern of settlement, segregated into separate localities by religion. The buildings in the old town are *pucca* storeyed structures built of bricks, covered with semi-cylindrical tiles which are being replaced by corrugated iron sheets and terraces. But Alkapuri and other newly developing residential areas where a number of cooperative housing societies have been formed have come up on modern lines.

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

88. As the old town grew into importance, it extended its arms on its periphery by adding suburbs such as Fatehpura and Raopura to the north, portion of Babajipura on the west and Wadi to the south. Then the first hurdle which all growing towns have to usually face came up in the form of the river. When this was crossed, the railway line presented another barrier, which also was overcome, thus bringing into existence further extensions such as Sayajiganj, Fatehganj, Pratapganj, etc. His late Highness Sayajirao, one of the most progressive and enlightened among the Indian Princes, created a special City Improvement Trust not only for the development of further areas but also for the improvement of the existing ones. The result has been the present city of Baroda provided with broad streets and bazaars, good residential localities improved by the widening of the former narrow and

crooked lanes and by-lanes and patches of open squares and gardens in between as lungs for the city. Wider trafficable roads have replaced old muddy and dusty roads, opening blind alleys and lanes. The older town had Cantonment to the north and the State Lancers to the south of the railway line to the west. All the gaps lying between these landmarks have been filled up by the later extension of the city. The most of the extended area, however, covers residential zones interspersed with a large number of public buildings catering to the needs of the local population. A separate university campus for the Maharaja Sayajirao University with the domed college building in its front, general hospital and its ancillary institutions, central jail, Kirti Mandir, Kalabhavan and other technical institutions strewn all along the extended zones are all buildings of great beauty and design, presenting a happy blending of the indigenous and the foreign styles of architecture. The main administrative offices are in the heart of the city located in the Kothi compound, which housed the Secretariat of the former State now converted into the office of the Collector and regional heads. Bungalows for the cadets and higher grades of officers exist in separate and well-planned localities. The city of Baroda thus presents a unique contrast between the old and the new, where systematic efforts have been successfully made to ensure an even growth of a large urban centre on the threshold of intense industrial development.

89. Some factories had been erected in the past on the eastern outskirts at a time when the city had not extended its arms to such a great length. But in the latest Master Plan, special industrial zones have been earmarked outside the residential areas either to the south or to the west as well as in a portion to the north of Raopura ward. The city's arm has now extended beyond the railway line where intensive industrial development has been taking place to the left along the National Highway going towards Ahmedabad with which Baroda forms an axis of conurbation. In this area, in addition to textile mills a number of new industries such as chemical, soap, heavy engineering, etc., have

recently sprung up on its periphery. Further on, two of the largest industrial projects are being added in the public sector, viz., (i) the Koyali Petroleum Refinery and (ii) the Gujarat Fertiliser Corporation. The original limits of the city formed by inner wards have been thus expanding into the contiguous suburban wards and *puras*, further encircled by a belt edging off into a ribbon sector along the main roads. From its status as a service town, it became a centre of trade and commerce and has been later growing into an industrial centre having manufacturing as its main functional characteristic with low trade and moderate service as its sub-functions. A great future lies ahead of Baroda which "under the Gaikwads prospered as a seat of administration, commercial growth and nodality of communications in the Central Gujarat plain. Modern industry has made its appearance and the city is recording a rapid expansion. Culture has followed in the wake of these new economic forces and the city now competes with Surat to dominate the life of southern Gujarat".<sup>1</sup>

#### Surat

90. Surat is situated on 21° 12' north latitude and 72° 52' east longitude on the southern bank of the Tapti. It was a chief estuarine port famous in the days of the East India Company as a leading commercial centre in south Gujarat. If its identification with Suryapur is accepted, it is a place with great antiquity. The earliest historical reference is, however, to be found in certain inscriptions which go to show that Surat came into prominence during the thirteenth century, started its career of development during the fifteenth and reached the peak of prosperity during the century that followed. It is estimated that Surat had a population of about 600,000 in 1798 when it came into the hands of the British, which fell down to 80,000 towards the end of 1847. In 1872 when the first census of the country was taken, it returned 107,149 and is today populated by 288,026 souls. Surat was thus one of the largest cities of Gujarat and India and also a principal port during the Mogul and British regime. Having reached the zenith of prosperity

as an emporium of trade, inland and overseas, the city experienced a sudden decline by the diversion of its trade to Bombay and the change in the former trade routes to Central India and the south towards the end of the 19th century. The construction of the Tapti railway, however, has helped restore the former balance to some extent.

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

92. The city of Surat is highly congested and overcrowded. The commercial area where wholesale and retail trade is transacted is all along the main road from station to the castle. There are, however, a few separate blocks which form centres of wholesale trade, markets for perishable goods, scattered in different areas to meet the requirements of the inhabitants of that locality. The city is a great centre of small scale and household

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

93. Except the main thoroughfares, the old residential quarters have narrow and irregular streets intersected by-lanes and by-lanes called *mohollas* or *falia*. Functional concentration is conspicuously absent. The suburban development has been taking place in Nanpura in the west and on the river front where villas and bungalows of the wealthy classes have been built. Surat also had some semblance of cantonment beyond Athwa which acts as a relief to the congested areas within city walls. The city's growth has been frequently arrested by the looting and plundering to which it has been subjected in the past. It has also suffered heavily from the various natural calamities in the shape of floods and fires, by which it has been periodically visited.

94. The segregation by religious community and the functional distribution of castes is also the main pattern of settlement in Surat as in all other cities and towns in India. The various localities which have been added from time to time go to show that though Surat started with

1. DESHPANDE, C. D., *Western India—A Regional Geography*, p. 200

a small nucleus within the inner walls, it outgrew beyond its former limits into various *paras* subsequently added to the north, east and south in tune with its growing commercial activity and expanding trade with foreign countries. The very names of various *paras* or suburbs, *piths* or markets and *bhagols* or entrances indicate not only the course of its gradual expansion but reveal withal the markets in various commodities that developed in the past as in Kana pith, Kela pith, Machhali pith, Sanghadiawad, etc. While the *chaklas* are the junctions of cross-roads, *bhagols* were the termini through which the city was entered.

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

#### Rajkot

96. Rajkot is situated 22° 18' north latitude and 70° 5' east longitude in the centre of the Saurashtra peninsula. It is an important metre-gauge railway junction and a nerve centre of the state road transport services running in all directions, connected as it is by the National Highway from Ahmedabad to Porbandar, State Highways from Rajkot to Jamnagar and Bhavnagar and regular air services with Bombay, Jamnagar, Bhuj and Gandhidham. Rajkot was founded in 1667 A.D. on the left bank of the river Aji, by one Jam Vibhaji, a cadet of Nawanagar ruling family. In the eighteenth century it came into the possession of one Masumkhan who conquered it in a battle with Meramanji the then ruler and killed him. He renamed it Masumabad and enclosed it by a fortwall. Prior to merger, Rajkot was the capital of a second class Indian State which had at the Census of 1872 a population of only 15,663 souls. Like all Indian towns of yore it had very narrow,

crooked and irregular streets, with a central shopping area on either side of the main bazaar and residential localities at their back, built up in a haphazard fashion in narrow lanes and by-lanes. The mansion of the ruling chief was the *darbargadh*, situated on one side of the former town, around which other communities had their residential localities grouped according to their functions and importance. Hindus, Jains, Muslims lived in different areas further subdivided by castes according to the occupations followed. The periphery of the town was inhabited by the backward and less advantageous classes as the untouchables, Vaghri, Rabari, Bharwads, etc.

97. The town had its first expansion and development about 1820 when it became the headquarters of the British political offices, the resident, Political Agent to the Governor General and later the Crown Representative. The special colony which sprang up on the other side of the town beyond the railway line was termed civil station or *sadar* where the offices and residential bungalows were constructed on a well laid out plan. These were simple and prosaic structures built in European style in the midst of spacious compound and gardens. But a large variety of central institutions and public buildings which have come up in the civil station area are good specimens of occidental architecture and stand in marked contrast to the official structures. The Rajkumar College built in Venitian-Gothic style now converted into a public school was an educational institution originally started for training the ruling chiefs and their cadets. Medical and educational institutions, public hall known as Connaught Hall, Jam Tower, Lang Library, Watson Museum, etc., built in European style are very fine buildings which relieve the monotony of the residential quarters. All these institutions and the water works were constructed through donations from Princely States raised by the British Administration. The *sadar* or civil station area got gradually filled in by the houses of the well-to-do and the elite who gathered round the court of the Political Agent and by the well-built mansions of the ruling princes of Kathiawar then in political relationship with the Agent to the Governor General. All this development took place on the other side of the railway line which formed a sort of cultural divide between the old and the new.

As time went by, the pressure of population brought into existence further residential areas called *paras*, plots or suburbs adjacent to the original town, which got gradually expanded on the other side of the railway line by adding plot after plots. This process of extension of the town was accelerated not only because it relieved the increasing pressure of numbers attracted to this growing and important centre of trade and commerce in the heart of Kathiawar, but also because it proved to be a fruitful source of revenue to the State from the sale of land. The areas of Prahlad Plot, Jagnath Plot and Jayraj Plot thus came into existence after the suburbs like Popatpara, Bedipara, Diwanpara and Ramnathpara which were added on its outskirts got crowded. But the most important period in the development of Rajkot started with the merger of Kathiawar States into the United States of Kathiawar, later called Saurashtra, when it became the capital of Part B State of that name. Further extension took place in continuation of the various plots in the area now known as Bhaktinagar. The city of Rajkot has thus acquired large additions to its area and population after 1947. All the later growth has been pre-planned and linear in construction and presents a striking contrast to the overcrowded and congested areas within the four walls of the original inhabitat.

98. Well-marked industrial zones have been set apart at the outskirts of the town for the future location of industries. Though the old area still continues to be the centre of all important commercial activity, some of the modern business institutions have come into existence in the areas of later extension where banks, insurance offices, new shopping areas, business firms and small industries are located. This has tended to bring about to some extent functional concentration in areas beyond the railway line formerly passing across the city, but now shifted outside as it proved to be a great nuisance and impediment to the local traffic on either side. The residential zones which have grown outside the former limits also provide some marketing facilities for their inhabitants. All the educational institutions except a few which were in existence in the past have come up in the various extended localities and the *sadar* area. Government offices, most of the public buildings, hospitals, colleges, high schools

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have also sprung up on the other side of the former railway line, though new additions now take place in the extended Bhaktinagar area. The smaller engineering works for which the city is assuming increasing importance, has a well-marked zone in the extended areas. Being an important railway junction, the city is served with three railway stations, namely, Rajkot junction, Lakhajinagar station and Bhaktinagar. Its advantageous location on the State and National Highways has made it a very important nerve centre for the transport of goods by truck from where the goods can be moved in different directions through a large number of public carriers plying from and to the city. The location of new shopping area and banking institutions in what is called the Para Bazaar has also tended to bring about some functional concentration in this out-growth. From its former status as a predominantly service or administrative town, Rajkot now has been a flourishing centre of small industries with moderate trade and transport as its sub-functional characteristics.

#### Bhavnagar

99. Bhavnagar is a port in the Gulf of Cambay, situated on 21° 46' north latitude and 72° 11' east longitude. Established as a capital of the former State of Bhavnagar in 1723 by Bhavsinhji I who transferred it from Sihor, its origin is much recent. It rapidly grew under the benevolent rule of a series of enlightened rulers and ministers who encouraged commerce and suppressed piracy that infested the Gulf of Cambay. The present site was chosen because of its favourable position on the Bhavnagar creek compared to the other decadent ports in the Gulf of Cambay. The area round the city is flat and level, surrounded by small hills to the north-east, south-west and south-east. Its favourable location as regards the hinterland of Rajputana and North India has enabled it to record a continuous progress in its maritime trade and commerce, with corresponding rise in its population from census to census, from 35,871 in 1872 to 57,653 in 1891 and to 176,473 in 1961. It is a terminus station on the metre-gauge lines from Viramgam via Wadhwan and from Ahmedabad via Dhandhuka joined by a State Highway with Rajkot. It has regular air service and also well

connected by bus transport with the interior and surrounding areas.

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

District Panchayat. The State lancers, infantry parade ground, jail, and police lines which were formerly outside the town now stand in the midst of extended suburban and town planning area.

101. Originally founded on the site of village Vadva, which forms one of its congested wards and locality, the city first expanded its limits into Karchaliapara and Navapara on its outskirts beyond the overcrowded and congested localities of Vadva, Bhaga Talav, Pirchhalla and Darbargadh which formed the original habitat. When the suburbs got filled in, further development took place towards the east in the Takhteshwar Plot area where the richer section of the population constructed residential-cum-bungalow type dwellings in modern style. After sometime, even this extension proved to be inadequate, as the city was continuously growing on account of a flourishing maritime trade with foreign countries. The progressive administrators of the State prepared a model Town Planning Scheme which gave birth to the well-planned residential area named Krishnanagar with separate zones for the location of industries. The area now known as Krishnanagar was, therefore, planned and built according to a model Town Planning Scheme designed by expert town-planners. The Town Planning Scheme has made ample provision for the future development of industry to the north and west of the extended area. For, being at the head of the creek, further extension is possible only in these directions with limited possibilities towards south and south-east. Even prior to the introduction of town planning, industrial areas were properly earmarked outside the city in such a way that textile mills and oil mills were located outside the town in the proximity of the railway. But the saw mills which required the facility of a tidal canal were located near the creek in the vicinity of which a number of heavy and light factories have now come into existence. The former dock estate with ample warehouses and railway line was a separate entity by itself near the creek. On account of its gradual siltation, a new concrete jetty was built 11 miles away. This area called the new port has been developed on a planned basis provided with lock gates, cranes worked by electricity and large warehouses to receive goods imported from as well as those awaiting export to foreign countries.

### *Bhavnagarpara*

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

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

104. Since Bhavnagar is a port, all economic activities centre round this main characteristic. But its main functional type is manufacturing, with low trade and transport and moderate service as other functions. The city has the Bhavnagar terminus and Bhavnagarpara Stations for its main metre-gauge line. While the port areas have their own railway extensions and stations, Manekwadi

and Takhteshwar Plot Stations on the branch line to Mahuva serve the suburban areas of Takhteshwar and Krishnanagar.

### *Jamnagar*

105. Jamnagar lies between 22° 28' north latitude and 70° 7' east longitude. As its name indicates it was founded in 1540 A. D. by Jam Raval, also called *nagar* on the banks of the rivers Rangmati and Nagmati. The population of Jamnagar, which was 34,744 in 1872 has risen progressively to 148,572 in 1961. It is a walled city with several gateways which conforms to the traditional lay-out of Gujarat towns. It, however, differs from others in that its charm as in the case of Baroda, lies in the combination of old and new. The late Jam Ranjitsinhji popularly known as Jam Ranji, the well-known cricketer, endowed it with a modern look and ornamented it with imposing facades, squares, circles and broad streets laid down in a systematic manner, which has given it the name of the Paris of Saurashtra. The original residence of the ruling prince called the *darbargadh* is in the heart of the old town which has since been forsaken for the modern and well-furnished Pratap Vilas Palace at a pretty distance from the city. The old city area is subdivided into 5 wards, but the new wards which go to make up its present limits are extensive and stretch right upto the port of Bedi. Within the fortwall area, the main bazaar and residential localities exist in the traditional pattern. The railway line which was at some distance from the former town now passes through the municipal limits and the area in between has been filled up by a large number of public buildings on either side. The grain market is a centralised area and the bazaar or the shopping area has been subdivided into various sectors according to the commodity dealt with. Efforts have also been made to improve the residential localities by regular planning and widening the former roads and streets to the extent possible. The residential localities, as usual, are marked by functional distribution of castes and communities according to religion and occupation. Hindus and Muslims reside in separate localities, the influential and well-to-do Jain community occupying a central place near the former *darbargadh*. There has been a sort of ribbon development of



the town to the north of the railway line extending upto Port Bedi, as the various industries which have recently come into existence are established on either side of the road leading from Bedi gate to Bedi Bandar. New residential areas have, however, developed towards the south on well-planned rectilinear basis in the area known as Digvijay Plots. After Independence, Jamnagar has grown into an important industrial centre where training schools for the three wings of the Defence Services have also been established. Another distinguishing feature of the city of Jamnagar is a large number of temples which have earned for it the name of Chhoti Kashi. It is worthy of note that some functional concentration has been taking place on the periphery of the town by segregating areas of grain and other commodities into separate sub-bazaars outside the former city walls, while retail business is transacted in the main shopping area within the fortwall. All industrial development has been likewise taking place in areas earmarked for the purpose. The main functional type of the city is industrial, with service as sub-type. The degrees of other subservient functions are low trade and transport because of its close proximity to the port of Bedi, which had assumed great importance in the thirties of this century when it had very prosperous and thriving maritime trade with foreign countries assiduously developed by the State by giving all the facilities to businessmen in the matter of finance and warehousing.

#### LOCATION OF CITIES

106. In the foregoing paragraphs we have examined the morphology of 6 cities of Gujarat. All of them reveal the same pattern in their original lay-out and settlement and location on the river bank or seacoast. They also follow very nearly the same tenor of expansion and development in size and in numbers, differentiated only in the rise of their material prosperity, which is in turn conditioned by a variety of extraneous and indigenous factors. Of the 6 cities examined, Ahmedabad and Surat are the oldest, but came into existence on their existing site in the 15th century. Baroda, though an ancient city, developed along with Rajkot and Bhavnagar in the early 18th century, but Jamnagar which was established

in the 16th can claim an earlier existence. All of them have been at one time or another the capitals of former rulers. Ahmedabad and Surat were respectively the seats of the Sultans of Gujarat and the Nawab of Surat. But Baroda, Rajkot, Bhavnagar and Jamnagar which merged their identity after Independence were till recently capitals of Princely States. Ahmedabad and Surat, however, had long been the headquarters of Collectors during the British regime. Situated as all these centres have been either on the banks of the rivers or seacoast, they have been well-known centres of maritime and inland trade and commerce. Those which are not seaports have had the good fortune to be located at some central place or on some of the ancient Highways which formed important trade-routes in ancient and medieval times.

#### GROWTH OF CITIES—1872–1961

107. Between 1901 and 1961 Ahmedabad has grown more than 6 times; Baroda after a period of decline between 1901–21 nearly 3 times; Surat lost in 1931, but regained thereafter till it rose nearly 3 times at the present census. The growth of Saurashtra cities during this period has been equally rapid. Rajkot has risen 6 times its strength in 1901, Bhavnagar 3 times and Jamnagar twice as much. The growth of these cities is, however, still more remarkable, if their population of 1872 is compared with that of 1961. Rajkot, which had a population of 15,663 in 1872 has risen more than 12 times in less than a century, whereas Jamnagar and Bhavnagar have grown four and five times during the same period. The rapid pace of urbanisation of all these towns is a glaring instance of their capacity for growth under favourable circumstances.

#### STAGES OF DEVELOPMENT

108. The original site comprised a very small area enclosed within city walls entered into by a number of gates ornamented with towers and battlements. In case of all the towns the first extension in area has taken place on the periphery, upto the river bank or the railway line which formed the farthest limits of their expansion. The process of growth reveals three stages of development, namely, (i) original small nucleus fortified by city walls, (ii) extension into *paras* or suburbs

within the limits of certain natural or artificial boundaries as river, port or railway and (iii) systematic planning and development, transcending these barriers to provide well-planned residential quarters and public buildings to meet the needs of growing population. This process is marked by a threefold tendency to develop on the part of inhabited areas. The original settlement being highly congested and overcrowded, the population in the outlying suburbs which grew on its outskirts during the second phase was somewhat diffused and the lay-out somewhat systematic with houses built in rectilinear style facing broader roads, streets and lanes. The final stage of development is, however, well-planned. Built in grid pattern on well-defined tenets of town planning, the residential quarters are subjected to certain rules and regulations for providing ample open space for air and light around the new structures. It is also in these areas of later growth that most of the public buildings have been constructed to meet the growing needs of education and medical care.

#### *Urban Expansion Correlated to Economic Growth*

109. The settlement pattern of these three phases is characterised by three distinct features, namely, (i) residential quarters with one or more main thoroughfares with shopping areas on either side, branching off into some subsidiary bazaars, (ii) *paras* with sub-bazaars to cater to the needs of their inhabitants and (iii) the town planning area which is mainly residential has in addition some of the public offices and institutions with specific zones earmarked at a distance for industrial development on the one hand and residential quarters on the other. These three phases of development should also be correlated to the varied phases of economy which they essentially represent. During the first phase, the economy is agrarian-based, wherein household industries predominate and help develop commercial activity within the four corners of the city walls. But when industrialisation in the modern sense of the term made its appearance, mechanised factories were naturally started in the initial stage on the outskirts either of the original town or beyond the *paras* or suburbs adjoining them. When the rapid pace of industrialisation required still

greater areas for their expansion and housing the teeming population of the cities, further extension took place around the areas of initial industrial growth. The necessity of systematic town planning was then realised and specified areas were earmarked for future expansion. But the development of trade and commerce did not extend beyond its original bounds. The former shopping areas still continued to serve as main and sub-bazaars where all further growth was superimposed by opening new frontages for shops in residential localities contiguous to the former bazaars and sub-bazaars which had to carry the burden of heavy overcrowding of traffic on these main arterial roads in the heart of the city. The transformation of residential into business localities in turn affected the former look of houses which were renovated and rebuilt by incorporating some of the ideas and material of modern architecture. Business offices, commercial firms, insurance offices, banks, all grew within the limited space of the old bazaars. In striking contrast to narrow and irregular streets and overcrowded bazaars leaving little space for movement of the pedestrian and much less for vehicular traffic within the original town, the new residential quarters that developed systematically on a planned basis in the extended areas had well-laid out roads, lanes and by-lanes and were provided with all the modern amenities and services in an ample measure.

110. The settlement pattern in vogue in the past was frankly utilitarian and served the purpose well. Residential quarters were segregated according to caste, community and function. The main shopping areas though few were sufficient to meet the shopping requirements of the people, who had very little purchases to make. For, it was a period when people believed in the restriction of their wants and becoming self-sufficient to the extent possible by storing foodgrains and spices they needed for the year. Their requirement of clothes was limited to a few pairs supplemented by one good pair for use on special occasions. Thus, the occasions for visiting the bazaar areas were few and far between. The modern mode of transport and the heavy vehicular traffic of our time were then unknown, as people mostly moved on foot. But when they went outside their town,

smaller distances were covered either on foot or on horseback and larger in bullock carts. This condition of traffic which then existed did not require any very wide roads and streets in the city. Overcrowding on roads is a phenomenon of our times. Picture houses and theatres of modern times were non-existent, as open air theatres or the precincts of the temples provided the requisite arena for public entertainment. Thus the only traffic in the former streets and bazaars was pedestrian. But when trade and commerce grew under the fostering care of industrialisation and urbanisation, new shopping areas were added and superimposed on those that already existed, which also became centres of increasing traffic—pedestrian as well as vehicular, not only for those living in the city proper but also for those who lived on the periphery and the suburbs. Thus, all the commercial and trading activity rather than developing in new areas with new bazaars and shopping centres were thrust upon the old residential quarters which had narrow thoroughfares and a few sub-bazaars. The new shopping areas opened up in the adjacent residential localities were narrower still. Attempts are being made these days to earmark specified areas for trade and construct new markets which the merchants are unwilling to occupy for fear of losing custom built up in established commercial localities. Overcrowded bazaars, streets, market areas and main thoroughfares, have thus become the most annoying feature of growing cities, where pedestrians and cyclists are hurdling, paddling and elbowing each other under the constant fear of accident by rickshaws, motor cars, public carriers, buses, etc. The movement of traffic is further handicapped by the paucity of means of transportation which are utterly inadequate and even if adequate the people cannot use them because of their poor economic condition, which perforce makes them go on foot even for long distances.

#### PUBLIC BUILDINGS

111. Public buildings such as medical and educational institutions, museum, administrative offices, law courts, etc., have a tendency to get themselves located either on the outskirts or in the areas of later growth, though some of them

do exist in the heart of the city. Such buildings were not many in the past as they are a special feature of later economic and political development which has changed the outlook of the people in the matter of provision of certain public amenities and cultural facilities. These have naturally grown outside the former limits in all the towns that we have examined.

#### PROBLEM FOR THE FUTURE

112. The structural pattern of cities which are getting highly urbanised and at the same time industrialised presents some of the most difficult problems of urban development, the solution of which is not near. Old areas are overcrowded beyond all hopes of redemption. Poverty of the people, limited financial resources of the State, traditional mode of living and social structure are a serious handicap. The problem is complicated still further by exodus from villages and smaller towns, which means further overcrowding and need for the provision of additional housing accommodation, civic amenities and public services for their welfare.

113. In the ultimate analysis, it is the prevailing economy of the country and the region which determines the trend and extent of urban growth and diversification of functions. It is, therefore, necessary to obtain a clear view of the economic background under which towns have developed in the past. Urbanisation in India can be considered to have taken place in 3 stages, (i) ancient, (ii) medieval and (iii) modern. In ancient times, the economic fabric was entirely agricultural. Barring a few exceptions, larger cities would hardly have a population exceeding 30,000 to 40,000. Handicrafts developed in medieval times, bringing in their wake trade and commerce within the country and outside through a number of ports on its seacoast, in which Gujarat also had its valuable share. Even at this period the economy was agrarian-based and the living conditions in towns and cities quite different from those of ours. Standards of living were also different. Public institutions were not many and confined to temples and the like, where formal gatherings were held. In the field of public administration, panchayat or committee rule was the order of the day and a large variety of public functionaries with separate offices, which is the distinguishing

feature of our times, did not then exist. Under such conditions, when the economic structure and the level of living were simple and quite different from ours, such problems as housing, unemployment, education, medical care, water-supply and the provision of modern urban amenities such as sanitation, electric supply, broad roads, places of public entertainments, etc., also did not exist. During both these periods, the ancient as well as medieval, the main economic activities of the people were agriculture and production of consumer goods through household industries and crafts, the purchases of which were restricted. The economic theories of our times advocating creation of discontent and maximisation of wants to raise the standard of living were in striking contrast to a way of life the people had adopted. Contentment and minimisation of wants were considered to be a *sine qua non* of a happy life which had for its ideal plain living and high thinking. Movement of the people and goods was conditioned by economic structure of the time and was very very limited, confined as it was to visits to centres of pilgrimage and a few important centres of trade by those who were businessmen of some repute. Thus, dwellings, roads, streets, residential quarters, shopping areas, bazaars and centres of trade and household industries were all developed on a scale in tune with the living conditions of the people as moulded by their social customs and traditions, economic condition and cultural heritage. The expanse of towns and cities in ancient times was not great and not in any way comparable to what we see in our present times. In medieval times cities and towns grew considerably beyond their former size in extent and population owing to the development of trade and commerce without bringing about any material change in their urban structure.

114. Mechanisation of industry and modern means of transport and communications have, however, changed the entire look of cities which have been growing on an unprecedented scale both in area and numbers. The present cities on which the developing economy has been superimposed during the period of transition when the agrarian economy was being commercialised as well as industrialised have intensified the strain on the former economy. Economic

functions have changed considerably. Urbanisation is becoming increasingly synchronised and synonymous with industrialisation, resulting in the growth of population not only by the operation of natural causes but also by migration of people who have growing opportunities for employment and making a comfortable living in the rising trade and industry of modern times. The main strain has fallen on housing in the old city areas as the growth of dwellings in the extended area is not commensurate with the growth of population. Shopping areas have suffered no less. They have become main arteries of traffic and have no longer retained their former character of places to be visited only for making purchases. All extra facilities for new shops, markets and offices of trading firms can be had only by opening up new frontages in localities which were formerly purely residential. Thus, all residential as well as shopping areas have become the principal nerve centres of pedestrian and vehicular traffic, on a scale hitherto unknown. The intensity of traffic even in areas where none existed in the past has increased manifold owing to the changes in the living conditions of the people as well as in the economic activities pursued. In days gone by shopping being the responsibility of menfolk, women hardly moved out of residential areas. Schools were few and school-going population insignificant as compared to our times. While agriculture was confined to fields under open sky and handicrafts were plied in the household, those engaged in commerce and trade were small in numbers. Thus, the extent even of pedestrian traffic in those days when vehicular traffic was practically unknown was very small. Things have been revolutionised with the advent of urbanisation and mechanisation of industries and rendered further complicated by the superimposition of varied functions on the overstrained structure of the older areas suffering from great imbalance due to the lack of functional concentration. The existing conditions are such that in the transitional stage any functional concentration is out of question. Industries would develop only on the fringe of the existing towns. The expansion of trade and commerce would take place only in the former bazaar areas. Certain essential facilities such as the public entertainments, the people would require only where



they live. Primary and secondary schools have to be in residential localities according to the strength of school-goers. The only institutions which can flourish at a distance are administrative offices for which also there is an increasing trend to get themselves initially located in the midst of inhabited quarters. The only exception to this tendency is the institutions for higher and technical education, which have been located at some distance from the residential quarters.

115. Under the circumstances, the present-day urbanisation and industrialisation pose a number of problems which foil all efforts at quick

solution owing to their heavy financial implications and lack of requisite resources of the State and the low economic condition of the people. The main problems thus are (i) overcrowded housing, (ii) absence of functional concentration stressing the need for separate shopping and business centres located in well-defined trading and industrial zones and (iii) heavy traffic, pedestrian and vehicular. They offer a fruitful field for study and research by demographers, sociologists, economists, architects and town-planners whose joint efforts should be directed towards suggesting ways and means of future urban development in consonance with the economic structure and condition of the people.

## SECTION 6

### APPLICATION OF PARETO LAW

#### APPLICATION OF PARETO LAW TO CUMULATIVE DISTRIBUTION OF TOWNS BY SIZE CLASS OF POPULATION

##### General

116. The Pareto Law expresses a relationship between the number of towns and the level of population in the corresponding towns. The Pareto Law, applied successfully to the distribution of incomes in countries like U.S. and Great Britain, states that if the cumulative frequency distribution of incomes is plotted on a double logarithmic scale, the points lie approximately on a straight line. An attempt has been made here to study the cumulative distribution of towns of Gujarat State by size class of towns for each of the census years 1901 to 1961 and has been found that in all these cases the application of Pareto Law holds good. For, examining the distribution of population in villages of different size classes by applying this law, it has been found that the law operates in case of towns having a population over 10,000 in general, but does not hold good in case of Gujarat as regards distribution of population in villages of different size classes.

##### Normal Equation

$\chi$  denotes the lower limit of size class and  $Y$  the cumulative frequency (number of towns) in that class. The equation is of the form:

$$\text{Log } Y = Y' = a + bx'$$

$$\text{where } Y' = \text{Log } Y, \chi' = \text{Log } \chi$$

Logarithmic values of  $\chi$  and  $Y$  in each of the size classes is taken. The normal equations are:

$$\sum Y' = Na + b \sum x'$$

$$\sum \chi' Y' = a \sum \chi' + b \sum \chi'^2$$

$N$  denotes the number of classes and these equations are solved for  $a$  and  $b$  which are constants involved in this equation and obtained by the method of least square.

##### Observed and expected values of size class of towns, 1901-61

117. The Statement III.18 details the observed and expected values of size class of towns at each census 1901-61.

STATEMENT III.18

Observed and estimated value of size class in each census, 1901-61

| Size class        | 1961     |           | 1951     |           | 1941     |           | 1931     |           | 1921     |           | 1911     |           | 1901     |           |
|-------------------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|
|                   | Observed | Estimated | Observed | Estimated | Observed | Estimated | Observed | Estimated | Observed | Estimated | Observed | Estimated | Observed | Estimated |
| 1                 | 2        | 3         | 4        | 5         | 6        | 7         | 8        | 9         | 10       | 11        | 12       | 13        | 14       | 15        |
| 100,000 and above | 6        | 6         | 6        | 5         | 4        | 4         | 2        | 2         | 2        | 2         | 2        | 2         | 3        | 2         |
| 100,000-50,000    | 15       | 15        | 10       | 12        | 8        | 9         | 5        | 5         | 4        | 5         | 4        | 4         | 5        | 7         |
| 50,000-40,000     | 20       | 21        | 16       | 16        | 11       | 12        | 5        | 7         | 7        | 6         | 6        | 6         | 6        | 8         |
| 40,000-30,000     | 34       | 30        | 21       | 23        | 18       | 18        | 11       | 11        | 9        | 10        | 8        | 9         | 11       | 11        |
| 30,000-20,000     | 58       | 51        | 45       | 38        | 32       | 30        | 24       | 21        | 16       | 16        | 17       | 16        | 17       | 19        |
| 20,000-10,000     | 112      | 127       | 87       | 88        | 75       | 74        | 63       | 61        | 52       | 46        | 49       | 44        | 58       | 47        |

It will be seen from these figures that in all the size classes there is very little disparity between the observed value and the estimated value. The observed and estimated value in case of higher size classes is exactly equal, while the difference becomes noticeable in lower size classes. The difference between these two values is noteworthy in the size class 20,000-10,000 for the census years 1901 and 1961.

Slope of the Pareto Line

118. The individual value of constants *a* and *b* and *a/b* for each of the census years 1901-61 is given below.

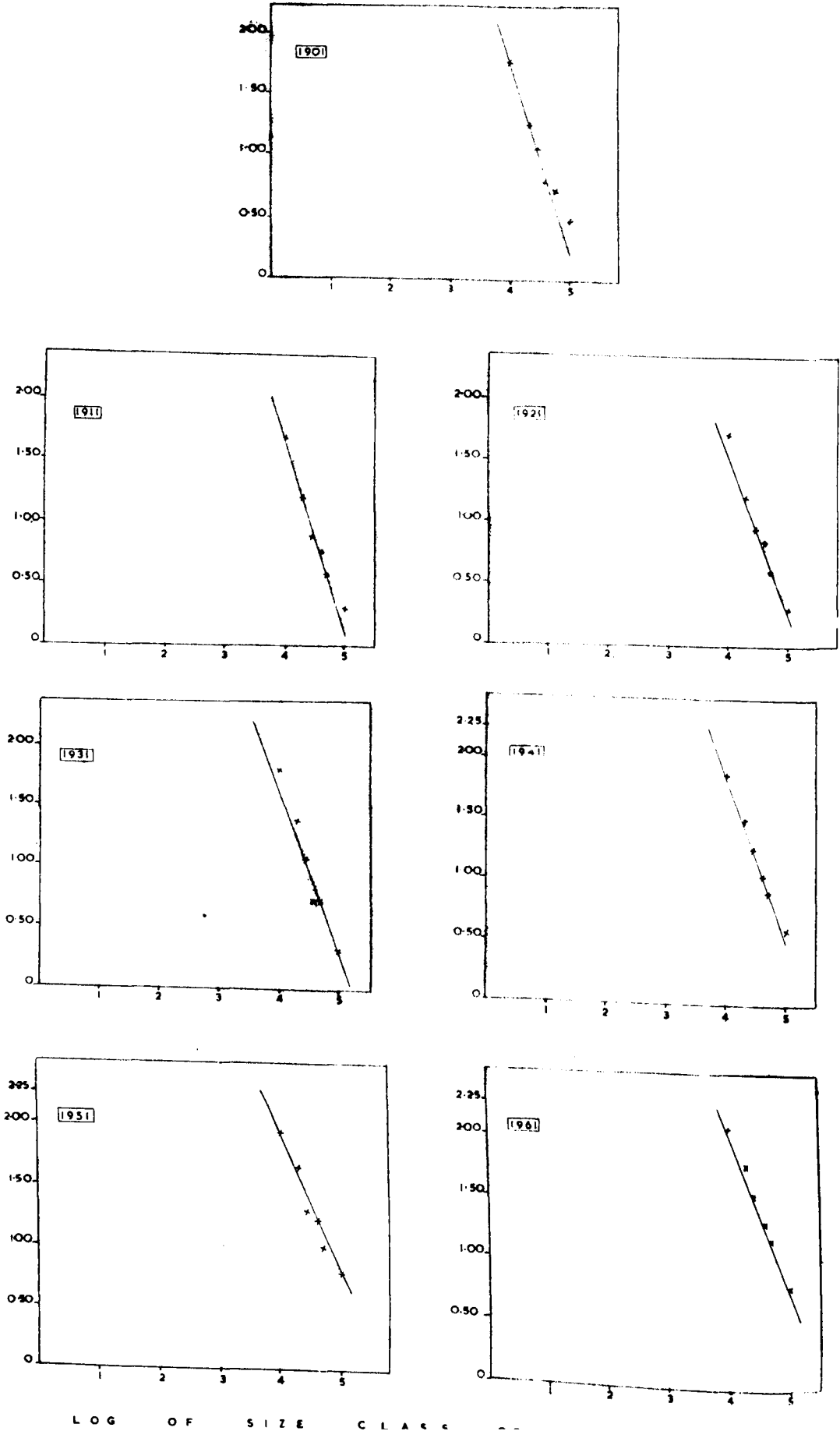
Slope of the Pareto Line  
1901-1961

| Year | Value of <i>a</i> | Value of <i>b</i><br>(slope of<br>Pareto Line) | Rank | Value of <i>a/b</i><br>(modulus) |
|------|-------------------|------------------------------------------------|------|----------------------------------|
| 1    | 2                 | 3                                              | 4    | 5                                |
| 1901 | 6.915640          | -1.3111338                                     | 3    | 5.2745651                        |
| 1911 | 7.303442          | -1.4149472                                     | 5    | 5.161624                         |
| 1921 | 7.350219          | -1.4209747                                     | 6    | 5.172678                         |
| 1931 | 7.999350          | -1.5538220                                     | 7    | 5.148183                         |
| 1941 | 7.123598          | -1.3131680                                     | 4    | 5.424735                         |
| 1951 | 6.849608          | -1.2260462                                     | 1    | 5.586730                         |
| 1961 | 7.318351          | -1.3039787                                     | 2    | 5.612318                         |

If the value of *a/b* is approximately constant—smaller the slope, smaller is the number of

towns in any size class of population consequently affecting the level of urbanisation measured by concentration of population in such size classes. Greater the slope of Pareto line, more is the level of urbanisation. The value of *b* indicates the slope of Pareto line which may be interpreted as a measure or degree of urbanisation. The slopes of the lines for all the years from 1901 to 1961 are more than *minus* unity. The steeper the line, more even is the distribution of population. It can thus be stated that lesser the value of *b*, more steep the line and more even is the distribution and conversely, more the value, lesser the steepness and more uneven the distribution. Among all the census decades from 1901 to 1961 the value of *b* is the highest in 1951 and hence the slope of the Pareto line is less steep in 1951 and as stated earlier, lesser the steepness of the slope, more uneven the distribution. The value of *b* is lesser in 1961 than in 1951. The slope of the line in 1961 is less, that is steeper than the corresponding slope in 1951. This shows that the distribution of population in towns in Gujarat in 1961 is more even than the corresponding distribution of towns in 1951. As compared to 1901, the slope of the line has gone on becoming steeper at every decade from 1911 till 1941, though the steepness of the slope of the line in 1941 is less as compared to decades 1911 to 1931. Value of *b* in 1911, 1921 and 1931 is thus less than that in 1941. Hence more even distribution is noticed in the

LOG OF CUMULATIVE NUMBER OF TOWNS



LOG OF SIZE CLASS

decades 1911, 1921, 1931 and 1941 as compared to 1901. In the next two decades 1951 and 1961 the value of *b* becomes more as compared to 1901. It means that the slope of the line has become less steep and hence more uneven distribution is noticed in 1951 and 1961 as compared to 1901 only.

In short, the distribution of population in towns in Gujarat in 1961 is even as compared to 1951 Census but uneven as compared to census decades 1941, 1931, 1921, 1911 and 1901.

#### Results

119. Migratory movements of population between different size classes of towns affect the distribution of population in towns. Similarly, the pace of industrial development is also one of the factors determining the growth of population in towns. The pattern of growth of urbanisation during the first thirty years was marked by such factors like traditional methods of production, lesser mechanisation and older systems of transportation and marketing under the policy of *laissez-faire*. With the introduction of discriminating protection in 1932 and other State and private efforts, the pace of industrialisation gained momentum and the effect of these measures was reflected in the census results of 1941 and 1951.

120. Urbanisation and industrialisation are closely interrelated. As a result of the first two Plans and setting up of industrial estates and

other small scale industries, the industrial development in the State has been accelerated during 1951-61 and that is one of the reasons for the slope of Pareto line being less than the corresponding slope in 1951. In 1951 and 1961, a picture of developing industrialisation and infrastructure of urban economy is thus being noticed.

121. The number of towns in the lower size class is greater in 1961 as compared to 1951 which is indicative of acceleration of urbanisation. This is reflected in higher size class also which may be attributed to the towns of lower denominations tending to go to higher classes due to concentration of population in such towns. It should also be borne in mind that the definition of 'urban' as adopted in 1961 is different from the one that was followed in 1951 and this stricter and stringent test of census definition of 1961 may also have influenced the slopes of the Pareto line as found in case of 1961. Further, while examining the slopes in previous censuses, it should also be remembered that the present Gujarat State consisted of numerous Princely States and Estates in Saurashtra, Kutch and Mainland Gujarat each aiming at developing its capital and fostering the growth of trade, commerce and industries within its territory. This also was one of the reasons which contributed to the changing pattern of distribution of towns in Gujarat.

## SECTION 7

### EXTENT OF URBANISATION IN THE STATE AND DISTRICTS

122. The degree of urbanisation in an area and the changes in the strength of this sector of the population disclosed the progress made by various towns in the State. For, it is the growth of numbers and the extent to which outsiders are attracted to a particular place that ultimately

determine the nature and extent of development and economic growth of a city or town. This trend can best be studied from the following table, giving proportions of urban population per 1,000 of general population of State and each of its districts between 1901 and 1961.

#### STATEMENT III.19

#### Proportion of urban population per 1,000 of general population of the State and districts, 1901-61

| State/District    | 1961          | 1951          | 1941          | 1931          | 1921          | 1911          | 1901          |
|-------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1                 | 2             | 3             | 4             | 5             | 6             | 7             | 8             |
| <b>GUJARAT</b>    | <b>257.67</b> | <b>245.92</b> | <b>222.41</b> | <b>192.24</b> | <b>189.63</b> | <b>183.40</b> | <b>206.86</b> |
| 1 Jamnagar . .    | 354.48        | 326.08        | 289.18        | 244.75        | 209.64        | 215.58        | 250.34        |
| 2 Rajkot . .      | 387.24        | 387.73        | 325.35        | 284.17        | 256.94        | 227.31        | 282.10        |
| 3 Surendranagar . | 279.92        | 290.47        | 252.20        | 241.00        | 242.74        | 226.08        | 264.85        |
| 4 Bhavnagar . .   | 314.83        | 320.35        | 270.62        | 257.12        | 249.10        | 246.07        | 268.71        |
| 5 Amreli . .      | 213.48        | 207.80        | 181.01        | 184.46        | 180.51        | 183.69        | 206.62        |
| 6 Junagadh . .    | 282.39        | 302.47        | 297.67        | 253.95        | 258.04        | 261.91        | 289.68        |
| 7 Kutch . .       | 193.90        | 162.77        | 147.94        | 136.68        | 126.89        | 137.70        | 163.23        |
| 8 Banaskantha .   | 70.93         | 66.97         | 64.35         | 76.52         | 71.36         | 77.21         | 83.84         |
| 9 Sabarkantha .   | 66.63         | 63.06         | 56.91         | 53.03         | 54.87         | 58.00         | 78.02         |
| 10 Mehsana . .    | 177.51        | 171.93        | 175.92        | 161.30        | 151.44        | 156.56        | 177.76        |
| 11 Ahmedabad .    | 607.90        | 584.24        | 516.49        | 399.01        | 399.59        | 348.58        | 329.63        |
| 12 Kaira . .      | 194.06        | 184.08        | 185.46        | 184.14        | 175.83        | 167.44        | 190.87        |
| 13 Panchmahals .  | 105.42        | 107.12        | 91.53         | 105.33        | 95.89         | 89.75         | 123.38        |
| 14 Baroda . .     | 260.25        | 234.98        | 208.57        | 190.58        | 188.50        | 195.91        | 239.78        |
| 15 Broach . .     | 150.00        | 152.84        | 153.95        | 131.06        | 157.67        | 158.25        | 180.58        |
| 16 Surat . .      | 221.16        | 190.55        | 179.94        | 144.83        | 163.48        | 153.67        | 175.64        |

123. The foregoing proportions while reflecting the absence of uniformity at the censuses of 1901 to 1951 accentuate the fact that quite a number of places was very liberally treated as towns in 1901, as revealed by the proportions given in column 8. Before 1951 there have been significant fluctuations in urban population per mille of general population, which was 206.86 in 1901, had fallen down to 183.40 in 1911, risen only to 192.24 in 1931 but to 222.41 in 1941. This tendency has been exhibited by all the districts except Surendranagar, which shows a rise over 1901 proportion only in 1951. Other districts that followed suit are Amreli and

Surat. Districts which have not shown improvement over the ratio of 1901 even in 1951 are not few. These are Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, Mehsana, the Panchmahals and Broach. The pace of urbanisation has increased only after 1931 prior to which it remained more or less stable with very little fluctuations between 1911 and 1931. But the higher proportions for 1901 may be possibly attributed to the desertion of villages to escape the scourge of *chhapania* famine. The fact that proportions of 1961 are much higher than those for 1951 in spite of the elimination of an appreciable number of persons classified as urban in the preceding censuses testifies to the

rapid growth of towns in the State as well as in the districts during the past decade. The highest degree of urbanisation is shown by the district of Ahmedabad, which includes the metropolitan city of Ahmedabad, whose phenomenal growth after 1931 is indeed noteworthy. From 329.63 in 1901 it has risen to 399.59 in 1921, which figure it maintained also in 1931, but immediately shot up to 516.49 in 1941, to 584.24 in 1951 and to 607.90 in 1961. There is no other district in the State, which has shown such phenomenal growth during the last 30 years. Next in importance are districts of Rajkot, Jamnagar and Bhavnagar, where the proportion of urban population per 1,000 of general population is comparatively higher than the rest of the districts and exceeds even that of Baroda and Surat. The variations in the proportions of different districts of the State illustrate the varied extent of urbanisation in each of them as

revealed not only by the number of places treated as towns, but also by the proportion of persons living in towns. It is interesting to note that with the exception of Ahmedabad, all others have returned urban ratios which are comparatively lower than those registered in the districts of the Part B State of Saurashtra. This result is due to the historical antecedents of this region, which had numerous States, large and small with their separate capitals endowed with all urban characteristics and civic amenities. As will be seen from the table that is given below, the numerical strength of urban population remained practically undisturbed between 1901 and 1921, during which period the State had 1,881,314 living in towns as against 1,929,492 in 1921. The percentage growth is, however, very rapid between 1951 and 1961, when the urban population rose from 3,999,327 to 5,316,624 in 1961 by adding 1,317,297 or 32.94 per cent.

STATEMENT III.20

## Urban population in six classes of towns during 1901-61

| Class        | 1961             | 1951             | 1941             | 1931             | 1921             | 1911             | 1901             |
|--------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1            | 2                | 3                | 4                | 5                | 6                | 7                | 8                |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>5,316,624</b> | <b>3,999,327</b> | <b>3,047,378</b> | <b>2,208,782</b> | <b>1,929,492</b> | <b>1,797,988</b> | <b>1,881,314</b> |
| I            | 2,255,532        | 1,646,191        | 1,018,862        | 422,860          | 391,441          | 331,645          | 408,985          |
| II           | 561,173          | 246,928          | 251,862          | 288,698          | 154,104          | 160,039          | 110,286          |
| III          | 1,286,400        | 1,018,103        | 706,513          | 491,604          | 380,660          | 379,143          | 350,761          |
| IV           | 716,530          | 512,598          | 602,930          | 551,581          | 521,219          | 449,545          | 575,241          |
| V            | 460,545          | 536,347          | 417,108          | 397,066          | 374,887          | 361,419          | 324,995          |
| VI           | 36,444           | 39,160           | 50,103           | 56,973           | 107,181          | 116,197          | 111,046          |

124. We shall now examine the distribution of 1,000 population of a district among the 6 class ranges of cities and towns in 1961 in 6 separate tables for 1901-61, given below.

STATEMENT III.21

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

(Districts which have no Class I towns are omitted.)

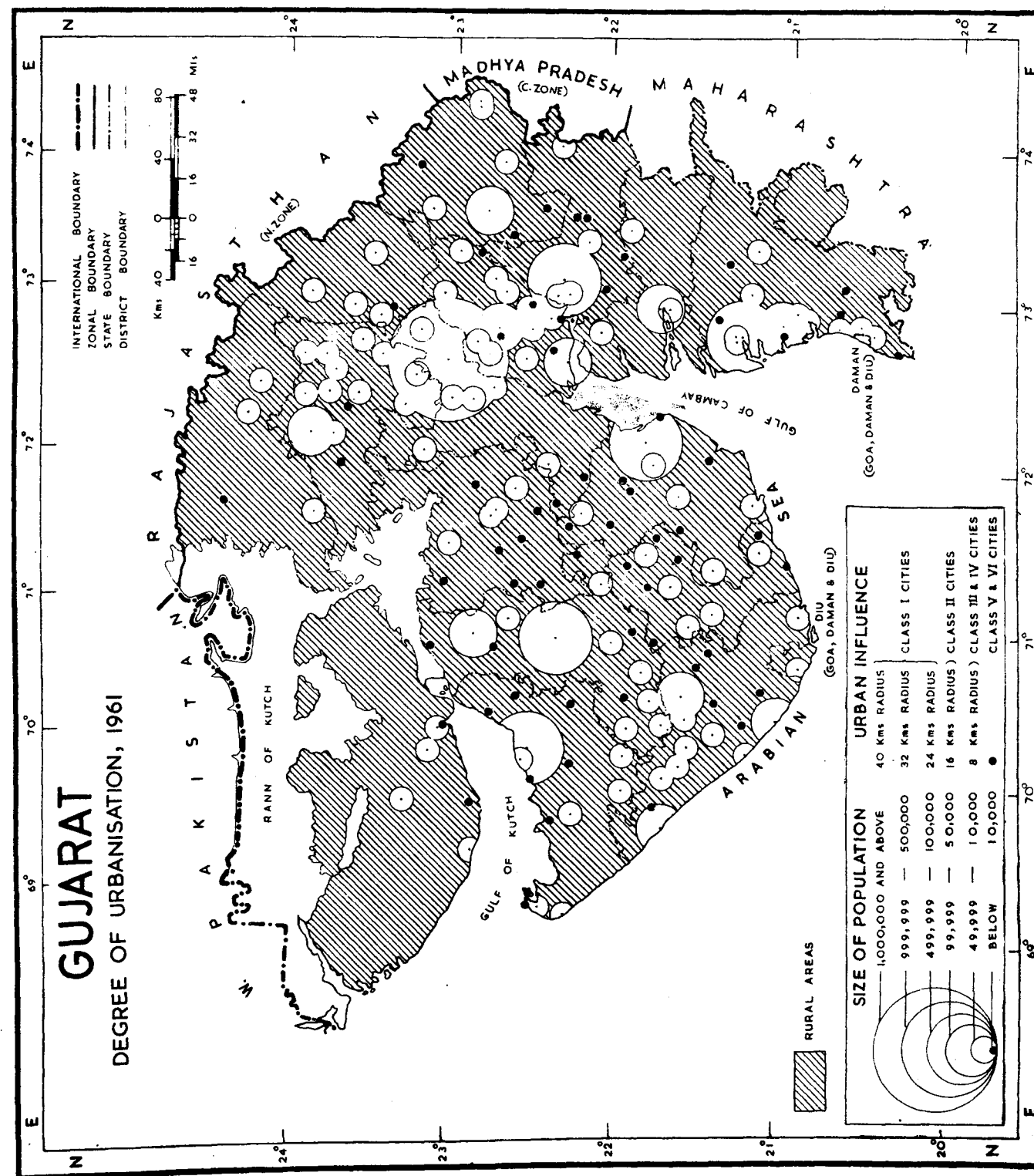
| State/District | 1961       | 1951       | 1941       | 1931       | 1921       | 1911       | 1901       |
|----------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 1              | 2          | 3          | 4          | 5          | 6        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

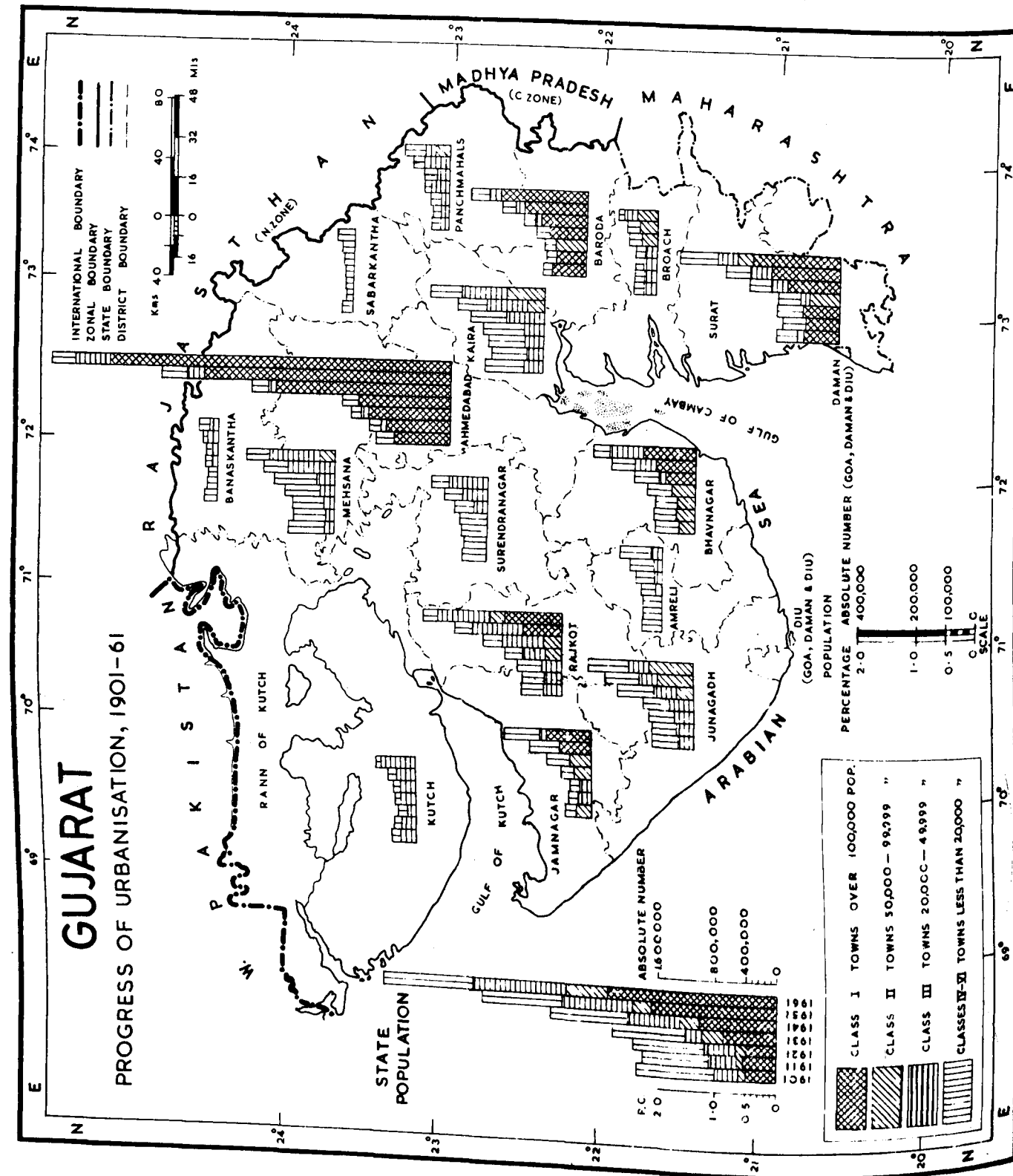
STATEMENT III.22

## Number per 1,000 of total urban population of each district in each census year found in Class II towns, 1901-61

(Districts which have no Class II towns are omitted.)

| State/District | 1961       | 1951      | 1941      | 1931       | 1921      | 1911      | 1901      |
|----------------|------------|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1              | 2          | 3         | 4         | 5          | 6         | 7         | 8         |
| <b>GUJARAT</b> | <b>105</b> | <b>62</b> | <b>83</b> | <b>131</b> | <b>80</b> | <b>89</b> | <b>59</b> |
| 1 Jamnagar     | 0          | 0         | 478       | 529        | 0         | 0         | 611       |
| 2 Rajkot       | 107        | 0         | 255       | 307        | 0         | 0         | 0         |
| 3 Bhavnagar    | 0          | 0         | 0         | 468        | 433       | 440       | 404       |
| 4 Junagadh     | 425        | 407       | 225       | 0          | 0         | 0         | 0         |
| 5 Mehsana      | 173        | 0         | 0         | 0          | 0         | 0         | 0         |
| 6 Kaira        | 339        | 211       | 0         | 0          | 0         | 0         | 0         |
| 7 Panchmahals  | 337        | 0         | 0         | 0          | 0         | 0         | 0         |
| 8 Baroda       | 0          | 0         | 0         | 0          | 666       | 728       | 0         |
| 9 Broach       | 550        | 572       | 558       | 0          | 0         | 0         | 0         |
| 10 Surat       | 99         | 0         | 0         | 493        | 0         | 0         | 0         |





## STATEMENT III.23

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

(Districts which have no Class III towns are omitted.)

| State/District  | 1961       | 1951       | 1941       | 1931       | 1921       | 1911       | 1901       |
|-----------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 1               | 2          | 3          | 4          | 5          | 6          | 7          | 8          |
| <b>GUJARAT</b>  | <b>242</b> | <b>254</b> | <b>232</b> | <b>222</b> | <b>197</b> | <b>211</b> | <b>186</b> |
| 1 Jamnagar      | 68         | 0          | 0          | 0          | 564        | 579        | 0          |
| 2 Rajkot        | 375        | 479        | 513        | 398        | 474        | 435        | 432        |
| 3 Surendranagar | 700        | 567        | 396        | 0          | 0          | 0          | 0          |
| 4 Bhavnagar     | 325        | 258        | 107        | 0          | 0          | 0          | 0          |
| 5 Amreli        | 243        | 249        | 300        | 281        | 0          | 0          | 0          |
| 6 Junagadh      | 193        | 202        | 304        | 540        | 412        | 426        | 417        |
| 7 Kutch         | 863        | 653        | 670        | 664        | 368        | 648        | 641        |
| 8 Banaskantha   | 412        | 437        | 551        | 501        | 0          | 0          | 0          |
| 9 Mehsana       | 561        | 648        | 297        | 302        | 191        | 210        | 204        |
| 10 Ahmedabad    | 82         | 49         | 39         | 0          | 78         | 75         | 0          |
| 11 Kaira        | 388        | 463        | 506        | 321        | 326        | 325        | 319        |
| 12 Panchmahals  | 229        | 681        | 485        | 660        | 407        | 416        | 369        |
| 13 Baroda       | 78         | 88         | 97         | 0          | 0          | 0          | 0          |
| 14 Broach       | 312        | 0          | 0          | 480        | 563        | 580        | 575        |
| 15 Surat        | 115        | 185        | 185        | 122        | 0          | 0          | 104        |

## STATEMENT III.24

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

(Districts which have no Class IV towns are omitted.)

| State/District  | 1961       | 1951       | 1941       | 1931       | 1921       | 1911       | 1901       |
|-----------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 1               | 2          | 3          | 4          | 5          | 6          | 7          | 8          |
| <b>GUJARAT</b>  | <b>135</b> | <b>128</b> | <b>198</b> | <b>250</b> | <b>270</b> | <b>250</b> | <b>306</b> |
| 1 Jamnagar      | 212        | 75         | 154        | 105        | 0          | 0          | 0          |
| 2 Rajkot        | 49         | 75         | 133        | 225        | 327        | 423        | 377        |
| 3 Surendranagar | 0          | 124        | 300        | 684        | 675        | 539        | 682        |
| 4 Bhavnagar     | 43         | 117        | 302        | 427        | 296        | 298        | 369        |
| 5 Amreli        | 438        | 114        | 0          | 0          | 290        | 278        | 274        |
| 6 Junagadh      | 262        | 227        | 306        | 252        | 377        | 297        | 298        |
| 7 Kutch         | 0          | 209        | 206        | 213        | 533        | 216        | 359        |
| 8 Banaskantha   | 481        | 436        | 305        | 277        | 510        | 802        | 1,000      |
| 9 Sabarkantha   | 877        | 253        | 356        | 0          | 0          | 0          | 0          |
| 10 Mehsana      | 211        | 258        | 520        | 404        | 464        | 463        | 382        |
| 11 Ahmedabad    | 41         | 41         | 42         | 87         | 37         | 50         | 178        |
| 12 Kaira        | 169        | 184        | 341        | 416        | 370        | 374        | 456        |
| 13 Panchmahals  | 277        | 206        | 294        | 137        | 243        | 0          | 428        |
| 14 Baroda       | 99         | 52         | 59         | 170        | 111        | 0          | 99         |
| 15 Broach       | 138        | 428        | 442        | 520        | 437        | 300        | 425        |
| 16 Surat        | 166        | 112        | 100        | 156        | 191        | 230        | 112        |

Class I Cities (100,000 and over)

125. Out of a total urban population of 5,316,624 in the State of Gujarat, 2,255,532 or 42.4 per cent live in 6 cities of the State, having a population over one lakh, viz., Jamnagar, Rajkot, Bhavnagar, Ahmedabad, Baroda and Surat. These also are the names of the districts wherein the cities are located. As is to be expected,

## STATEMENT III.25

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

(Districts which have no Class V towns are omitted.)

| State/District  | 1961      | 1951       | 1941       | 1931       | 1921       | 1911       | 1901       |
|-----------------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 1               | 2         | 3          | 4          | 5          | 6          | 7          | 8          |
| <b>GUJARAT</b>  | <b>87</b> | <b>134</b> | <b>137</b> | <b>180</b> | <b>194</b> | <b>201</b> | <b>173</b> |
| 1 Jamnagar      | 202       | 369        | 310        | 329        | 384        | 374        | 337        |
| 2 Rajkot        | 23        | 68         | 84         | 70         | 199        | 142        | 158        |
| 3 Surendranagar | 300       | 276        | 304        | 316        | 269        | 335        | 271        |
| 4 Bhavnagar     | 119       | 109        | 33         | 34         | 135        | 161        | 102        |
| 5 Amreli        | 259       | 594        | 604        | 630        | 400        | 496        | 503        |
| 6 Junagadh      | 108       | 149        | 149        | 183        | 156        | 216        | 221        |
| 7 Kutch         | 137       | 138        | 124        | 123        | 99         | 136        | 0          |
| 8 Banaskantha   | 107       | 127        | 144        | 222        | 490        | 198        | 0          |
| 9 Sabarkantha   | 123       | 747        | 644        | 826        | 609        | 579        | 876        |
| 10 Mehsana      | 55        | 94         | 161        | 265        | 345        | 327        | 387        |
| 11 Ahmedabad    | 20        | 55         | 34         | 75         | 60         | 73         | 53         |
| 12 Kaira        | 104       | 142        | 153        | 263        | 252        | 273        | 177        |
| 13 Panchmahals  | 157       | 113        | 175        | 158        | 226        | 357        | 0          |
| 14 Baroda       | 72        | 101        | 141        | 72         | 137        | 165        | 95         |
| 15 Broach       | 0         | 0          | 0          | 0          | 0          | 120        | 0          |
| 16 Surat        | 89        | 112        | 145        | 229        | 196        | 67         | 141        |

## STATEMENT III.26

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

(Districts which have no Class VI towns are omitted.)

| State/District  | 1961     | 1951      | 1941      | 1931      | 1921      | 1911      | 1901      |
|-----------------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1               | 2        | 3         | 4         | 5         | 6         | 7         | 8         |
| <b>GUJARAT</b>  | <b>7</b> | <b>10</b> | <b>16</b> | <b>26</b> | <b>56</b> | <b>65</b> | <b>59</b> |
| 1 Jamnagar      | 12       | 37        | 58        | 37        | 52        | 47        | 52        |
| 2 Rajkot        | 31       | 12        | 15        | 0         | 0         | 0         | 33        |
| 3 Surendranagar | 0        | 33        | 0         | 0         | 56        | 126       | 47        |
| 4 Bhavnagar     | 12       | 30        | 61        | 71        | 136       | 101       | 125       |
| 5 Amreli        | 60       | 43        | 96        | 89        | 310       | 226       | 223       |
| 6 Junagadh      | 12       | 15        | 16        | 25        | 55        | 61        | 64        |
| 7 Sabarkantha   | 0        | 0         | 0         | 174       | 391       | 421       | 124       |
| 8 Mehsana       | 0        | 0         | 22        | 29        | 0         | 0         | 27        |
| 9 Ahmedabad     | 1        | 0         | 6         | 10        | 15        | 17        | 20        |
| 10 Kaira        | 0        | 0         | 0         | 0         | 52        | 28        | 48        |
| 11 Panchmahals  | 0        | 0         | 46        | 45        | 124       | 227       | 203       |
| 12 Baroda       | 0        | 17        | 0         | 84        | 86        | 107       | 73        |
| 13 Surat        | 0        | 0         | 0         | 0         | 43        | 107       | 64        |

the highest proportion per 1,000 of total urban population of the district lives in the city of Ahmedabad which accounts for 85.6 per cent of the total urban population of that district, followed by the city of Baroda, which accounts for 75.1 per cent of the total urban population of the district. The rest of the proportions vary between 415 per 1,000 of urban population for Rajkot, 501 for Bhavnagar, 506 for Jamnagar and

531 for Surat. Other important observations which emerge from the analysis of Statement III.21 is that Ahmedabad has continuously enjoyed the status of a city since 1901, but of the two cities, viz., Baroda and Surat, which also had this status in 1901, the former lost it in 1911 and 1921 and the latter in 1931. While Bhavnagar attained the status of a city since 1941, Jamnagar and Rajkot acquired it in 1951. Comparing the proportion with the preceding censuses, significant increase has been registered by the city of Rajkot, whose 1951 proportion of 366 has risen to 415 in 1961. The proportion, however, has gone a little lower in case of Jamnagar and Surat, probably owing to the appearance of other places classified as towns for the first time as also owing to the increase in the urban population of other places in the district.

#### Class II Towns (50,000-99,999)

126. The total strength of this class which was 110,286 in 1901 rose to 561,173 during the last 60 years. Its strength has more than doubled during the last decade, when it has gone up from 246,928 to 561,173, an increase of 127.26 per cent. As against 59 persons per 1,000 of total population living in this class in 1901, there are as many as 105 in 1961. This number was as high as 131 in 1931, the subsequent depletion being brought out by the promotion of some of the places in this class to the higher one. The district which has got the highest proportion of its urban population living in this class is Broach 550, the least being 99 in Surat. Jamnagar, Bhavnagar and Baroda, which had towns belonging to this class in some of the preceding censuses have none during the Census of 1961, owing to the promotion of the towns in this class to the status of a city. Other districts where the proportion of persons per 1,000 of total population of the district living in Class II is comparatively high are Junagadh (425), Kaira (339) and the Panchmahals (337).

#### Class III Towns (20,000-49,999)

127. This class accounts for 1,286,400 or 24.2 per cent of the total urban population of the State in 1961 as against 350,761 or 18.6 per cent in 1901. The strength of this class, which was 186 in 1,000 urban population in 1901, has not

shown much improvement till 1921, whereafter the population living in this class has gone on substantially progressing from census to census till it reached the present figure in 1961. This is a very interesting phase of development of towns in the State, which shows the steady growth of smaller towns into medium and medium into large size towns. While the average number of persons per 1,000 of the State population living in this class of towns comes to 242, it rises as high as 863 for Kutch district and falls as low as 68 for Jamnagar, 78 for Baroda and 82 for Ahmedabad. For other districts, these proportions vary from 115 for Surat to 700 for Surendranagar district. The fluctuations in this table reveals growing strength of this class from census to census.

#### Class IV Towns (10,000-19,999)

128. The strength of urban population in this class which was 575,241 in 1901 has after some fluctuations risen to 716,530 in 1961. It accounts for 13.48 per cent of the total urban population of the State and reveals an increase of 24.50 per cent over a period of 60 years. The strength of this class, which was 306 persons in 1,000 of the total urban population in 1901 has on the whole shown downward trend till it fell down to 128 in 1951 and rose a little to 135 in 1961. The district which has got the highest number of persons per 1,000 of its urban population in this class is Sabarkantha (877), followed at a long distance by Banaskantha 481 and Amreli 438. Surendranagar and Kutch have in 1961 no place falling under this category of towns. The proportions of persons of total urban population living in this class in the districts of Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Rajkot and Baroda are insignificant. Smaller towns thus appear to be the characteristics of districts which are generally backward and underdeveloped.

#### Class V Towns (5,000-9,999)

129. This class claims 460,545 persons or 8.66 per cent of the total urban population of the State. There has been an onward trend in the strength of this class between 1901 and 1951, whereafter it has declined during the last decade. The result has been that while there were 173 persons per 1,000 of the total urban population

of the State living in towns of Class V in 1901, the proportion has dwindled down to 87 in 1961. Among the districts the one which has a comparatively higher proportion of urban population of this class is Surendranagar (300) and the lowest Ahmedabad (20), there being not a single such town in Broach.

#### Class VI Towns (below 5,000)

130. This class which contains towns with population below 5,000 has in 1961 only 36,444 persons in the total urban population of the State or only 0.69 per cent. This category which had in 1901 111,046 persons had in 1911 116,197, a slight increase between 1901 and 1911. Thereafter it has shown a downward trend till its strength was reduced to 36,444 in 1961. It is quite obvious that the proportion of persons living in this category of towns per 1,000 of the urban population of the State as well as of the districts would be relatively much lower, as will be seen from the fact that the proportionate strength which was 59 in 1901 has been reduced to 7 in 1961. In the State quite a number of districts, such as Sabarkantha, Mehsana, Kaira, the Panchmahals, Baroda, Surat and Surendranagar does not have a single

town in this class. The proportion per 1,000 of total population of each district found in Class VI in 1961 varies from 1 for Ahmedabad district to 60 for Amreli district.

The progressive reduction in the population of smaller towns owing to the increasing rate of urbanisation is clearly evidenced by the very low strength of population in Classes V and VI.

#### CONCENTRATION OF URBAN POPULATION IN INTERMEDIATE CLASS RANGES

131. It will be useful to examine the concentration of urban population in certain population ranges which are intermediate between the 6 standard class ranges, viz., (1) 100,000 and over, (2) 80,000 to 100,000, (3) 60,000 to 80,000, (4) 40,000 to 60,000, (5) 20,000 to 40,000. With a view to ascertain the tendency, if any, towards concentration or otherwise of urban population in towns of large population sizes, it would be necessary to compare the number per 1,000 of urban population in the intermediate class ranges for the two censuses 1951 and 1961. This can best be studied from the following two tables, giving distribution of population between towns, district by district with population over 20,000 in 1961 and 1951.

#### STATEMENT III.27

##### Distribution of population between towns, district by district, with populations over 20,000 in 1961

| State/District  | Average population per town | Number in towns per 1,000 of general population in district | Number per 1,000 of urban population in towns with a population of |                   |                  |                  |                  |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
|                 |                             |                                                             | 100,000 and over                                                   | 80,000 to 100,000 | 60,000 to 80,000 | 40,000 to 60,000 | 20,000 to 40,000 |
| 1               | 2                           | 3                                                           | 4                                                                  | 5                 | 6                | 7                | 8                |
| <b>GUJARAT</b>  | <b>29,374</b>               | <b>258</b>                                                  | <b>424</b>                                                         | <b>0</b>          | <b>57</b>        | <b>100</b>       | <b>191</b>       |
| 1 Jamnagar      | 19,577                      | 354                                                         | 506                                                                | 0                 | 0                | 0                | 68               |
| 2 Rajkot        | 33,427                      | 387                                                         | 415                                                                | 0                 | 0                | 308              | 174              |
| 3 Surendranagar | 16,877                      | 280                                                         | 0                                                                  | 0                 | 0                | 262              | 438              |
| 4 Bhavnagar     | 27,110                      | 315                                                         | 501                                                                | 0                 | 0                | 0                | 325              |
| 5 Amreli        | 10,967                      | 213                                                         | 0                                                                  | 0                 | 0                | 0                | 243              |
| 6 Junagadh      | 20,691                      | 282                                                         | 0                                                                  | 0                 | 425              | 133              | 60               |
| 7 Kutch         | 22,506                      | 194                                                         | 0                                                                  | 0                 | 0                | 298              | 566              |
| 8 Banaskantha   | 17,664                      | 71                                                          | 0                                                                  | 0                 | 0                | 0                | 412              |
| 9 Sabarkantha   | 12,242                      | 67                                                          | 0                                                                  | 0                 | 0                | 173              | 561              |
| 10 Mehsana      | 21,428                      | 178                                                         | 0                                                                  | 0                 | 0                | 0                | 82               |
| 11 Ahmedabad    | 95,970                      | 608                                                         | 856                                                                | 0                 | 206              | 239              | 282              |
| 12 Kaira        | 22,575                      | 194                                                         | 0                                                                  | 0                 | 0                | 337              | 229              |
| 13 Panchmahals  | 19,357                      | 105                                                         | 0                                                                  | 0                 | 0                | 0                | 78               |
| 14 Baroda       | 44,166                      | 260                                                         | 751                                                                | 0                 | 550              | 0                | 312              |
| 15 Broach       | 33,450                      | 150                                                         | 0                                                                  | 0                 | 0                | 99               | 115              |
| 16 Surat        | 31,894                      | 221                                                         | 531                                                                | 0                 | 0                | 0                | 0                |



## STATEMENT III.28

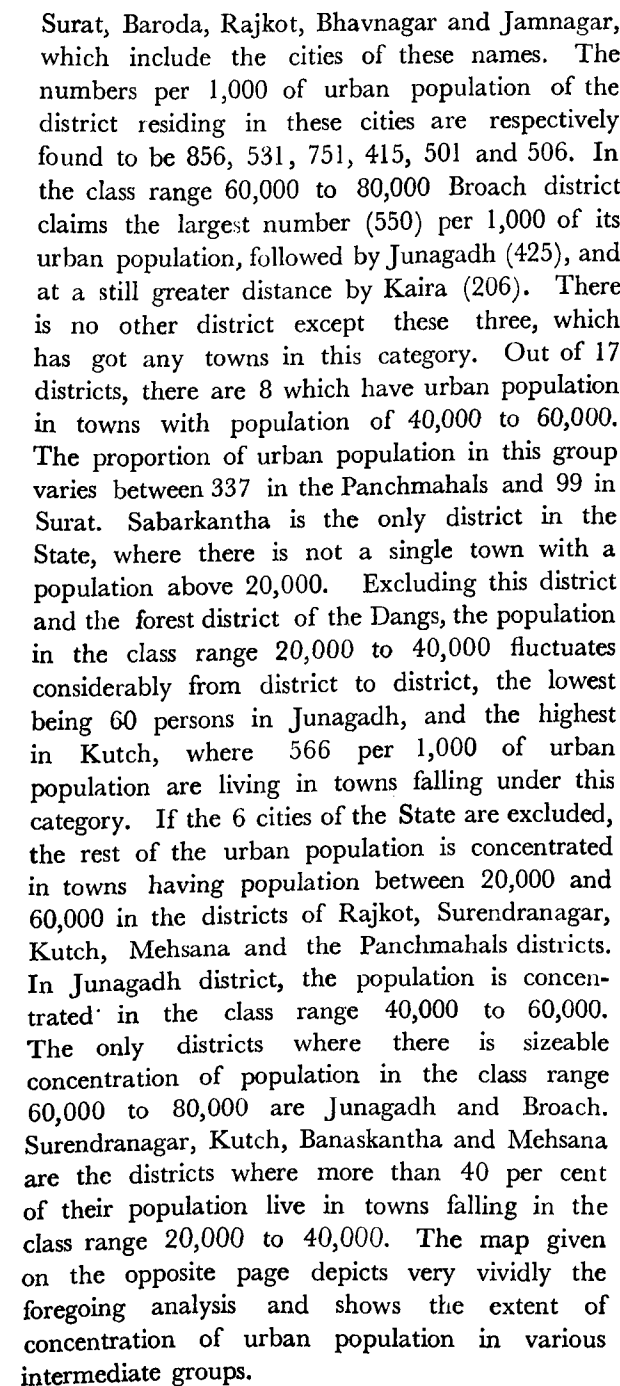
Distribution of population between towns, district by district, with populations over 20,000 in 1951

| State/District<br>1 | Average<br>population<br>per town<br>2 | Number in<br>towns<br>per 1,000<br>of general<br>population<br>in district<br>3 | Number per 1,000 of<br>urban population in towns with a population of |                              |                             |                             |                             |
|---------------------|----------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
|                     |                                        |                                                                                 | 100,000<br>and<br>over<br>4                                           | 80,000<br>to<br>100,000<br>5 | 60,000<br>to<br>80,000<br>6 | 40,000<br>to<br>60,000<br>7 | 20,000<br>to<br>40,000<br>8 |
| <b>GUJARAT</b>      | <b>24,386</b>                          | <b>246</b>                                                                      | <b>412</b>                                                            | <b>0</b>                     | <b>47</b>                   | <b>88</b>                   | <b>181</b>                  |
| 1 Jamnagar . .      | 15,474                                 | 326                                                                             | 519                                                                   | 0                            | 0                           | 0                           | 0                           |
| 2 Rajkot . .        | 27,738                                 | 388                                                                             | 366                                                                   | 0                            | 0                           | 234                         | 245                         |
| 3 Surendranagar . . | 13,371                                 | 290                                                                             | 0                                                                     | 0                            | 0                           | 0                           | 567                         |
| 4 Bhavnagar . .     | 21,823                                 | 320                                                                             | 486                                                                   | 0                            | 0                           | 0                           | 258                         |
| 5 Amreli . .        | 9,325                                  | 208                                                                             | 0                                                                     | 0                            | 0                           | 0                           | 249                         |
| 6 Junagadh . .      | 18,670                                 | 302                                                                             | 0                                                                     | 0                            | 210                         | 332                         | 67                          |
| 7 Kutch . .         | 18,478                                 | 163                                                                             | 0                                                                     | 0                            | 0                           | 0                           | 653                         |
| 8 Banaskantha . .   | 12,957                                 | 67                                                                              | 0                                                                     | 0                            | 0                           | 0                           | 437                         |
| 9 Sabarkantha . .   | 8,626                                  | 63                                                                              | 0                                                                     | 0                            | 0                           | 0                           | 0                           |
| 10 Mehsana . .      | 17,114                                 | 172                                                                             | 0                                                                     | 0                            | 0                           | 180                         | 468                         |
| 11 Ahmedabad . .    | 75,311                                 | 584                                                                             | 855                                                                   | 0                            | 0                           | 0                           | 48                          |
| 12 Kaira . .        | 19,788                                 | 184                                                                             | 0                                                                     | 0                            | 211                         | 0                           | 463                         |
| 13 Panchmahals . .  | 20,196                                 | 107                                                                             | 0                                                                     | 0                            | 0                           | 681                         | 0                           |
| 14 Baroda . .       | 35,597                                 | 235                                                                             | 742                                                                   | 0                            | 0                           | 0                           | 88                          |
| 15 Broach . .       | 27,417                                 | 153                                                                             | 0                                                                     | 0                            | 572                         | 0                           | 0                           |
| 16 Surat . .        | 31,479                                 | 191                                                                             | 591                                                                   | 0                            | 0                           | 118                         | 67                          |

132. In the rearrangement of urban population in the foregoing intermediate ranges, smaller towns of Classes IV, V and VI according to the traditional census classification, have been left out of account, as true urban characteristics are established after a town attains a medium status with a population of about 20,000. Such a rearrangement will also do away with the effect of declassification which has taken place only in class ranges IV to VI owing to the application of the test prescribed at this census.

133. The average population of a town in the State is 29,374, but it fluctuates a great deal from district to district. While it is the highest in Ahmedabad district (95,970), it is the lowest in Amreli (10,967), there being no urban population in the Dangs, which is exclusively rural. Number of persons living in towns per 1,000 of general population of a district, that is to say, the extent of urbanisation from district to district likewise varies considerably, but it has no relation whatsoever with the average population of towns in that district. For, Baroda district, where the average population of towns is 44,166 has 260 persons per 1,000 in the general population

living in towns, as against Surendranagar, which has an average population of 16,877, but has 280 town-dwellers per 1,000 of the total population of the district. The extent of urbanisation as revealed by the number living in towns per 1,000 of general population in district varies from 67 for Sabarkantha and 71 for Banaskantha to 608 in Ahmedabad. The districts which have more than  $\frac{1}{4}$ th of its population living in towns are Ahmedabad (608), Rajkot (387), Jamnagar (354), Bhavnagar (315), Junagadh (282), Surendranagar (280) and Baroda (260). The proportion of urbanisation in other districts falls below the State average of 258. In every 1,000 of the urban population, 772 or more than  $\frac{3}{4}$ th live in towns with population above 20,000 but the concentration of population is greater in cities with population over 100,000. The second in order of concentration is the intermediate group, 20,000 to 40,000 where 191 in every thousand of urban population reside as against 100 in the range of 40,000 to 60,000 and 57 in the range of 60,000 to 80,000, there being not a single town falling in the range 80,000 to 100,000. The only districts which have got cities with population over 100,000 are Ahmedabad,



134. It will be seen from Statements III.27 and III.28 that the average population per town has risen from 24,386 in 1951 to 29,374 in 1961. Another important feature is the general tendency towards increase in the number residing in towns per 1,000 of general population in all districts of the State but six which show a slight decline over the figure

of 1951, as a result of declassification of some of the towns in 1961. This average has gone up from 246 in 1951 to 258 in 1961 for the State as a whole. Towns of different sizes also reveal the same trend in all the sizes of towns with population above 20,000 and exhibit a uniform tendency for towns to grow larger in size with a corresponding concentration of urban population in towns of higher ranges. Analysis of the data by district, while conforming to this tendency reveals certain fluctuations in towns of particular sizes in some of the districts. The tendency for the cities to grow has been uniform during the past decade except in Surat district, where correspondingly large increase is also to be found in towns with population 20,000 to 40,000. There was no town in the class range 80,000 to 100,000 either in 1951 or in 1961. Sabarkantha is the only district where there has been no town with population above 20,000 in any of the two Censuses 1951 and 1961. Cities excepted, the number of districts which have no town with population above 40,000 is not few. They include amongst themselves such districts as Jamnagar, Bhavnagar, Amreli, Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, Ahmedabad and Baroda. Of these Banaskantha and Sabarkantha do not have a single town with population above 40,000 while the rest have some towns or cities in one of the higher classes. In the matter of average population per town, all the districts except the Panchmahals district show an increase in the district average of 1961 over that of 1951. The only district where this tendency is seen to be the least is Surat, where the addition during the decade is only 415, the largest being 20,659 in the district of Ahmedabad. Examining the ratio of urban population in the various districts of the State, it is found that all the districts retained the same rank as in 1951 except Amreli, Mehsana and Kaira, where the rank has been one place lower as also Kutch and Surat, where they occupied a place or two higher in 1951. All the rest retained the same position at the last two censuses. Another characteristic of distribution of population is the promotion of towns from lower range to higher showing a corresponding decline in other ranges, as in Junagadh district where the increase of number per 1,000 of urban population in towns with a population of 60,000

to 80,000 has risen substantially between 1951 and 1961 with corresponding decline in the proportions of towns in lower ranges. In the class range of 40,000 to 60,000, Surendranagar, Kutch and Kaira which had no towns in 1951, have in 1961 24 to 30 per cent of their population living in this size class in 1961. In the class range 20,000 to 40,000 such districts

are Jamnagar, the Panchmahals and Broach. Thus, the movement of population during the intercensal period shows an unmistakable tendency towards concentration of population in towns of higher ranges, both as a result of natural growth as also due to the growing pace of urbanisation owing to the introduction and development of some of the urban industries.

### SECTION 8

#### PROGRESS OF POPULATION IN CITIES AND TOWNS OF DIFFERENT CHARACTERISTICS

135. Functional distribution of towns has been considered in some of the preceding paragraphs with reference to the various class ranges to which they belong. The analysis of their rate of growth

within certain specified groups will be useful to determine the extent to which a particular functional characteristic helps the growth of urban areas, as will be apparent from the table that follows.

STATEMENT III.29

#### Progress of population in cities and towns classified according to character during 1901-61

[Percentage decennial variation is shown under absolute figures, (+) indicates increase, (—) indicates decrease]

| Class of towns<br>1                                                                                                                                     | 1961<br>2           | 1951<br>3           | 1941<br>4           | 1931<br>5          | 1921<br>6         | 1911<br>7         | 1901<br>8 |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------|
| A—Administrative, residential & educational towns (including rice mill and oil mill, cotton ginning & agricultural products processing towns) . . . . . | 1,362,529<br>+29.96 | 1,048,412<br>+23.01 | 852,283<br>+21.69   | 700,358<br>+20.00  | 583,617<br>+3.39  | 564,499<br>- 9.08 | 620,870   |
| B—Port, trading & commercial towns (including ship building towns) . . . . .                                                                            | 1,049,324<br>+27.02 | 826,140<br>+37.26   | 601,874<br>+26.39   | 476,210<br>+17.69  | 404,648<br>+10.75 | 365,367<br>- 4.12 | 381,081   |
| C—Transport, storage & communication towns . . . . .                                                                                                    | ..                  | ..                  | ..                  | ..                 | ..                | ..                | ..        |
| D—Manufacturing & industrial towns . . . . .                                                                                                            | 2,818,698<br>+34.72 | 2,092,334<br>+33.41 | 1,568,375<br>+55.09 | 1,011,279<br>+9.40 | 924,410<br>+8.39  | 852,845<br>- 1.38 | 864,820   |
| E—Mining towns . . . . .                                                                                                                                | 20,647<br>+114.25   | 9,637<br>+22.61     | 7,860<br>+27.33     | 6,173<br>+25.24    | 4,929<br>- 4.03   | 5,136<br>- 0.27   | 5,150     |
| F—Railway towns . . . . .                                                                                                                               | 65,426<br>+186.91   | 22,804<br>+34.25    | 16,986<br>+15.07    | 14,762<br>+24.18   | 11,888<br>+17.23  | 10,141<br>+7.96   | 9,393     |

136. The most populous group relates to manufacturing and industrial towns which account for a total population of 2,818,698 persons, followed by (i) administrative, residential and educational towns with 1,362,529 and (ii) ports, trading and commercial towns with 1,049,324 persons. Railway and mining towns respectively claim 65,426 and 20,647, a strength which is comparatively much less owing to the very nature of their predominant characteristics and the insignificant proportions of persons which these industrial categories would employ. There is no town, however, classified under the category of transport, storage and communications as railway towns

have been separately classified as such. Of all these 5 classes of towns examined in the foregoing statement, manufacturing and industrial towns occupy a leading position and contain a population which exceeds the aggregate of the towns included in the rest of the classes, thus revealing the growing importance of industrialisation of which the State is becoming gradually conscious. The shifting of the pull in favour of industry after 1931 is apparent from these figures, which show that till 1931 the total strength of numbers in classes (A) and (B) relating to service and trading towns exceeded the combined strength of manufacturing, mining and railway towns. The year 1931

is thus the turning point also in the development of the urban economy of the State, which has been slowly but surely shifting towards industrialisation. This observation is more than amply corroborated by the percentages of growth in the urban population of the various classes of towns, as further seen from the comparatively higher rate of growth in the last three classes between 1931-61.

137. The general trend of growth in various classes is in conformity with the urban rate of growth observed from one decade to another. The depletion of numbers in the towns of Gujarat in 1911 is reflected in all the classes except railway towns to a varying degree, the greatest of the sufferers being the towns of administrative, residential and educational category, where the population decreased by 9.08 per cent. In this category, the rate of growth has been gradually increasing since 1931, the highest being 29.96 per cent between 1951 and 1961. Trading towns also conform to the same pattern by exhibiting a growth of 10.75 per cent in 1921 as against 27.02 per cent in 1961. The rate of growth is, however, the highest in 1951, partly owing to the addition of a number of new towns during the Census of 1951, and partly due to the comparatively favourable trading conditions which prevailed between 1941 and 1951. Manufacturing and industrial towns which accounted for a population of 864,820 in 1901 have more than trebled their strength during the last sixty years when it appreciated to 2,818,698 in 1961. But the highest growth has been recorded in 1941 when it added 55.09 per cent to its population in 1931, followed by 33.41 per cent in 1951 and 34.72 per cent in 1961. These statistics lead us to the conclusion that industrial towns made very little progress till 1931, whereafter their rate of growth in numbers has been remarkable indeed. Mining towns also started their career of progress after 1921, when it registered a decline of 4.03 per cent as against an increase of 25.24 per cent in 1931. This progress was uniformly maintained till 1951, whereafter it suddenly shot up by having a record increase of 114.25 per cent during the decade that followed. Railway towns have also the same story to tell with the added

distinction that it is the only fortunate class which has continuously progressed from census to census till it returned an increase of 186.91 per cent between 1951 and 1961.

138. The foregoing analysis of the percentage of growth in various classes of towns brings out two important aspects of urban growth. In administrative, residential, educational and to some extent trading towns the most of the growth which has taken place during the last 60 years is the result of natural growth of numbers. Not so in the case of other towns, namely, manufacturing, industrial, mining and railway, where unprecedented growth of numbers since 1931 has come about as a result of immigration in addition to the operation of factors which promote natural growth. That this tendency will be marked in the years to come can be reasonably concluded from the trends of growth we have now observed. For, while the population of service towns has a little more than doubled during the last 60 years, that of trading towns is a little less than three times what it was 60 years ago. But while the population of manufacturing and industrial towns has gone up by about 3½ times what it was in 1901, that of mining towns has risen 4 times and that of railway towns 7 times during the same period. All these figures betoken a happy augury for the future industrial development of the State, particularly in the field of industry and mining. There are still brighter prospects for the latter owing to the recent find of petroleum and petroleum products at a number of places in Gujarat, where the establishment of petro-chemical industries also has a great future.

#### RESIDENTIAL TOWNS

139. There is not a single residential town in Gujarat whose population is less in 1961 than what it was in 1901. This shows the healthy character of residential towns which have not been adversely affected in comparison with others during the last 60 years. There is one instance, however, which deserves notice. Ranip, which is one of the constituents of Ahmedabad town-group was classified as town for the first time in 1951, when it returned a population of 8,259 as against 5,256 in 1961, as a result of the transfer and settlement of refugees to other areas whose camp was originally started at this place.

# FLUCTUATION IN POPULATION OF INDUSTRIAL AND NON-INDUSTRIAL TOWNS, 1901-61

## A—Non-industrial Towns

POPULATION, 1901-61

140. The growth of urban population may as well be examined from a different angle by reviewing their progress from census to census according as they are non-industrial or industrial. This will enable us to assess the relative influence of the existence and introduction of industries or other-

wise on urban growth since 1901. We shall first take up non-industrial towns in order to find out those which have either stagnated or decayed at certain periods but revived later by tracing their progress since 1901 by taking one district after another. The relevant statistics will be found in the table given below.

## STATEMENT III.30

### Non-industrial towns which declined in population at certain censuses, 1901-61

| District/Town<br>1            | 1961<br>2 | 1951<br>3 | 1941<br>4 | 1931<br>5 | 1921<br>6 | 1911<br>7 | 1901<br>8 |
|-------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| <b>JAMNAGAR DISTRICT</b>      |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |
| 1 Dhrol . . .                 | 9,783     | 8,234     | 9,741     | 7,507     | 6,283     | 6,481     | 5,660     |
| 2 Jodiya . . .                | 7,821     | 8,238     | 8,956     | 6,780     | 5,758     | 6,563     | 7,321     |
| 3 Beyt . . .                  | 3,386     | 3,122     | 4,036     | 3,860     | 3,968     | 3,658     | 4,615     |
| 4 Salaya . . .                | 8,768     | 9,993     | 6,522     | ..        | ..        | ..        | ..        |
| 5 Khambhalia . . .            | 20,064    | 15,194    | 12,190    | 10,913    | 8,911     | 9,387     | 9,182     |
| 6 Bhanvad . . .               | 11,819    | 8,342     | 8,378     | 6,485     | ..        | ..        | ..        |
| <b>RAJKOT DISTRICT</b>        |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |
| 1 Rajkot . . .                | 194,145   | 132,069   | 66,353    | 59,112    | 45,845    | 34,194    | 36,151    |
| 2 Gondal . . .                | 45,069    | 37,046    | 30,553    | 24,573    | 17,418    | 15,141    | 19,592    |
| 3 Vasavad . . .               | 4,836     | 5,139     | 5,776     | ..        | ..        | ..        | ..        |
| 4 Dhoraji . . .               | 48,951    | 43,787    | 37,647    | 29,302    | 25,666    | 24,116    | 24,815    |
| 5 Jamkandorna . . .           | 5,030     | 5,137     | ..        | ..        | ..        | ..        | ..        |
| 6 Upleta . . .                | 27,613    | 22,736    | 17,291    | 13,404    | 9,974     | 10,185    | 9,429     |
| <b>SURENDRANAGAR DISTRICT</b> |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |
| 1 Surendranagar . . .         | 48,602    | 34,254    | 18,967    | 13,344    | 11,721    | 9,333     | 11,255    |
| 2 Muli . . .                  | 7,537     | 6,403     | 5,602     | 5,389     | 5,366     | 5,202     | 5,455     |
| 3 Limbdi . . .                | 21,801    | 18,292    | 13,474    | 13,808    | 11,294    | 11,039    | 12,485    |
| 4 Chuda . . .                 | 8,150     | 7,664     | 8,129     | 6,338     | 5,463     | 5,860     | 5,581     |
| 5 Sayla . . .                 | 7,802     | 6,102     | 5,346     | 5,230     | 4,775     | 4,921     | 5,367     |
| 6 Halvad . . .                | 9,524     | 8,142     | 7,091     | 6,161     | 6,290     | 5,386     | 5,312     |
| <b>BHAVNAGAR DISTRICT</b>     |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |
| 1 Bhavnagar . . .             | 176,473   | 137,951   | 102,851   | 75,594    | 59,392    | 60,694    | 56,442    |
| 2 Ghogho . . .                | 5,472     | 5,524     | ..        | ..        | ..        | ..        | ..        |
| 3 Vallabhipur . . .           | 6,908     | 5,668     | 4,665     | 4,140     | 4,140     | 2,958     | 4,798     |
| 4 Gadhada . . .               | 9,123     | 8,345     | 6,785     | 3,561     | 3,989     | 4,712     | 4,712     |
| 5 Palitana . . .              | 24,581    | 24,097    | 18,134    | 13,343    | 12,890    | 13,445    | 12,800    |
| 6 Umralla . . .               | 4,255     | 3,748     | 3,444     | 3,184     | 2,807     | 3,082     | 3,876     |
| 7 Mahuva . . .                | 32,732    | 26,718    | 22,058    | 19,019    | 16,232    | 17,063    | 17,549    |
| 8 Talaja . . .                | 7,067     | 5,037     | 4,601     | 4,064     | 3,325     | 3,962     | 4,144     |
| <b>AMRELI DISTRICT</b>        |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |
| 1 Amreli . . .                | 34,699    | 27,826    | 25,485    | 20,186    | 17,793    | 17,443    | 17,997    |
| 2 Chital . . .                | 7,583     | 7,067     | 4,328     | 5,248     | 4,500     | 4,609     | 4,626     |
| 3 Lathi . . .                 | 10,022    | 8,443     | 6,603     | 6,096     | 5,281     | 6,017     | 5,997     |
| 4 Damnagar . . .              | 6,499     | 6,022     | 5,022     | 3,979     | 3,450     | 3,313     | 3,651     |
| 5 Lilia . . .                 | 4,277     | 4,834     | 3,861     | 2,433     | 1,906     | 1,895     | 2,081     |
| 6 Dhari . . .                 | 12,970    | 5,768     | 7,394     | 5,336     | 4,243     | 4,397     | 4,262     |
| 7 Jafrabad . . .              | 7,967     | 7,296     | 6,319     | 5,535     | 5,230     | 5,588     | 6,038     |
| <b>JUNAGADH DISTRICT</b>      |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |
| 1 Junagadh . . .              | 74,298    | 62,730    | 58,111    | 39,890    | 33,221    | 35,413    | 34,251    |
| 2 Bilkha . . .                | 6,915     | 6,664     | 5,440     | 5,376     | 4,534     | 4,728     | 4,677     |
| 3 Mendarda . . .              | 6,059     | 4,552     | 4,185     | 4,385     | 3,745     | 3,909     | 4,412     |
| 4 Mangrol . . .               | 21,089    | 20,085    | 18,818    | 16,063    | 14,233    | 15,135    | 15,016    |
| 5 Bantwa . . .                | 14,078    | 18,635    | 18,323    | 13,236    | 10,717    | 9,172     | 8,591     |
| 6 Vanthali . . .              | 12,262    | 12,790    | 11,613    | 9,837     | 8,639     | 8,201     | 7,726     |
| 7 Veraval . . .               | 46,930    | 40,378    | 30,275    | 21,114    | 19,365    | 15,563    | 16,775    |
| 8 Patan . . .                 | 13,927    | 12,056    | 11,377    | 9,065     | 8,427     | 6,867     | 8,341     |
| 9 Una . . .                   | 16,098    | 11,640    | 9,847     | 7,732     | 6,435     | 6,251     | 6,628     |
| 10 Kutiyana . . .             | 11,696    | 12,579    | 18,949    | 14,707    | 12,332    | 11,366    | 10,287    |

## STATEMENT III.30-contd.

| District/Town<br>1          | 1961<br>2 | 1951<br>3 | 1941<br>4 | 1931<br>5 | 1921<br>6 | 1911<br>7 | 1901<br>8 |
|-----------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| <b>KUTCH DISTRICT</b>       |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |
| 1 Bhuj . . .                | 40,180    | 30,985    | 23,282    | 21,859    | 19,281    | 21,579    | 26,362    |
| 2 Mandvi . . .              | 26,609    | 29,305    | 27,028    | 25,342    | 22,638    | 24,235    | 24,683    |
| 3 Mundra . . .              | 8,817     | 7,709     | 9,356     | 8,761     | 6,053     | 9,646     | 10,600    |
| 4 Anjar . . .               | 23,301    | 19,300    | 15,468    | 15,178    | 13,510    | 15,238    | 18,014    |
| <b>BANASKANTHA DISTRICT</b> |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |
| 1 Palanpur . . .            | 29,139    | 22,629    | 21,643    | 20,347    | 17,843    | 17,221    | 17,799    |
| 2 Deesa . . .               | 18,891    | 10,646    | 5,638     | 9,019     | 7,218     | 7,117     | 11,047    |
| 3 Radhanpur . . .           | 15,058    | 11,970    | 11,959    | 11,225    | 9,902     | 11,567    | 11,879    |
| <b>SABARKANTHA DISTRICT</b> |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |
| 1 Idar . . .                | 10,812    | 7,909     | 6,550     | 5,635     | 4,979     | 4,863     | 7,085     |
| 2 Himatnagar . . .          | 15,287    | 9,597     | 6,426     | 4,513     | 3,854     | 4,272     | 3,200     |
| 3 Prantij . . .             | 11,509    | 9,530     | 8,035     | 6,967     | 6,485     | 5,577     | 8,175     |
| 4 Modasa . . .              | 16,084    | 10,930    | 11,598    | 8,819     | 7,292     | 6,968     | 7,276     |
| <b>MEHSANA DISTRICT</b>     |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |
| 1 Chanasma . . .            | 12,106    | 11,035    | 9,922     | 8,918     | 7,940     | 7,003     | 8,183     |
| 2 Unjha . . .               | 20,371    | 15,376    | 13,216    | 11,344    | 9,832     | 9,258     | 9,800     |
| 3 Kheralu . . .             | 10,418    | 9,162     | 8,141     | 7,290     | 6,866     | 6,574     | 7,617     |
| 4 Vadnagar . . .            | 16,138    | 14,520    | 13,550    | 12,692    | 11,671    | 11,228    | 13,716    |
| 5 Vijapur . . .             | 12,068    | 10,228    | 11,061    | 9,481     | 8,306     | 6,408     | 8,510     |
| 6 Mansa . . .               | 12,384    | 10,733    | 9,543     | 9,062     | 8,548     | 8,509     | 9,530     |
| <b>AHMEDABAD DISTRICT</b>   |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |
| 1 Dehgam . . .              | 12,008    | 8,042     | 6,771     | 5,861     | 4,954     | 4,636     | 4,884     |
| 2 Sanand . . .              | 14,315    | 10,623    | 8,733     | 7,319     | 6,962     | 6,474     | 6,783     |
| 3 Ranpur . . .              | 7,929     | 8,039     | 7,265     | 5,928     | 5,332     | 5,755     | 6,423     |
| 4 Dhandhuka . . .           | 15,640    | 12,250    | 11,150    | 9,076     | 8,056     | 8,040     | 10,314    |
| 5 Ranip . . .               | 5,256     | 8,259     | ..        | ..        | ..        | ..        | ..        |
| <b>KAIRA DISTRICT</b>       |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |
| 1 Vaso . . .                | 9,407     | 9,945     | 9,567     | 8,712     | 5,986     | 7,508     | 8,765     |
| 2 Kaira . . .               | 11,960    | 7,714     | 7,311     | 8,316     | 8,277     | 7,399     | 10,392    |
| 3 Mehmedabad . . .          | 12,561    | 9,492     | 7,834     | 6,238     | 6,238     | 6,330     | 8,166     |
| 4 Umreth . . .              | 21,244    | 18,674    | 16,949    | 14,779    | 14,024    | 13,651    | 15,549    |
| 5 Dakor . . .               | 12,636    | 10,575    | 10,135    | 8,493     | 7,990     | 7,785     | 9,498     |
| 6 Balasinor . . .           | 15,569    | 13,069    | 11,593    | 9,710     | 8,456     | 8,157     | 8,530     |
| 7 Sojitra . . .             | 12,046    | 12,195    | 11,604    | 10,649    | 8,851     | 9,315     | 10,578    |
| 8 Dharmaj . . .             | 8,718     | 8,441     | 7,310     | 5,916     | 4,786     | ..        | 4,827     |
| 9 Borsad . . .              | 24,704    | 20,637    | 16,937    | 13,191    | 12,116    | 11,860    | 13,001    |
| 10 Bhadrn . . .             | 7,051     | 6,643     | 5,977     | 6,027     | 4,624     | 4,823     | 4,761     |
| <b>PANCHMAHALS DISTRICT</b> |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |
| 1 Lunavada . . .            | 16,533    | 14,731    | 12,811    | 11,896    | 9,956     | 9,742     | 10,277    |
| 2 Santrampur . . .          | 6,569     | 5,597     | 3,988     | 3,851     | 3,467     | 3,664     | 3,338     |
| 3 Dohad . . .               | 35,483    | 42,006    | 12,666    | 22,093    | 16,076    | 9,303     | 13,990    |
| 4 Godhra . . .              | 52,167    | 40,476    | 41,986    | 35,110    | 26,979    | 22,144    | 20,915    |
| <b>BARODA DISTRICT</b>      |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |
| 1 Padra . . .               | 17,269    | 14,795    | 12,858    | 10,379    | 9,006     | 7,853     | 8,289     |
| 2 Sinor . . .               | 7,326     | 7,101     | 6,804     | 5,595     | 5,068     | 5,636     | 5,186     |
| 3 Dabhoi . . .              | 30,841    | 24,952    | 21,139    | 18,156    | 15,870    | 9,117     | 14,034    |
| 4 Bahadarpur . . .          | 6,018     | 4,936     | 5,120     | 4,215     | 4,066     | 3,494     | 2,862     |
| 5 Sankheda . . .            | 7,378     | 6,488     | 5,867     | 4,983     | 4,602     | 4,946     | 4,296     |
| <b>BROACH DISTRICT</b>      |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |
| 1 Jambusar . . .            | 18,446    | 14,244    | 14,207    | 11,734    | 10,217    | 8,991     | 10,181    |
| 2 Rajpipla . . .            | 21,426    | 17,420    | 15,855    | 13,302    | 11,094    | 11,120    | 11,236    |
| <b>SURAT DISTRICT</b>       |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |
| 1 Kathor . . .              | 6,879     | 5,103     | 5,597     | 5,039     | 3,939     | 4,370     | 4,407     |
| 2 Rander . . .              | 18,534    | 14,212    | 14,512    | 11,803    | 9,922     | 10,352    | 10,194    |
| 3 Vyara . . .               | 15,273    | 7,151     | 6,189     | 6,189     | 4,932     | 4,604     | 6,117     |
| 4 Bardoli . . .             | 12,356    | 9,846     | 7,385     | 6,066     | 6,000     | 3,425     | 5,172     |
| 5 Bulsar . . .              | 37,586    | 25,440    | 20,195    | 19,481    | 19,822    | 15,972    | 12,857    |
| 6 Dharampur . . .           | 9,780     | 5,096     | 8,182     | 7,218     | 6,233     | 4,278     | 6,344     |
| 7 Pardi . . .               | 10,553    | ..        | 6,565     | 5,776     | 5,174     | 4,040     | 5,483     |

## GENERAL TRENDS

141. Before we attempt to go over the history of each individual town, certain general observations which are apparent from this table may be noted first. The former towns which were for the most part non-industrial in character having some trade and commerce follow the general trend in the growth of population. This is apparent from the fact that the towns which declined in 1911 owing to the after effects of the *chhapania* famine and were adversely affected in 1921 owing to the ravages caused by the influenza epidemic and plague are not few. *Per contra* such towns have been influenced to a greater extent by these visitations than the rural areas which have registered at least some rise at the Censuses of 1911 and 1921. Another significant feature of urban growth is that some of the places owed their prosperity to their being the seats of smaller States and Principalities whose rulers tried to endow their capitals with all the amenities of urban life which they could provide for their own benefit. Thirdly, after 1931 quite a large number of towns has registered a continuous and steady progress which has been appreciably accelerated between 1951 and 1961. Even some of the former capitals of Princely States which have suffered continuous decline, revived remarkably during this period. This result, it must be pointed out, is to no small extent due to the changed political atmosphere after Independence prior to which the native form of Government which prevailed in most of the areas of the State except in those Princely States, which were progressive, offered little scope for the expansion of trade and commerce. They, therefore, followed the usual trends of natural growth as revealed by the general population. Further, trading towns have also gained considerably during the last decade owing to the growth of villages and the material prosperity which have come to them as a result of improvement in agriculture. The importance of these towns has increased as centres of trade and commerce where the agricultural produce is offered for sale as also by the increasing purchases a villager now makes because of a rise in the level of his living. For, while in former days he rested content with providing himself with

the bare necessities of life, he is now getting increasingly conscious of his comforts with which he tries to surround himself. This has opened up a new phase in rural life bringing about a rapid transformation of the rural structure which has resulted in the growth of a number of large size villages which are nowadays provided with all the urban amenities such as piped water supply, electricity, facilities for education and even recreation.

142. Out of a total number of 143 towns classified as non-industrial, as many as 93 have been subjected to rise and fall in their population between 1901-61. Among these towns, all but four, have registered a rise in their population not only over that returned in 1901 but also over that recorded in 1931, which has proved to be the Great Divide even for urban growth. The four decaying towns are: (i) Beyt in Jamnagar district, which had a population of 4,615 in 1901 returned 3,386 souls in 1961; (ii) Vasavad in Rajkot district, classified as town in 1941 which had then a population of 5,776 has dwindled down to 4,836 in 1961; (iii) Ghogho in Bhavnagar district, which had a population of 4,798 in 1901 declined heavily in 1911, revived in 1921, lost its urban status in 1931 and 1941, rose to 5,524 in 1951, and again fell down to 5,472 in 1961; and (iv) Mundra in Kutch district, which had a population of 10,600 in 1901 dwindled down to 9,646 in 1911 and further fell to 6,053 in 1921. It started recovery in 1931 when its population reached 8,761 and increased to 9,336 in 1941 but again decreased to 7,709 in 1951. During the last decade, however, it recovered somewhat and returned a population of 8,817.

## VARIATION IN POPULATION OF NON-INDUSTRIAL TOWNS BY DISTRICT

143. The position as regards each individual district will be examined below.

*Jamnagar District*

Out of 6 non-industrial towns whose population has fluctuated at certain censuses between 1901 and 1961, the decaying nature of Beyt, which is a pilgrim town near Dwarka, has already been noticed above. Jodiya, a minor port of some account, had a population of 7,321 in 1901 which declined between 1901 and 1931, rose

to 8,956 in 1941, but again declined at the following two censuses till it fell down to 7,821 in 1961. The rest of the towns may be considered not only to have maintained their 1931 position but also registered progressive increase in their numbers from census to census. Bhanvad, however, remained steady by having very nearly the same population in 1941 and 1951. It may be noted that Dhrol which owed its importance to its former position as the capital of the State of that name, now has the same population that it had in 1941, which had fallen a little in 1951. Salaya, which had 6,522 souls in 1941, rose to 9,993 in 1951 but declined to 8,768 in 1961. Thus, Jodiya and Salaya, both of which are minor ports, are striving hard to regain their lost coastal traffic but without any noticeable success.

*Rajkot District*

This district has 6 non-industrial towns. The decadent nature of Vasavad has already been considered at the outset. Jamkandorna returned as town for the first time in 1951, with a population of 5,137, has declined by showing 107 persons less in 1961. The rest of the towns, namely, Rajkot, Gondal, Dhoraji and Upleta have shown remarkable progress in their numbers after 1921, during which period their population has more than doubled or trebled.

*Surendranagar District*

The towns of this district, mostly consist of the seats of administration of erstwhile Princely States, all of which except Limbdi and Sayla, have progressed rapidly after 1921. The other two towns, Surendranagar and Muli, have started their progressive career only from 1941, the growth of Surendranagar being the most remarkable in that it has risen to 48,602 in 1961 from 11,721 in 1921, which was also its population in 1901 (11,255).

*Bhavnagar District*

There are 8 towns in this district which have been classified as non-industrial. The decadent nature of Ghogho has already been seen above. The rest of the towns have shown continuous growth in their numbers since 1921, most of which have very nearly doubled during

the last sixty years. The growth of the city of Bhavnagar whose population rose from 56,442 in 1901 to 176,473 in 1961 is noteworthy in particular.

*Amreli District*

All the 7 non-industrial towns of this district were subjected to the vicissitudes of famine and epidemics between 1901 and 1921, whereafter all of them except Jafrabad improved their position by very nearly doubling their strength in 1901. All the towns in this district are small residential towns which have since 1931 followed the general course of population growth as observed in the case of the State and the district as a whole. Dhari, however, is exceptional in that, it has risen phenomenally to 12,970 in 1961 from 4,262 in 1901, though it had in 1941 a population of 7,394, which had fallen to 5,768 in 1951. This town which is highly agricultural has shown remarkable advance in its farming activities during the past decade.

*Junagadh District*

The district has as many as 10 non-industrial towns which have been subjected to fluctuation in their population between 1901 and 1961. There are three towns, however, whose progress can be considered to be remarkable. These are (i) Junagadh which has risen from 34,251 to 74,298, (ii) Veraval from 16,775 to 46,930 and (iii) Una from 6,628 to 16,098 during the last sixty years. The towns of Mangrol, Bantwa, Vanthali and Kutiyana have also advanced appreciably not only over their 1901 population but also over their 1921 population. A downward trend, however, set in in 1951 due to the movement of their Muslim inhabitants to Pakistan after the partition of the country. This circumstance is also responsible for a comparatively small increase in the population of Junagadh in 1951 over that in 1941, though it has made up handsomely during the past decade, when it rose from 62,730 to 74,298.

*Kutch District*

All the four towns which are non-industrial in this district have been striving to recover their losses between 1901 and 1921, but only two of them have been able to do so with appreciable



success. These are Bhuj, which fell from 26,362 in 1901 to 19,281 in 1921, but started its progressive career thereafter till it reached the figure of 40,180 in 1961. Mandvi, whose population was 24,683 in 1901, declined to 22,638 in 1921, whereafter it started its career of revival till it rose to 29,305 in 1951, but again fell down to 26,609 in 1961. While Mundra has already been observed to be a decadent town, Anjar, after a career of decline reasserted its 1901 position only in 1951 and rose to 23,301 at the last census.

#### *Banaskantha District*

All the three non-industrial towns of this district, namely, Palanpur, Deesa and Radhanpur, have in 1961 shown increases over their population of 1901. Palanpur remained stagnant between 1901 and 1921, progressed a little between 1931 and 1951, but rose appreciably during the last decade, when it went up from 22,629 to 29,139. The career of Deesa, however, is very chequered. From 11,047 in 1901, it fell down to 5,638 in 1941 but revived thereafter till it rose to 18,891 in 1961. Very nearly the same is the history of Radhanpur, which has remained stagnant between 1901 and 1951, when it had a population of 11,970, which appreciated to 15,058 in 1961. It will be seen that these towns, all of which are residential, owed their urban characteristics to their being the capitals of Princely States and the headquarters of the military camp located at Deesa. It is also well-known that the native population of Palanpur and Radhanpur having found little to attract them in their home town migrate outside the State for earning their livelihood in profitable jobs elsewhere.

#### *Sabarkantha District*

All the towns have shown improvement over their position in 1911. Thereafter their career of growth has been continuous. But Prantij and Idar lost so heavily during the first three decades that they did not regain their 1901 position even in 1941. All the progress that Idar and Modasa have, however, made in their population is recorded during the last decade when this district has shown remarkable development and progress in both the sectors of its economy, rural as well as urban.

#### *Mehsana District*

Out of 8 towns, 6 are non-industrial. Vadnagar and Mansa fought in vain till 1941 to regain their position in 1901. The only town, however, which has more than doubled during the last 60 years is Unjha, which has gone up from 9,800 in 1901 to 20,371 in 1961. The progress made by the rest is noteworthy only as regards the last decennium prior to which all the efforts that these towns made were more or less directed towards fighting out the handicaps experienced in the past.

#### *Ahmedabad District*

While Dehgam and Sanand were successful in shaking off the effects of famine and plague immediately after 1911, Ranpur and Dhandhuka were able to do so only after 1931. Thereafter their march of progress has been continuous which has been noteworthy in case of all except Ranpur, which wavered from its onward course in 1961. Dehgam and Sanand have, however, been the greatest gainers as they have more than doubled their 1901 population during the last 60 years.

#### *Kaira District*

The district returns the largest number of non-industrial towns subjected to rise and fall in population during the last 60 years. This district was the greatest sufferer at the hands of the 1901 famine popularly known as *chhapania* famine and again at the hands of the influenza epidemic, both of which retarded the progress of its towns and brought about the decline in their numbers between 1901 and 1921. Thereafter, all of them have shown revival to a smaller or larger extent, though Kaira failed to regain its former position till 1961, Mehmedabad till 1951 and Umreth and Dakor till 1941, prior to which their population was below the 1901 mark.

#### *Panchmahals District*

All the places of this district have shown remarkable progress over their population in 1901 even though some of the areas are comparatively backward as in Santrampur. The growth of towns between 1901 and 1961 has been very noteworthy in case of Godhra, which has risen from 20,915 in 1901 to 52,167 in 1961, though it lost a little

between 1941 and 1951, probably due to the evacuation of some of its Muslim residents to Pakistan. The growth of Dohad has been equally remarkable in that it has risen from 13,990 in 1901 and from 9,303 in 1911 to 42,006 in 1951, whereafter it fell down to 35,483 owing to the exclusion from its limits of the railway township of Freelandganj, which has at the current census returned a population of 14,951.

#### *Baroda District*

The district has 5 non-industrial towns, of which Padra, Dabhoi and Bahadarpur have revived from the effects of famine soon after 1911, whereas Sinor and Sankheda show the adverse effects of influenza, which enabled them to start their career of revival only from 1931. It is curious to note that Bahadarpur, which has progressively increased right from 1901 till it rose to 5,120 in 1941 should have declined to 4,936 in 1951.

#### *Broach District*

This district has two non-industrial towns.

While Jambusar has progressed immediately after 1911, Rajpipla has done it after 1921, whereafter their march has been continuous, though the progress made between 1951 and 1961 is unique and bids fair to exceed that registered at any of the preceding censuses.

#### *Surat District*

Surat is the largest district in the State, which has only 7 towns classified as non-industrial. Of these Kathor and Rander have practically shown a steady decline till 1921, but Vyara, Bardoli, Dharampur and Pardi have started their career of revival immediately after 1911. Bulsar has, however, been able to do so soon after 1901, though it has remained stationary between 1921 and 1941. Its progress, thereafter, has been very rapid with the result that today its population is nearly three times as much as what it was in 1901, owing to its growing importance as a railway town on the main line running between Bombay and Viramgam. This has also made it an important centre of trade and commerce.

### B—Industrial Towns

FLUCTUATIONS, 1901-61

144. The following table gives a list of

industrial towns whose population fluctuated between 1901 and 1961.

#### STATEMENT III.31

##### Industrial towns whose population fluctuated between 1901-61

| District/Town<br>1            | 1961<br>2 | 1951<br>3 | 1941<br>4 | 1931<br>5 | 1921<br>6 | 1911<br>7 | 1901<br>8 |
|-------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| <b>JAMNAGAR DISTRICT</b>      |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |
| Jamnagar . . . .              | 148,572   | 104,419   | 71,588    | 55,056    | 42,495    | 44,887    | 53,844    |
| Dwarka . . . .                | 14,314    | 9,765     | 10,876    | 7,632     | 7,977     | 6,548     | 7,535     |
| <b>RAJKOT DISTRICT</b>        |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |
| Morvi . . . .                 | 50,192    | 40,722    | 37,048    | 18,934    | 13,115    | 14,962    | 17,820    |
| Wankaner . . . .              | 22,509    | 16,769    | 17,230    | 11,136    | 8,596     | 7,887     | 6,973     |
| <b>SURENDRANAGAR DISTRICT</b> |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |
| Wadhwan . . . .               | 27,104    | 23,381    | 21,622    | 18,269    | 16,390    | 15,543    | 16,223    |
| <b>BHAVNAGAR DISTRICT</b>     |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |
| Sihor . . . .                 | 15,263    | 13,569    | 11,256    | 10,049    | 8,705     | 7,746     | 10,101    |
| Savarkundla . . . .           | 31,051    | 22,413    | 17,181    | 13,642    | 11,407    | 10,610    | 11,068    |
| <b>AMRELI DISTRICT</b>        |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |
| Bagasara . . . .              | 15,325    | 12,817    | 9,611     | 9,409     | 7,640     | 8,306     | 9,178     |
| Kodinar . . . .               | 11,426    | 9,469     | 8,442     | 7,384     | 6,430     | 6,075     | 6,664     |
| Rajula . . . .                | 12,646    | 9,637     | 7,860     | 6,173     | 4,929     | 5,136     | 5,150     |



STATEMENT III.31-*contd.*

| District/Town<br>1        | 1961<br>2 | 1951<br>3 | 1941<br>4 | 1931<br>5 | 1921<br>6 | 1911<br>7 | 1901<br>8 |
|---------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| <b>MEHSANA DISTRICT</b>   |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |
| Patan . . . .             | 51,953    | 43,044    | 36,549    | 29,830    | 27,017    | 28,339    | 31,402    |
| Kalol . . . .             | 31,940    | 22,432    | 17,879    | 9,364     | 7,259     | 6,376     | 6,465     |
| Visnagar . . . .          | 25,982    | 21,093    | 17,227    | 15,050    | 13,855    | 14,137    | 17,268    |
| Kadi . . . .              | 23,661    | 20,373    | 17,165    | 13,455    | 11,919    | 11,556    | 13,070    |
| <b>AHMEDABAD DISTRICT</b> |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |
| Viramgam . . . .          | 38,955    | 27,435    | 26,373    | 18,965    | 26,262    | 20,769    | 18,952    |
| Dholka . . . .            | 27,476    | 20,012    | 17,222    | 13,743    | 12,513    | 13,693    | 14,971    |
| <b>KAIRA DISTRICT</b>     |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |
| Nadiad . . . .            | 78,952    | 62,645    | 46,510    | 34,584    | 31,939    | 27,145    | 31,435    |
| Cambay . . . .            | 51,291    | 39,038    | 34,941    | 31,877    | 27,251    | 28,098    | 31,780    |
| Petlad . . . .            | 35,239    | 29,667    | 23,928    | 19,236    | 15,159    | 14,863    | 15,282    |
| Kapadvanj . . . .         | 27,053    | 22,319    | 20,075    | 16,556    | 14,794    | 13,126    | 15,405    |
| <b>BARODA DISTRICT</b>    |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |
| Baroda . . . .            | 298,398   | 211,407   | 153,301   | 112,860   | 94,712    | 99,345    | 103,790   |
| <b>BROACH DISTRICT</b>    |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |
| Broach . . . .            | 73,639    | 62,729    | 55,810    | 34,276    | 42,648    | 43,403    | 42,896    |
| <b>SURAT DISTRICT</b>     |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |
| Surat . . . .             | 288,026   | 223,182   | 171,443   | 98,936    | 117,434   | 114,868   | 119,306   |
| Navsari . . . .           | 53,600    | 44,663    | 35,445    | 24,397    | 19,437    | 17,982    | 21,451    |
| Gandevi . . . .           | 11,239    | 8,384     | 8,688     | 6,342     | 5,721     | 6,482     | 5,927     |

It must be made clear at the outset that this table does not include cities like Ahmedabad and other towns, which have not shown any fluctuation in their numbers between 1901 and 1961, but continuous progress from one census to another. It has listed only those urban areas which have been subjected to rise and fall in their numbers at any time during the last 6 decades. The salient feature of all the towns noted in this table is that quite a large majority of them has more than doubled their population between 1901 and 1961, the only exception to this tendency being observed in Wadhwan, Sihor, Bagasara, Kodinar, Visnagar, Kadi, Dholka, Patan, Cambay, Kapadvanj and Broach. Another noteworthy feature is that in most of the cases the population returned in 1901 has remained the same in 1931,

though there are a few cases in which 1901 figure has started its career of growth after 1911, as in the case of Savarkundla and Kalol. But Wankaner started its progressive march right from 1901, till it was obstructed a little between 1941 and 1951, when it registered a decline of 461. There are some cases, however, where the onward march commenced only after 1941 as in the case of Sihor, Bagasara and Visnagar. While the growth in case of some towns has been rapid between 1931 and 1941, there are others where a similar tendency is noticed between 1941 and 1951, continued further in the decade that followed. The growth of some of these towns is unprecedented inasmuch as they have even more than doubled their 1901 population. These are Jamnagar, Morvi, Wankaner, Savarkundla,

Rajula, Kalol, Viramgam, Nadiad, Petlad, Baroda, Surat, Navsari and Gandevi, as a result of the accelerated pace of industrialisation at these places. There are certain towns, however, fluctuation in whose numbers from census to census deserves notice. Patan, which had a population of 31,402 in 1901 registered a decline till 1921, whereafter, it started its career of revival till the numbers rose to 51,953 in 1961. Visnagar is another such town whose population stood at 17,268 in 1901, declined during the intervening period of 4 decades, when it returned 17,227 in 1941, a little less than that in 1901, but recovered thereafter by showing an appreciable increase in 1951 and 1961. Viramgam has also the same story to tell by its having very nearly the same population in 1901 and 1931, whereafter it rose during the decade that followed, remained more or less stagnant during the next decennium, but registered a noticeable increase of over 11,000 or 41.99 per cent between 1951 and 1961. Curiously enough, Broach, which had 42,896 souls in 1901 gradually declined till it fell down to 34,276 in 1931. It has, however, made up for its past losses between 1931 and 1941, when it rose to 55,810 in 1941. Thereafter it resumed its progressive career till it returned 73,639 in 1961. It has a still brighter future in a number of oil wells which have been unearthed in Anklesvar and other surrounding areas, which cannot but react favourably on the prosperity of this town, which is in close proximity to the prospecting areas. Among smaller towns, Kalol in Mehsana district stands out prominent in having registered a phenomenal growth during the last 60 years. Between 1901-61, it has risen from 6,465 to 31,940, followed by Savarkundla, which has risen from 11,068 to 31,051 during the same period. Nadiad is another such town which has shown a unique capacity for growth after 1931. It had a population of 31,435 in 1901, which declined to 27,145 in 1911, whereafter, it started its progressive march till its population reached 78,952 in 1961. Another such town is Navsari, which has risen from 17,982 in 1911 to 53,600 in 1961. The cities such as Jamnagar, Baroda and Surat have shown phenomenal progress after 1931 but their trend of growth has been somewhat different. Jamnagar, which was 53,844 in 1901 declined during the next two decades, but revived thereafter by showing progressive increase in its numbers since 1931, till it

acquired the status of a city in 1951 by returning a population of 104,419, which further rose to 148,572 in 1961. Baroda, which had a population of 103,790 in 1901 fell down continuously during the two censuses that followed, when it lost its status as a city, but revived thereafter by showing progressive increase in its numbers from 1931. But Surat, which had a total population of 119,306 in 1901 declined in 1911, revived a little in 1921, but fell again in 1931, when it lost its status as a city by having a population of little below 100,000. But it made more than ample amends for its past lapses by registering a phenomenal increase between 1931 and 1941, when its population rose to 171,443, which progressively went up to 288,026 in 1961.

145. The foregoing analysis of the industrial towns where the population has fluctuated between 1901 and 1961 discloses three important phases of growth in the State, namely, (i) 1901-21, (ii) 1921-51 and (iii) 1951-61. The first phase was marked by recurrence of famine, scarcity and epidemics like plague and influenza which were not favourable to the growth of numbers. The first World War brought home the realisation that no country can all the time to come remain dependent for its needs on foreign imports and that self-sufficiency in certain important matters was highly essential to stave off hardships which were occasioned during the period of war as a result of economic blockade by belligerent countries. Industrialists in what was then called British India, as also the rulers of some of the progressive Indian States realised full well that economic prosperity was closely interlinked with industrialisation and adoption of modern and scientific means of production. New industries which initially favoured establishment of textile mills thus got particular encouragement in States, like Baroda, Bhavnagar, Morvi, Porbandar and Jamnagar. Another factor which contributed substantially to the growth of industry during this period was the prosperity which came in the wake of the development of maritime trade in some of the Indian States as Bhavnagar, Jamnagar, Porbandar and Baroda, which gave every facility and encouragement to businessmen and industrialists within and outside the State to establish new industries and branches of trade within their domain. The need for self-sufficiency and industrialisation was stressed further as a result of another global war

between 1937 and 1942. But the entire outlook as regards industrialisation was completely revolutionised after Independence in 1947, when the urgency of rapid industrialisation came to the fore. The planners of the country's future foresaw that if the national income was to be raised, the level of living of the people was to be improved and unemployment and underemployment were to be effectively controlled, the scope of non-agricultural pursuits must be considerably enlarged to strike a happy balance between the two sectors of our economy, viz., the village and the town. Thus began an era of around industrial development which is mirrored in the growth of numbers in urban areas after 1931, but particularly between 1941 and 1961, which marks a period of continuous and sustained progress in this new field.

#### AGRICULTURAL TOWNS

146. Out of a total number of 600 towns which possess a high agricultural ratio in the country as a whole, Gujarat has 51, but the highest number 103 is claimed by Maharashtra, and the least 1 by Assam. The States which have a relatively high number of agricultural towns exceeding 25 are Andhra Pradesh (84), Gujarat (51), Madhya Pradesh (43), Madras (71),

Maharashtra (103), Mysore (99), Punjab (30), and Rajasthan (50). Statement III.32 given at the end of this Chapter compares for Gujarat the towns having predominantly agricultural characteristics, as determined by the percentage of workers of Categories I and II, Cultivation and Agricultural Labour alongwith their functional classification as worked out in the Registrar General's Paper and compared with the classification assigned by this office.

It must be pointed out at the outset that service towns, as already pointed out above, are residential or administrative, while trading are either trading or commercial. On this basis the functional classification of 34 towns does not show any difference but tallies with that given in the Paper. Those that differ number 17. Of these, the Paper classifies 8 as manufacturing as against service or administrative and residential by the writer by the application of *ad hoc* judgment and local knowledge. For, manufacturing cannot be the functional trait of towns with high agricultural ratio which in case of some towns is more than 50 and even as high as 70 per cent as in the case of Bhayavadar. The 9 towns that remain have been classified as artisan as against residential or trading by this office on the application of local knowledge.

#### SECTION 9

#### NATURE AND EXTENT OF IMMIGRATION INTO URBAN AREAS

##### EXTENT OF IMMIGRATION

147. Urbanisation means growth of economic activity and increasing and better opportunities for employment, which is again dependent upon the extent of industrialisation, growth of trade and commerce and other ancillary non-agricultural pursuits. These are factors which encourage flow of outsiders to urban areas for making a better living. This flow may be either from the surrounding areas of the same district or neighbouring districts and at times from outside the State—the extent of flow brought about by

each category of migration being dependent upon the attraction and possibilities offered by different urban centres. It will, therefore, be necessary for us to examine proportion per 1,000 urban population in each district and city or town-group of population of 100,000 and above, classified by persons (1) born within the district but outside (a) the town of enumeration and (b) city/town-group with a population of 100,000 or over in which enumerated, (2) born outside the district of enumeration but within the State, and (3) born in other States of India. It is possible to compile the following table with the help of Table D-II.

##### STATEMENT III.33

#### Proportion per 1,000 urban population in each district and city or town-group of population of one lakh and above classified by persons

- (i) Born within the district but outside (1) the town of enumeration (2) city/town-group (with a population of a lakh or over) in which enumerated  
(ii) Born outside the district of enumeration but within the State  
(iii) Born in other States of India

| (iii) Born in other States of India                                                   |                                  |                                             | Persons per 1,000 of urban population born within the district but outside |                                                                                | Persons per 1,000 of urban population born outside the district of enumeration but within the State |                                |                                    | Persons per 1,000 of urban population born in other States of India |                                |                                    |  |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|
|                                                                                       |                                  | (i) the town of enumeration                 |                                                                            | (ii) city/town-group (with a population of a lakh or over) in which enumerated |                                                                                                     |                                |                                    |                                                                     |                                |                                    |  |
| State/district/<br>cities and town-<br>groups with population<br>of one lakh and over | Females<br>per<br>1,000<br>males | Persons<br>per 1,000<br>urban<br>population | Males<br>per<br>1,000<br>males                                             | Females<br>per<br>1,000<br>females                                             | Persons<br>per 1,000<br>urban<br>population                                                         | Males<br>per<br>1,000<br>males | Females<br>per<br>1,000<br>females | Persons<br>per 1,000<br>urban<br>population                         | Males<br>per<br>1,000<br>males | Females<br>per<br>1,000<br>females |  |
| 1                                                                                     | 2                                | 3                                           | 4                                                                          | 5                                                                              | 6                                                                                                   | 7                              | 8                                  | 9                                                                   | 10                             | 11                                 |  |
| <b>GUJARAT</b> . . . . .                                                              | <b>896</b>                       | <b>163</b>                                  | <b>136</b>                                                                 | <b>192</b>                                                                     | <b>152</b>                                                                                          | <b>144</b>                     | <b>161</b>                         | <b>69</b>                                                           | <b>79</b>                      | <b>57</b>                          |  |
| 1 Jamnagar District . . . . .                                                         | 927                              | 181                                         | 159                                                                        | 205                                                                            | 118                                                                                                 | 105                            | 132                                | 39                                                                  | 48                             | 30                                 |  |
| Jamnagar . . . . .                                                                    | 914                              | 138                                         | 130                                                                        | 148                                                                            | 119                                                                                                 | 109                            | 130                                | 52                                                                  | 62                             | 40                                 |  |
| 2 Rajkot District . . . . .                                                           | 961                              | 193                                         | 161                                                                        | 226                                                                            | 139                                                                                                 | 119                            | 158                                | 23                                                                  | 26                             | 21                                 |  |
| Rajkot . . . . .                                                                      | 927                              | 197                                         | 178                                                                        | 218                                                                            | 180                                                                                                 | 169                            | 192                                | 33                                                                  | 35                             | 30                                 |  |
| 3 Surendranagar District . . . . .                                                    | 953                              | 252                                         | 194                                                                        | 314                                                                            | 143                                                                                                 | 114                            | 173                                | 20                                                                  | 22                             | 18                                 |  |
| 4 Bhavnagar District . . . . .                                                        | 929                              | 210                                         | 169                                                                        | 254                                                                            | 82                                                                                                  | 70                             | 94                                 | 19                                                                  | 20                             | 18                                 |  |
| Bhavnagar . . . . .                                                                   | 916                              | 192                                         | 177                                                                        | 208                                                                            | 76                                                                                                  | 75                             | 76                                 | 25                                                                  | 26                             | 23                                 |  |
| 5 Amreli District . . . . .                                                           | 941                              | 182                                         | 132                                                                        | 235                                                                            | 166                                                                                                 | 124                            | 211                                | 15                                                                  | 17                             | 14                                 |  |
| 6 Junagadh District . . . . .                                                         | 947                              | 193                                         | 169                                                                        | 218                                                                            | 98                                                                                                  | 88                             | 108                                | 24                                                                  | 25                             | 23                                 |  |
| 7 Kutch District . . . . .                                                            | 954                              | 227                                         | 200                                                                        | 256                                                                            | 42                                                                                                  | 45                             | 39                                 | 74                                                                  | 91                             | 56                                 |  |
| 8 Banaskantha District . . . . .                                                      | 924                              | 161                                         | 136                                                                        | 188                                                                            | 103                                                                                                 | 93                             | 114                                | 74                                                                  | 74                             | 73                                 |  |
| 9 Sabarkantha District . . . . .                                                      | 865                              | 211                                         | 205                                                                        | 218                                                                            | 154                                                                                                 | 139                            | 171                                | 65                                                                  | 74                             | 54                                 |  |
| 10 Mehsana District . . . . .                                                         | 936                              | 234                                         | 178                                                                        | 295                                                                            | 90                                                                                                  | 78                             | 102                                | 35                                                                  | 39                             | 31                                 |  |
| 11 Ahmedabad District . . . . .                                                       | 816                              | 78                                          | 70                                                                         | 89                                                                             | 267                                                                                                 | 259                            | 276                                | 135                                                                 | 158                            | 108                                |  |
| Ahmedabad . . . . .                                                                   | 805                              | 59                                          | 56                                                                         | 64                                                                             | 267                                                                                                 | 261                            | 274                                | 141                                                                 | 164                            | 113                                |  |
| 12 Kaira District . . . . .                                                           | 886                              | 217                                         | 174                                                                        | 267                                                                            | 126                                                                                                 | 118                            | 136                                | 41                                                                  | 46                             | 36                                 |  |
| 13 Panchmahals District . . . . .                                                     | 919                              | 132                                         | 121                                                                        | 144                                                                            | 85                                                                                                  | 80                             | 91                                 | 92                                                                  | 97                             | 87                                 |  |
| 14 Baroda District . . . . .                                                          | 866                              | 133                                         | 120                                                                        | 148                                                                            | 174                                                                                                 | 169                            | 180                                | 90                                                                  | 97                             | 83                                 |  |
| Baroda . . . . .                                                                      | 857                              | 108                                         | 105                                                                        | 111                                                                            | 187                                                                                                 | 184                            | 191                                | 107                                                                 | 114                            | 100                                |  |
| 15 Broach District . . . . .                                                          | 932                              | 122                                         | 106                                                                        | 138                                                                            | 120                                                                                                 | 104                            | 136                                | 39                                                                  | 43                             | 35                                 |  |
| 16 Surat District . . . . .                                                           | 930                              | 189                                         | 170                                                                        | 210                                                                            | 73                                                                                                  | 73                             | 73                                 | 73                                                                  | 79                             | 67                                 |  |
| Surat . . . . .                                                                       | 916                              | 112                                         | 111                                                                        | 112                                                                            | 90                                                                                                  | 90                             | 90                                 | 78                                                                  | 85                             | 70                                 |  |

148. Examining the ratio of persons per 1,000 of urban population born within the district but outside the city or town-group of enumeration, it is noticed that such proportion is the least (59) in Ahmedabad City, but it rises to 112 for Surat City, 192 for Bhavnagar City, 197 for Rajkot City, 138 for Jamnagar City and 108 for Baroda City. Immigrant males per 1,000 males likewise vary. The proportion of immigrant females per 1,000 females is greater than that of such males per 1,000 males. This in-migration from the district is for the most part accounted for by the existing social conditions, wherein females after marriage migrate from their home town or village to the residence of their husband in another town. The real and true currents of migration are, however, discernible from the proportion of 1,000 of urban population born (i) outside the district of enumeration but within the State and (ii) in other States of India. These proportions vary per 1,000 of urban population born outside the district of enumeration but within the State from 42 for Kutch to 267 each for Ahmedabad district as well as for Ahmedabad City. The ratio of males per 1,000 males living in towns but born outside the district of enumeration is 144 for the State as against 161 for females. Here also the female ratio is higher in all the districts of the State except Kutch and remains undisturbed in Surat district as well as in the city of Surat, where it is respectively found to be 73 and 90 per 1,000 of their population of each sex born outside the district of enumeration but within the State. These figures are also influenced by the same factor as that noticed in the case of persons born within the district, as the social factor of females moving out of the parental house after marriage operates in this case also. But as regards immigrants from other States of India, the proportion appears to be comparatively high in the city of Ahmedabad 141, district of Ahmedabad 135, Baroda City 107, and Surat district 73, where there is relatively greater influx of persons coming from outside the State. Other places worth mentioning are districts of Baroda, the Panchmahals, Kutch and Banaskantha, where the proportion of migrants is comparatively higher than the State average of 69. In these sectors male ratio exceeds the female, as those coming from outside the State do not risk to bring their families with them before

they are well settled and have some stable employment in their place of migration.

#### SEX RATIO OF IMMIGRANTS

149. The table discussed above also gives the sex ratio of females per 1,000 males, which is a further indication of the extent of urbanisation in a town or city. For, the lower this ratio, the greater will be the extent of urbanisation in the city or district, as immigration affects the male population to a greater extent than the females, who are in the first instance left behind in their native place and brought to the urban centre after the male is properly settled and starts earning.

150. The average sex ratio for the State as a whole is 896 females per 1,000 males in urban areas. This ratio is exceeded by all the districts except Ahmedabad 816, Baroda 866, Sabarkantha 865 and Kaira 886. Among the cities it is exceeded by all except Ahmedabad 805 and Baroda 857. In the other districts the ratio fluctuates between 919 for the Panchmahals and 961 for Rajkot district.

#### MIGRANTS TO CITIES

##### (a) Distribution by Age

151. Migrants to cities are considered with reference to municipal area of the city and are exclusive of the population of constituent town-groups. As against the general term 'migrants' which relates to movement within the district, within the State, from outside State and the country, the term 'immigrants' covers in-migrants from outside the State. The characteristics of migrants into 6 cities of Gujarat with their broad age pattern have been given in the table that follows on the next page.

152. Cities with their avenues of employment in different sectors provide good scope for persons in the working age-group (15-59 years) which claims  $\frac{3}{4}$ th of the migrant population. Again classification of this broad age-group into two groups, namely, 15-34 and 35-59 reveals great disparity between these two age-groups the first of which covers, some of the student population besides the working force. These two groups account for 46.29 and 29.31 per cent respectively of the total migrants to the cities. Distribution by sex shows that the age-group 15-34 accounts for the highest percentage-

#### STATEMENT III.34

##### Migrants to cities by broad age-groups, 1961

| Age-group      | Total migrants             |                            |                            |                           |                           |                           |                           |                           |                           |                           |                           |                           |
|----------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
|                | Total                      |                            |                            | Jamnagar City             |                           |                           | Rajkot City               |                           |                           | Bhavnagar City            |                           |                           |
|                | Persons                    | Males                      | Females                    | Persons                   | Males                     | Females                   | Persons                   | Males                     | Females                   | Persons                   | Males                     | Females                   |
| 1              | 2                          | 3                          | 4                          | 5                         | 6                         | 7                         | 8                         | 9                         | 10                        | 11                        | 12                        | 13                        |
| <b>Total</b>   | <b>998,396</b><br>(100.00) | <b>547,081</b><br>(100.00) | <b>451,315</b><br>(100.00) | <b>53,252</b><br>(100.00) | <b>27,349</b><br>(100.00) | <b>25,903</b><br>(100.00) | <b>88,432</b><br>(100.00) | <b>43,123</b><br>(100.00) | <b>45,309</b><br>(100.00) | <b>56,832</b><br>(100.00) | <b>28,370</b><br>(100.00) | <b>28,462</b><br>(100.00) |
| 0-14           | 193,388<br>(19.37)         | 101,565<br>(18.57)         | 91,823<br>(20.35)          | 10,684<br>(20.06)         | 5,643<br>(20.63)          | 5,041<br>(19.46)          | 18,805<br>(21.26)         | 9,976<br>(23.13)          | 8,829<br>(19.49)          | 13,261<br>(23.33)         | 5,797<br>(20.43)          | 7,464<br>(26.23)          |
| 15-34          | 462,161<br>(46.29)         | 251,064<br>(45.89)         | 211,097<br>(46.77)         | 26,487<br>(49.73)         | 14,014<br>(51.25)         | 12,464<br>(48.12)         | 40,147<br>(45.40)         | 19,601<br>(45.46)         | 20,546<br>(45.35)         | 24,045<br>(42.32)         | 12,819<br>(45.19)         | 11,226<br>(39.44)         |
| 35-59          | 292,629<br>(29.31)         | 171,333<br>(31.32)         | 121,296<br>(26.88)         | 13,633<br>(25.60)         | 6,775<br>(24.77)          | 6,858<br>(26.48)          | 23,979<br>(27.12)         | 11,739<br>(27.22)         | 12,240<br>(27.01)         | 15,602<br>(27.45)         | 8,128<br>(28.65)          | 7,474<br>(26.26)          |
| 60+            | 50,173<br>(5.03)           | 23,099<br>(4.22)           | 27,074<br>(6.00)           | 2,456<br>(4.61)           | 916<br>(3.35)             | 1,540<br>(5.94)           | 5,497<br>(6.22)           | 1,803<br>(4.18)           | 3,694<br>(8.15)           | 3,922<br>(6.90)           | 1,625<br>(5.73)           | 2,297<br>(8.07)           |
| Age not stated | 45<br>(N)                  | 20<br>(N)                  | 25<br>(N)                  | 1<br>(N)                  | 1<br>(N)                  | 0<br>(0)                  | 4<br>(N)                  | 4<br>(0.01)               | 0<br>(0)                  | 2<br>(N)                  | 1<br>(N)                  | 1<br>(N)                  |

| Age-group      | Total migrants             |                            |                            |                            |                           |                           |                           |                           |                           |
|----------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
|                | Ahmedabad City             |                            |                            | Baroda City                |                           |                           | Surat City                |                           |                           |
|                | Persons                    | Males                      | Females                    | Persons                    | Males                     | Females                   | Persons                   | Males                     | Females                   |
| 1              | 14                         | 15                         | 16                         | 17                         | 18                        | 19                        | 20                        | 21                        | 22                        |
| <b>Total</b>   | <b>584,423</b><br>(100.00) | <b>332,937</b><br>(100.00) | <b>251,486</b><br>(100.00) | <b>132,389</b><br>(100.00) | <b>71,090</b><br>(100.00) | <b>61,299</b><br>(100.00) | <b>83,068</b><br>(100.00) | <b>44,212</b><br>(100.00) | <b>38,856</b><br>(100.00) |
| 0-14           | 108,938<br>(18.64)         | 58,219<br>(17.49)          | 50,719<br>(20.17)          | 26,368<br>(19.92)          | 13,851<br>(19.48)         | 12,517<br>(20.42)         | 15,332<br>(18.46)         | 8,079<br>(18.27)          | 7,253<br>(18.67)          |
| 15-34          | 270,189<br>(46.23)         | 149,415<br>(44.88)         | 120,774<br>(48.02)         | 63,240<br>(47.77)          | 34,641<br>(48.74)         | 28,599<br>(46.66)         | 38,062<br>(45.82)         | 20,574<br>(46.53)         | 17,488<br>(45.01)         |
| 35-59          | 179,528<br>(30.72)         | 112,757<br>(33.87)         | 66,771<br>(26.55)          | 35,533<br>(26.84)          | 19,110<br>(26.88)         | 16,423<br>(26.79)         | 24,354<br>(29.32)         | 12,824<br>(29.01)         | 11,530<br>(29.67)         |
| 60+            | 25,733<br>(4.40)           | 12,534<br>(3.76)           | 13,199<br>(5.25)           | 7,245<br>(5.47)            | 3,486<br>(4.90)           | 3,759<br>(6.13)           | 5,320<br>(6.40)           | 2,735<br>(6.19)           | 2,585<br>(6.65)           |
| Age not stated | 35<br>(0.01)               | 12<br>(N)                  | 23<br>(0.01)               | 3<br>(N)                   | 2<br>(N)                  | 1<br>(N)                  | 0<br>(0)                  | 0<br>(0)                  | 0<br>(0)                  |

N=Negligible

#### NOTE :

Figures in brackets show percentages of each age-group to all age-groups for persons/males/females.

45.89 for males and 46.77 per cent for females. In case of Ahmedabad, Jamnagar and Surat, migrants between the ages 15-59 constitute a little over 75.00 per cent of the total migrants, whereas in case of Baroda, Rajkot and Bhavnagar the corresponding percentages are 74.61, 72.52 and 69.77. The young, the able-bodied and the economically productive section of the population

are the main migrants drawn towards urban areas. These figures illustrate the effects of 'push' and 'pull' which set the currents of migration into motion owing to underemployment in rural areas which is no less acute than the ever increasing problem of unemployment in urban areas. The migrant population in the remaining two age-groups, namely, 0-14 and 60+ covering children,

dependents, the aged and the infirm is comparatively less and accounts for only one-fourth of the total migrants to the cities.

153. The importance of migratory movements

of population in the urban economy will be better appreciated by the help of the following table giving the distribution of migrant population for each city in broad age-groups.

STATEMENT III.35

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

| Age-group<br>1        | Total population |                |                | Migrant population |                |                | Percentage of migrant<br>population to total population |              |               |
|-----------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------------------------------------------------|--------------|---------------|
|                       | Persons<br>2     | Males<br>3     | Females<br>4   | Persons<br>5       | Males<br>6     | Females<br>7   | Persons<br>8                                            | Males<br>9   | Females<br>10 |
| <b>JAMNAGAR CITY</b>  |                  |                |                |                    |                |                |                                                         |              |               |
| <b>Total</b>          | <b>139,692</b>   | <b>72,055</b>  | <b>67,637</b>  | <b>53,252</b>      | <b>27,349</b>  | <b>25,903</b>  | <b>38.12</b>                                            | <b>37.95</b> | <b>38.30</b>  |
| 0-14                  | 58,632           | 30,577         | 28,055         | 10,684             | 5,643          | 5,041          | 18.22                                                   | 18.45        | 17.97         |
| 15-34                 | 48,334           | 25,128         | 23,206         | 26,478             | 14,014         | 12,464         | 54.78                                                   | 55.77        | 53.71         |
| 35-59                 | 26,322           | 13,723         | 12,599         | 13,633             | 6,775          | 6,858          | 51.79                                                   | 49.37        | 54.43         |
| 60+                   | 6,402            | 2,626          | 3,776          | 2,456              | 916            | 1,540          | 38.36                                                   | 34.88        | 40.78         |
| Age not stated        | 2                | 1              | 1              | 1                  | 1              | ..             | 50.00                                                   | 100.00       | ..            |
| <b>RAJKOT CITY</b>    |                  |                |                |                    |                |                |                                                         |              |               |
| <b>Total</b>          | <b>193,498</b>   | <b>100,376</b> | <b>93,122</b>  | <b>88,432</b>      | <b>43,123</b>  | <b>45,309</b>  | <b>45.70</b>                                            | <b>42.96</b> | <b>48.65</b>  |
| 0-14                  | 82,492           | 43,146         | 39,346         | 18,805             | 9,976          | 8,829          | 22.80                                                   | 23.12        | 22.44         |
| 15-34                 | 67,174           | 35,191         | 31,983         | 40,147             | 19,601         | 20,546         | 59.76                                                   | 55.70        | 64.24         |
| 35-59                 | 35,105           | 18,268         | 16,837         | 23,976             | 11,739         | 12,240         | 68.31                                                   | 64.26        | 72.70         |
| 60+                   | 8,692            | 3,757          | 4,935          | 5,497              | 1,803          | 3,694          | 63.24                                                   | 47.99        | 74.85         |
| Age not stated        | 35               | 14             | 21             | 4                  | 4              | ..             | 11.43                                                   | 28.57        | ..            |
| <b>BHAVNAGAR CITY</b> |                  |                |                |                    |                |                |                                                         |              |               |
| <b>Total</b>          | <b>171,039</b>   | <b>89,210</b>  | <b>81,829</b>  | <b>56,832</b>      | <b>28,370</b>  | <b>28,462</b>  | <b>33.23</b>                                            | <b>31.80</b> | <b>34.78</b>  |
| 0-14                  | 72,026           | 37,943         | 34,083         | 13,261             | 5,797          | 7,464          | 18.41                                                   | 15.28        | 21.90         |
| 15-34                 | 58,268           | 30,575         | 27,693         | 24,045             | 12,819         | 11,226         | 41.27                                                   | 41.93        | 40.54         |
| 35-59                 | 33,217           | 17,443         | 15,774         | 15,602             | 8,128          | 7,474          | 46.97                                                   | 46.60        | 47.38         |
| 60+                   | 7,523            | 3,246          | 4,277          | 3,922              | 1,625          | 2,297          | 52.13                                                   | 50.06        | 53.70         |
| Age not stated        | 5                | 3              | 2              | 2                  | 1              | 1              | 40.00                                                   | 33.33        | 50.00         |
| <b>AHMEDABAD CITY</b> |                  |                |                |                    |                |                |                                                         |              |               |
| <b>Total</b>          | <b>1,149,918</b> | <b>637,061</b> | <b>512,857</b> | <b>584,423</b>     | <b>332,937</b> | <b>251,486</b> | <b>50.82</b>                                            | <b>52.26</b> | <b>49.04</b>  |
| 0-14                  | 446,912          | 236,107        | 210,805        | 108,938            | 58,219         | 50,719         | 24.37                                                   | 24.66        | 24.06         |
| 15-34                 | 418,341          | 230,347        | 187,994        | 270,189            | 149,415        | 120,774        | 64.58                                                   | 64.86        | 64.24         |
| 35-59                 | 245,809          | 151,187        | 94,622         | 179,528            | 112,757        | 66,771         | 73.03                                                   | 74.58        | 70.57         |
| 60+                   | 38,648           | 19,307         | 19,341         | 25,733             | 12,534         | 13,199         | 66.58                                                   | 64.92        | 68.24         |
| Age not stated        | 208              | 113            | 95             | 35                 | 12             | 23             | 16.83                                                   | 10.62        | 24.21         |
| <b>BARODA CITY</b>    |                  |                |                |                    |                |                |                                                         |              |               |
| <b>Total</b>          | <b>295,144</b>   | <b>158,515</b> | <b>136,629</b> | <b>132,389</b>     | <b>71,090</b>  | <b>61,299</b>  | <b>44.85</b>                                            | <b>44.85</b> | <b>44.86</b>  |
| 0-14                  | 115,727          | 60,587         | 55,140         | 26,368             | 13,851         | 12,517         | 22.78                                                   | 22.86        | 22.70         |
| 15-34                 | 107,116          | 58,841         | 48,275         | 63,240             | 34,641         | 28,599         | 59.04                                                   | 58.87        | 59.24         |
| 35-59                 | 59,399           | 32,811         | 26,588         | 35,533             | 19,110         | 16,423         | 56.45                                                   | 58.24        | 61.78         |
| 60+                   | 12,887           | 6,266          | 6,621          | 7,245              | 3,486          | 3,759          | 56.22                                                   | 55.63        | 56.77         |
| Age not stated        | 15               | 10             | 5              | 3                  | 2              | 1              | 20.00                                                   | 30.00        | 40.00         |
| <b>SURAT CITY</b>     |                  |                |                |                    |                |                |                                                         |              |               |
| <b>Total</b>          | <b>288,026</b>   | <b>150,333</b> | <b>137,693</b> | <b>83,068</b>      | <b>44,212</b>  | <b>38,856</b>  | <b>28.84</b>                                            | <b>29.41</b> | <b>28.22</b>  |
| 0-14                  | 110,099          | 56,617         | 53,482         | 15,332             | 8,079          | 7,253          | 13.92                                                   | 14.27        | 13.56         |
| 15-34                 | 102,090          | 53,958         | 48,132         | 38,062             | 20,574         | 17,488         | 37.28                                                   | 38.13        | 36.33         |
| 35-59                 | 61,622           | 33,139         | 28,483         | 24,354             | 12,824         | 11,530         | 39.52                                                   | 38.70        | 40.48         |
| 60+                   | 14,195           | 6,608          | 7,587          | 5,320              | 2,735          | 2,585          | 37.48                                                   | 41.39        | 34.07         |
| Age not stated        | 20               | 11             | 9              | ..                 | ..             | ..             | ..                                                      | ..           | ..            |

154. The general trend of distribution of migrant population by sex and age is reflected also in each individual city, though there are significant variations from one city to another. 64.58 per cent of the total population aged 15-34 in Ahmedabad City is migrant, whose strength rises still further (73.03 per cent) in the next age-group 35-59. The corresponding percentages of migrant population to total population in these two age-groups are 59.04 and 56.45 for Baroda, 37.28 and 39.52 for Surat, 54.78 and 51.79 for Jamnagar, 59.76 and 68.31 for Rajkot and 41.27 and 46.97 for Bhavnagar. Variation in these proportions may as well be taken to represent the difference in the opportunities for jobs each

of them offers to outsiders for absorption in their expanding urban economy.

(b) *Migration by Literacy*

155. Migrants to cities when examined with reference to literacy and illiteracy bring out interesting results. From the table given below it is noticed that of the total migrants to six cities, 57.31 per cent are literate and 42.69 per cent illiterate. Break up of literacy by sex further reveals that there are more male literates (68.51 per cent) than illiterates, the reverse being the case with females who account for 43.74 per cent literate.

STATEMENT III.36

Migrants to cities by literacy, 1961

| Illiterate/<br>literate<br>1 | Total migrants             |                            |                            |                           |                           |                           |                           |                           |                           |                           |                           |                           |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
|                              | Total                      |                            |                            | Jamnagar City             |                           |                           | Rajkot City               |                           |                           | Bhavnagar City            |                           |                           |
|                              | Persons<br>2               | Males<br>3                 | Females<br>4               | Persons<br>5              | Males<br>6                | Females<br>7              | Persons<br>8              | Males<br>9                | Females<br>10             | Persons<br>11             | Males<br>12               | Females<br>13             |
| <b>Total</b>                 | <b>998,396</b><br>(100.00) | <b>547,081</b><br>(100.00) | <b>451,315</b><br>(100.00) | <b>53,252</b><br>(100.00) | <b>27,349</b><br>(100.00) | <b>25,903</b><br>(100.00) | <b>88,432</b><br>(100.00) | <b>43,123</b><br>(100.00) | <b>45,309</b><br>(100.00) | <b>56,832</b><br>(100.00) | <b>28,370</b><br>(100.00) | <b>28,462</b><br>(100.00) |
| Illiterate                   | 426,183<br>(42.69)         | 172,264<br>(31.49)         | 253,919<br>(56.26)         | 23,891<br>(44.86)         | 8,640<br>(31.59)          | 15,251<br>(58.88)         | 34,195<br>(38.67)         | 10,570<br>(24.51)         | 23,625<br>(52.14)         | 24,609<br>(43.30)         | 8,352<br>(29.44)          | 16,257<br>(57.12)         |
| Literate                     | 572,213<br>(57.31)         | 374,817<br>(68.51)         | 197,396<br>(43.74)         | 29,361<br>(55.14)         | 18,709<br>(68.41)         | 10,652<br>(41.12)         | 54,237<br>(61.33)         | 32,553<br>(75.49)         | 21,684<br>(47.86)         | 32,223<br>(56.70)         | 20,018<br>(70.56)         | 12,205<br>(42.88)         |

| Illiterate/literate<br>1 | Total migrants             |                            |                            |                            |                           |                           |                           |                           |                           |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
|                          | Ahmedabad City             |                            |                            | Baroda City                |                           |                           | Surat City                |                           |                           |
|                          | Persons<br>14              | Males<br>15                | Females<br>16              | Persons<br>17              | Males<br>18               | Females<br>19             | Persons<br>20             | Males<br>21               | Females<br>22             |
| <b>Total</b>             | <b>584,423</b><br>(100.00) | <b>332,937</b><br>(100.00) | <b>251,486</b><br>(100.00) | <b>132,389</b><br>(100.00) | <b>71,090</b><br>(100.00) | <b>61,299</b><br>(100.00) | <b>83,068</b><br>(100.00) | <b>44,212</b><br>(100.00) | <b>38,856</b><br>(100.00) |
| Illiterate               | 261,808<br>(44.88)         | 113,727<br>(34.16)         | 148,081<br>(58.89)         | 48,097<br>(36.33)          | 18,146<br>(25.53)         | 29,951<br>(48.86)         | 33,583<br>(40.43)         | 12,829<br>(29.02)         | 20,754<br>(53.41)         |
| Literate                 | 322,615<br>(55.12)         | 219,210<br>(65.84)         | 103,405<br>(41.11)         | 84,292<br>(63.67)          | 52,944<br>(74.47)         | 31,348<br>(51.14)         | 49,485<br>(59.57)         | 31,383<br>(70.98)         | 18,102<br>(46.59)         |

NOTE:

Figures in brackets show percentages of illiterate and literate to total for persons/males/females.

156. Of the total migrants to the cities of Ahmedabad, Baroda and Surat, 55.12, 63.67 and 59.57 per cent are literate and 44.88, 36.33 and 40.43 per cent illiterate, as against 55.14, 61.33 and 56.70 per cent of literate and 44.86, 38.67 and 43.30 per cent of illiterate migrants to the cities of Jamnagar, Rajkot and Bhavnagar. Ahmedabad City which is the hub of migration, possesses the largest number of illiterate migrants (61.43 per cent) among total illiterate migrants to six cities. The obvious reason which can be ascribed for this situation in Ahmedabad City is the large increase of labour population from different parts of the country engaged in textile mills and other ancillary industries, where unskilled labour is in great demand.

(c) *Migrants by Mother Tongue*

157. The language returns of six cities as detailed in the following table reveal that Baroda, Ahmedabad and Surat have 39.56, 29.98 and 20.23 per cent of their inhabitants speaking languages other than Gujarati, the chief among them being Marathi, Hindi, Marwari and Urdu. In Jamnagar, Rajkot and Bhavnagar the corresponding percentages of those who have returned mother tongue other than Gujarati are 12.28, 6.02 and 7.12 respectively.

STATEMENT III.37

Speakers having mother tongues other than Gujarati in six cities, 1961

| City         | No. of speakers speaking languages other than Gujarati | Total population of the city | Per cent of col. 2 to 3 |
|--------------|--------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1            | 2                                                      | 3                            | 4                       |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>560,814</b>                                         | <b>2,237,317</b>             | <b>25.07</b>            |
| 1 Jamnagar   | 17,161                                                 | 139,692                      | 12.28                   |
| 2 Rajkot     | 11,649                                                 | 193,498                      | 6.02                    |
| 3 Bhavnagar  | 12,183                                                 | 171,039                      | 7.12                    |
| 4 Ahmedabad  | 344,792                                                | 1,149,918                    | 29.98                   |
| 5 Baroda     | 116,768                                                | 295,144                      | 39.56                   |
| 6 Surat      | 58,261                                                 | 288,026                      | 20.23                   |

158. Language returns indicate that the cities of Mainland Gujarat besides having greater economic development are located on the main railway line and, therefore, easily accessible from different parts of the country. Being important

centres of trade, industry and commerce, they attract relatively more migrants from the adjacent States of Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan than do the cities of Peninsular Gujarat which are at some distance from these border States.

159. Distribution of speakers by major languages as detailed in Statement III.38 given on the next page reveals that Ahmedabad City alone accounts for 91.93 per cent of Marwari speakers and more than 80 per cent of Hindi and Hindustani speakers in all the six cities combined.

160. Baroda has the highest proportion of Marathi speakers (47.87 per cent) because of its being the capital of the former Baroda State whose rulers, the Gaekwads, brought a sizeable number of their kinsmen in their retinue when they occupied this part of Gujarat. Next to Baroda, Ahmedabad (36.27 per cent) has the largest number of Marathi speakers, because of its cosmopolitan character. The table placed below highlights the distribution of Sindhi speaking population in the six cities of Gujarat.

STATEMENT III.39

Sindhi speaking population in six cities of Gujarat, 1961

| City         | Total speakers of all languages | Sindhi speakers | Per cent to total Sindhi speakers in six cities | Per cent of Sindhi speakers to total speakers of all languages |
|--------------|---------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1            | 2                               | 3               | 4                                               | 5                                                              |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>2,237,317</b>                | <b>49,752</b>   | <b>100.00</b>                                   | <b>2.22</b>                                                    |
| 1 Jamnagar   | 139,692                         | 4,339           | 8.72                                            | 3.11                                                           |
| 2 Rajkot     | 193,498                         | 4,786           | 9.62                                            | 2.47                                                           |
| 3 Bhavnagar  | 171,039                         | 7,004           | 14.08                                           | 4.09                                                           |
| 4 Ahmedabad  | 1,149,918                       | 16,792          | 33.75                                           | 1.46                                                           |
| 5 Baroda     | 295,144                         | 15,331          | 30.81                                           | 5.19                                                           |
| 6 Surat      | 288,026                         | 1,500           | 3.02                                            | 0.52                                                           |

161. Sindhi speakers number 49,752 in all the six cities of Gujarat and constitute 2.22 per cent of speakers of all languages. Inter-city distribution reveals that Ahmedabad City alone claims one-third of the total Sindhi speakers in all the six cities closely followed by Baroda (30.81 per cent). Among other cities Bhavnagar leads in having 14.08 per cent of Sindhi speakers as against 9.62 per cent for Rajkot, 8.72 for

STATEMENT III.38  
Major languages other than Gujarati in six cities of Gujarat, 1961

| Major language          | Speakers of languages other than Gujarati |               |               |               |               |                |                |               |       |                |          |        |             |          |   |            |          |   |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|-------|----------------|----------|--------|-------------|----------|---|------------|----------|---|
|                         | Jamnagar City                             |               |               | Rajkot City   |               |                | Bhavnagar City |               |       | Ahmedabad City |          |        | Baroda City |          |   | Surat City |          |   |
|                         | Number                                    | Per cent      | 1             | Number        | Per cent      | 2              | Number         | Per cent      | 3     | Number         | Per cent | 4      | Number      | Per cent | 5 | Number     | Per cent | 6 |
| <b>Total</b>            | <b>560,814</b>                            | <b>100.00</b> | <b>17,161</b> | <b>11,649</b> | <b>12,183</b> | <b>344,792</b> | <b>116,768</b> | <b>58,261</b> |       |                |          |        |             |          |   |            |          |   |
| 1 Hindi                 | 114,006                                   | 100.00        | 1,894         | 1,624         | 1,42          | 977            | 0.86           | 91,522        | 80.28 | 12,897         | 11.31    | 5,092  | 4.47        |          |   |            |          |   |
| 2 Hindustani            | 940                                       | 100.00        | ..            | ..            | (0)           | 44             | 4.68           | 825           | 87.76 | 71             | 7.56     | ..     | (0)         |          |   |            |          |   |
| 3 Marathi               | 106,374                                   | 100.00        | 1,109         | 1,084         | 1.02          | 1,022          | 0.96           | 38,578        | 36.27 | 50,920         | 47.87    | 13,661 | 12.84       |          |   |            |          |   |
| 4 Marwari               | 21,228                                    | 100.00        | 117           | 252           | 1.19          | 252            | 1.19           | 19,516        | 91.93 | 878            | 4.14     | 213    | 1.00        |          |   |            |          |   |
| 5 Rajasthani            | 3,650                                     | 100.00        | 22            | ..            | (0)           | ..             | (0)            | 2,667         | 73.07 | 283            | 7.75     | 678    | 18.58       |          |   |            |          |   |
| 6 Sindhi                | 49,752                                    | 100.00        | 4,339         | 4,786         | 9.62          | 7,004          | 14.08          | 16,792        | 33.75 | 15,331         | 30.81    | 1,500  | 3.02        |          |   |            |          |   |
| 7 Urdu                  | 219,162                                   | 100.00        | 2,015         | 1,522         | 0.69          | 1,418          | 0.65           | 148,515       | 67.76 | 30,415         | 13.88    | 35,277 | 16.10       |          |   |            |          |   |
| 8 Other major languages | 45,702                                    | 100.00        | 7,665         | 2,381         | 5.21          | 1,466          | 3.21           | 26,377        | 57.72 | 5,973          | 13.07    | 1,840  | 4.02        |          |   |            |          |   |

Jamnagar and the least in Surat City (3.02 per cent). Of the total Sindhi speakers in the State, 83.57 per cent are in urban areas and 16.43 per cent in rural. The rural-urban distribution of Sindhi speaking population thus reveals the urbanward migration of displaced persons from Sind due to greater scope of employment and larger number of avenues available to them for settlement in urban areas as compared to the limited or little opportunities of earning their livelihood in rural areas, a circumstance which operates with greater force in all the six cities of the State as shown by the higher proportion of their Sindhi speaking population.

(d) *Migrants by Sex*

162. The sex-wise classification of the migrants into six cities reveals that of the total migrants in the cities, males constitute 54.80 per cent and females 45.20 per cent. Preponderance of males is a characteristic feature of migrant population of city wherein males come first and call their female members after proper settle-

ment. Their percentage distribution to total population of all the cities combined stood at 45.31 for males and 43.83 for females.

163. Of the total population returned as migrants in the six cities of Gujarat shown in the table that follows, 58.54 per cent are accounted for by Ahmedabad City, 13.26 per cent by Baroda, 8.86 per cent by Rajkot and 8.32 per cent by Surat. In case of Bhavnagar and Jamnagar the respective percentages are 5.69 and 5.33.

164. Of the total male migrants to six cities, Ahmedabad City alone has 60.86 per cent as against 12.99 per cent in Baroda, 8.08 per cent in Surat, 7.88 per cent in Rajkot, 5.19 per cent in Bhavnagar and 5.00 per cent in Jamnagar. In case of female migrants, Ahmedabad City has 55.72 per cent of total female migrants returned under all the six cities, followed by 13.58 per cent against Baroda and 8.61 per cent against Surat. Of the three cities of Peninsular Gujarat, Rajkot has 10.04 per cent of female migrants followed by Bhavnagar with 6.31 per cent and Jamnagar with 5.74 per cent.

STATEMENT III.40

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

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

\*Immigrants: Born beyond the State of enumeration in India

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

165. Classification of total migrants in six cities by broad regional grouping reveals that Ahmedabad, Baroda and Surat in Mainland Gujarat claim as many as 80.12 per cent of

total migrants against 19.88 per cent by three cities of Rajkot, Bhavnagar and Jamnagar in Peninsular Gujarat. Cities of Mainland Gujarat would thus appear to have more 'Migration-

stimulating situations' than those in Peninsular Gujarat. But such a comparison is largely overshadowed by the city of Ahmedabad which stands apart from all the rest not only in the extent of its urbanisation but also in the rapid pace of its industrialisation. By excluding Ahmedabad City, the remaining two cities of Mainland Gujarat stand on par with the three cities of Peninsular Gujarat. Of the total migrants to six cities, 61.86 per cent of male and 55.72 per cent of female migrants are returned by the city of Ahmedabad alone. Of the total immigrants to the six cities from outside the State the male and female immigrants into Ahmedabad City alone constitute 72.36 and 66.13 per cent respectively. The predominance of migratory movements towards Ahmedabad reiterates its dominant position in the industrial

development of the State. But the cities of Peninsular Gujarat offered no such scope, as they were hitherto capitals of Princely States which first developed as important centres of trade and commerce and their industrialisation is of recent origin.

166. In case of immigrants from outside the State to six cities, it is noticed that there is an excess of males over females in all of them, the highest excess of 48,673 being returned by Ahmedabad City and the lowest of 441 by Bhavnagar.

(e) *Immigrants by Sex*

167. The table that follows gives sex-wise distribution of immigrants from outside the State to six cities.

STATEMENT III.41

Immigrants to cities by sex, 1961

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

Immigrants: Born beyond the State of enumeration in India

168. Of the total immigrants to six cities, 151,322 or 62.20 per cent are males and 91,972 or 37.80 per cent females. Such a large disparity in male/female immigrants is quite natural as immigrants do not bring their families in the

beginning. Ahmedabad City has 64.29 per cent males in its immigrant population as against 35.71 females. 17.19 per cent of total male population and 11.86 per cent of the total female population of that city are immigrants coming



from outside the State. Taking male and female immigrants of all the six cities together, it is noticed that Ahmedabad accounts for 72.36 per cent of male immigrants and 66.13 per cent of female. Other cities reveal the same tendency towards higher rate of masculinity in the sex composition of cityward immigrants.

(f) *Ahmedabad City—Marital Status*

169. Migration is not only age and sex selective but is also partial to certain categories of marital status. Special table about migrants by marital status in broad age-groups compiled for Ahmedabad City will help study these selective traits.

STATEMENT III.42

Migrants to Ahmedabad city by age-groups and marital status, 1961

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

NOTE:

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

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

Of the total migrants to Ahmedabad City, 174,993 or 29.94 per cent are never married, 374,281 or 64.04 per cent are married and 35,149 or 6.02 per cent are widowed/divorced or separated. The fact that a little less than one-third of the total migrants in Ahmedabad City are never married brings out the greater concentration of the student population which constitutes 38.94 per cent of total population and 69.07 per cent of the total non-working population of this city. Sex-wise distribution of unmarried persons reveals that there were more males than females, as males constitute 64.03 per cent whereas females 35.97 per cent. Males in working age-group 15-59 constitute 80.57 per cent and females 19.43 per cent of the total unmarried migrants in the age-group 15-59. As regards married it is noticed that of the total

married migrants in Ahmedabad City, 4.59 per cent are aged 10-19, 32.57 per cent aged 20-29 years and 62.84 per cent aged 30 and over revealing a greater tendency towards remaining single upto the age of 30. 95.69 per cent of the total migrants under widowed and divorced/separated status are returned under the age-group 30 and above.

(g) *Migration by Distance and Duration of Residence*

170. Taking three years' stay as the dividing line for deciding the nature of settlement, whether it is for a temporary period or on a permanent basis, it can be seen from the table given below that of the total migrants into the six cities of the State, 198,105 or 21.33 per cent have resided there for less than 3 years and 730,443 or 78.67 per cent for more than three years.

STATEMENT III.43

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

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

171. Eight out of ten persons who migrate to cities think of making the city their permanent place of residence. The proportion of migrants having permanent or fixed settlement in cities is thus seen to be far greater than that of those who have come there for shorter duration. This fixed or permanent nature of settlement of migrants to cities is the result of pull exerted by a number of factors such as greater opportunities for economic betterment, the spell of urbanisation, greater civic amenities and recreational facilities available in cities compared to other urban areas.

172. The number of migrants to cities by sex and duration of stay has revealed that of the total migrants to cities with less than 3 years' stay, 112,663 or 56.87 per cent are males and 85,442 or 43.13 per cent are females;

whereas in case of migrants to cities with stay of more than 3 years, the male/female proportion is 398,194 or 54.51 per cent and 332,249 or 45.49 per cent respectively. These figures reveal that besides students those that migrate in the initial period of their stay come alone leaving their female members in their original habitat and call their family after some time when they are settled in job and have obtained housing accommodation. It can thus be said that the longer the period of duration of stay, the lesser will be the disparity in sex ratio of migrants and *vice versa*.

173. The Statement III.44 on the next page shows migrants to six cities by regional groups and duration of residence.

## STATEMENT III.44

## Migrants to cities by regional groups and duration of residence, 1961

| Region<br>1                                                           | Duration of residence     |                           |                | Per cent                  |                           |               |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|----------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|
|                                                                       | Less than<br>3 years<br>2 | More than<br>3 years<br>3 | Total<br>4     | Less than<br>3 years<br>5 | More than<br>3 years<br>6 | Total<br>7    |
| <b>Total</b>                                                          | <b>198,105</b>            | <b>730,443</b>            | <b>928,548</b> | <b>100.00</b>             | <b>100.00</b>             | <b>100.00</b> |
| 1 Cities of Mainland Gujarat<br>(Ahmedabad, Baroda and Surat)         | 150,982                   | 604,808                   | 755,790        | 76.21                     | 82.80                     | 81.39         |
| 2 Cities of Peninsular Gujarat<br>(Rajkot, Bhavnagar and<br>Jamnagar) | 47,123                    | 125,635                   | 172,758        | 23.79                     | 17.20                     | 18.61         |

Of the total migrants having duration of stay less than 3 years, 150,982 or 76.21 per cent are in the three cities of Mainland Gujarat and 47,123 or 23.79 per cent are in the three cities of Peninsular Gujarat. In case of migrants having duration of residence more than 3 years, the corresponding distribution is 604,808 or 82.80 per cent for the cities of Mainland Gujarat and 125,635 or 17.20 per cent for the cities of Peninsular Gujarat.

174. The data regarding number of migrants to cities with reference to duration of stay below and above 3 years along with broad tripartite divisions of birthplace in the same district, outside the district and outside the State are given in Statement III.45 opposite.

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

## STATEMENT III.45

## Migrants to cities by place of birth, 1961

| City<br>1    | Total<br>2     | Born in the<br>district of<br>enumeration<br>3 |                | Born out-<br>side the<br>district of<br>enumeration<br>4 |                 | Born out-<br>side the<br>State of<br>enumeration<br>5 |                 |
|--------------|----------------|------------------------------------------------|----------------|----------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
|              |                |                                                |                |                                                          |                 |                                                       |                 |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>928,548</b> | <b>222,226</b>                                 | <b>465,155</b> | <b>241,167</b>                                           | <b>(100.00)</b> | <b>(100.00)</b>                                       | <b>(100.00)</b> |
| 1 Jamnagar   | 43,685         | 18,989                                         | 17,147         | 7,549                                                    | (4.71)          | (8.54)                                                | (3.69)          |
| 2 Rajkot     | 79,123         | 37,956                                         | 34,807         | 6,360                                                    | (8.52)          | (17.08)                                               | (7.48)          |
| 3 Bhavnagar  | 49,950         | 32,646                                         | 13,032         | 4,272                                                    | (5.38)          | (14.69)                                               | (2.80)          |
| 4 Ahmedabad  | 558,258        | 69,975                                         | 319,210        | 169,073                                                  | (60.12)         | (31.49)                                               | (68.62)         |
| 5 Baroda     | 118,696        | 31,592                                         | 55,395         | 31,709                                                   | (12.78)         | (14.22)                                               | (11.91)         |
| 6 Surat      | 78,836         | 31,068                                         | 25,564         | 22,204                                                   | (8.49)          | (13.98)                                               | (5.50)          |

NOTE:

Figures in brackets denote percentage.

and Surat appear to be commensurate with the pace of industrialisation, growth of trade and other avenues of employment in each individual city. In the case of internal migration within the State, Ahmedabad and Baroda have 374,605 or 80.53 per cent of the total migrants from outside the district.

175. The table on the next page gives migrants to cities by duration of residence.

## STATEMENT III.46

## Migrants to cities by duration of residence, 1961

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

Of the total migrants to six cities, 54.03 per cent have their period of duration less than 10 years, 17.57 per cent come under the duration group 11-15 years, and 27.08 per cent under 16 years and above. More than half the total migrants in each of the six cities come under the duration of 0-10 years. Of the latter, 56.34 per cent are enumerated in Ahmedabad City followed by Baroda (14.43 per cent) and Surat (8.00 per cent). The percentages of total migrants under this duration group in case of Rajkot, Bhavnagar and Jamnagar are 9.54, 5.88 and 5.81 respectively. Of the total migrants in the next duration group of 11-15 years, 59.02 per cent are claimed by Ahmedabad, 13.43 per cent by Baroda and 6.31 per cent by Surat. In case of Rajkot City, the percentage under this duration group is 9.20, whereas in case of Bhavnagar and Jamnagar the percentages under this group are 6.08 and 5.96 respectively. Ahmedabad City has 63.43 per cent of total migrants under the duration group 16 years and above followed by Baroda (10.97

per cent), Surat (10.02 per cent), Rajkot (7.51 per cent), Bhavnagar (4.70 per cent) and Jamnagar (3.37 per cent). From this analysis it follows that under all duration groups the strength of immigrants to Ahmedabad City far exceeds that to any other city of Gujarat, whereas that in the three cities of Gujarat Mainland it is comparatively greater than that in the three cities of Peninsular Gujarat.

## RURAL TO CITIES AND URBAN TO CITIES

176. Modern cities rely upon rural-urban migration to keep the wheels of industrial and commercial organisations running, for labour force has to be concentrated into cities where new goods and services are to be manufactured and supplied. The extent of the migratory flow towards cities can be studied from the following table giving the number of migrants in each of the six cities according to the sources from which they are drawn.

## STATEMENT III.47

## Migration from rural and urban areas to cities, 1961

| City<br>1    | Rural to cities              |                                                      |                           | Urban to cities              |                                                      |                           |
|--------------|------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|
|              | In the<br>same district<br>2 | Outside<br>the district but<br>within the State<br>3 | Outside<br>the State<br>4 | In the<br>same district<br>5 | Outside<br>the district but<br>within the State<br>6 | Outside<br>the State<br>7 |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>179,260</b>               | <b>303,098</b>                                       | <b>142,307</b>            | <b>49,348</b>                | <b>166,278</b>                                       | <b>100,871</b>            |
| 1 Jamnagar   | 15,737                       | 6,711                                                | 2,845                     | 4,823                        | 10,970                                               | 4,836                     |
| 2 Rajkot     | 26,628                       | 15,967                                               | 1,247                     | 11,624                       | 19,031                                               | 5,130                     |
| 3 Bhavnagar  | 24,876                       | 4,384                                                | 1,052                     | 8,912                        | 8,988                                                | 3,305                     |
| 4 Ahmedabad  | 58,515                       | 230,076                                              | 109,227                   | 13,190                       | 91,518                                               | 61,029                    |
| 5 Baroda     | 26,846                       | 31,648                                               | 16,471                    | 5,317                        | 24,156                                               | 15,535                    |
| 6 Surat      | 26,658                       | 14,312                                               | 11,465                    | 5,482                        | 11,615                                               | 11,036                    |

624,665 or 66.37 per cent of total migrants to cities move from rural areas and 316,497 or 33.63 per cent from urban areas. Two-thirds of migrants to cities thus come from rural areas bringing about rural depopulation on one hand and creation of super city constellations on the other with all the attendant evils of urbanisation, like overcrowding, slums, housing shortage, unhygienic living conditions, and the associated problems of providing civic amenities to ever increasing numbers in cities.

#### STRENGTH OF MIGRANTS TO CITIES

177. The total population within all the six cities in Class I with population above 100,000 was 2,237,317 of whom 998,396 were migrants and constituted 44.62 per cent of their total population. These are very significant figures which explain the rapid growth of urbanisation. Percentage distribution of migrant population to cities by sex given in the table below shows the variation in the stream of migration to different cities.

#### STATEMENT III.48

##### Percentage distribution of migrant population to total population, 1961

| City            | Per cent of migrant population to total population of the city |       |         |
|-----------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|-------|---------|
|                 | Persons                                                        | Males | Females |
| 1               | 2                                                              | 3     | 4       |
| 1 Jamnagar . .  | 38.12                                                          | 37.95 | 38.30   |
| 2 Rajkot . .    | 45.70                                                          | 42.96 | 48.65   |
| 3 Bhavnagar . . | 33.23                                                          | 31.80 | 34.78   |
| 4 Ahmedabad . . | 50.82                                                          | 52.26 | 49.04   |
| 5 Baroda . .    | 44.85                                                          | 44.85 | 44.86   |
| 6 Surat . .     | 28.84                                                          | 29.41 | 28.22   |

178. Of the six cities, Ahmedabad stands out prominently as having the largest number of migrant population (584,423 persons) which constitutes 50.82 per cent of its general population. This proportion is the least for Surat City (28.84 per cent). Between these two extremes, Rajkot accounts for 45.70, Baroda 44.85, Jamnagar 38.12 and Bhavnagar 33.23 per cent of their population composed of migrants. These figures are very revealing indeed in that they indicate the nature and extent of urbanisation that has been taking place in the 6 cities of Gujarat. The variation in the percentages of migrants also shows

the pace of their economic development as revealed by their capacity of absorbing outsiders within their economy. Baroda in addition to its being a growing industrial centre is an important centre of higher education which Maharaja Sayajirao University provides. Like Rajkot, it is also a place of regional importance where many of the regional offices are located. Jamnagar, besides being a rising centre of industry and commerce, also has training facilities for the three wings of Defence Services. But the lowest percentage in case of Surat accentuates the strain it has been put to to regain its former position in the industrial field, which does not still offer the same attraction to outsiders as do other cities, as revealed by its demand for external man power being comparatively less.

#### DISTRIBUTION OF MIGRANTS BY WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS

179. The proportionate distribution of migrants in six cities broadly classified into workers and non-workers has been detailed below.

#### STATEMENT III.49

##### Proportionate distribution of migrants according to workers and non-workers, 1961

| City        | Migrants |       |       |             |       |       |
|-------------|----------|-------|-------|-------------|-------|-------|
|             | Workers  |       |       | Non-workers |       |       |
|             | P        | M     | F     | P           | M     | F     |
| 1           | 2        | 3     | 4     | 5           | 6     | 7     |
| 1 Jamnagar  | 38.16    | 65.81 | 8.97  | 61.84       | 34.19 | 91.03 |
| 2 Rajkot    | 34.55    | 61.53 | 8.86  | 65.45       | 38.47 | 91.14 |
| 3 Bhavnagar | 34.93    | 61.64 | 8.30  | 65.07       | 38.36 | 91.70 |
| 4 Ahmedabad | 43.64    | 71.32 | 7.00  | 56.36       | 28.68 | 93.00 |
| 5 Baroda    | 36.13    | 61.08 | 7.20  | 63.87       | 38.92 | 92.80 |
| 6 Surat     | 43.24    | 69.51 | 11.23 | 56.76       | 30.49 | 88.77 |

The proportion of workers among migrants is higher in case of Ahmedabad and is equalled only by Surat, both of which are important centres of textile and silk manufacture and have greater potentialities of employment than those offered by other four cities. While in Ahmedabad it is the textile mills, in Surat it is the traditional household and small size industries which predominate the industrial field. Sex-wise classification of migrants into workers and non-workers again brings out that in all of the six

#### NON-WORKING MIGRANTS BY AGE-GROUPS

cities the proportion of male workers is above 60 per cent, the highest (71.32 per cent) in Ahmedabad City and the lowest (61.08 per cent) in Baroda City. In the migratory flow, males who are mostly earning members outnumber females. The fact that of the total female migrant population as many as 91 per cent and above are non-workers in five out of six cities and a little less, i.e., 88.77 per cent in the city of Surat,

brings out the role each sex plays in the traditional family set-up which has assigned all out-door activity to males and household duties to females.

#### NON-WORKING MIGRANTS BY AGE-GROUPS

180. Distribution of non-working migrant population into six cities by age-groups and sex is given below.

#### STATEMENT III.50

##### Non-working migrants by sex and age-groups, 1961

| Age-group          | Total non-working migrants |         |         | Per cent to total non-working migrants |        |         | Distribution per cent by sex |       |         |
|--------------------|----------------------------|---------|---------|----------------------------------------|--------|---------|------------------------------|-------|---------|
|                    | Persons                    | Males   | Females | Persons                                | Males  | Females | Persons                      | Males | Females |
|                    | 2                          | 3       | 4       | 5                                      | 6      | 7       | 8                            | 9     | 10      |
| 1                  |                            |         |         | 100.00                                 | 100.00 | 100.00  | 100.00                       | 29.42 | 70.58   |
| Total . .          | 589,705                    | 173,472 | 416,233 | 32.32                                  | 57.17  | 21.96   | 100.00                       | 52.04 | 47.96   |
| 0-14 . .           | 190,595                    | 99,182  | 91,413  | 41.83                                  | 30.44  | 46.58   | 100.00                       | 21.40 | 78.60   |
| 15-34 . .          | 246,692                    | 52,798  | 193,894 | 19.45                                  | 5.46   | 25.28   | 100.00                       | 8.27  | 91.73   |
| 35-59 . .          | 114,688                    | 9,482   | 105,206 | 6.39                                   | 6.92   | 6.17    | 100.00                       | 31.83 | 68.17   |
| 60+ . .            | 37,694                     | 11,999  | 25,695  | 0.01                                   | 0.01   | 0.01    | 100.00                       | 30.56 | 69.44   |
| Age not stated . . | 36                         | 11      | 25      |                                        |        |         |                              |       |         |

Of the total male non-working migrant population in six cities, 87.61 per cent are concentrated in the first two age-groups, 0-14 and 15-34 as against 68.54 per cent of female who are so. The higher proportion under the first is due to infants and children *plus* students in the next age-group all of whom swell the category of non-workers. Nearly one-fourth of female migrants concentrated in the age-group 35-59 as against the twentieth of male of these ages brings out the vivid contrast in the functions

and nature of work done by males and females. As most of the males in this age-group (35-59) are earning members, the percentage of male non-workers in this particular age-group would obviously be small. In the last age-group 60 and above, the percentage of non-working migrants is very low and equal for both the sexes.

181. City-wise distribution of non-working migrants by age-groups to total migrants as detailed below brings out the correlation between non-working population and certain age-groups.

#### STATEMENT III.51

##### Percentage of non-working migrants to total migrants in cities, 1961

| Age-group          | Jamnagar |       | Rajkot |       | Bhavnagar |        | Ahmedabad |        | Baroda |        | Surat |       |
|--------------------|----------|-------|--------|-------|-----------|--------|-----------|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|
|                    | M        | F     | M      | F     | M         | F      | M         | F      | M      | F      | M     | F     |
|                    | 2        | 3     | 4      | 5     | 6         | 7      | 8         | 9      | 10     | 11     | 12    | 13    |
| 1                  |          |       |        |       |           |        |           |        |        |        |       |       |
| All ages . .       | 34.19    | 91.03 | 38.46  | 91.14 | 36.36     | 91.69  | 28.68     | 93.00  | 38.92  | 92.80  | 30.49 | 88.77 |
| 0-14 . .           | 97.73    | 99.17 | 97.93  | 99.44 | 97.72     | 99.62  | 97.75     | 99.63  | 98.09  | 99.74  | 95.75 | 99.02 |
| 15-34 . .          | 19.97    | 89.94 | 25.35  | 89.93 | 28.46     | 89.57  | 18.25     | 93.01  | 29.93  | 92.22  | 18.22 | 88.29 |
| 35-59 . .          | 8.43     | 86.42 | 8.45   | 85.95 | 7.90      | 86.18  | 4.66      | 87.45  | 8.65   | 88.02  | 2.82  | 82.16 |
| 60+ . .            | 50.76    | 93.77 | 47.31  | 95.18 | 57.11     | 94.25  | 48.35     | 95.44  | 59.04  | 95.08  | 59.80 | 92.80 |
| Age not stated . . | 100.00   | ..    | 75.00  | ..    | 100.00    | 100.00 | 33.33     | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | ..    | ..    |

The general trends noticed for all the six cities of the State are reflected also in each individual city both as regards sex and age composition of non-workers.

#### OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION

182. Further analysis of workers as per

National Classification of Occupations in six cities given in the following table brings out the disparity between male and female workers and the nature of different occupations which are prominent in each of these cities and afford greater scope for their employment.

**STATEMENT III.52**

**Migrants to six cities classified by sex and occupational divisions, 1961**

| Occupational Division<br>1 | Description<br>2                                                                   | Jamnagar City |       |      | Rajkot City |       |      | Bhavnagar City |       |      |
|----------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|-------|------|-------------|-------|------|----------------|-------|------|
|                            |                                                                                    | P             | M     | F    | P           | M     | F    | P              | M     | F    |
|                            |                                                                                    | 3             | 4     | 5    | 6           | 7     | 8    | 9              | 10    | 11   |
| Division 0                 | Professional, Technical and Related Workers . . .                                  | 2.17          | 2.98  | 1.31 | 2.71        | 3.88  | 1.61 | 2.37           | 3.57  | 1.17 |
| 1                          | Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers . . .                             | 2.85          | 5.47  | 0.07 | 1.17        | 2.33  | 0.06 | 0.97           | 1.90  | 0.03 |
| 2                          | Clerical and Related Workers . . .                                                 | 5.61          | 10.74 | 0.19 | 6.00        | 11.96 | 0.32 | 4.65           | 9.12  | 0.20 |
| 3                          | Sales Workers . . .                                                                | 4.26          | 8.10  | 0.22 | 4.62        | 9.34  | 0.14 | 5.40           | 10.57 | 0.26 |
| 4                          | Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and Related Workers . . .                     | 0.68          | 0.92  | 0.42 | 0.88        | 1.07  | 0.69 | 0.84           | 1.15  | 0.53 |
| 5                          | Miners, Quarrymen and Related Workers . . .                                        | 0.09          | 0.12  | 0.07 | 0.03        | 0.05  | 0.02 | N              | N     | N    |
| 6                          | Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations . . .                           | 2.25          | 4.38  | 0.01 | 1.80        | 3.67  | 0.02 | 2.27           | 4.51  | 0.03 |
| 7-8                        | Craftsmen, Production Process Workers and Labourers not elsewhere classified . . . | 15.16         | 24.47 | 5.33 | 12.85       | 23.00 | 3.18 | 14.49          | 24.71 | 4.30 |
| 9                          | Service, Sport and Recreation Workers . . .                                        | 4.66          | 8.05  | 1.08 | 3.84        | 5.58  | 2.18 | 3.70           | 5.76  | 1.65 |
| X                          | Workers not classifiable by Occupation . . .                                       | 0.01          | 0.01  | N    | 0.02        | 0.03  | N    | 0.01           | 0.01  | 0.01 |

| Occupational Division<br>1 | Description<br>2                                                                   | Ahmedabad City |       |      | Baroda City |       |      | Surat City |       |      |
|----------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|-------|------|-------------|-------|------|------------|-------|------|
|                            |                                                                                    | P              | M     | F    | P           | M     | F    | P          | M     | F    |
|                            |                                                                                    | 12             | 13    | 14   | 15          | 16    | 17   | 18         | 19    | 20   |
| Division 0                 | Professional, Technical and Related Workers . . .                                  | 1.85           | 2.49  | 1.00 | 3.61        | 5.33  | 1.61 | 2.80       | 4.04  | 1.39 |
| 1                          | Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers . . .                             | 0.87           | 1.50  | 0.03 | 0.96        | 1.76  | 0.03 | 1.04       | 1.88  | 0.08 |
| 2                          | Clerical and Related Workers . . .                                                 | 4.09           | 7.02  | 0.21 | 5.18        | 9.34  | 0.35 | 4.51       | 8.30  | 0.21 |
| 3                          | Sales Workers . . .                                                                | 4.99           | 8.40  | 0.47 | 5.34        | 9.34  | 0.69 | 4.80       | 8.37  | 0.73 |
| 4                          | Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and Related Workers . . .                     | 0.58           | 0.79  | 0.30 | 0.51        | 0.63  | 0.38 | 0.32       | 0.51  | 0.11 |
| 5                          | Miners, Quarrymen and Related Workers . . .                                        | 0              | 0     | 0    | 0.01        | 0.01  | 0    | N          | 0.01  | 0    |
| 6                          | Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations . . .                           | 1.80           | 2.95  | 0.28 | 1.66        | 3.08  | 0.02 | 1.66       | 3.10  | 0.02 |
| 7-8                        | Craftsmen, Production Process Workers and Labourers not elsewhere classified . . . | 25.00          | 41.18 | 3.58 | 13.02       | 22.30 | 2.27 | 22.51      | 37.20 | 5.79 |
| 9                          | Service, Sport and Recreation Workers . . .                                        | 4.36           | 6.85  | 1.07 | 5.34        | 8.48  | 1.70 | 4.46       | 5.89  | 2.84 |
| X                          | Workers not classifiable by Occupation . . .                                       | N              | 0.01  | N    | 0.01        | 0.02  | 0    | 0.02       | 0.03  | 0    |

N=Negligible

The Occupational Division 7-8 relating to craftsmen, production process workers and labourers not elsewhere classified is uniformly the most important in all the six cities, having the highest proportion of migrant workers (25 per cent) under this category in Ahmedabad, followed by 22.51 per cent in Surat and the lowest (12.85 per cent) in Rajkot City. The higher proportion of workers under this Division when examined by further break up according to major groups has revealed that in the two cities of Ahmedabad and Surat, the migrants under spinners, weavers, knitters, dyers and related workers, (Group 70) constitute 15.86 and 10.13 per cent respectively of the total migrants. The next important division relates to sales workers (Division 3) where the highest proportion of total workers (5.40 per cent) is noticed in Bhavnagar City, followed by 5.34 in Baroda and ranging between 4 and 5 per cent in the remaining four cities. The various types of industries and the developing and expanding channels of trade and commerce in these cities involve purchase and sale activities which give further spurt to production. Division 2 relating to clerical workers and related workers also constitutes one of the important divisions in all the six cities, the highest percentage of migrants (6.00) is found in Rajkot City followed by 5.61 in Jamnagar City and ranging between 4.09 to 5.18 per cent in the rest. Besides private employment provided by commercial and industrial establishments in these cities, they are also district headquarters having a number of Government offices wherein on account of periodical transfers, the migratory movement gets pronounced under this Division.

#### DISTRIBUTION BY INDUSTRY

183. The subdivision of migrant workers into two broad categories, namely, agricultural workers and industrial workers brings out clearly the predominantly non-agricultural and industrial characteristics of cities. Statement III.53 on the next page brings out clearly the insignificant proportion of agricultural workers in each of the six cities.

Taking the first two industrial categories as covering the agricultural sector, it has been

noticed that the percentage of migrants engaged in both these categories is less than one per cent in all the six cities taken together and varies within a narrow margin from 0.10 per cent in Ahmedabad to 0.63 in Rajkot. The predominant functional characteristics of cities being industrial, trading or service, more persons are engaged in the secondary and tertiary sectors and a very insignificant percentage in the primary sector. Amongst the secondary and tertiary sectors covering Industrial Categories III to IX—Manufacturing other than Household Industry (Category V), Trade and Commerce (Category VII) and Other Services (Category IX) are the most predominant categories for male workers. Ahmedabad and Surat which have 38.86 and 26.24 per cent of their male migrant workers engaged in manufacturing other than household industry, testify to their growing importance as flourishing centres of textile and silk manufacture which offers jobs to a substantial number of workers in these two cities. The corresponding percentages under this category in case of Baroda, Bhavnagar, Jamnagar and Rajkot cities are 19.55, 18.36, 15.63 and 15.46. Variation in these percentages may be taken to illustrate the relative pace of industrial development in each of these six cities. 11 per cent each of the total male population of Bhavnagar, Rajkot, Jamnagar and Surat are engaged in trade and commerce, as against 10.08 and 9.79 per cent respectively in Baroda and Ahmedabad. The third important category relates to services and constitutes 28.38 per cent of the total male migrant population in case of Jamnagar City, followed by Rajkot (23.24 per cent), Baroda (22.06 per cent), Surat (20.82 per cent), Bhavnagar (19.15 per cent) and Ahmedabad (14.77 per cent). Comparatively large number of migrant population under this category is due to the greater scope available for employment in the various concerns in the public and private sectors in these cities. The percentage distribution of male migrants to total migrant population under the category of transport, storage and communications is also worthy of notice as being above 5 per cent in case of Bhavnagar, Rajkot, Jamnagar and Baroda and below 5 per cent in Surat and Ahmedabad. While all the six cities are important centres of rail communications, Bhavnagar and Jamnagar

**STATEMENT III.53**  
**Percentage distribution of migrant workers/non-workers to total migrant population in six cities by sex and industrial categories, 1961**

| Agricultural workers |  |      |  |      |                             |      |  |      |  | Industrial workers                                                                                          |  |      |  |      |                          |      |  |      |  |                                                  |  |       |  |      |                    |      |  |      |  |    |  |
|----------------------|--|------|--|------|-----------------------------|------|--|------|--|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|------|--|------|--------------------------|------|--|------|--|--------------------------------------------------|--|-------|--|------|--------------------|------|--|------|--|----|--|
| II                   |  |      |  |      |                             |      |  |      |  | III                                                                                                         |  |      |  |      |                          |      |  |      |  |                                                  |  |       |  |      |                    |      |  |      |  |    |  |
| I As Cultivator      |  |      |  |      | II As Agricultural labourer |      |  |      |  | In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied activities |  |      |  |      | IV At Household Industry |      |  |      |  | V In Manufacturing other than Household Industry |  |       |  |      | VI In Construction |      |  |      |  |    |  |
| M                    |  | F    |  | M    |                             | F    |  | M    |  | F                                                                                                           |  | M    |  | F    |                          | M    |  | F    |  | M                                                |  | F     |  | M    |                    | F    |  |      |  |    |  |
| City                 |  | 1    |  | 2    |                             | 3    |  | 4    |  | 5                                                                                                           |  | 6    |  | 7    |                          | 8    |  | 9    |  | 10                                               |  | 11    |  | 12   |                    | 13   |  | 14   |  | 15 |  |
| 1 Jamnagar           |  | 0.24 |  | 0.17 |                             | 0.33 |  | 0.10 |  | 0.57                                                                                                        |  | 0.27 |  | 0.66 |                          | 0.20 |  | 1.13 |  | 1.37                                             |  | 15.63 |  | 1.71 |                    | 1.54 |  | 0.32 |  |    |  |
| 2 Rajkot             |  | 0.27 |  | 0.51 |                             | 0.35 |  | 0.13 |  | 0.62                                                                                                        |  | 0.64 |  | 0.21 |                          | 0.03 |  | 1.43 |  | 1.28                                             |  | 15.46 |  | 0.51 |                    | 1.81 |  | 0.44 |  |    |  |
| 3 Bhavnagar          |  | 0.22 |  | 0.10 |                             | 0.11 |  | 0.02 |  | 0.33                                                                                                        |  | 0.12 |  | 0.40 |                          | 0.05 |  | 1.20 |  | 1.27                                             |  | 18.36 |  | 2.03 |                    | 1.72 |  | 0.22 |  |    |  |
| 4 Ahmedabad          |  | 0.06 |  | 0.02 |                             | 0.06 |  | 0.04 |  | 0.12                                                                                                        |  | 0.06 |  | 0.21 |                          | 0.04 |  | 1.33 |  | 0.73                                             |  | 38.86 |  | 1.80 |                    | 1.81 |  | 0.51 |  |    |  |
| 5 Baroda             |  | 0.53 |  | 0.05 |                             | 0.27 |  | 0.09 |  | 0.80                                                                                                        |  | 0.14 |  | 0.24 |                          | 0.10 |  | 0.97 |  | 0.80                                             |  | 19.55 |  | 0.56 |                    | 1.27 |  | 0.22 |  |    |  |
| 6 Surat              |  | 0.09 |  | 0.03 |                             | 0.09 |  | 0.03 |  | 0.18                                                                                                        |  | 0.06 |  | 0.43 |                          | 0.07 |  | 4.55 |  | 1.46                                             |  | 26.24 |  | 1.94 |                    | 1.65 |  | 0.50 |  |    |  |

| Industrial workers        |  |       |  |      |                                               |      |  |      |  |                      |  |      |  |       |                 |       |  |       |  |                       |  |       |  |       |                   |       |  |       |  |       |  |
|---------------------------|--|-------|--|------|-----------------------------------------------|------|--|------|--|----------------------|--|------|--|-------|-----------------|-------|--|-------|--|-----------------------|--|-------|--|-------|-------------------|-------|--|-------|--|-------|--|
| VII In Trade and Commerce |  |       |  |      | VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications |      |  |      |  | IX In Other Services |  |      |  |       | Total III to IX |       |  |       |  | Total workers I to IX |  |       |  |       | Total non-workers |       |  |       |  |       |  |
| M                         |  | F     |  | M    |                                               | F    |  | M    |  | F                    |  | M    |  | F     |                 | M     |  | F     |  | M                     |  | F     |  | M     |                   | F     |  | M     |  | F     |  |
| City                      |  | 1     |  | 16   |                                               | 17   |  | 18   |  | 19                   |  | 20   |  | 21    |                 | 22    |  | 23    |  | 24                    |  | 25    |  | 26    |                   | 27    |  | 28    |  | 29    |  |
| 1 Jamnagar                |  | 11.12 |  | 0.33 |                                               | 6.78 |  | 0.09 |  | 28.38                |  | 4.68 |  | 65.24 |                 | 8.70  |  | 65.81 |  | 8.97                  |  | 34.19 |  | 91.03 |                   | 38.47 |  | 91.14 |  | 91.70 |  |
| 2 Rajkot                  |  | 11.30 |  | 0.16 |                                               | 7.46 |  | 0.07 |  | 23.24                |  | 5.73 |  | 60.91 |                 | 8.22  |  | 61.53 |  | 8.86                  |  | 38.47 |  | 91.14 |                   | 38.36 |  | 91.70 |  | 93.00 |  |
| 3 Bhavnagar               |  | 11.52 |  | 0.30 |                                               | 8.96 |  | 0.11 |  | 19.15                |  | 4.20 |  | 61.31 |                 | 8.18  |  | 61.64 |  | 8.30                  |  | 38.36 |  | 91.70 |                   | 28.68 |  | 93.00 |  | 92.80 |  |
| 4 Ahmedabad               |  | 9.79  |  | 0.53 |                                               | 4.43 |  | 0.35 |  | 14.77                |  | 2.98 |  | 71.20 |                 | 6.94  |  | 71.32 |  | 7.00                  |  | 28.68 |  | 93.00 |                   | 38.92 |  | 92.80 |  | 88.77 |  |
| 5 Baroda                  |  | 10.08 |  | 0.73 |                                               | 6.11 |  | 0.09 |  | 22.06                |  | 4.56 |  | 60.28 |                 | 7.06  |  | 61.08 |  | 7.20                  |  | 38.92 |  | 92.80 |                   | 30.49 |  | 88.77 |  | 88.77 |  |
| 6 Surat                   |  | 11.12 |  | 0.94 |                                               | 4.52 |  | 0.09 |  | 20.82                |  | 6.17 |  | 69.33 |                 | 11.17 |  | 69.51 |  | 11.23                 |  | 30.49 |  | 88.77 |                   | 88.77 |  | 88.77 |  | 88.77 |  |

(Bedi) are in addition ports carrying on maritime trade with foreign countries. The dominance of non-agricultural pursuits in all the cities is clearly apparent from the various proportions examined above.

#### GENERAL SUMMARY

184. The various features of city-ward migration examined above may be summarised as under.

The currents of migration towards cities are substantial and vary according to the extent of industrial growth of each of them as determined by its capacity to absorb those who are pushed out from their original surroundings for want of adequate means of earning their livelihood. The migratory flow into cities is as expected greater compared to other urban areas in the State. Though the movement of people is stimulated mostly by economic reasons, the contribution made by marriage migrations as a result of social conditions prevalent in the State is also appreciable. The percentages of migrant population in the various cities noticed above indicate the extent to which the gaps in man-power are filled in by the movement of outside population to cities, which is considerable in a rising and industrially developing city that Ahmedabad is. Another important feature which this study reveals is the large volume of rural to urban migration which is taking place towards urban areas in general and cities in particular. The degree of pull by the cities is determined by the extent of urbanisation and the pace of industrial activity in the various cities of the State. Here again the greater pace of development of Ahmedabad is responsible for attracting considerable numbers from rural areas to meet the growing demand of labour force required for its expanding industries, trade, commerce and services. Rural to urban migration thus constitutes a very important factor in the growth of urbanisation in the State. The extent of rural-urban migration explodes the myth that villages are immobile. Rural population is not unmindful of the need to lessen the burden on land due to very low land-man ratio, which makes it increasingly difficult for the village economy to sustain itself through agricultural pursuits. Avenues for employment in non-agricultural pursuits outside the home are availed of in an increasing

manner. Besides rural to urban migration, urban to urban migration, in other words, city-ward migration of those living in smaller towns which are no better than large villages, is also equally noteworthy. Among both these categories of migrants to cities, those whose duration of stay is longer than three years outnumber those whose stay is for a period less than 3 years, revealing the tendency on the part of migrants to get themselves permanently settled in their new surroundings as soon as they are assured of a stable living. These large scale migrations, particularly from rural areas have their own effect upon the already overburdened economy of cities, especially the larger ones, where a variety of problems crop up, in the form of demand for increased housing accommodation, sanitation, hygiene, slum clearance and the provision of modern civic amenities, which have to be expanded from time to time to cope with the needs of growing urbanisation. Building activity by its very nature and the financial implications involved cannot keep pace with the increasing pressure of population, resulting in growth of slums round about industrial zone and on the periphery of the city. While the countryside which sends out its surplus population to the cities experiences some relief, the urban population which receives it experiences the various handicaps which arise from the growth of numbers. But the lot of the migrants in the process of adjustment causes sufferings and hardships which they have to endure till they get themselves acclimatised to their new surroundings.

185. The rural to urban distribution also presents some very interesting sociological features, the most outstanding among them being the disparity in the sex ratio owing to the greater trend of masculinity among the migrants. For obvious economic reasons, those who move out from their former surroundings are not at first assured of their grounds and take some time to get a firm foothold in the new environments and naturally hesitate to take the risk of calling other members of the family to join them. Jobs have to be obtained, accommodation is to be secured and permanency in employment assured before those who have been left behind are disturbed from the normal life in the village. The disparity of sexes among the migrants also varies from



city to city and is greater in larger cities than in the smaller ones. The imbalance in the sex ratio tends to disappear with the increase in the duration of residence, as once the migrants get settled, they are inclined to be permanent and do not have any desire to go back to their village, except to fulfil some social obligations. Rural to urban migration, the tempo of which is gradually rising according to the pace of industrialisation in cities thus constitutes the principal factor in the growth of urbanisation in the State.

186. An examination of the educational and economic aspects of the migrants shows that while illiteracy is no bar to migration, the cities favour literacy more than illiteracy, as revealed by the comparatively lesser percentage of illiterate in their migrant population. But among those who are returned as literate, the proportion of persons who may be credited with having acquired any educational standard is yet insignificant. This factor further bears out the occupational composition of migrants among whom those employed in low paid occupations with low economic and social status preponderate. Even among the migrants those with higher educational and technical qualifications can get themselves easily absorbed in the expanding economy of larger cities which have greater need for such personnel. While nearly 43 per cent of the migrants are illiterate and 57 per cent literate, of the latter as many as 48.38 per cent are accounted for by literate with educational standard which does not go beyond the primary level. Another feature of the migrant population worthy of notice is that the flow of migrants varies inversely with the distance, the quantum of those in the neighbourhood being greater than that of those coming from a distance, less in case of those coming from outside the State and the least in case of those coming from outside the country. Among the economically active population, the strength of migrants is substantial. The age-group which favours migrants the most relates to those aged 15-34, those in the prime of their life who can contribute the much needed man-power required by the expanding industrialisation of the cities. While migrants are for the most part absorbed in non-agricultural pursuits, the jobs which absorb them the most relate to two

important industrial categories, namely, manufacturing other than household industry and other services, followed by trade and transport, their contribution to other services being the highest. Among the workers, there is a definite masculine trend. Over 60 per cent of the males are workers, whereas among females nearly 90 per cent are non-workers. These proportions illustrate in a striking manner the social structure of the State, wherein there is a marked division of labour between the two sexes. Males as earners shoulder the responsibility of maintaining the family, but females for the most part manage the household and look after the children at home. Departure from this tendency is gradually on the increase in these days of economic stress when any additional income that would relieve the strain of living would be welcome. The proportion of workers to non-workers, which is relatively high for cities, varies according to the degree of their modernisation and industrialisation, which give to the city of Ahmedabad a larger proportion of workers as compared to others. Non-workers among male migrants are considerably low for working age-group 15-59.

187. Distribution of workers by occupational divisions shows that the most important occupational divisions are those relating to craftsmen, process workers and labourers not elsewhere classified, the proportion of which varies from city to city in accordance with the opportunities of employment available. Even in these divisions the major group which offers greater opportunities for employment to outsiders are spinners, weavers, knitters, dyers and related workers who preponderate in the cities of Ahmedabad and Surat, which are very important centres of textile industries. Another important division is clerical and related workers, who are in increasing demand in the various branches of trade, commerce and services which a complicated urban economy requires to provide various amenities and services, the demand for which is growing day by day.

188. In the district of Ahmedabad, two-third of the total number of single member households is located in the city of Ahmedabad as against one-third in villages. The distribution of migrants by age and sex shows their greater concentration in ages 15-59 of both the sexes. Migrants aged

60 and over are proportionately insignificant, as the aged people as well as pensioners who are not in a position to work and contribute to the growing economy of the city prefer to go back to their home village or town rather than remain

at a place where the cost of living is high. The fact that single member households abound in cities rather than in other areas where also males predominate is reflected by the abnormally adverse sex ratio in Ahmedabad City (805).

## SECTION 10

### SEX RATIO BY TYPES OF TOWNS

#### SEX RATIO

189. Sex ratios in towns and cities are mainly determined by the currents of in and out-migration, whose course depends upon the functional characteristics and class range of towns. In large-sized industrial towns and cities jobs may be comparatively easy to find and act as an impetus to migration. But in small-sized towns the employment potential would be limited only to a few minor economic activities which would act as a deterrent to migration to any appreciable extent. With a view to have a comparative idea of the various factors which influence the sex ratios in cities and towns of different functional characteristics, it will be advantageous to examine the proportions of females per 1,000 males between 1901 and 1961 in different types of cities and towns grouped as under:

- A—Administrative, residential and educational,
- B—Port, trading and commerce,
- C—Transport, storage and communications,
- D—Manufacturing and industrial,
- E—Mining and
- F—Railway.

190. The sex ratios will be subdivided into following ranges, in respect of all these groups, namely, (i) places with 1,001 and more females per 1,000 males, (ii) places with 951 to 1,000 females per 1,000 males, (iii) places with 851 to 950 females per 1,000 males and (iv) places with less than 850 females per 1,000 males in 1961. Statement III.54 giving these sex ratios is given at the end of this Chapter.

(a) *Administrative, Residential and Educational Towns*

191. This group which can be appropriately

designated as service towns does not include a single city with population over 100,000. It, however, has two towns with population above 50,000. Thus most of the towns within this group have population below 20,000 and are, therefore, essentially small-sized towns which are for the most part headquarters of taluka administration. Out of 105 towns within this group, 11 have sex ratios exceeding 1,000; 39 have sex ratios varying between 951 and 1,000; in 50 it varies from 851 to 950 and in 5 it is less than 850 females per 1,000 males. The most representative sex ratio for this class of towns appears to fall in the group 851 to 950 females per 1,000 males.

192. Sex ratio 1,000 and over for 11 towns which are marked by a high degree of femininity fluctuates from census to census. Three towns, however, which have fallen below 1,000 at some time or another are Anjar, Ranpur and Bilkha. All the towns in this category are small-sized towns, wherein the people have a tendency to go out of their home-town as the local economy is not able to sustain the local population. The economy of these towns being predominantly agricultural, females are left behind to look after agriculture. For, migration being age and sex selective prefers male to female and persons of working ages to those in the younger or older age-groups. Again females being less mobile than males do not move out as easily as the stronger sex. Among such towns mention must be made of the minor ports of Jafra and Jodiya whose male population goes out in fair weather for seafaring, depleting the number of males in the local population.

193. Coming to towns falling within the second range of sex ratios, 951 to 1,000 females,



where the ratio is adverse to females, the factors noticed above are reinforced by another set of causes working in a contrary direction. In addition to the out-migration of males in-migration also takes place as this category includes towns which are fairly-sized. With the change of times and increasing pace of urbanisation, mobility improves and attracts people from outside. Towns with favourable sex ratio with more than 1,000 females per 1,000 males returned at some of the previous censuses are not few but many, all of which have shown a sudden departure in the general trend of femininity which has changed in favour of masculinity in 1961. This phenomenon can be accounted for only by the fact of in-migration, induced in recent times by more trade, growing number of educational institutions and establishment of some factory or another in consonance with the changing pattern of our urban economy.

194. Towns with 851 to 950 females per 1,000 males in 1961 also have some places which had a favourable sex ratio exceeding 1,000 in the past as at Bhuj, Limbdi, Khambhalia, Idar, Lathi, Dhari, Mendaria, etc. The relevant sub-table also reveals another feature in the movement of sex ratio from census to census. That is to say a reverse process is noticeable as in Godhra, Vyara, Karjan and Chhota Udaipur, where an unfavourable sex ratio has shown a marked improvement over time. The general sex ratio is the result of a number of contributory causes. It may fall down in years of famine as in 1901, or in the years of epidemic like influenza in 1921 and revive in normal years as in 1911 and other censuses. There is one significant feature about the sex ratio of 1951, which in a number of cases is higher than that revealed at the succeeding or some of the previous censuses. The Census of 1951 coming close on the partition of the country, does reveal on the one hand the indelible impact of evacuation of some of the Muslim population to Pakistan, as observed in the case of Junagadh, Manavadar, Gondal, Bhuj, Dhari and a number of other places. This phenomenon has operated also in the case of places with sex ratios ranging between 951 and 1,000. But the factor which seems to have influenced to lower the sex ratio in 1951 is the climate created after the Independence of the country by offering varied opportunities to the

people to move out in various directions in the country and the State for bettering their prospects. Such male migrations appear to have usually taken place in the neighbourhood of larger cities and towns, as in Dehgam near Ahmedabad, Kaira near Nadiad, Lathi near Bhavnagar, Sankheda near Baroda, Jodiya near Rajkot, etc. Most of the towns falling within this category are non-industrial because as already noticed they are centres of administration or education, where gainful employment being not easily available, people move out for earning their bread to nearby centres of trade and industry. But in Rajpipla, Khambhalia, Dhari, Chhota Udaipur, etc., an originally favourable sex ratio deteriorated in later censuses because of the in-migration of outsiders to exploit forest wealth.

195. Out of 5 places with less than 850 females per 1,000 males in 1961, the sex ratio of Ranip (397), Ahmedabad Cantonment (Military) (457) and Vallabh Vidyanagar (320) are naturally the most adversely affected. While the first is a constituent of Ahmedabad town-group, the other two are military colony and university town where males would naturally have a heavy preponderance.

196. Gandhidham, a new township in Kutch established to settle the displaced persons from Sind would likewise show a high masculinity in its sex ratio because of the preponderance of males. Causes for an unfavourable sex ratio for Himatnagar (786) are (i) the absence of opportunities at home which makes it inevitable for its people to migrate to the neighbouring city of Ahmedabad for earning their livelihood, and (ii) influx of male migrants engaged on the construction of the railway line to Udaipur.

#### (b) Port, Trading and Commercial Towns

197. There is a total number of 34 towns classified as port, trading and commercial, among which there is none which can be considered to be a ship-building town. Eight of these towns have sex ratio exceeding 1,000; an equal number of places have sex ratio varying between 951 and 1,000. In addition, there are 13 places with 851 to 950 females per 1,000 males and 5 with less than 850 females per 1,000 males. All these towns show variation in their sex ratio since 1901, that for 1961 being generally lower than that for the

preceding censuses except in case of Salaya, which shows an increase over the ratio not only of 1951 but also of 1941. Among the towns of this category, there are 4 ports of a minor nature where coastal traffic is the main traffic involved. These are Mandvi and Mundra in Kutch, Salaya in Jamnagar and Ghogho in Bhavnagar district. It is but obvious that the sex ratio of the seafaring population living in these towns will show a distinct trend towards femininity on account of the absence of male members at sea. Among other towns, Upleta, Unjha, Vadnagar and Vasavad owe their higher sex ratio to the comparatively greater migratory tendency of their inhabitants and the absence of opportunities of gainful employment at home. In case of Upleta, however, comparatively higher ratio in 1951 seems to have resulted from the movement of Muslim evacuees to Pakistan leaving their families behind, some of whom appear to have returned or called them later as seen from a fall in the sex ratio to 1,084 in 1961 from 1,159 in 1951. Another point worthy of note with regard to these towns is that none of them at any of the censuses in the past has fallen below the equality line, which in case of Ghogho was considerably exceeded at the Censuses of 1901 and 1911, when there were 1,320 and 1,302 females per 1,000 males respectively. The factor which brings about a favourable balance in favour of females is naturally the absence of menfolk, who go out of their homeland in search of livelihood elsewhere, because the native economy is not in a position to provide adequate means for their employment. Most of these towns have an economy which is more or less stagnant.

198. Among trading and commercial centres with 951 to 1,000 females per 1,000 males, numbering 8, 3 are ports, namely, Veraval, Mangrol and Beyt. All these had at one time or another returned a sex ratio exceeding 1,000 which is the common characteristic of port areas. The effects, however, of the migratory tendencies at work during the period immediately following the partition of the country appear to be pronounced in case of Veraval, Mangrol, Bantwa, Vanthali and Kutiyana. For, while the sex ratio of Veraval, Mangrol and Vanthali exceeds the equality line owing to the outward flow of Muslim evacuees from these towns, Bantwa and Kutiyana

had to contend with an additional factor of accommodating displaced persons from Pakistan, which lowered their favourable ratio and brought it down below 1,000 in 1951. This is in striking contrast to the sex ratio returned at the preceding censuses when it was continuously over 1,100 and as high as 1,325 in 1911 for Bantwa and 1,243 in 1921 for Kutiyana. The favourable sex ratio in the past at these places was due to the migratory character of the Memons of these places, who went out in large numbers to thriving centres of trade for making money. It was these persons again who went out to Pakistan on partition, a factor which was counterbalanced by the settlement of displaced persons from Sind at these two places.

199. Out of 13 trading and commercial towns, with 851 to 950 females per 1,000 males in 1961, Mahuva, Bhavnagar and Porbandar are ports, where unlike other ports noticed above the sex ratio is unfavourable. Thus, there are two tendencies at work in the sex ratio of ports, namely, (i) to raise the proportion of females in smaller ports where seafaring population dominates the economy and the volume of trade, as represented by coastal traffic, is small and (ii) to lower it at larger ports like Bhavnagar and Porbandar where the pace of industrialisation and commercialisation being comparatively greater disturbs the equilibrium between the two sexes by the inward flow of migrants among whom males generally preponderate. The higher sex ratio in Mahuva and Porbandar in 1951 when they had 1,026 and 1,016 females per 1,000 males is also due to the enterprising nature of their people going out for trade and evacuation of Muslim males to Pakistan. Among other towns, Dabhoi between 1921 and 1941 and Surendranagar between 1911 and 1921 and again in 1941 had a sex ratio which was highly adverse to females probably due to the after effects of famine and influenza epidemics in 1911 and 1921. It is equally noteworthy that a number of places like Surendranagar, Rajkot, Bhavnagar, Porbandar and Padra which had in 1901 a very low sex ratio had improved during the succeeding censuses, as a result of the gradually developing economy and the greater pace of urbanisation at these places encouraging settlement of migrants on a permanent or quasi-permanent basis.

200. Of the 5 places where the sex ratio is highly adverse and falls below 850 females per 1,000 males, Okha, Kandla and Bedi are important ports, which attract outside migrants, among whom males generally outnumber females. Of the rest, Anand is not only a growing commercial centre but also a very important railway junction on the broad-gauge line running from Bombay to Viramgam, having a large contingent of railway employees staying at this place, in addition to its being in the vicinity of the educational centre of Vallabh Vidyanagar. Talod, which was rural till 1941 had 778 females per 1,000 males in 1951, raised to 808 in 1961. This town which is situated on the metre-gauge line from Ahmedabad to Himatnagar, has been fast developing in recent times into a growing centre of trade and industry employing outside labour in its ginning factories and oil mills in addition to its attraction for Ahmedabad.

(c) *Manufacturing and Industrial Towns*

201. The usual characteristic of an industrial and manufacturing town is a markedly adverse sex ratio. Sidhpur is the only exception to this rule, which has continuously returned more than 1,000 females per 1,000 males at all the censuses except 1921 and 1941. The main reason responsible for this result is the essentially migratory nature of one section of its local inhabitants, namely, the Borah community, whose male members have made out a name for themselves as astute businessmen in some of the larger towns and cities like Bombay. Places with 951 to 1,000 females per 1,000 males in 1961 number 9. All of them but Thangadh had at one time or another a sex ratio exceeding 1,000. Sex ratio in most of the cases has deteriorated after 1951, whereafter, greater currents of migration seem to have been set into motion, as a result of the starting of a number of industries small and large at places like Dhrangadhra, Jetpur and Gandevi.

202. Sex ratios for places with 851 to 950 females per 1,000 males was initially favourable at such places as Jamnagar, Navsari, Cambay, Morvi, Visnagar, Kadi, Kodinar, Sikka, Dholka, and Savarkundla, during some of the preceding censuses. The ratio has shown a downward trend at later censuses, particularly after 1931, as a result of their having some of the impor-

tant industries, as in the case of Jamnagar, Navsari, Cambay, Morvi, Sikka, etc. Another factor which has further contributed to the deterioration in the sex ratio over time is the starting of a number of educational institutions at most of the larger towns which are essentially manufacturing and industrial, thus increasing the strength of their male population, as at Baroda, Jamnagar and others with population over 50,000. There are some towns, however, in this category whose sex ratio had shown some deterioration in the past, particularly in 1931, as in Baroda, Nadiad, Brouch and Viramgam, owing to adverse trading and commercial conditions as a result of slump in prices, but improved considerably during the censuses that followed. In case of Viramgam, however, the adverse ratio of 1931 may be attributed to its being an important railway junction where in addition to railway employees the customs cordon then in existence brought in a large number of outsiders without their families.

203. Places with less than 850 females per 1,000 males in 1961 claimed only three towns, namely, Kalol, Ahmedabad and Sahijpur Bogha, the last two of which are the constituents of Ahmedabad town-group, whose main functional characteristics they inherit. It is but obvious that highly industrialised and urban character of these places should result in a relatively low sex ratio which is more unfavourable to Ahmedabad than to Sahijpur Bogha, which is one of its satellites.

(d) *Mining Towns*

204. The two towns in Gujarat whose functional characteristic is mining are Rajula and Shivrajpur. Rajula had a favourable sex ratio in 1901, 1911 and 1941, which fell to 954 in 1961. The relatively favourable sex ratio of this town is due to the migratory character of its inhabitants, the enterprising Kapol community, many of whose members are prosperous businessmen in Bombay. The element of immigrants is not significant in Rajula as the quarry workers are mostly local. But Shivrajpur is quite different as it enlists the help of outsiders for extracting manganese ore exported outside India in very large quantities. Shivrajpur had 658 females in 1951 as against 877 in 1961

per 1,000 males. The disparity of sex ratio at the last two censuses shows the greater employment of male labour in mining, which requires arduous physical labour, which the other sex is not capable of. Improvement upon the ratio of 1951 further goes to show the recent decline in the export of manganese ore and growing tendency of the labourers to settle on the site of the mines alongwith their families, which has resulted in an addition of 219 females per 1,000 males between 1951 and 1961.

(e) *Railway Towns*

205. There are 4 railway towns of which Mehsana and Abrama are places with sex ratio varying between 851 and 950. In case of both these towns the ratio has deteriorated during the last decade, when Mehsana fell from 895 to 870 and Abrama from 938 to 885. Similar tendency is also noticeable in case of the other two railway towns, Freelandganj and Gorwa, where the sex ratio is less than 850 females per 1,000 males. In 1951 Freelandganj was amalgamated with Dohad and so separate figures of population of this newly established railway township for that census are not available. Gorwa on the other hand was rural till 1951, when it had a sex ratio of 878, which declined to 822 in 1961. These two towns reveal the general trend of masculinity in case of railway towns, as in case of mining, though due to the operation of two different sets of causes. Railway employees are on the whole more mobile and are frequently on the move. At times they have no fixed headquarters and residential accommodation is not always available though usually provided to certain categories of staff. These factors naturally deter the movement of female members from home and result in the deterioration of sex ratio of railway towns.

SEX RATIO BY AGE

206. Statement III.55 gives sex ratio in different age periods cross-tabulated for towns with population 50,000 and over according to their functional groupings.

207. Sex ratio for service towns is 911, that for trading and commercial 924, and that for manufacturing 852. These ratios reveal a relatively more stable nature of trading and

STATEMENT III.55  
Females per 1,000 males in different age-groups in

A—Administrative, Residential and Educational towns  
B—Port, Trading, Commercial including ship building towns  
C—Transport, Storage and Communication towns  
D—Manufacturing and Industrial towns  
E—Mining towns and  
F—Railway towns

| Age-group      | Females per 1,000 males in |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |
|----------------|----------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
|                | Towns in group A           | Towns in group B | Towns in group C | Towns in group D | Towns in group E | Towns in group F |
|                | 2                          | 3                | 4                | 5                | 6                | 7                |
| Total          | 911                        | 924              | ..               | 852              | ..               | ..               |
| 0-14           | 909                        | 908              | ..               | 906              | ..               | ..               |
| 15-34          | 909                        | 904              | ..               | 845              | ..               | ..               |
| 35-59          | 871                        | 912              | ..               | 732              | ..               | ..               |
| 60 and over    | 1,138                      | 1,343            | ..               | 1,098            | ..               | ..               |
| Age not stated | 1,500                      | 1,227            | ..               | 823              | ..               | ..               |

NOTE :  
The table has been compiled for cities and class II towns only.

commercial towns, which are subject to migration to an extent lesser than that observed in the remaining two classes. Since the causes for variation in the sex ratio differ from one group of towns to another according to their functional characteristics, which in turn influence the flow of migration, it is but natural that manufacturing and industrial towns which have a greater amount of in-migration, should show a comparatively low sex ratio for this category. Sex ratio for the age-group 0-14 is very nearly the same for towns in Group A (909) and towns in Group B (908) but only a little less in case of manufacturing towns classified in Group D. Variation in the age-groups that follow is, however, marked, though there is not much difference for ages 15-34 between towns of Groups A and B, which respectively have 909 and 904 females per 1,000 males as against 845 for towns of Group D. In the next working age-group 35-59, the ratio is more adverse to service and manufacturing towns which respectively have 871 and 732 females to 1,000 males as against 912 for trading and commercial towns, the comparative

stability of which is once again confirmed. By their very nature females are less mobile than males in whose case economic pressure impel them to seek fortune outside their normal field of activity. Further, larger towns with thriving industries offer greater opportunities for employment but lesser for accommodation. Those who leave their native place first go alone and bring their family only after they are settled and have secured some living accommodation. These factors naturally contribute to the greater adversity of the sex ratio in manufacturing and industrial towns. Service towns, which contain administrative or educational centres, fare no better. Trading and commercial towns are thus seen to be in a more advantageous position than the other two categories because of their relatively stable population, most of which is local. Distribution by age further shows that

while there is no difference in the sex ratio of service towns for ages 0-34, there is a marked fall for ages 35-59, when people might consider to prefer living alone and can do without the assistance of their family members. The uniformly favourable sex ratio for ages 60 and over in all the groups of towns is accentuated the most in Group B (1,343) and the least in towns in Group D, though in all cases it travels over the equality line. These ratios show absence of movement both on the part of males and females at advanced ages when people naturally prefer to confine themselves to their homeland. This section of the population being for the most part local, is affected the least by the element of migration. Another reason for a comparatively high sex ratio for ages 60 and over is the greater female vitality and higher male death rate as compared to female of older ages.

## SECTION 11

## DIFFERENT ASPECTS OF URBANISATION

## (a) AGE COMPOSITION BY SEX IN TOWNS

208. The table that follows gives age composition of males and females for different types

of towns with population over 50,000. Number of each sex in each age-group is expressed as percentage of total of all ages for each sex in cities and towns.

## STATEMENT III.56

Age composition of males and females expressed as percentage of male and female population respectively (all ages together for each sex being 100) in A, B, C, D, E and F types of cities and towns of population 50,000 and above

| Age-group      | Number of each sex in each age-group expressed as per cent of total of all ages for each sex in cities and towns of |        |        |        |        |    |        |        |        |    |        |    |
|----------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|----|--------|--------|--------|----|--------|----|
|                | Type A                                                                                                              |        | Type B |        | Type C |    | Type D |        | Type E |    | Type F |    |
|                | M                                                                                                                   | F      | M      | F      | M      | F  | M      | F      | M      | F  | M      | F  |
| 1              | 2                                                                                                                   | 3      | 4      | 5      | 6      | 7  | 8      | 9      | 10     | 11 | 12     | 13 |
| Total          | 100.00                                                                                                              | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | ..     | .. | 100.00 | 100.00 | ..     | .. | ..     | .. |
| 0-14           | 40.44                                                                                                               | 40.36  | 42.49  | 41.79  | ..     | .. | 38.14  | 40.57  | ..     | .. | ..     | .. |
| 15-34          | 35.39                                                                                                               | 35.33  | 34.77  | 34.03  | ..     | .. | 35.84  | 35.54  | ..     | .. | ..     | .. |
| 35-59          | 20.09                                                                                                               | 19.20  | 19.04  | 18.81  | ..     | .. | 22.43  | 19.27  | ..     | .. | ..     | .. |
| 60 and over    | 4.08                                                                                                                | 5.10   | 3.69   | 5.36   | ..     | .. | 3.58   | 4.61   | ..     | .. | ..     | .. |
| Age not stated | N                                                                                                                   | 0.01   | 0.01   | 0.01   | ..     | .. | 0.01   | 0.01   | ..     | .. | ..     | .. |

N=Negligible

209. The conclusions which have been deduced in the preceding paragraphs are further supported by the proportions given in the preceding statement. They also support the reasons given for the variation in the sex ratios at different ages and for different types of towns. Since this discussion deals with cities and towns of population 50,000 and over, the only relevant types of towns are A—Service, B—Trading and Commercial and D—Manufacturing and industrial, as there is not a single town with population 50,000 and over falling in any of the categories C, E and F. The greatest stability of trading and commercial towns noticed in the preceding paragraph is also confirmed by the percentages of male and female population in different age-groups. The greater proportion of children in this type of towns also shows a relatively stable nature of its population which is mostly local. The variation, however, in service and manufacturing towns reveals the

difference in their functional characteristics which influence the currents of migration to a varied extent. For younger ages the male proportions are a little higher than female for service, trading and commercial towns, but a little adverse to male in case of manufacturing and industrial towns. For adolescents and adults between ages 15 to 59, males outnumber females and naturally so because of the essential urban characteristics of the sex ratio in industrial towns which discriminate against females who always join their counterpart later. The greater proportion of females in the younger age-group for manufacturing and industrial towns is, however, inexplicable, except by the lesser proportion of females in subsequent age-groups.

## (b) AGE COMPOSITION BY SEX IN CITIES

210. We shall now discuss the age composition in cities with population above 100,000 by sex in terms of percentage of the respective sex.

## STATEMENT III.57

Age composition of males and females expressed as percentage of male and female population respectively (all ages together for each sex being 100) in cities of population 100,000 and above

| Age-group      | Number of each sex in each age-group expressed as per cent of total of ages for each sex in |        |             |        |                |        |                |        |             |        |            |        |
|----------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|-------------|--------|----------------|--------|----------------|--------|-------------|--------|------------|--------|
|                | Jamnagar City                                                                               |        | Rajkot City |        | Bhavnagar City |        | Ahmedabad City |        | Baroda City |        | Surat City |        |
|                | M                                                                                           | F      | M           | F      | M              | F      | M              | F      | M           | F      | M          | F      |
| 1              | 2                                                                                           | 3      | 4           | 5      | 6              | 7      | 8              | 9      | 10          | 11     | 12         | 13     |
| Total          | 100.00                                                                                      | 100.00 | 100.00      | 100.00 | 100.00         | 100.00 | 100.00         | 100.00 | 100.00      | 100.00 | 100.00     | 100.00 |
| 0-14           | 41.57                                                                                       | 41.74  | 42.97       | 42.26  | 42.48          | 41.83  | 37.06          | 41.10  | 38.04       | 40.37  | 37.66      | 38.84  |
| 15-34          | 35.98                                                                                       | 34.48  | 35.07       | 34.36  | 34.42          | 33.89  | 36.16          | 36.66  | 37.35       | 35.41  | 35.89      | 34.96  |
| 35-59          | 18.96                                                                                       | 18.30  | 18.21       | 18.07  | 19.53          | 19.14  | 23.73          | 18.45  | 20.70       | 19.40  | 22.04      | 20.68  |
| 60 and over    | 3.49                                                                                        | 5.48   | 3.74        | 5.29   | 3.57           | 5.14   | 3.03           | 3.77   | 3.91        | 4.82   | 4.40       | 5.51   |
| Age not stated | 0.00                                                                                        | 0.00   | 0.01        | 0.02   | 0.00           | 0.00   | 0.02           | 0.02   | 0.00        | 0.00   | 0.01       | 0.01   |

211. In the school-going ages 0 to 14, the percentage of population varies for each sex from 37.06 per cent for males in Ahmedabad City to 42.97 per cent in Rajkot City. These percentages are particularly lower for males in the cities of Ahmedabad (37.06), Baroda (38.04) and Surat (37.66). For females, the proportion varies between 38.84 for Surat City and 42.26 for Rajkot City. Female proportions are, however, found to be higher than male in all the cities except Rajkot, where the male percentage is

higher than the female by 0.71 per cent. Among the working population contained in the age-group 15 to 59, male proportions are generally higher than female. In the higher age-groups 60 and over, the female proportions are higher than male in all the cities, the difference being insignificant in Ahmedabad. In the rest, the ratio fluctuates and is the highest in Ahmedabad City where there are 59.89 males per 100 males as against 55.11 per cent of females obviously due to the highly urbanised character of this city, which

attracts people from other districts of the State as well as from outside the State in appreciable numbers. These proportions are appreciably higher in cities of Baroda, Surat and Jamnagar. Between the ages 15-59, the age-group 15-34, does not show much variation in the proportion of the sexes as the people are generally

anxious to lead a family life and are not prone to leave females behind, who are called immediately after chances of a stable living are assured. The same is also the case with those aged 35-59, in all the cities and towns, except Ahmedabad, Baroda and Surat, where the difference in the proportion of males and females

## STATEMENT

Number per 1,000 of total workers, males per 1,000 of total male workers, females per 1,000 of proportions in previous censuses (1901-51)

| Name of city in descending order of population | Census year | Number per 1,000 of total workers, males per 1,000 of total male workers and females per 1,000 of total female workers in the nine industrial categories of 1961 |    |     |                          |    |    |                                                                                                             |    |    |                                               |     |     |
|------------------------------------------------|-------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|-----|--------------------------|----|----|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|----|-----------------------------------------------|-----|-----|
|                                                |             | I                                                                                                                                                                |    |     | II                       |    |    | III                                                                                                         |    |    | IV+V                                          |     |     |
|                                                |             | As Cultivator                                                                                                                                                    |    |     | As Agricultural labourer |    |    | In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied activities |    |    | In Manufacturing including Household Industry |     |     |
|                                                |             | P                                                                                                                                                                | M  | F   | P                        | M  | F  | P                                                                                                           | M  | F  | P                                             | M   | F   |
| 1                                              | 2           | 3                                                                                                                                                                | 4  | 5   | 6                        | 7  | 8  | 9                                                                                                           | 10 | 11 | 12                                            | 13  | 14  |
| Ahmedabad Town-group                           | 1961        | 3                                                                                                                                                                | 3  | 4   | 2                        | 1  | 7  | 3                                                                                                           | 3  | 6  | 529                                           | 541 | 392 |
|                                                | 1951        | 5                                                                                                                                                                | 4  | 22  | 5                        | 3  | 30 | 7                                                                                                           | 6  | 8  | 536                                           | 554 | 348 |
|                                                | 1921        | 19                                                                                                                                                               | 21 | 9   | 7                        | 6  | 16 | 8                                                                                                           | 7  | 14 | 485                                           | 470 | 562 |
|                                                | 1911        | 17                                                                                                                                                               | 19 | 8   | 6                        | 5  | 13 | 12                                                                                                          | 12 | 10 | 531                                           | 513 | 604 |
|                                                | 1901        | ..                                                                                                                                                               | .. | ..  | 9                        | 6  | 15 | 23                                                                                                          | 26 | 16 | 445                                           | 458 | 413 |
| Baroda (M)                                     | 1961        | 10                                                                                                                                                               | 10 | 8   | 4                        | 3  | 9  | 6                                                                                                           | 5  | 14 | 351                                           | 372 | 173 |
|                                                | 1951        | 11                                                                                                                                                               | 11 | 11  | 8                        | 6  | 23 | 7                                                                                                           | 7  | 7  | 296                                           | 315 | 152 |
|                                                | 1931        | 30                                                                                                                                                               | 35 | 7   | 6                        | 3  | 21 | 22                                                                                                          | 22 | 24 | 253                                           | 244 | 302 |
|                                                | 1921        | 40                                                                                                                                                               | 46 | 17  | 9                        | 5  | 23 | 12                                                                                                          | 12 | 9  | 182                                           | 164 | 256 |
|                                                | 1911        | 27                                                                                                                                                               | 30 | 17  | 4                        | 2  | 8  | 7                                                                                                           | 7  | 6  | 181                                           | 156 | 263 |
|                                                | 1901        | 19                                                                                                                                                               | 22 | 11  | 12                       | 12 | 11 | 30                                                                                                          | 31 | 27 | 203                                           | 169 | 316 |
| Surat (M)                                      | 1961        | 2                                                                                                                                                                | 2  | 1   | 1                        | 1  | 1  | 5                                                                                                           | 4  | 10 | 535                                           | 538 | 523 |
|                                                | 1951        | 7                                                                                                                                                                | 6  | 8   | 13                       | 5  | 50 | 12                                                                                                          | 13 | 11 | 434                                           | 449 | 357 |
|                                                | 1921        | 11                                                                                                                                                               | 13 | 5   | 4                        | 3  | 6  | 13                                                                                                          | 14 | 9  | 456                                           | 445 | 494 |
|                                                | 1911        | 7                                                                                                                                                                | 9  | 2   | 8                        | 6  | 13 | 15                                                                                                          | 17 | 8  | 475                                           | 448 | 551 |
|                                                | 1901        | 32                                                                                                                                                               | 36 | 21  | N                        | 1  | N  | 29                                                                                                          | 31 | 24 | 389                                           | 353 | 479 |
| Rajkot                                         | 1961        | 25                                                                                                                                                               | 20 | 66  | 6                        | 5  | 12 | 5                                                                                                           | 5  | 5  | 291                                           | 303 | 204 |
|                                                | 1951        | 63                                                                                                                                                               | 40 | 207 | 13                       | 8  | 42 | 27                                                                                                          | 26 | 31 | 234                                           | 253 | 117 |
| Bhavnagar                                      | 1961        | 4                                                                                                                                                                | 4  | 10  | 1                        | 1  | 3  | 6                                                                                                           | 6  | 5  | 337                                           | 341 | 306 |
|                                                | 1951        | 22                                                                                                                                                               | 16 | 68  | 16                       | 10 | 56 | 30                                                                                                          | 28 | 40 | 311                                           | 324 | 220 |
|                                                | 1931        | 25                                                                                                                                                               | 27 | 15  | 10                       | 7  | 24 | 30                                                                                                          | 26 | 59 | 218                                           | 223 | 187 |
| Jamnagar                                       | 1961        | 24                                                                                                                                                               | 20 | 57  | 9                        | 7  | 25 | 13                                                                                                          | 13 | 15 | 280                                           | 279 | 285 |
|                                                | 1951        | 43                                                                                                                                                               | 29 | 146 | 10                       | 7  | 32 | 21                                                                                                          | 21 | 18 | 246                                           | 257 | 166 |
|                                                | 1931        | 37                                                                                                                                                               | 36 | 39  | 10                       | 10 | 6  | 35                                                                                                          | 34 | 43 | 199                                           | 188 | 272 |

M=Municipality  
N=Negligible

NOTE :

The figures for Baroda and Surat cities relate to the municipal areas only, while those for Rajkot, Bhavnagar and Jamnagar cities relate to municipal and non-municipal areas.

of these ages is noticeable, the highest variation being shown by Ahmedabad City, which accounts for 23.73 per cent of males, as against 18.45 per cent of females of these ages.

## (c) CATEGORIES OF WORKERS IN 6 CITIES

212. The following two tables have been

prepared to discover whether there is any significant shift from one category of workers to another or one sector to another in the 6 cities of Gujarat, by comparing workers per 1,000 population in different industrial categories and the three sectors of economic activity, namely, primary, secondary and tertiary.

## III.58

total female workers in the nine industrial categories of 1961 compared to their respective for cities of population 100,000 and above

| Number per 1,000 of total workers, males per 1,000 of total male workers and females per 1,000 of total female workers in the nine industrial categories of 1961 |    |     |                       |     |     |                                          |     |     |                   |     |     |                                                         |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|-----|-----------------------|-----|-----|------------------------------------------|-----|-----|-------------------|-----|-----|---------------------------------------------------------|
| VI                                                                                                                                                               |    |     | VII                   |     |     | VIII                                     |     |     | IX                |     |     | Name of city in descending order of population<br><br>1 |
| In Construction                                                                                                                                                  |    |     | In Trade and Commerce |     |     | In Transport, Storage and Communications |     |     | In Other Services |     |     |                                                         |
| P                                                                                                                                                                | M  | F   | P                     | M   | F   | P                                        | M   | F   | P                 | M   | F   |                                                         |
| 15                                                                                                                                                               | 16 | 17  | 18                    | 19  | 20  | 21                                       | 22  | 23  | 24                | 25  | 26  |                                                         |
| 27                                                                                                                                                               | 24 | 57  | 157                   | 163 | 95  | 58                                       | 60  | 36  | 221               | 205 | 403 | Ahmedabad Town-group                                    |
| 19                                                                                                                                                               | 17 | 37  | 186                   | 188 | 154 | 39                                       | 40  | 36  | 203               | 188 | 365 |                                                         |
| 39                                                                                                                                                               | 37 | 45  | 109                   | 118 | 63  | 11                                       | 13  | 1   | 322               | 328 | 290 |                                                         |
| 34                                                                                                                                                               | 35 | 34  | 151                   | 165 | 94  | 49                                       | 49  | 46  | 200               | 202 | 191 |                                                         |
| 18                                                                                                                                                               | 25 | 1   | 132                   | 144 | 98  | 15                                       | 21  | ..  | 358               | 320 | 457 |                                                         |
| 24                                                                                                                                                               | 23 | 31  | 168                   | 173 | 123 | 85                                       | 93  | 12  | 352               | 321 | 630 | Baroda (M)                                              |
| 41                                                                                                                                                               | 28 | 140 | 198                   | 206 | 136 | 51                                       | 55  | 16  | 388               | 372 | 515 |                                                         |
| 46                                                                                                                                                               | 50 | 24  | 141                   | 145 | 119 | 60                                       | 55  | 82  | 442               | 446 | 421 |                                                         |
| 31                                                                                                                                                               | 32 | 24  | 130                   | 134 | 114 | 42                                       | 53  | 1   | 554               | 554 | 556 |                                                         |
| 34                                                                                                                                                               | 37 | 27  | 115                   | 112 | 127 | 31                                       | 40  | 1   | 601               | 616 | 551 |                                                         |
| 24                                                                                                                                                               | 26 | 20  | 116                   | 119 | 105 | 24                                       | 27  | 10  | 572               | 594 | 500 | Surat (M)                                               |
| 17                                                                                                                                                               | 16 | 26  | 161                   | 177 | 73  | 38                                       | 44  | 4   | 241               | 218 | 362 |                                                         |
| 16                                                                                                                                                               | 14 | 30  | 214                   | 239 | 92  | 33                                       | 38  | 6   | 271               | 236 | 446 |                                                         |
| 26                                                                                                                                                               | 26 | 26  | 159                   | 179 | 90  | 21                                       | 27  | 0   | 310               | 293 | 370 |                                                         |
| 40                                                                                                                                                               | 40 | 40  | 166                   | 183 | 119 | 32                                       | 36  | 21  | 257               | 261 | 246 |                                                         |
| 15                                                                                                                                                               | 20 | 3   | 156                   | 182 | 89  | 26                                       | 36  | 1   | 353               | 341 | 383 | Rajkot                                                  |
| 32                                                                                                                                                               | 30 | 49  | 175                   | 194 | 37  | 93                                       | 105 | 8   | 373               | 338 | 619 |                                                         |
| 49                                                                                                                                                               | 55 | 14  | 195                   | 217 | 63  | 58                                       | 65  | 9   | 361               | 336 | 517 |                                                         |
| 23                                                                                                                                                               | 22 | 26  | 178                   | 192 | 53  | 126                                      | 139 | 20  | 325               | 295 | 577 |                                                         |
| 18                                                                                                                                                               | 19 | 16  | 216                   | 226 | 143 | 90                                       | 100 | 24  | 297               | 277 | 433 |                                                         |
| 23                                                                                                                                                               | 23 | 21  | 228                   | 237 | 170 | 103                                      | 112 | 48  | 363               | 345 | 476 | Jamnagar                                                |
| 21                                                                                                                                                               | 21 | 24  | 185                   | 203 | 43  | 89                                       | 99  | 6   | 379               | 358 | 545 |                                                         |
| 37                                                                                                                                                               | 38 | 31  | 215                   | 233 | 92  | 90                                       | 101 | 8   | 338               | 314 | 507 |                                                         |
| 64                                                                                                                                                               | 62 | 79  | 208                   | 229 | 71  | 122                                      | 116 | 165 | 325               | 325 | 325 |                                                         |

## STATEMENT III.59

Workers per 1,000 population in each city in comparison to workers in different sectors of industry, 1961

| City<br>1                 | Year<br>2 | Primary<br>I+II+III |    |     | Secondary<br>IV+V+VI |     |     | Tertiary<br>VII+VIII+IX |     |     |
|---------------------------|-----------|---------------------|----|-----|----------------------|-----|-----|-------------------------|-----|-----|
|                           |           | P                   | M  | F   | P                    | M   | F   | P                       | M   | F   |
|                           |           | 3                   | 4  | 5   | 6                    | 7   | 8   | 9                       | 10  | 11  |
| 1 Ahmedabad<br>Town-group | 1961      | 8                   | 7  | 17  | 556                  | 565 | 449 | 436                     | 428 | 534 |
|                           | 1951      | 17                  | 13 | 60  | 555                  | 571 | 385 | 428                     | 416 | 555 |
|                           | 1921      | 34                  | 34 | 39  | 524                  | 507 | 607 | 442                     | 459 | 354 |
|                           | 1911      | 35                  | 36 | 31  | 565                  | 548 | 638 | 400                     | 416 | 331 |
|                           | 1901      | 32                  | 32 | 31  | 463                  | 483 | 414 | 505                     | 485 | 555 |
| 2 Baroda (M)              | 1961      | 20                  | 18 | 31  | 375                  | 395 | 204 | 605                     | 587 | 765 |
|                           | 1951      | 26                  | 24 | 41  | 337                  | 343 | 292 | 637                     | 633 | 667 |
|                           | 1931      | 58                  | 60 | 52  | 299                  | 294 | 326 | 643                     | 646 | 622 |
|                           | 1921      | 61                  | 63 | 49  | 213                  | 196 | 280 | 726                     | 741 | 671 |
|                           | 1911      | 38                  | 39 | 31  | 215                  | 193 | 290 | 747                     | 768 | 679 |
| 3 Surat (M)               | 1961      | 8                   | 7  | 12  | 552                  | 554 | 549 | 440                     | 439 | 439 |
|                           | 1951      | 32                  | 24 | 69  | 450                  | 463 | 387 | 518                     | 513 | 544 |
|                           | 1921      | 28                  | 30 | 20  | 482                  | 471 | 520 | 490                     | 499 | 460 |
|                           | 1911      | 30                  | 32 | 23  | 515                  | 488 | 591 | 455                     | 480 | 386 |
|                           | 1901      | 61                  | 68 | 45  | 404                  | 373 | 482 | 535                     | 559 | 473 |
| 4 Rajkot                  | 1961      | 36                  | 30 | 83  | 323                  | 333 | 253 | 641                     | 637 | 664 |
|                           | 1951      | 103                 | 74 | 280 | 283                  | 308 | 131 | 614                     | 618 | 589 |
| 5 Bhavnagar               | 1961      | 11                  | 11 | 18  | 360                  | 363 | 332 | 629                     | 626 | 650 |
|                           | 1951      | 68                  | 54 | 164 | 329                  | 343 | 236 | 603                     | 603 | 600 |
|                           | 1931      | 65                  | 60 | 98  | 241                  | 246 | 208 | 694                     | 694 | 694 |
| 6 Jamnagar                | 1961      | 46                  | 40 | 97  | 301                  | 300 | 309 | 653                     | 660 | 594 |
|                           | 1951      | 74                  | 57 | 196 | 283                  | 295 | 197 | 643                     | 648 | 607 |
|                           | 1931      | 82                  | 80 | 88  | 263                  | 250 | 351 | 655                     | 670 | 561 |

NOTE :

Category I=As Cultivator, II=As Agricultural labourer, III=In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied activities, IV=At Household Industry, V=In Manufacturing other than Household Industry, VI=In Construction, VII=In Trade and Commerce, VIII=In Transport, Storage and Communications, IX=In Other Services.

213. The most salient characteristic of these statistics is the smallest proportion of workers in the primary sector comprised of industrial Categories I, II and III. This is but natural as primary activity which consists of cultivation of land and ancillary occupations is restricted to the rural areas only. This picture is consistent with the hitherto prevalent picture of our economic structure, wherein cultivation of land is the least in towns, where the two important sectors of economic activity are secondary and tertiary. Another noteworthy feature of participation in

primary activity is the relatively higher rate of female participation in each of the 6 cities of Gujarat. Primary sector further distinguishes itself by a gradual decline in the proportion of workers of each sex between 1901 and 1961, or during the previous censuses for which figures have been available and compiled. For, in case of those cities which did not enjoy the status of a city in any of the preceding censuses, the relevant columns would be blank. Fluctuations between the various intercensal periods also show the effects of the different basis adopted by the

past censuses for the collection of economic data, which either tend to increase or reduce the proportion in the different sectors at different censuses. Examining the proportions of secondary and tertiary sectors, it is noticed that the proportions in the secondary sector are higher than those in the tertiary activities in cities like Ahmedabad and Surat where growing pace of industrialisation in one and greater occupation at household industry in the other tend to raise the proportions working in the secondary sector, where production of goods is more important than services which have relatively greater importance in the rest of the cities. Male proportions are generally higher than the female in the secondary sector, whereas the reverse is the case in the tertiary sector in all the cities except Jamnagar, wherein the employment of males is proportionately higher.

## (d) LITERACY BY SEX AND AGE

## Urban Literacy by Sex

214. The distribution of urban population by sex into two broad categories of illiterate and literate is given in the following statement.

## STATEMENT III.60

Distribution of illiterate and literate per 1,000 of urban population of each sex, 1961

| State/District<br>1 | Illiterate |     | Literate |     |
|---------------------|------------|-----|----------|-----|
|                     | M          | F   | M        | F   |
| 2                   | 3          | 4   | 5        |     |
| GUJARAT             | 306        | 569 | 694      | 431 |
| 1 Jamnagar          | 368        | 637 | 632      | 363 |
| 2 Rajkot            | 300        | 576 | 700      | 424 |
| 3 Surendranagar     | 360        | 604 | 640      | 396 |
| 4 Bhavnagar         | 338        | 611 | 662      | 389 |
| 5 Amreli            | 388        | 661 | 612      | 339 |
| 6 Junagadh          | 362        | 678 | 638      | 322 |
| 7 Kutch             | 340        | 590 | 660      | 410 |
| 8 Banaskantha       | 359        | 734 | 641      | 266 |
| 9 Sabarkantha       | 293        | 614 | 707      | 386 |
| 10 Mehsana          | 317        | 620 | 683      | 380 |
| 11 Ahmedabad        | 296        | 533 | 704      | 467 |
| 12 Kaira            | 274        | 525 | 726      | 475 |
| 13 Panchmahals      | 269        | 550 | 731      | 450 |
| 14 Baroda           | 268        | 510 | 732      | 490 |
| 15 Broach           | 283        | 552 | 717      | 448 |
| 16 Surat            | 264        | 498 | 736      | 502 |

## Male Literacy

The number of illiterates and literates per 1,000 of male urban population is 306 and 694 respectively. District-wise analysis discloses that in the districts of Surat (736), Baroda (732), the Panchmahals (731), Kaira (726), Broach (717), Sabarkantha (707), Ahmedabad (704) and Rajkot (700) the number of literates per 1,000 males is 700 and above against the State proportion of 694. In the remaining eight districts, the proportion of literates per 1,000 of male urban population is less than 700. Otherwise labelled as underdeveloped, districts like Kutch (660) and Banaskantha (641) have greater proportion of urban literates among urban males than the districts like Amreli (612), Jamnagar (632), Junagadh (638) and Surendranagar (640).

## Female Literacy

215. As regards the spread of literacy among females, it is noticed that in every 1,000 females in urban areas, 569 are illiterate and 431 literate. Literacy among females in urban areas is thus found to be lower than that among males. District-wise distribution reveals that these proportions for the towns of Surat, Baroda, Kaira, Ahmedabad, the Panchmahals and Broach districts exceed the State average of 431, fall down in case of Rajkot and Kutch to 424 and 410 respectively and vary between 322 and 396 among the remaining districts except Banaskantha where it is as low as 266.

Disparity in the rate of literacy of both the sexes is distinctly noticeable from these figures.

## Literacy by Age

216. The following table shows the distribution of 1,000 urban population into literate and illiterate in each of the broad age-groups by sex.

## STATEMENT III.61

Distribution of 1,000 persons in each age-group and sex by illiteracy and literacy

| Age-group<br>1 | Total |       | Illiterate |     | Literate |     |
|----------------|-------|-------|------------|-----|----------|-----|
|                | M     | F     | M          | F   | M        | F   |
| 2              | 3     | 4     | 5          | 6   | 7        |     |
| Total          | 1,000 | 1,000 | 306        | 569 | 694      | 431 |
| 5-14           | 1,000 | 1,000 | 382        | 493 | 618      | 507 |
| 15-34          | 1,000 | 1,000 | 234        | 518 | 766      | 482 |
| 35-59          | 1,000 | 1,000 | 315        | 685 | 685      | 315 |
| 60+            | 1,000 | 1,000 | 380        | 847 | 620      | 153 |
| Age not stated | 1,000 | 1,000 | 732        | 848 | 268      | 152 |



Of all the age-groups, the age-group 15-34 has returned the highest proportion of literate (766) and the lowest of illiterate (234) among males. In the next age-group 35-59 these proportions are reduced to 685 and decline further to 620 for the older ages. Among females, the highest proportion of literate is returned by girls aged 5-14 (507), corresponding male proportion being 618 per 1,000 of each sex. The proportion of literate

females per 1,000 goes on declining in the succeeding age-groups till it is as low as 153 in the age-group 60 and above.

## (e) EDUCATIONAL LEVELS

217. The distribution of literates among different educational levels is given in the following statement.

STATEMENT III.62

## Urban literates by sex and educational levels

| Educational level<br>1                                                  | Total population |                  |                | Percentage to total |               |               |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|---------------------|---------------|---------------|
|                                                                         | Persons          | Males            | Females        | Persons             | Males         | Females       |
|                                                                         | 2                | 3                | 4              | 5                   | 6             | 7             |
| <b>Total</b>                                                            | <b>1,982,249</b> | <b>1,282,126</b> | <b>700,123</b> | <b>100.00</b>       | <b>100.00</b> | <b>100.00</b> |
| 1 Primary or Junior Basic                                               | 1,738,982        | 1,079,415        | 659,567        | 87.73               | 84.19         | 94.21         |
| 2 Matriculation or Higher Secondary                                     | 190,583          | 157,282          | 33,301         | 9.61                | 12.27         | 4.76          |
| 3 Technical                                                             | 21,909           | 19,949           | 1,960          | 1.10                | 1.55          | 0.28          |
| 4 Non-technical                                                         | 538              | 466              | 72             | 0.03                | 0.04          | 0.01          |
| 5 University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree | 30,237           | 25,014           | 5,223          | 1.53                | 1.95          | 0.74          |

Primary or junior basic level accounts for 87.73 per cent of the total urban literates with educational levels in the State. Relatively greater proportion of females (94.20) under this level as compared to males (84.19) shows the relative dearth of higher education among women for whom the home is the main sphere of activity. In the next educational level matriculation or higher secondary, females claim 4.76 per cent as against males who have 12.27 per cent of the literate among them. The first two levels thus account for 96.46 per cent of males and 98.97 per cent of females returned under different levels of education. Under the rest of the levels, the distribution of both the sexes is not significant, though it is higher for males than for females.

## (f) WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX AND AGE

218, Statement III.63 on page 449 distributes

workers and non-workers by sex and broad age-groups in urban areas.

Of the total workers in urban areas, a little more than half 53.35 per cent are found in the age-group 15-34 and 40.35 per cent in the age-group 35-59. The working ages 15-59 thus command 93.70 per cent of the total working force in urban areas, 94.10 per cent of male and 91.36 per cent of female workers.

219. As regards non-workers, 57.28 per cent of total non-workers come under the age-group 0-14 followed by 26.23 per cent under the age-group 15-34. Of the total male non-workers, 76.90 per cent are in the age-group 0-14 and 16.36 per cent in the age-group 15-34, the corresponding percentages for females being 44.83 and 32.48.

STATEMENT III.63

## Workers and non-workers by sex and broad age-groups for urban areas

| Age-group<br>1  | Workers           |                  |                  | Per cent      |               |               |
|-----------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
|                 | Total workers     |                  |                  | Persons       | Males         | Females       |
|                 | Persons<br>2      | Males<br>3       | Females<br>4     | 5             | 6             | 7             |
| <b>All ages</b> | <b>1,588,496</b>  | <b>1,356,208</b> | <b>232,288</b>   | <b>100.00</b> | <b>100.00</b> | <b>100.00</b> |
| 0-14            | 33,124            | 23,556           | 9,568            | 2.09          | 1.74          | 4.12          |
| 15-34           | 847,462           | 730,891          | 116,571          | 53.35         | 53.89         | 50.18         |
| 35-59           | 640,946           | 545,289          | 95,657           | 40.35         | 40.21         | 41.18         |
| 60+             | 66,797            | 56,348           | 10,449           | 4.20          | 4.15          | 4.50          |
| Age not stated  | 167               | 124              | 43               | 0.01          | 0.01          | 0.02          |
| Age-group<br>1  | Non-workers       |                  |                  | Per cent      |               |               |
|                 | Total Non-workers |                  |                  | Persons       | Males         | Females       |
|                 | Persons<br>8      | Males<br>9       | Females<br>10    | 11            | 12            | 13            |
| <b>All ages</b> | <b>3,728,128</b>  | <b>1,447,472</b> | <b>2,280,656</b> | <b>100.00</b> | <b>100.00</b> | <b>100.00</b> |
| 0-14            | 2,135,596         | 1,113,110        | 1,022,486        | 57.28         | 76.90         | 44.83         |
| 15-34           | 977,693           | 236,884          | 740,809          | 26.23         | 16.36         | 32.48         |
| 35-59           | 438,415           | 42,801           | 395,614          | 11.76         | 2.96          | 17.35         |
| 60+             | 175,630           | 54,301           | 121,329          | 4.71          | 3.75          | 5.32          |
| Age not stated  | 794               | 376              | 418              | 0.02          | 0.03          | 0.02          |

(g) WORKERS UNDER DIFFERENT INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES BY AGE-GROUPS  
220. The distribution of workers under each of the industrial categories by age-groups and their percentage distribution under each age-group is given in the following statement.

STATEMENT III.64

## Percentage distribution of workers under each industrial category by age-groups for urban areas

| Age-group<br>1 | Percentage distribution to total workers under category |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |
|----------------|---------------------------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
|                | I                                                       | II            | III           | IV            | V             | VI            | VII           | VIII          | IX            |
|                | 2                                                       | 3             | 4             | 5             | 6             | 7             | 8             | 9             | 10            |
| <b>Total</b>   | <b>100.00</b>                                           | <b>100.00</b> | <b>100.00</b> | <b>100.00</b> | <b>100.00</b> | <b>100.00</b> | <b>100.00</b> | <b>100.00</b> | <b>100.00</b> |
| 0-14           | 5.94                                                    | 5.33          | 5.73          | 4.33          | 1.02          | 1.07          | 1.00          | 0.53          | 2.20          |
| 15-34          | 47.37                                                   | 53.45         | 51.42         | 50.37         | 55.34         | 51.71         | 49.82         | 60.99         | 54.11         |
| 35-59          | 38.51                                                   | 36.35         | 37.82         | 39.44         | 41.06         | 43.15         | 43.28         | 37.09         | 39.72         |
| 60+            | 8.16                                                    | 4.85          | 5.01          | 5.85          | 2.57          | 4.06          | 5.89          | 1.38          | 3.96          |
| Age not stated | 0.02                                                    | 0.02          | 0.02          | 0.01          | 0.01          | 0.01          | 0.01          | 0.01          | 0.01          |

## NOTE:

Category I=As Cultivator, II=As Agricultural labourer, III=In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied activities, IV=At Household Industry, V=In Manufacturing other than Household Industry, VI=In Construction, VII=In Trade and Commerce, VIII=In Transport, Storage and Communications, IX=In Other Services.

Under each of the industrial categories, the age-group 15-34 which is the working age-group comprises nearly 50 per cent of total workers. The next age-group 35-59 also shows a fairly good concentration ranging from 36.35 per cent of total workers in Category II—Agricultural labourer to 43.28 per cent under Category VII

in Trade and Commerce and 43.15 per cent under Category VI in Construction. The distribution of working force in these two age-groups ranges from 85.88 per cent of total workers under Category I—Cultivators to 98.08 under Category VIII in Transport, Storage and Communications. The uppermost and the lowest age-groups which cover



infants, students, aged and infirm people naturally constitute a very small proportion of working force.

(h) WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS BY INDUSTRY AND EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

221. Significant concentrations of different educational levels in each of the industrial cate-

gories and non-workers for males and females are shown below.

*Males*

222. The following table gives the percentage distribution of male workers in each industrial category by educational levels.

STATEMENT III.65

Percentage distribution of male workers in each industrial category by educational levels for urban areas

| Educational levels                                                    | Male workers  |                           |                                                                                                             |                       |                                                      |                       |                                            |                   |        |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------------------|-------------------|--------|
|                                                                       | I             | II                        | III                                                                                                         | IV                    | V                                                    | VI                    | VII                                        | VIII              | IX     |
|                                                                       | As Cultivator | As Agricultural labourers | In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied activities | At Household Industry | In Manufacturing other than Household Const- ruction | In Trade and Commerce | In Transport, Storage and Commu- nications | In Other Services |        |
| 1                                                                     | 2             | 3                         | 4                                                                                                           | 5                     | 6                                                    | 7                     | 8                                          | 9                 | 10     |
| Total                                                                 | 100.00        | 100.00                    | 100.00                                                                                                      | 100.00                | 100.00                                               | 100.00                | 100.00                                     | 100.00            | 100.00 |
| Illiterate                                                            | 55.69         | 77.66                     | 67.49                                                                                                       | 39.83                 | 29.26                                                | 38.91                 | 14.89                                      | 28.56             | 30.70  |
| Literate (without educational level)                                  | 13.19         | 8.77                      | 10.65                                                                                                       | 15.93                 | 22.46                                                | 18.61                 | 18.69                                      | 17.61             | 14.44  |
| Primary or Junior Basic                                               | 29.66         | 13.48                     | 19.30                                                                                                       | 43.33                 | 43.40                                                | 35.92                 | 55.84                                      | 38.42             | 35.74  |
| Matriculation or Higher Secondary                                     | 1.28          | 0.08                      | 1.70                                                                                                        | 0.84                  | 3.47                                                 | 4.33                  | 8.76                                       | 13.74             | 12.34  |
| University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree | 0.13          | 0                         | 0.37                                                                                                        | 0.04                  | 0.57                                                 | 0.38                  | 1.40                                       | 1.11              | 3.62   |
| Non-technical diploma not equal to degree                             | N             | 0                         | N                                                                                                           | N                     | N                                                    | 0.02                  | 1.01                                       | 0.01              | 0.09   |
| Technical diploma not equal to degree                                 | 0.05          | 0.01                      | 0.49                                                                                                        | 0.03                  | 0.84                                                 | 1.83                  | 0.41                                       | 0.55              | 3.07   |

N=Negligible

While examining the relationship of different educational levels to industrial categories, it is found that among male workers the percentage of illiterates is as high as 77.66 in case of Category II—Agricultural labourer, 67.49 in Category III—Mining, Quarrying, etc., and 55.69 in Category I—Cultivator. The illiterates are proportionately much less in Categories IX—Other Services 30.70, V—Manufacturing 29.26, and VIII—Transport 28.56, and the lowest (14.89 per cent) in case of Category VII—Trade and Commerce. The highest percentage of illiterates to total males under Category II—Agricultural labourer and the lowest under Category VII—Trade and Commerce is illustrative of the fact that while under the former

educational attainment of any type is not necessary, under the latter some educational background is considered an essential adjunct for entering trade or commerce. Of the total males under Category V—Manufacturing, 22.46 per cent are literates whose strength is reduced to 17.61, 18.61 and 18.69 under Categories VIII, VI and VII respectively. The percentage of literate males declines under Categories I, IX and IV to 13.19, 14.44 and 15.93 and drops down still further to 8.77 and 10.65 under Categories II and III. The lesser extent of literacy among those working in the primary sector as compared to those in other two sectors, secondary and tertiary, is clearly visible from these statistics.

distribution of female workers in each industrial category by educational level.

*Females*

223. The following table gives the percentage

STATEMENT III.66

Percentage distribution of female workers in each industrial category by educational levels for urban areas

| Educational levels                                                    | Female workers |                          |                                                                                                             |                       |                                                      |                       |                                              |                   |        |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------------------|-------------------|--------|
|                                                                       | I              | II                       | III                                                                                                         | IV                    | V                                                    | VI                    | VII                                          | VIII              | IX     |
|                                                                       | As Cultivator  | As Agricultural labourer | In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied activities | At Household Industry | In Manufacturing other than Household Const- ruction | In Trade and Commerce | In Transport, Storage and Com- muni- cations | In Other Services |        |
| 1                                                                     | 2              | 3                        | 4                                                                                                           | 5                     | 6                                                    | 7                     | 8                                            | 9                 | 10     |
| Total                                                                 | 100.00         | 100.00                   | 100.00                                                                                                      | 100.00                | 100.00                                               | 100.00                | 100.00                                       | 100.00            | 100.00 |
| Illiterate                                                            | 87.64          | 95.70                    | 94.31                                                                                                       | 75.86                 | 86.50                                                | 93.70                 | 86.94                                        | 81.46             | 70.14  |
| Literate (without educational level)                                  | 3.92           | 1.17                     | 2.01                                                                                                        | 6.37                  | 4.58                                                 | 2.61                  | 4.09                                         | 2.15              | 4.27   |
| Primary or Junior Basic                                               | 8.42           | 3.13                     | 3.47                                                                                                        | 17.62                 | 8.03                                                 | 3.24                  | 7.77                                         | 4.79              | 17.18  |
| Matriculation or Higher Secondary                                     | 0.02           | 0                        | 0.21                                                                                                        | 0.13                  | 0.56                                                 | 0.35                  | 0.55                                         | 8.34              | 5.24   |
| University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree | N              | 0                        | 0                                                                                                           | 0.02                  | 0.26                                                 | 0.08                  | 0.57                                         | 2.68              | 1.57   |
| Non-technical diploma not equal to degree                             | 0              | 0                        | 0                                                                                                           | 0                     | 0.01                                                 | 0                     | 0                                            | 0.04              | 0.06   |
| Technical diploma not equal to degree                                 | 0              | 0                        | 0                                                                                                           | N                     | 0.06                                                 | 0.02                  | 0.08                                         | 0.54              | 1.54   |

N=Negligible

More than 70 per cent of females in each of the Industrial Categories I to IX are illiterate. Of the total female workers under each of the three Industrial Categories VI, III and II, as many as 93.70, 94.31 and 95.70 per cent respectively are returned illiterate. It is only under Categories IV and IX that a little over 17 per cent of female workers are returned against primary or junior basic level and 8.34 and 5.24 per cent under Categories VIII and IX against matriculation or higher secondary. For the rest of the educational levels, the proportions under any of the categories are insignificant.

*Non-workers*

224. The inset table given opposite distributes male and female non-workers by educational levels.

STATEMENT III.67

Percentage distribution of non-workers by sex and educational levels in urban areas

| Educational levels      | Per cent |         |
|-------------------------|----------|---------|
|                         | Males    | Females |
| 1                       | 2        | 3       |
| Total                   | 100.00   | 100.00  |
| Illiterate              | 49.60    | 61.67   |
| Literate                | 10.13    | 9.29    |
| Primary or Junior Basic | 35.82    | 27.62   |
| Matriculation           | 3.96     | 1.24    |
| University              | 0.30     | 0.16    |
| Non-technical           | N        | N       |
| Technical               | 0.19     | 0.02    |

N=Negligible

It is against the first three educational levels namely, illiterate, literate and primary or junior basic that 95.55 per cent of total non-working males and 98.58 per cent of total non-working females are returned. Among all the different levels, the highest proportion of non-workers is returned against illiterate. As usual, this proportion is higher among females (61.67) than males (49.60). Next important educational level is primary or junior basic level where 35.82 per

cent of total non-working males and 27.62 per cent of total non-working females have been returned. Under the rest of the educational levels the distribution of male and female non-workers is not significant.

225. Distribution per 1,000 persons in urban areas holding technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree among different industrial categories is given in the following table.

STATEMENT III.68

Distribution per 1,000 of technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree holders by industrial categories

| Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree | Total workers |       | Workers |    |    |    |     |    |    |    |     |    |     |    |     |       |      |    |     |       |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|-------|---------|----|----|----|-----|----|----|----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|-------|------|----|-----|-------|
|                                                                     |               |       | I       |    | II |    | III |    | IV |    | V   |    | VI  |    | VII |       | VIII |    | IX  |       |
|                                                                     | M             | F     | M       | F  | M  | F  | M   | F  | M  | F  | M   | F  | M   | F  | M   | F     | M    | F  | M   | F     |
| 1                                                                   | 2             | 3     | 4       | 5  | 6  | 7  | 8   | 9  | 10 | 11 | 12  | 13 | 14  | 15 | 16  | 17    | 18   | 19 | 20  | 21    |
| <b>Total</b>                                                        | 1,000         | 1,000 | 2       | .. | N  | .. | 4   | .. | 1  | .. | 179 | 11 | 27  | 1  | 66  | 9     | 29   | 6  | 692 | 973   |
| Engineering                                                         | 1,000         | 1,000 | 2       | .. | .. | .. | 9   | .. | 1  | .. | 176 | .. | 131 | .. | 25  | ..    | 53   | .. | 603 | 1,000 |
| Medicine                                                            | 1,000         | 1,000 | N       | .. | .. | .. | 1   | .. | N  | .. | 20  | 3  | ..  | .. | 14  | ..    | 21   | 6  | 944 | 991   |
| Agriculture                                                         | 1,000         | 1,000 | 27      | .. | 3  | .. | 23  | .. | .. | .. | 73  | .. | 3   | .. | 27  | ..    | 10   | .. | 834 | 1,000 |
| Veterinary and Dairying                                             | 1,000         | 1,000 | ..      | .. | .. | .. | 16  | .. | .. | .. | 33  | .. | ..  | .. | ..  | ..    | ..   | .. | 951 | ..    |
| Technology                                                          | 1,000         | 1,000 | ..      | .. | .. | .. | 3   | .. | .. | .. | 767 | .. | ..  | .. | 64  | 1,000 | ..   | .. | 166 | ..    |
| Teaching                                                            | 1,000         | 1,000 | 1       | .. | .. | .. | ..  | .. | .. | .. | 18  | 3  | ..  | .. | 11  | 2     | 1    | 2  | 969 | 993   |
| Others                                                              | 1,000         | 1,000 | 3       | .. | .. | .. | 4   | .. | 1  | .. | 271 | 44 | 8   | 5  | 123 | 39    | 32   | 19 | 558 | 893   |

N=Negligible

## NOTE:

Category I=As Cultivator, II=As Agricultural labourer, III=In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied activities, IV=At Household Industry, V=In Manufacturing other than Household Industry, VI=In Construction, VII=In Trade and Commerce, VIII=In Transport, Storage and Communications, IX=In Other Services.

One would expect that the persons having degrees or diplomas equal to degrees in agriculture, veterinary and dairying should have greater concentration in Categories I—Cultivators and III—Mining and Quarrying, etc. But the facts are otherwise. For out of the total males possessing degrees or diplomas equal to degree or post-graduate degree in agriculture the highest proportion (834) per 1,000 is seen under Category IX—Other Services and 73 in Manufacturing. Similarly in case of males having technical qualifications under veterinary and dairying, 951 are returned under Category IX, 33 under Category V and 16 under Category III. The anomaly in all these categories is too

apparent to be missed. As will be seen in a later Chapter they disclose the general feature of the State economy which forces young and educated persons to accept any job that first comes their way to start in life. Under engineering, the distribution is spread out mainly between Categories IX, V and VI where the proportions per 1,000 males with these qualifications are 603, 176 and 131 respectively. It is only under the branch of technology that the proportion per 1,000 male workers is as high as 767 under Category V and as low as 166 under Category IX. Such a high proportion under Category V is due to comparatively greater demand for technically qualified personnel in manufacturing works and

industries. Under medical science, it is again in Category IX that the highest proportion of 944 per 1,000 male workers is noticed.

## (i) CLASSIFICATION OF NON-WORKERS IN TOWNS

226. A separate Chapter has been later devoted to the discussion of the various aspects of the non-working population. Only the general

features of urban non-workers will, therefore, be discussed here to have an idea of the relative strength of the various categories of the non-working population living in towns. The relevant statistics are given in Statement III.69 at the end of this Chapter. The figures for the State are, however, extracted below.

STATEMENT III.69

Percentage distribution of persons not at work by sex and type of activity in urban areas only, 1961

| State<br>1 | Total non-workers |     | Full-time students |      | Household duties |      | Dependents, infants and disabled |      | Retired, rentier or independent |     |
|------------|-------------------|-----|--------------------|------|------------------|------|----------------------------------|------|---------------------------------|-----|
|            | M                 | F   | M                  | F    | M                | F    | M                                | F    | M                               | F   |
|            | 2                 | 3   | 4                  | 5    | 6                | 7    | 8                                | 9    | 10                              | 11  |
| GUJARAT    | 100               | 100 | 43.7               | 16.4 | 0.3              | 50.4 | 48.4                             | 31.9 | 3.3                             | 1.1 |

| State<br>1 | Beggars, vagrants, etc. |     | Inmates of penal, mental and charitable institutions |    | Persons seeking employment for the first time |    | Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work |    |
|------------|-------------------------|-----|------------------------------------------------------|----|-----------------------------------------------|----|--------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
|            | M                       | F   | M                                                    | F  | M                                             | F  | M                                                                  | F  |
|            | 12                      | 13  | 14                                                   | 15 | 16                                            | 17 | 18                                                                 | 19 |
| GUJARAT    | 0.7                     | 0.2 | 0.4                                                  | N  | 1.2                                           | N  | 2.0                                                                | N  |

N=Negligible

N=Negligible

The general distribution of non-workers into different categories shows that the two categories which are important for males are (i) full-time students (43.7 per cent) and (ii) dependents, infants and disabled persons (48.4 per cent), who jointly account for over 92 per cent of the non-workers of this sex. Other categories which also have some significance in case of male non-workers relate to (a) persons who are retired, rentier or of independent means (3.3 per cent), (b) persons employed before but out of employment and seeking work (2 per cent) and (c) persons seeking employment for the first time (1.2 per cent). The categories, however, which are important in case of females are in order household duties 50.4 per cent; dependents, infants and disabled 31.9 per cent and full-time students 16.4 per cent, their strength in other categories being insignificant.

The proportion of urban non-workers of both the sexes in the rest of the categories, namely, beggars, vagrants, etc., and inmates of penal, mental and charitable institutions are also insignificant. District-wise distribution of urban non-workers in the various categories aforesaid follows more or less the same trend, the variations noticeable from one district to another being accounted for in the main by the extent of urbanisation, literacy and other local factors. We shall now examine the different categories of non-workers and correlate them to their age and sex composition.

## Full-time Students

227. Ages 0-14 account for 40.9 per cent of the total urban non-workers of that age as against 74.8 per cent aged 15 to 34 in case of males. Corres-

ponding proportions for females are, however, found to be 30.4 and 8.5 per cent. Smaller proportion of male students in the age-group 0-14 as compared to that in the age-group of 15-34 is due to the inclusion of a large proportion of those aged 0-14 in the category of dependents, infants and disabled. In ages 15-34, most of the males get employed and those that remain unemployed are mostly students. In the case of females of these ages, their marital status intervenes to reduce the percentage of female students as well as dependents with corresponding gain in the ranks of those doing household duties, as revealed by their proportion at these ages being nearly 90 per cent. Beyond 35, the proportion of full-time students would naturally be negligible, as student career generally terminates at the age of 25. These proportions also establish the disparity of literacy and education between the two sexes, males having larger proportions in this category than females whose education till recently did not possess any economic aspect. Education of girls was at a discount a generation ago and when its necessity was first realised it was prized not as a means of earning livelihood as in the case of males but as an essential qualification for getting a suitable partner in the marriage market. Variations in the percentage of full-time students both male and female are noteworthy in the urban areas of Peninsular Gujarat for ages 0-14 where the lesser proportion is accounted for by the comparatively lower rate of literacy in these districts. In all the districts of Mainland Gujarat excepting Banaskantha, which is a backward area, the ratio of full-time students rises above the State average in case of males. It also rises above the State average in case of females in all the districts except in Sabarkantha, Banaskantha and Mehsana. The picture is, however, different for students aged 15-34 as the ratio of 74.8 per cent for the urban population of the State as a whole is exceeded by all the districts except Jamnagar, Junagadh, Kutch, Banaskantha, Ahmedabad, Kaira, the Panchmahals, Broach and Surat. Comparatively smaller proportion for Ahmedabad which is highly industrialised shows the influence of a large section of the working population drawn from the lower strata of society, where the benefits of higher education are not yet fully appreciated.

#### Household Duties

228. The general average for urban non-workers classified under household duties is 0.3 for males and 50.4 for females. Their highly disproportionate character reflects the social complex which is against household work by males which has come to be regarded as a purely feminine duty. Even for urban females the ratio for the State is as low as 6.2 in the age-group 0-14 but shoots upto 89.7 for ages 15-34 and further rises to 92.6 for ages 35 to 59, dropping down to 45.4 for ages 60 and over. For, women must work for the household, so long as they are physically fit and strong enough to do so. The proportion of females engaged in household duties in the different districts conforms on the whole to the general tendency for the State. But high proportions of household workers in the younger age-group in case of Amreli, Banaskantha and Junagadh can be correlated to the comparatively lesser proportion of full-time students as showing that these areas prefer the help of their girls in household duties to literacy and education.

#### Dependants, Infants and Disabled

229. The State averages are 48.4 and 31.9 per cent for males and females respectively. Examining these proportions by ages, it is seen that the proportions of males and females in this category are as high as 58.9 per cent for males and 63.4 per cent for females aged 0-14. The proportions of both the sexes are comparatively higher for the Saurashtra region than in the urban areas of Mainland Gujarat again confirming the relatively low standard of literacy in the former, where the strength of full-time students is proportionately less. These proportions fall considerably in the next age-group 15-34, but rise appreciably for males in the later age-groups. While dependency among females is for the most part confined to younger and older ages, that in the case of males is the characteristic of younger as well as middle and advanced years as household duties which occupy females after the age of 15 is significantly absent in case of males.

#### Beggars, Vagrants, etc.

230. Male and female proportions in this category are 0.7 and 0.2 per cent and show very little variation from district to district. In case of

males, it is in inverse proportion to the extent of urbanisation in a district, as shown by the least percentage (0.2) in the city of Ahmedabad as also in some of the other cities of the State. Further, urban vagrancy assumes importance only in case of males aged 35 and over. But in case of females, it is insignificant in all the districts and at all ages.

#### Inmates of Penal, Mental and Charitable Institutions

231. Here also males outnumber females not only in the general population but also in the districts. The higher proportions, however, for those aged 15-59 in the cities of Ahmedabad and Baroda are mainly due to the location of Central Jails at these places as also of the Mental Hospital at Ahmedabad.

#### Unemployment

232. Persons seeking employment for the first time as well as second time are naturally concentrated in the working age-group 15 and over. The proportion of those seeking employment for a second time are relatively higher for males aged 35-59, the female proportions of both the age periods being negligible throughout. Thus, unemployment is more a problem for males than females and assumes importance in urban areas in

the adolescent and adult ages. That the problem is more acute in highly urbanised cities is revealed by the relatively higher percentage (26.6) of persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work.

233. Inclusion of the two types of unemployed persons aged 15 and above, namely, those seeking employment for the first time and those employed before but now out of employment and seeking work among non-workers, provides very useful data about the nature of unemployment. Of the total unemployed aged 15 and above in the State, 71.30 per cent are in urban areas and 28.70 per cent in rural areas. These figures support the general view that unemployment is not so much of a problem in rural areas as it is in urban areas. Of the two categories of unemployed in urban areas, those seeking employment for the first time constitute 68.02 per cent, whereas those employed before and now out of employment claim 73.29 per cent of the total unemployed aged 15 and above in each of these two categories in the State as a whole.

234. District-wise distribution of unemployed persons aged 15 and above to total urban population and non-working population aged 15 and above by sex is given in the following statement.

**STATEMENT III.70**  
**Percentage distribution of unemployed aged 15 and above to total population and total non-working population aged 15 and above in urban areas**

| Sl. No. | State/District | Per cent of unemployed aged 15 and above to total urban population aged 15 and above |             |             | Per cent of unemployed aged 15 and above to total non-workers aged 15 and above |              |             |
|---------|----------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|-------------|
|         |                | Persons                                                                              | Males       | Females     | Persons                                                                         | Males        | Females     |
| 1       | 2              | 3                                                                                    | 4           | 5           | 6                                                                               | 7            | 8           |
|         | <b>GUJARAT</b> | <b>1.45</b>                                                                          | <b>2.68</b> | <b>0.06</b> | <b>2.86</b>                                                                     | <b>13.34</b> | <b>0.07</b> |
| 1       | Jamnagar       | 0.98                                                                                 | 1.87        | 0.02        | 1.94                                                                            | 10.40        | 0.02        |
| 2       | Rajkot         | 1.15                                                                                 | 2.26        | 0.04        | 2.16                                                                            | 10.24        | 0.05        |
| 3       | Surendranagar  | 1.05                                                                                 | 2.06        | 0.03        | 2.03                                                                            | 9.95         | 0.03        |
| 4       | Bhavnagar      | 1.13                                                                                 | 2.17        | 0.05        | 2.17                                                                            | 10.36        | 0.05        |
| 5       | Amreli         | 0.68                                                                                 | 1.29        | 0.05        | 1.49                                                                            | 7.45         | 0.06        |
| 6       | Junagadh       | 0.94                                                                                 | 1.81        | 0.03        | 1.82                                                                            | 9.13         | 0.03        |
| 7       | Kutch          | 1.52                                                                                 | 2.91        | 0.07        | 2.95                                                                            | 15.77        | 0.08        |
| 8       | Banaskantha    | 0.72                                                                                 | 2.46        | 0.08        | 2.56                                                                            | 13.26        | 0.10        |
| 9       | Sabarkantha    | 1.31                                                                                 | 2.33        | 0           | 1.44                                                                            | 6.71         | 0           |
| 10      | Mehsana        | 0.72                                                                                 | 1.33        | 0.03        | 2.51                                                                            | 11.18        | 0.04        |
| 11      | Ahmedabad      | 1.17                                                                                 | 2.28        | 0.06        | 3.88                                                                            | 18.15        | 0.07        |
| 12      | Kaira          | 1.91                                                                                 | 3.33        | 0.06        | 3.19                                                                            | 13.12        | 0.09        |
| 13      | Panchmahals    | 1.75                                                                                 | 3.25        | 1.45        | 3.00                                                                            | 15.27        | 0.11        |
| 14      | Baroda         | 1.58                                                                                 | 2.93        | 0.10        | 2.76                                                                            | 11.17        | 0.11        |
| 15      | Broach         | 1.48                                                                                 | 2.64        | 0.09        | 3.57                                                                            | 16.98        | 0.12        |
| 16      | Surat          | 1.73                                                                                 | 3.24        | 0.12        | 3.10                                                                            | 14.44        | 0.15        |

NOTE: The Dangs district being entirely rural has no urban area.

Distribution of unemployed aged 15 and above by district reveals that Kutch, Ahmedabad, Kaira, the Panchmahals, Baroda, Broach and Surat have percentages of unemployed higher than the State average, while in the rest of the districts the percentage falls below the State average.

235. Both the categories of unemployed aged 15 and above constitute 2.86 per cent of the total non-working urban population aged 15 and above in all the urban areas of the State, the percentages of distribution being 13.34 male and 0.07 female. The percentage of total un-

employed to total non-workers in towns varies from 1.44 per cent in the district of Sabarkantha to 3.88 in Ahmedabad. The districts of Ahmedabad (18.15), Broach (16.98), Kutch (15.77), the Panchmahals (15.27) and Surat (14.44) have unemployed males to total male non-workers above the State average (13.34). Unemployed females to total female non-workers comprise 0.07 in the State. In none of the districts this percentage is 1 or more.

236. The following table gives an analysis of the figures of unemployed aged 15 and above by two categories district-wise.

STATEMENT III.71

**Percentage distribution of unemployed aged 15 and above in urban areas of districts**

| Sl. No.        | State/District | Persons seeking employment for the first time |       |         | Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work |       |         |
|----------------|----------------|-----------------------------------------------|-------|---------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|---------|
|                |                | Persons                                       | Males | Females | Persons                                                            | Males | Females |
| 1              | 2              | 3                                             | 4     | 5       | 6                                                                  | 7     | 8       |
| <b>GUJARAT</b> |                |                                               |       |         |                                                                    |       |         |
| 1              | Jamnagar       | 3.32                                          | 3.39  | 0.56    | 3.73                                                               | 3.75  | 2.50    |
| 2              | Rajkot         | 7.35                                          | 7.43  | 3.90    | 6.43                                                               | 6.40  | 7.84    |
| 3              | Surendranagar  | 2.34                                          | 2.38  | 0.56    | 2.51                                                               | 2.52  | 2.32    |
| 4              | Bhavnagar      | 5.56                                          | 5.57  | 5.29    | 4.68                                                               | 4.68  | 4.63    |
| 5              | Amreli         | 1.43                                          | 1.42  | 1.95    | 1.06                                                               | 1.04  | 2.14    |
| 6              | Junagadh       | 4.92                                          | 4.97  | 2.78    | 3.80                                                               | 3.81  | 2.85    |
| 7              | Kutch          | 2.71                                          | 2.62  | 6.41    | 2.69                                                               | 2.73  | 0.89    |
| 8              | Banaskantha    | 0.89                                          | 0.89  | 0.84    | 1.35                                                               | 1.33  | 2.50    |
| 9              | Sabarkantha    | 0.73                                          | 0.74  | 0       | 0.50                                                               | 0.51  | 0       |
| 10             | Mehsana        | 4.40                                          | 4.45  | 1.95    | 4.70                                                               | 4.74  | 2.85    |
| 11             | Ahmedabad      | 31.47                                         | 31.86 | 13.93   | 35.77                                                              | 35.91 | 28.16   |
| 12             | Kaira          | 9.91                                          | 9.84  | 13.09   | 8.19                                                               | 8.20  | 7.84    |
| 13             | Panchmahals    | 4.19                                          | 4.11  | 7.80    | 2.45                                                               | 2.45  | 2.50    |
| 14             | Baroda         | 7.81                                          | 7.60  | 17.55   | 7.77                                                               | 7.78  | 7.49    |
| 15             | Broach         | 3.15                                          | 3.11  | 4.73    | 2.92                                                               | 2.91  | 3.39    |
| 16             | Surat          | 9.82                                          | 9.62  | 18.66   | 11.45                                                              | 11.24 | 22.10   |

## NOTE:

The Dangs district being entirely rural has no urban area.

The districts of Ahmedabad, Kaira, Surat, Baroda and Rajkot respectively have 31.47, 9.91, 9.82, 7.81 and 7.35 per cent of total unemployed aged 15 and above under the first category and jointly account for 66.36 per cent of those seeking employment for the first time as they are the highly urbanised areas of the State. It can be said that while the rapid pace of urbanisation provides increasing employ-

ment, it also creates problem of unemployment in growing towns. The districts having percentages of unemployed ranging between 3 and 6 include the districts of Jamnagar, Bhavnagar, Junagadh, Mehsana, the Panchmahals and Broach. The districts having less than 3 per cent of urban unemployed are Surendranagar, Amreli, Kutch, Banaskantha and Sabarkantha. Of all the districts, Ahmedabad has the largest

proportion of the unemployed of the first category because it includes the highly industrialised city of Ahmedabad. Under the second category of unemployment, of the total persons aged 15 and above employed before but now out of employment and seeking work in urban areas, Ahmedabad district with 35.77 per cent tops the list followed by Surat (11.45), Kaira (8.19), Baroda (7.77) and Rajkot (6.43) which together constitute 69.61 per cent of total unemployed under this category. The four districts of

Jamnagar, Bhavnagar, Junagadh and Mehsana have 16.91 per cent of total unemployed in towns under this category, and the rest have less than 3 per cent each and jointly account for 13.48 per cent.

*Unemployed aged 15 and above by Age-groups*

237. The two types of unemployed aged 15 and above as detailed above when examined with reference to age-groups as given in the following table bring out the relationship and differences in age-groups between these two types.

STATEMENT III.72

**Distribution of unemployed aged 15 and above by age-groups in urban areas**

| Age-group      | Total unemployed                                              |        |        | Persons seeking employment for the first time                                        |        |        | Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work            |        |       | Per cent to total unemployed                                                                       |        |        |
|----------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|--------|--------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|--------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|-------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|--------|
|                | P                                                             | M      | F      | P                                                                                    | M      | F      | P                                                                             | M      | F     | P                                                                                                  | M      | F      |
|                | 2                                                             | 3      | 4      | 5                                                                                    | 6      | 7      | 8                                                                             | 9      | 10    | 11                                                                                                 | 12     | 13     |
| 1              |                                                               |        |        |                                                                                      |        |        |                                                                               |        |       |                                                                                                    |        |        |
| Total          | 45,532                                                        | 44,612 | 920    | 16,370                                                                               | 16,011 | 359    | 29,162                                                                        | 28,601 | 561   | 100.00                                                                                             | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| 15-19          | 13,939                                                        | 13,716 | 223    | 7,674                                                                                | 7,539  | 135    | 6,265                                                                         | 6,177  | 88    | 30.61                                                                                              | 30.74  | 24.24  |
| 20-24          | 12,017                                                        | 11,799 | 218    | 5,425                                                                                | 5,288  | 137    | 6,592                                                                         | 6,511  | 81    | 26.39                                                                                              | 26.45  | 23.70  |
| 25-34          | 8,969                                                         | 8,842  | 127    | 2,281                                                                                | 2,225  | 56     | 6,688                                                                         | 6,617  | 71    | 19.70                                                                                              | 19.82  | 13.80  |
| 35+            | 10,602                                                        | 10,252 | 350    | 989                                                                                  | 959    | 30     | 9,613                                                                         | 9,293  | 320   | 23.29                                                                                              | 22.98  | 38.04  |
| Age not stated | 5                                                             | 3      | 2      | 1                                                                                    | ..     | 1      | 4                                                                             | 3      | 1     | 0.01                                                                                               | 0.01   | 0.22   |
|                |                                                               |        |        |                                                                                      |        |        |                                                                               |        |       |                                                                                                    |        |        |
| Age-group      | Per cent to total non-workers seeking work for the first time |        |        | Per cent to total persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work |        |        | Per cent of persons seeking employment for the first time to total unemployed |        |       | Per cent of persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work to total unemployed |        |        |
|                | P                                                             | M      | F      | P                                                                                    | M      | F      | P                                                                             | M      | F     | P                                                                                                  | M      | F      |
|                | 14                                                            | 15     | 16     | 17                                                                                   | 18     | 19     | 20                                                                            | 21     | 22    | 23                                                                                                 | 24     | 25     |
| 1              |                                                               |        |        |                                                                                      |        |        |                                                                               |        |       |                                                                                                    |        |        |
| Total          | 100.00                                                        | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00                                                                               | 100.00 | 100.00 | 35.95                                                                         | 35.89  | 39.02 | 64.05                                                                                              | 64.11  | 60.98  |
| 15-19          | 46.88                                                         | 47.08  | 37.60  | 21.48                                                                                | 21.60  | 15.69  | 55.05                                                                         | 54.97  | 60.54 | 44.95                                                                                              | 45.03  | 39.46  |
| 20-24          | 33.14                                                         | 33.03  | 38.16  | 22.61                                                                                | 22.76  | 14.44  | 45.14                                                                         | 44.82  | 62.84 | 54.86                                                                                              | 55.18  | 37.16  |
| 25-34          | 13.93                                                         | 13.90  | 15.60  | 22.93                                                                                | 23.14  | 12.65  | 25.43                                                                         | 25.16  | 44.09 | 74.57                                                                                              | 74.84  | 55.91  |
| 35+            | 6.04                                                          | 5.99   | 8.36   | 32.97                                                                                | 32.49  | 57.04  | 9.33                                                                          | 9.35   | 8.57  | 90.67                                                                                              | 90.65  | 91.43  |
| Age not stated | 0.01                                                          | 0      | 0.28   | 0.01                                                                                 | 0.01   | 0.18   | 20.00                                                                         | 0      | 50.00 | 80.00                                                                                              | 100.00 | 50.00  |

Of the total unemployed aged 15 and above, 64.05 per cent are returned under the second type and 35.95 per cent in the first type. The problem of unemployment in case of new entrants to employment market is of lesser

magnitude than that of providing employment to persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work. The proportion of unemployed under the second type is higher in case of both the sexes as compared to one

noticed under the first type. Further analysis of two types of unemployed by age-groups shows that 57.00 per cent of the total unemployed are aged below 25 years. One-fifth comes under the age-group 25-34 and 23.29 per cent in the age-group 35 and over. Any programme for providing employment should, therefore, cover persons in the age span 15-24 which will result in reducing the intensity of unemployment by more than half.

238. The difference between two categories of unemployed indicates that in the first category

of unemployed, the proportion in the initial age-groups is greater which goes on declining with the increase in ages. But in the second category, the proportion is found to be steady in the earlier ages but increases in the advanced age-group 35 and above, which experiences greater difficulty in getting employed, once a person is out of employment at an advanced age.

#### Unemployed by Literacy

239. The table that follows shows distribution of urban population by two broad types, namely, illiterate and literate.

#### STATEMENT III.73

##### Illiterate and literate unemployed aged 15 and above in urban areas

| Illiterate/literate | Total unemployed |               |            | Persons seeking employment for the first time |               |            | Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work |               |            | Per cent      |               |               |
|---------------------|------------------|---------------|------------|-----------------------------------------------|---------------|------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
|                     | 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            |
| <b>Total</b>        | <b>45,532</b>    | <b>44,612</b> | <b>920</b> | <b>16,370</b>                                 | <b>16,011</b> | <b>359</b> | <b>29,162</b>                                                      | <b>28,601</b> | <b>561</b> | <b>100.00</b> | <b>100.00</b> | <b>100.00</b> |
| Illiterate          | 12,235           | 11,808        | 427        | 3,425                                         | 3,380         | 45         | 8,810                                                              | 8,428         | 382        | 26.87         | 26.47         | 46.41         |
| Literate            | 33,297           | 32,804        | 493        | 12,945                                        | 12,631        | 314        | 20,352                                                             | 20,173        | 179        | 73.13         | 73.53         | 53.59         |

26.87 per cent of the total unemployed are illiterate and 73.13 per cent are literate, a fact which conclusively shows that the volume of unemployment in urban areas is greater among the literate and educated than among the illiterate.

#### (j) WORKERS AT OCCUPATION OTHER THAN CULTIVATION

##### Occupation by Sex

240. The following statement gives percentage distribution as well as the distribution of 1,000 urban workers under each occupational division by sex for the State.

#### STATEMENT III.74

##### Percentage distribution of occupational divisions by sex and distribution of 1,000 person, male and female workers into occupational divisions

| Occupational Divisions                                                           | Per cent      |              |              | Distribution of 1,000 workers |              |              |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
|                                                                                  | Persons       | Males        | Females      | Persons                       | Males        | Females      |
| 1                                                                                | 2             | 3            | 4            | 5                             | 6            | 7            |
| <b>All Divisions</b>                                                             | <b>100.00</b> | <b>87.67</b> | <b>12.33</b> | <b>1,000</b>                  | <b>1,000</b> | <b>1,000</b> |
| 0 Professional, Technical and Related Workers                                    | 100.00        | 77.12        | 22.88        | 58                            | 51           | 108          |
| 1 Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers                               | 100.00        | 97.61        | 2.39         | 29                            | 33           | 6            |
| 2 Clerical and Related Workers                                                   | 100.00        | 97.26        | 2.74         | 101                           | 112          | 22           |
| 3 Sales Workers                                                                  | 100.00        | 94.68        | 5.32         | 160                           | 172          | 69           |
| 4 Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and Related Workers                       | 100.00        | 68.28        | 31.72        | 28                            | 22           | 71           |
| 5 Miners, Quarrymen and Related Workers                                          | 100.00        | 85.87        | 14.13        | 2                             | 2            | 3            |
| 6 Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations                             | 100.00        | 98.34        | 1.66         | 54                            | 61           | 7            |
| 7-8 Craftsmen, Production Process Workers and Labourers not Elsewhere classified | 100.00        | 85.30        | 14.70        | 466                           | 453          | 555          |
| 9 Service, Sport and Recreation Workers                                          | 100.00        | 80.76        | 19.24        | 102                           | 94           | 159          |
| X Workers not classifiable by occupation                                         | 100.00        | 94.51        | 5.49         | N                             | N            | N            |

N=Negligible

The Occupational Division 7-8 constitutes one of the most important divisions, both among urban males and females, as in every 1,000 male workers 453 are found under this division which relates to craftsmen, production process workers and labourers not elsewhere classified. Similarly 555 per 1,000 female workers are also returned under this division. As urban economy mainly hinges on manufacturing, productive and labour intensive industries, the proportion under this division gets predominance over other divisions. Next important occupational division with 172 per 1,000 male workers is Division 3—Sales Workers which can be attributed to the fast developing trading and commercial centres and opening up of new markets in urban areas. Division 2 with 112 workers per 1,000 male workers is also an important division as the expanding nature of urban economy in public and private sectors requires different categories of administrative, executive and managerial workers to run, supervise and control the various concerns which are coming into existence in increasing numbers. The rest of the divisions have

below 100 workers per 1,000 male workers. Besides Division 7-8 which is the main division in case of females, the other two most important divisions are 9—Service, Sport and Recreation Workers and 0—Professional, Technical and Related Workers respectively having 159 and 108 females per 1,000 female workers. Of total workers under Division 6—Workers in Transport and Communication, 98.34 per cent are males and 1.66 per cent females. The proportion of females is also 5 per cent and a little more under Divisions 1 and 2. In Division 9, male workers constitute 80.76 per cent as against 19.24 per cent females. The highest proportion of females (31.72) is, however, noticed under Division 4—Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, etc., followed by Divisions 0, 9 and 7-8 wherein female workers constitute 22.88, 19.24 and 14.70 per cent against 77.12, 80.76 and 85.30 per cent male respectively.

#### Occupation by Education

241. Distribution of workers by the two broad types—illiterate and literate—by occupational divisions is given below.

#### STATEMENT III.75

##### Distribution of illiterate and literate workers by occupational divisions in urban areas

| Occupational Divisions                                                           | Total workers    | Per cent      | Total illiterate workers | Per cent      | Total literate workers | Per cent      | Per cent distribution of total workers |              |              |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|---------------|--------------------------|---------------|------------------------|---------------|----------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
|                                                                                  |                  |               |                          |               |                        |               | Total                                  | Illiterate   | Literate     |
| 1                                                                                | 2                | 3             | 4                        | 5             | 6                      | 7             | 8                                      | 9            | 10           |
| <b>All Divisions</b>                                                             | <b>1,426,330</b> | <b>100.00</b> | <b>485,152</b>           | <b>100.00</b> | <b>941,178</b>         | <b>100.00</b> | <b>100.00</b>                          | <b>34.01</b> | <b>65.99</b> |
| 0 Professional, Technical and Related Workers                                    | 83,107           | 5.83          | 5,124                    | 1.06          | 77,983                 | 8.29          | 100.00                                 | 6.17         | 93.83        |
| 1 Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers                               | 41,652           | 2.92          | 7,831                    | 1.61          | 33,821                 | 3.59          | 100.00                                 | 18.80        | 81.20        |
| 2 Clerical and Related Workers                                                   | 144,354          | 10.12         | 22,690                   | 4.68          | 121,664                | 12.93         | 100.00                                 | 15.72        | 84.28        |
| 3 Sales Workers                                                                  | 227,429          | 15.94         | 42,395                   | 8.74          | 185,034                | 19.66         | 100.00                                 | 18.64        | 81.36        |
| 4 Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and Related Workers                       | 39,322           | 2.76          | 31,670                   | 6.53          | 7,652                  | 0.81          | 100.00                                 | 80.54        | 19.46        |
| 5 Miners, Quarrymen and Related Workers                                          | 3,262            | 0.23          | 2,327                    | 0.48          | 935                    | 0.10          | 100.00                                 | 71.34        | 28.66        |
| 6 Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations                             | 77,018           | 5.40          | 25,344                   | 5.22          | 51,674                 | 5.49          | 100.00                                 | 32.91        | 67.09        |
| 7-8 Craftsmen, Production Process Workers and Labourers not Elsewhere classified | 664,433          | 46.58         | 279,990                  | 57.71         | 384,443                | 40.85         | 100.00                                 | 42.14        | 57.86        |
| 9 Service, Sport and Recreation Workers                                          | 145,279          | 10.19         | 67,591                   | 13.93         | 77,688                 | 8.25          | 100.00                                 | 46.52        | 53.48        |
| X Workers not classifiable by occupation                                         | 474              | 0.03          | 190                      | 0.04          | 284                    | 0.03          | 100.00                                 | 40.08        | 59.92        |

Of total workers under Division 7-8—Craftsmen, Production Process Workers and Labourers not Elsewhere classified, 42.14 per cent are illiterate and 57.86 per cent are literate. Of all divisions, Division 4—Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and Related Workers, has the highest percentage of illiterate (80.54). Of the total workers under Division 5—Miners, Quarrymen and Related Workers, 71.34 per cent are illiterate and 28.66 per cent literate. Division 0—Professional, Technical and Related Workers has the highest percentage of literate workers (93.83) while that for Divisions 1, 2 and 3 combined, comes to 82.36 per cent.

#### Literacy by Age and Occupation

242. Of all the 10 divisions, the Occupational Division 7-8—Craftsmen, Production Process Workers and Labourers not Elsewhere classified, accounts for the highest percentage of literate

workers ranging from 29.95 under the age-group 60 and above to 54.75 against ages 0-14. Of the total literate workers under the age-group 15-34, 42.73 per cent are returned under Division 7-8—Craftsmen, Production Process Workers and Labourers not Elsewhere classified, 17.50 per cent under Division 3—Sales Workers and 13.35 per cent under Division 2—Clerical and Related Workers. Of the total literate workers under age-group 35-59, Division 2—Clerical and Related Workers and Division 5—Miners, Quarrymen and Related Workers have 12.83 and 21.64 per cent of total literate workers. In the last age-group 60 and above, 34.07 per cent of literate workers are returned under Division 3—Sales Workers and 13.60 per cent under Division 0—Professional, Technical and Related Workers as seen from the subjoined table giving percentage distribution of literate workers by age-groups under each occupational division.

STATEMENT III.76

#### Percentage distribution of literate workers by age-group and occupational divisions

| Occupational Divisions<br>1                                                      | Age-groups    |           |            |            |          |                     |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|-----------|------------|------------|----------|---------------------|
|                                                                                  | All ages<br>2 | 0-14<br>3 | 15-34<br>4 | 35-59<br>5 | 60+<br>6 | Age not stated<br>7 |
| All Divisions                                                                    | 100.00        | 100.00    | 100.00     | 100.00     | 100.00   | 100.00              |
| 0 Professional, Technical and Related Workers                                    | 8.29          | 0.60      | 7.65       | 8.92       | 13.60    | 17.65               |
| 1 Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers                               | 3.59          | 0.75      | 3.01       | 4.42       | 4.31     | 5.88                |
| 2 Clerical and Related Workers                                                   | 12.93         | 2.53      | 13.35      | 12.83      | 9.45     | 9.41                |
| 3 Sales Workers                                                                  | 19.66         | 15.32     | 17.50      | 21.64      | 34.07    | 12.94               |
| 4 Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and Related Workers                       | 0.81          | 3.44      | 0.77       | 0.80       | 1.09     | 1.18                |
| 5 Miners, Quarrymen and Related Workers                                          | 0.10          | 0.12      | 0.12       | 0.08       | 0.04     | ..                  |
| 6 Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations                             | 5.49          | 2.04      | 6.12       | 4.95       | 2.00     | 4.71                |
| 7-8 Craftsmen, Production Process Workers and Labourers not Elsewhere classified | 40.85         | 54.75     | 42.73      | 38.77      | 29.95    | 35.29               |
| 9 Service, Sport and Recreation Workers                                          | 8.25          | 20.44     | 8.73       | 7.55       | 5.41     | 12.94               |
| X Workers not classifiable by occupation                                         | 0.03          | 0.01      | 0.02       | 0.04       | 0.08     | ..                  |

#### Distribution of occupations by district

243. District-wise distribution of persons at work other than cultivation by Occupational Divisions reveals that Division 7-8—Craftsmen, Production Process Workers and Labourers not Elsewhere classified is the most important division in all the districts of Gujarat, the distribution of workers varying according to the economy of each district. In case of Ahmedabad and

Surat districts, more than half the total workers under all the divisions are returned under this division owing to the importance of different manufacturing activities, especially textiles, in the two cities of Ahmedabad and Surat. In Broach, Kaira, Mehsana, Surendranagar, Jamnagar, Rajkot, Bhavnagar and Baroda, the percentage of workers under Division 7-8 to total workers under all divisions ranges from 40 to 45 per cent as these districts have cities

or large towns offering employment to craftsmen, production process workers and labourers in different manufacturing concerns. The districts of Amreli, Kutch, Banaskantha and Sabarkantha which are economically underdeveloped areas have 32.09, 34.81, 37.14 and 37.83 per cent of total workers under Division 7-8.

244. Division 3—Sales Workers is another important division in all the districts where the percentage of workers to total of all divisions varies from 12.98 per cent in Jamnagar district to 20.77 per cent in Banaskantha.

#### Cities

245. Distribution of workers by occupational divisions in six cities discloses that cities which are progressing industrially have comparatively larger number of workers under Division 7-8 and jointly account for a little more than half (51.06 per cent) of the total workers under all divisions. While Division 2—Clerical and Related Workers and Division 3—Sales Workers constitute one-fourth of the total workers under all divisions, the rest account for 23.80 per cent as seen from the table given below.

STATEMENT III.77

#### Occupational divisions of workers in six cities

| Occupational Divisions<br>1                                                      | Total workers |            |              | Per cent     |            |              |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|------------|--------------|--------------|------------|--------------|
|                                                                                  | Persons<br>2  | Males<br>3 | Females<br>4 | Persons<br>5 | Males<br>6 | Females<br>7 |
| All Divisions                                                                    | 665,472       | 600,781    | 64,691       | 100.00       | 100.00     | 100.00       |
| 0 Professional, Technical and Related Workers                                    | 35,799        | 26,654     | 9,145        | 5.38         | 4.44       | 14.14        |
| 1 Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers                               | 17,945        | 17,520     | 425          | 2.70         | 2.92       | 0.66         |
| 2 Clerical and Related Workers                                                   | 74,703        | 72,468     | 2,235        | 11.23        | 12.06      | 3.45         |
| 3 Sales Workers                                                                  | 92,596        | 87,747     | 4,849        | 13.91        | 14.61      | 7.50         |
| 4 Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and Related Workers                       | 10,041        | 7,662      | 2,379        | 1.51         | 1.28       | 3.68         |
| 5 Miners, Quarrymen and Related Workers                                          | 186           | 150        | 36           | 0.03         | 0.02       | 0.05         |
| 6 Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations                             | 29,264        | 28,387     | 877          | 4.40         | 4.72       | 1.36         |
| 7-8 Craftsmen, Production Process Workers and Labourers not Elsewhere classified | 339,829       | 307,018    | 32,811       | 51.06        | 51.10      | 50.72        |
| 9 Service, Sport and Recreation Workers                                          | 64,905        | 52,986     | 11,919       | 9.75         | 8.82       | 18.42        |
| X Workers not classifiable by Occupation                                         | 204           | 189        | 15           | 0.03         | 0.03       | 0.02         |

246. The following table gives the percentages of workers in six cities to total urban workers

by occupational divisions.

STATEMENT III.78

#### Percentage of workers in six cities to total urban workers by sex and occupational divisions

| Occupational Divisions<br>1                                                      | Total urban workers |           |         | Total workers in six cities |         |        | Percentage of workers in cities to total workers |        |         |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------|---------|-----------------------------|---------|--------|--------------------------------------------------|--------|---------|
|                                                                                  | P<br>2              | M<br>3    | F<br>4  | P<br>5                      | M<br>6  | F<br>7 | P<br>8                                           | M<br>9 | F<br>10 |
| All Divisions                                                                    | 1,426,330           | 1,230,401 | 175,929 | 665,472                     | 600,781 | 64,691 | 46.66                                            | 48.83  | 36.77   |
| 0 Professional, Technical and Related Workers                                    | 83,107              | 64,096    | 19,011  | 35,799                      | 26,654  | 9,145  | 43.08                                            | 41.58  | 48.10   |
| 1 Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers                               | 41,652              | 40,656    | 996     | 17,945                      | 17,520  | 425    | 43.08                                            | 43.09  | 42.67   |
| 2 Clerical and Related Workers                                                   | 144,354             | 140,403   | 3,951   | 74,703                      | 72,468  | 2,235  | 51.75                                            | 51.61  | 56.57   |
| 3 Sales Workers                                                                  | 227,429             | 215,331   | 12,098  | 92,596                      | 87,747  | 4,849  | 40.71                                            | 40.75  | 40.08   |
| 4 Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and Related Workers                       | 39,322              | 26,851    | 12,471  | 10,041                      | 7,662   | 2,379  | 25.54                                            | 28.54  | 19.08   |
| 5 Miners, Quarrymen and Related Workers                                          | 3,262               | 2,801     | 461     | 186                         | 150     | 36     | 5.70                                             | 5.36   | 7.81    |
| 6 Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations                             | 77,018              | 75,741    | 1,277   | 29,264                      | 28,387  | 877    | 38.00                                            | 37.48  | 68.68   |
| 7-8 Craftsmen, Production Process Workers and Labourers not Elsewhere classified | 664,433             | 566,748   | 97,685  | 339,829                     | 307,018 | 32,811 | 51.15                                            | 54.17  | 33.59   |
| 9 Service, Sport and Recreation Workers                                          | 145,279             | 117,326   | 27,953  | 64,905                      | 52,986  | 11,919 | 44.68                                            | 45.16  | 42.64   |
| X Workers not classifiable by Occupation                                         | 474                 | 448       | 26      | 204                         | 189     | 15     | 43.04                                            | 42.19  | 57.69   |



The occupational distribution of workers in cities and in urban areas given above brings out their relative importance in these two areas. More than half the total urban workers under Divisions 2 and 7-8 are concentrated in six cities which also have 43.08, 43.08, 44.68 and 43.04 per cent of total urban workers under Divisions 0, 1, 9, and X respectively. The very nature of occupations under Division 4 relating to farmers, fishermen, hunters, etc., results in lesser proportion for cities which account for one-fourth of urban workers under this division. The lowest percentage of 5.70 of total workers in cities returned under Division 5—Miners, Quarrymen and Related Workers brings out the occupational structure of cities wherein mines and quarries are non-existent.

#### (k) MOTHER TONGUE AND BILINGUALISM

247. Gujarati, the State language, is the most predominant mother tongue spoken in the State, which accounts for 905 per 1,000 speakers in the general population—942 in rural and 798 in urban areas. Of the total Gujarati speaking population in the State, 77.27 per cent live in villages and 22.73 in towns.

##### Rural/Urban Distribution

248. Languages spoken in rural areas number 115 as against 77 in urban areas. 61 of the languages spoken in the State are completely absent in urban areas, whereas 23 are such that they are not spoken at all in rural areas. The tribal languages spoken in the State are found mostly in rural areas and speakers of some of the foreign languages are found only in urban areas. The table given opposite brings out these distinguishing marks of selected languages in rural and urban areas of the State.

##### Bilingualism

249. Recording of subsidiary language along-with mother tongue of the respondent has been in vogue since 1931. According to the 1961 Census instructions, the number of languages to be recorded in addition to the mother tongue was not to exceed two. These languages should be speeches which a person speaks and understands best and can use with felicity in communicating with others. The number of speakers who have returned subsidiary languages other

#### STATEMENT III.79

##### Rural/urban distribution of selected mother tongues

| Sl. No. | Language        | Total speakers | Rural  | Urban |
|---------|-----------------|----------------|--------|-------|
| 1       | 2               | 3              | 4      | 5     |
| 1       | Adivasi (Bhili) | 7              | 7      | ..    |
| 2       | African         | 14             | ..     | 14    |
| 3       | Dangi           | 60,580         | 60,580 | ..    |
| 4       | Dhodia          | 26,459         | 26,459 | ..    |
| 5       | Ethiopian       | 1              | ..     | 1     |
| 6       | Gamit/Gavit     | 37,995         | 37,995 | ..    |
| 7       | Greek           | 1              | ..     | 1     |
| 8       | Hebrew/Jewish   | 15             | ..     | 15    |
| 9       | Irani/Iranian   | 4              | ..     | 4     |
| 10      | Japanese        | 141            | ..     | 141   |
| 11      | Norwegian       | 39             | ..     | 39    |
| 12      | Roumanian       | 23             | ..     | 23    |
| 13      | Russian         | 47             | ..     | 47    |
| 14      | Varli           | 15,627         | 15,627 | ..    |
| 15      | Vasava          | 12,679         | 12,679 | ..    |

than mother tongue in the State is 1,347,867 or 6.53 per cent. Sex-wise distribution of persons speaking subsidiary languages reveals that there are more such males than females, the former constituting 9.07 per cent and the latter 3.83 per cent of total speakers. Statement III.80 on the next page gives district-wise distribution of bilingual speakers by mother tongue and subsidiary language.

250. In all the districts the percentage of speakers with subsidiary language to total speakers is uniformly higher among males than females. Among all the districts, Kutch has 18.42 and 12.21 per cent of total male and female speakers as having some subsidiary language. This can be attributed to the fact that people speaking Kachchhi as mother tongue know Gujarati equally well. Next in order is Ahmedabad district having Ahmedabad City which receives migrants from other States and countries. The percentage of speakers who have returned subsidiary language to total speakers for male and female in Ahmedabad district is 15.96 and 7.19 per cent respectively. In case of Surat and Baroda districts also having cities of Surat and

#### STATEMENT III.80

##### Percentage of speakers of subsidiary languages to total speakers by sex for the State and districts

| Sl. No. | State/District | Total speakers of all mother tongues |                  | Speakers of subsidiary languages |                | Per cent of speakers of subsidiary languages to total speakers |             |
|---------|----------------|--------------------------------------|------------------|----------------------------------|----------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
|         |                | Males                                | Females          | Males                            | Females        | Males                                                          | Females     |
| 1       | 2              | 3                                    | 4                | 5                                | 6              | 7                                                              | 8           |
|         | <b>GUJARAT</b> | <b>10,633,735</b>                    | <b>9,999,022</b> | <b>964,446</b>                   | <b>383,421</b> | <b>9.07</b>                                                    | <b>3.83</b> |
| 1       | Jamnagar       | 424,257                              | 404,117          | 25,865                           | 8,390          | 6.10                                                           | 2.08        |
| 2       | Rajkot         | 615,661                              | 592,858          | 54,571                           | 27,886         | 8.86                                                           | 4.70        |
| 3       | Surendranagar  | 341,301                              | 321,905          | 17,767                           | 6,105          | 5.21                                                           | 1.90        |
| 4       | Bhavnagar      | 577,729                              | 541,706          | 32,358                           | 9,910          | 5.60                                                           | 1.83        |
| 5       | Amreli         | 340,623                              | 327,200          | 13,677                           | 4,706          | 4.02                                                           | 1.44        |
| 6       | Junagadh       | 638,296                              | 607,347          | 40,429                           | 16,271         | 6.33                                                           | 2.68        |
| 7       | Kutch          | 341,223                              | 355,195          | 62,853                           | 43,385         | 18.42                                                          | 12.21       |
| 8       | Banaskantha    | 511,951                              | 484,192          | 20,468                           | 6,083          | 4.00                                                           | 1.26        |
| 9       | Sabarkantha    | 470,210                              | 448,354          | 27,037                           | 6,399          | 5.75                                                           | 1.43        |
| 10      | Mehsana        | 858,056                              | 831,905          | 68,511                           | 18,086         | 7.98                                                           | 2.17        |
| 11      | Ahmedabad      | 1,188,263                            | 1,021,928        | 189,632                          | 73,478         | 15.96                                                          | 7.19        |
| 12      | Kaira          | 1,039,703                            | 937,808          | 81,987                           | 27,118         | 7.89                                                           | 2.89        |
| 13      | Panchmahals    | 758,561                              | 710,384          | 43,610                           | 14,898         | 5.75                                                           | 2.10        |
| 14      | Baroda         | 801,026                              | 726,300          | 92,214                           | 36,415         | 11.51                                                          | 5.01        |
| 15      | Broach         | 458,100                              | 433,824          | 45,354                           | 18,935         | 9.90                                                           | 4.36        |
| 16      | Surat          | 1,231,357                            | 1,219,849        | 144,741                          | 64,207         | 11.75                                                          | 5.26        |
| 17      | Dangs          | 37,418                               | 34,149           | 3,372                            | 1,149          | 9.01                                                           | 3.36        |

Baroda, the percentage of male and female speakers with subsidiary language is 11.75 males and 5.26 females and 11.51 males and 5.01 females respectively.

251. As Gujarati, Urdu, Kachchhi, Marathi,

Sindhi and Hindi are major languages spoken in the State, the number of speakers with various subsidiary languages under each of these major languages and their proportion per 10,000 speakers is given in the following statement.

#### STATEMENT III.81

##### Incidence of Bilingualism

| Mother tongue with subsidiary languages | Total speakers | Incidence of bilingualism per 10,000 speakers of each mother tongue | Mother tongue with subsidiary languages | Total speakers | Incidence of bilingualism per 10,000 speakers of each mother tongue |
|-----------------------------------------|----------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|----------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                         |                |                                                                     |                                         |                |                                                                     |
| 1                                       | 2              | 3                                                                   | 1                                       | 2              | 3                                                                   |
| (A) Gujarati                            | 799,682        | 10,000                                                              | (D) Urdu                                | 223,548        | 10,000                                                              |
| (i) Hindi                               | 470,311        | 5,881                                                               | (i) Gujarati                            | 202,687        | 9,067                                                               |
| (ii) Urdu                               | 55,669         | 696                                                                 | (ii) Hindi                              | 10,677         | 477                                                                 |
| (iii) Marathi                           | 9,818          | 123                                                                 | (iii) Marathi                           | 686            | 31                                                                  |
| (iv) Sindhi                             | 2,352          | 30                                                                  | (iv) Sindhi                             | 38             | 2                                                                   |
| (v) Kachchhi                            | 2,188          | 27                                                                  | (v) Kachchhi                            | 1,083          | 48                                                                  |
| (vi) Other minor languages              | 259,344        | 3,243                                                               | (vi) Other minor languages              | 8,377          | 375                                                                 |
| (B) Marathi                             | 65,065         | 10,000                                                              | (E) Sindhi                              | 42,899         | 10,000                                                              |
| (i) Gujarati                            | 40,829         | 6,275                                                               | (i) Gujarati                            | 20,742         | 4,835                                                               |
| (ii) Hindi                              | 14,690         | 2,258                                                               | (ii) Hindi                              | 14,489         | 3,377                                                               |
| (iii) Urdu                              | 93             | 14                                                                  | (iii) Urdu                              | 292            | 68                                                                  |
| (iv) Sindhi                             | 3              | 1                                                                   | (iv) Marathi                            | 42             | 10                                                                  |
| (v) Kachchhi                            | ..             | 0                                                                   | (v) Kachchhi                            | 8              | 2                                                                   |
| (vi) Other minor languages              | 9,450          | 1,452                                                               | (vi) Other minor languages              | 7,326          | 1,708                                                               |
| (C) Hindi                               | 41,262         | 10,000                                                              | (F) Kachchhi                            | 103,415        | 10,000                                                              |
| (i) Gujarati                            | 29,022         | 7,034                                                               | (i) Gujarati                            | 99,906         | 9,661                                                               |
| (ii) Marathi                            | 593            | 144                                                                 | (ii) Hindi                              | 1,376          | 133                                                                 |
| (iii) Urdu                              | 1,266          | 307                                                                 | (iii) Urdu                              | 1,198          | 116                                                                 |
| (iv) Sindhi                             | 70             | 17                                                                  | (iv) Marathi                            | 43             | 4                                                                   |
| (v) Kachchhi                            | 6              | 1                                                                   | (v) Sindhi                              | 96             | 9                                                                   |
| (vi) Other minor languages              | 10,305         | 2,497                                                               | (vi) Other minor languages              | 796            | 77                                                                  |

The above table besides bringing out the inter-relationship of different languages returned as mother tongue with other subsidiary languages clearly reveals that Gujarati is also the most important subsidiary language returned by those whose mother tongues are Kachchhi, Urdu, Hindi, Marathi and Sindhi. As Gujarati is the State language, those who have returned their mother tongue other than Gujarati naturally come into close contact with Gujarati speaking population in their day to day transactions. Gujarati would, therefore, be one of the important subsidiary languages in the State.

252. In case of persons who have returned Gujarati as their mother tongue, the next important subsidiary language is Hindi and accounts for 58.81 per cent of such speakers. Other important subsidiary languages are English, Urdu and Marathi.

#### (1) RELIGIONS IN TOWNS

253. Statement III.82 on the next page compares the number of 1,000 persons of the same religion who live in towns, 1921-61.

#### Hindus

254. Hindus are the predominant community in the State accounting for 88.96 per cent of the total population. The distribution of every 1,000 persons of the same religion who live in towns of the various districts of the State is influenced by the extent of urbanisation in each of them. The highest proportion of town-dwellers among Hindus is returned by Ahmedabad district as it is the highly urbanised district of the State, which, in 1961, accounted for 253 per 1,000 Hindus living in towns of the State. This proportion is also observed to be higher in districts having cities with population over 100,000 as in Surat, Baroda, Rajkot, Bhavnagar and Jamnagar. Comparatively higher proportion of urban population as in Junagadh, Mehsana and Kaira is reflected in the higher proportion of Hindus relatively to other districts where the extent of urbanisation is less as in Kutch, Surendranagar, Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, the Panchmahals and Broach. It is significant to note that the proportion of Hindus living in towns in all the districts except Jamnagar, Rajkot, Junagadh and Ahmedabad has decreased over

time since 1921 owing to the redistribution of urban population which is taking place all over the State.

#### Muslims

255. Their proportion of town-dwellers is greater in Jamnagar, Junagadh, Kaira and Broach. But compared to all other districts, Ahmedabad has the highest proportion (230) of Muslim town-dwellers in every 1,000 of the Muslim population in the State. Like Hindus the proportion of those living in urban areas in the different districts has decreased over time except in the districts of Bhavnagar, Ahmedabad, Baroda and Jamnagar, where their proportion has gone up between 1921 and 1961.

#### Jains

256. The proportion of town-dwellers among Jains in every 1,000 of the same religion exceeds 100 in Rajkot, Bhavnagar and Ahmedabad districts, where their proportionate strength in every 1,000 living in the State is found to be 102, 109 and 305 respectively.

#### Christians

257. Christians who are in a minority naturally account for smaller proportions except in Ahmedabad and Kaira, where the respective strength of town-dwellers in 1961 per 1,000 of that religion is found to be 406 and 203 and quite significant in Baroda 98 and Surat 75.

Another feature of interest which is brought out by these proportions is that religious communities such as Jains, Christians and 'other religions' have higher proportions of their co-religionists living in towns as compared to Hindus and Muslims. The community last named, however, shows a proportionately larger strength of their co-religionists living in towns of Junagadh, Kaira, the Panchmahals and Broach, where their proportions have declined at the current census over that returned in 1921, as these are the districts wherefrom the flow of evacuees to Pakistan was comparatively greater.

#### Other Religions

258. Other religions like all minority communities favour highly urbanised areas as revealed by their proportionate strength of town-dwellers per

#### RELIGIONS IN TOWNS

STATEMENT III.82  
Number of 1,000 persons of same religion who live in towns, 1921-61

| Religion        | Census Year | Jam-<br>Gujarat | Jam-<br>nagar | Rajkot | Surendra-<br>nagar | Bhav-<br>nagar | Amreli | Junagadh | Kutch | Banas-<br>kantha | Sabar-<br>kantha | Mehsana | Ahmed-<br>abad | Kaira | Panch-<br>mahals | Baroda | Broach | Surat |
|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|---------------|--------|--------------------|----------------|--------|----------|-------|------------------|------------------|---------|----------------|-------|------------------|--------|--------|-------|
| 1               | 2           | 3               | 4             | 5      | 6                  | 7              | 8      | 9        | 10    | 11               | 12               | 13      | 14             | 15    | 16               | 17     | 18     | 19    |
| Hindu           | 1961        | 1,000           | 52            | 88     | 35                 | 67             | 28     | 65       | 24    | 11               | 10               | 61      | 253            | 72    | 25               | 79     | 24     | 106   |
|                 | 1951        | N.A.            | N.A.          | N.A.   | N.A.               | N.A.           | N.A.   | N.A.     | N.A.  | N.A.             | N.A.             | N.A.    | N.A.           | N.A.  | N.A.             | N.A.   | N.A.   | N.A.  |
|                 | 1941        | 1,000           | 44            | 76     | 38                 | 68             | 30     | 68       | 24    | 3                | 11               | 95      | 218            | 94    | 22               | 83     | 30     | 96    |
|                 | 1931        | 1,000           | 44            | 78     | 46                 | 74             | 34     | 61       | 33    | 14               | 12               | 96      | 136            | 116   | 34               | 89     | 37     | 96    |
|                 | 1921        | 1,000           | 35            | 65     | 46                 | 67             | 32     | 58       | 31    | 13               | 12               | 89      | 176            | 113   | 32               | 84     | 40     | 107   |
| Muslim          | 1961        | 1,000           | 74            | 87     | 23                 | 55             | 25     | 85       | 34    | 18               | 17               | 40      | 230            | 75    | 49               | 62     | 37     | 89    |
|                 | 1951        | N.A.            | N.A.          | N.A.   | N.A.               | N.A.           | N.A.   | N.A.     | N.A.  | N.A.             | N.A.             | N.A.    | N.A.           | N.A.  | N.A.             | N.A.   | N.A.   | N.A.  |
|                 | 1941        | 1,000           | 57            | 96     | 20                 | 45             | 24     | 146      | 43    | 6                | 16               | 54      | 192            | 72    | 49               | 52     | 42     | 86    |
|                 | 1931        | 1,000           | 52            | 98     | 22                 | 49             | 27     | 136      | 56    | 23               | 18               | 46      | 149            | 82    | 63               | 54     | 43     | 82    |
|                 | 1921        | 1,000           | 47            | 97     | 24                 | 52             | 28     | 137      | 58    | 25               | 16               | 47      | 149            | 84    | 54               | 53     | 41     | 88    |
| Christian       | 1961        | 1,000           | 31            | 21     | 7                  | 22             | 18     | 8        | 12    | 4                | 8                | 6       | 406            | 203   | 59               | 98     | 22     | 75    |
|                 | 1951        | N.A.            | N.A.          | N.A.   | N.A.               | N.A.           | N.A.   | N.A.     | N.A.  | N.A.             | N.A.             | N.A.    | N.A.           | N.A.  | N.A.             | N.A.   | N.A.   | N.A.  |
|                 | 1941        | 1,000           | 9             | 15     | 7                  | 15             | 2      | 14       | 1     | 1                | 9                | 18      | 381            | 269   | 73               | 77     | 37     | 72    |
|                 | 1931        | 1,000           | 6             | 23     | 9                  | 18             | N      | 16       | 4     | 3                | 11               | 9       | 252            | 323   | 66               | 91     | 48     | 121   |
|                 | 1921        | 1,000           | 5             | 22     | 7                  | 16             | 14     | 13       | 2     | 14               | 5                | 7       | 224            | 345   | 39               | 101    | 64     | 122   |
| Jain            | 1961        | 1,000           | 51            | 102    | 90                 | 109            | 16     | 28       | 30    | 35               | 14               | 55      | 305            | 42    | 13               | 43     | 7      | 60    |
|                 | 1951        | N.A.            | N.A.          | N.A.   | N.A.               | N.A.           | N.A.   | N.A.     | N.A.  | N.A.             | N.A.             | N.A.    | N.A.           | N.A.  | N.A.             | N.A.   | N.A.   | N.A.  |
|                 | 1941        | 1,000           | 56            | 116    | 88                 | 120            | 22     | 44       | 64    | 13               | 12               | 75      | 231            | 52    | 7                | 34     | 11     | 55    |
|                 | 1931        | 1,000           | 52            | 127    | 113                | 146            | 26     | 53       | 76    | 46               | 14               | 88      | 79             | 71    | 14               | 39     | 11     | 45    |
|                 | 1921        | 1,000           | 35            | 107    | 105                | 135            | 20     | 41       | 67    | 33               | 13               | 85      | 132            | 61    | 12               | 33     | 13     | 48    |
| Other religions | 1961        | 1,000           | 44            | 21     | 6                  | 15             | 1      | 13       | 14    | 4                | 3                | 13      | 297            | 21    | 31               | 68     | 48     | 401   |
|                 | 1951        | N.A.            | N.A.          | N.A.   | N.A.               | N.A.           | N.A.   | N.A.     | N.A.  | N.A.             | N.A.             | N.A.    | N.A.           | N.A.  | N.A.             | N.A.   | N.A.   | N.A.  |
|                 | 1941        | 1,000           | 3             | 4      | 4                  | 13             | N      | 4        | 1     | 3                | 1                | 4       | 125            | 11    | 141              | 32     | 199    | 455   |
|                 | 1931        | 1,000           | 5             | 10     | 9                  | 16             | 1      | 5        | 5     | 3                | 1                | 3       | 71             | 7     | 189              | 51     | 80     | 544   |
|                 | 1921        | 1,000           | 2             | 8      | 4                  | 11             | 1      | 34       | 14    | 7                | N                | 3       | 76             | 11    | 32               | 70     | 93     | 634   |

N=Negligible; N.A.=Not available

#### Notes:

1. Data have been given according to the urban definition of the respective censuses.
2. The Dangs district being entirely rural has no urban areas.

1,000 persons being 297 in towns of Ahmedabad district and 401 in Surat district.

259. The problem can be studied from another angle by examining the absolute numbers of persons of the same religion living in towns in 1921 and 1961 for the State as a whole.

### STATEMENT III.83

#### Number of persons of same religion who live in towns, 1921 and 1961

| Census year    | Hindu     | Muslim  | Christian | Jain    | Other religions |
|----------------|-----------|---------|-----------|---------|-----------------|
| 1              | 2         | 3       | 4         | 5       | 6               |
| <b>GUJARAT</b> |           |         |           |         |                 |
| 1961           | 4,108,300 | 904,583 | 41,692    | 238,867 | 23,182          |
| 1921           | 1,420,412 | 469,236 | 12,285    | 123,414 | 25,663          |

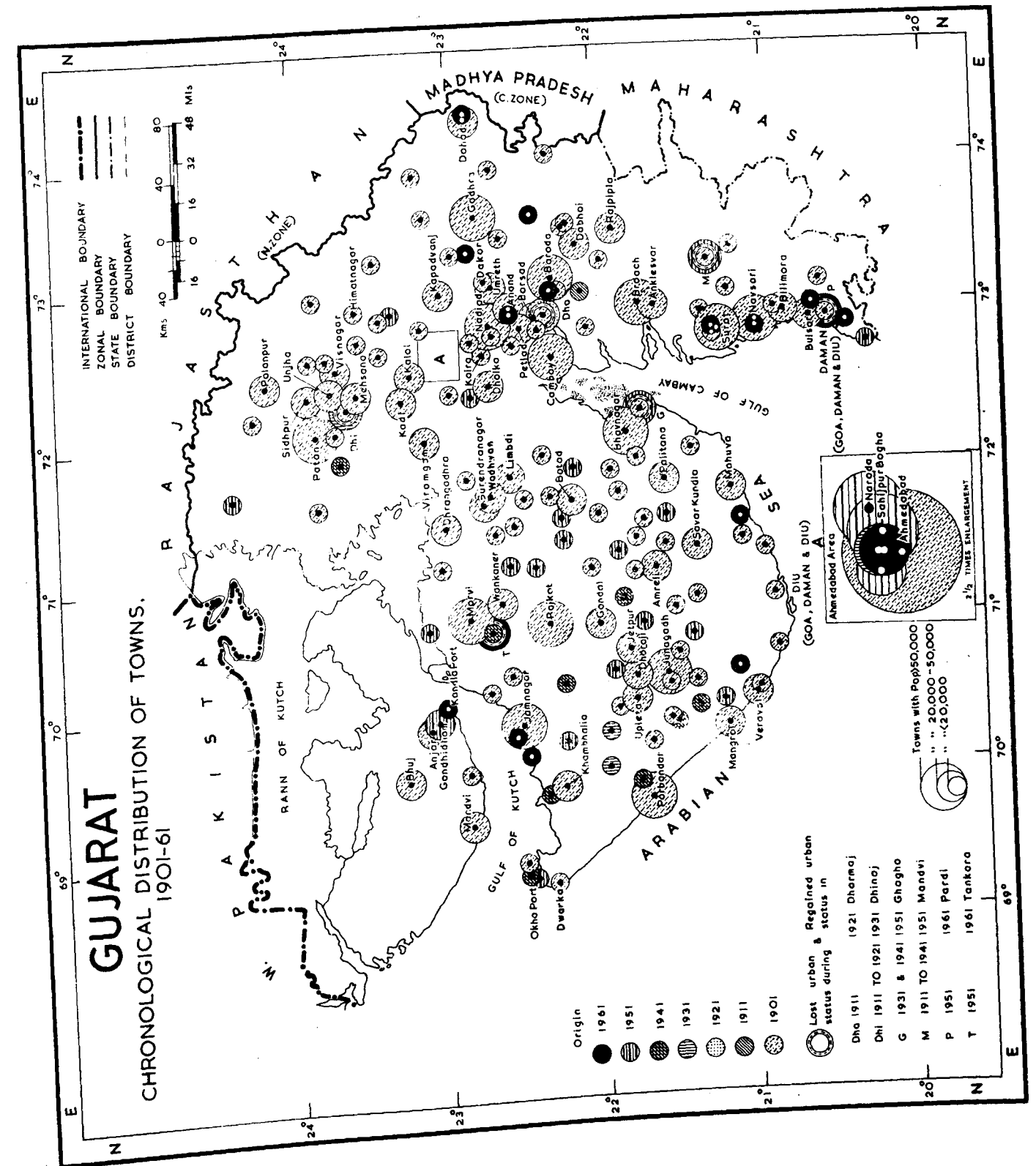
260. It will be seen that the absolute numbers in the case of all the religions have shown a very considerable rise in their population which has in some cases become double or risen three times in last 40 years over their original strength in 1921, 'other religions' being the only category where there is a slight decline over time, as the town-dwellers under this category, which had 25,663 persons in 1921 have fallen to 23,182 in 1961. Among other communities, the Hindu town-dwellers during this period have risen from 1,420,412 to 4,108,300 or 189.23 per cent, Muslim from 469,236 to 904,583 or 92.56 per cent; Christian from 12,285 to 41,692 or 239.37 per cent and Jains from 123,414 to 238,867 or 93.55 per cent. The same trends are noticeable also among the various districts of the State.

#### (m) PROGRESS OF URBANISATION

261. The progress of urbanisation in the State from census to census since 1901 can be studied by arranging the various cities and town-groups in the order of class range and population. Statement III.84 given at the end of this Chapter which shows changes in classification of cities, town-groups and towns between 1901 and 1961,

indicates not only the class to which each city or town belongs but also its population returned at different censuses.

262. Out of the total number of 175 places classified as cities/towns/town-groups in 1961, 8 fall under Class VI, 58 under Class V, 53 under Class IV, 40 under Class III, 10 under Class II and 6 under Class I. Reviewing the progress during the last 60 years, there have been substantial increases in all the classes except Class V, which has declined in number from 60 in 1901 to 58 in 1961 and Class VI, which has been reduced from 47 in 1901 to 8 only in 1961. This diminution appears to be all the more noteworthy, if figures of 1951 are compared with those of 1961, which show that there are 58 towns in Class V in 1961 as against 118 in 1951. This comparison illustrates the effects of declassification of towns which has obviously taken place in lower ranges of towns as a result of the adoption of a uniform test for treating a place as urban or otherwise during the current census. Such a test which attempts to eliminate agricultural pursuits would naturally exclude former towns which did not conform to this universal test. Other important observation in respect of urbanisation is that even according to the old definition which varied from census to census, an appreciable progress in the direction of urbanisation has commenced after the Census of 1931. For, the urban population which was 2,355,009 in 1931 suddenly rose to 3,259,955 in 1941 to 4,427,896 in 1951 and to 5,316,624 in 1961. The latter figure would, however, be 5,830,274, if the tests introduced in the current census were not applied and a number of places was not demoted. The continuous flow towards towns during the last 30 years is very much significant in that it has been instrumental in creating a number of problems for the Government and the public to tackle in the shape of housing, water supply, education, medical facilities, employment, etc.



## SECTION 12

### SUMMARY

263. Having seen the various aspects of urbanisation, it would be worthwhile to review them in brief before we conclude this important Chapter.

India and so also Gujarat has a long and ancient tradition of urbanisation. Towns and cities as distinguished from villages, representing two distinct sectors of the population—urban and rural—were as much a feature of the ancient and medieval Indian economy as they are today, though the type and extent of urbanisation varied from one period of time to another according to the economy then in existence. Prior to the commencement of the industrial revolution in India worked by mechanisation and modernisation of industry, the entire economy of the country, either in towns or in countryside, was agrarian-based supplemented by products of household and village industries. In cities and larger towns which were neither so numerous nor populous as they are today, there was noteworthy commercial activity, generally dependent upon the importance of the place either as a centre of pilgrimage or as a prosperous centre of inland and maritime trade. This traditional pattern of urbanisation has been rapidly changing owing to mechanisation of industries, medium and large scale, which are displacing household and cottage industries all over the State and the country. This new phase of economic development has given rise to an urban structure hitherto unknown bringing about changes in the former lay-out and settlement pattern of towns. Large tracts of land were first added on the periphery beyond the city walls more or less in haphazard fashion in an unplanned manner to keep pace with the economic growth and development of towns. The brunt of pressure, however, fell upon the nucleated area which continued to be the principal centre of all economic activity in the city. Superimposition of new economic activities on the limited area of the original town or city has created a number of problems, which all

developing urban centres have to face without any substantial measure of success.

264. There has been continuous growth of urban population in the State and the country since 1931. Its pace grows faster at each successive census. In western countries, higher rate of urbanisation has been invariably accompanied by a corresponding development of industries causing redistribution of population between towns and countryside. A stage is then reached, when urbanisation having reached the highest peak, there is a decline in the trend of movement of population resulting in deurbanisation. Since any further addition is impossible, the growing of population has to spread out beyond the periphery into rural areas by creating a sort of continuum between urban and rural areas. The progress of urbanisation in this country is, however, different. For, though the trends of demographic growth are observed to be similar, the tenor of economic development has been much slower owing to the difference in the economic condition prevalent in the East and West during the pre-industrial period. The net rural to urban migration in this country is not induced so much by increasing demand of labour required to feed the growth of industrialisation as by the heavy pressure of population on land worked on the margin of subsistence. In India, it is more the operation of the factor of 'push' from villages rather than the city-ward pull so very necessary for a healthy balance between agriculture and industry. Since the growth of urbanisation is not commensurate with economic development, the villages suffer by pushing out the most useful and efficient section of its man-power whose contribution among the migrants is the highest. Taken as a whole illiteracy does not operate as a bar to migration, though the ratio of literate among the migrants is greater than among those who are left behind. City-ward migration is age and sex selective, as seen from the higher masculine composition of the migrants and preponderance

of the young and the adolescent among them. The outsiders in urban areas do experience some difficulty and hardships in the initial stages of settlement when the process of adjustment is slow and gradual. This analysis of the currents of migration further reveals that the villages are not immobile as they are generally believed to be. *Per contra* force of circumstances has compelled the villager to seek fortune in pastures new and made him increasingly conscious of the necessity to take up pursuits other than agriculture.

265. The growth of numbers which has started since 1931 has received greater impetus after Independence, owing to expanding commercial and industrial activity in the State and the country. The process has gathered greater momentum particularly in those cities and towns where the degree of modernisation and industrialisation is high resulting in some imbalance in the economy of the urban areas which receive large contingent of rural migrants, all of whom cannot be absorbed all at once in the urban economy, as the extent of industrialisation does not keep pace with the stream of migration. Further, the city-ward migration is composed of the lower strata of workers who can be principally employed in low-paid jobs requiring unskilled labour. On the other hand, the pace of economic development is restricted by a number of impediments to quick industrialisation. In the absence of any significant improvement in agriculture and production, saving and capital formation needed for the expansion of industries to keep pace with the growth of urbanisation may not be possible to the extent desired. For, agriculture has hitherto been for the most of the people a way of life rather than an economic activity pursued for its own sake on a commercial basis. The allocation of human resources among the urbanites also is faulty and brings about unemployment of the educated which further accentuates the evil of urbanisation.

#### URBAN FUTURE

266. A broad analysis of urban trends suggests certain problems, upon the correct solution of which depends the healthy growth of towns in Gujarat and India.

It is a patent fact of our economy that a greater part of the country subsists on agriculture with

all the attendant evils which heavy pressure of population on land entails, a factor which is accentuated further owing to the continuous growth of numbers from census to census without corresponding increase in production. The economy of the country being agriculture-based, the industrial aspect has for the most part remained in the background. The modern notion of industrialisation through technological advance is a very recent phenomenon which has been making itself felt only after the First World War, when the need for self-sufficiency was keenly felt. Even then the field of mechanisation was limited to a few industries like textile and jute, its extension to others being very meagre till Independence.

267. Based on Western experience, it is generally believed that urbanisation and economic development must go hand in hand and progress at the same pace to ensure an even growth of the national economy. Higher economic growth has, therefore, been considered to be inseparable from rapid urbanisation. In other words, urban growth without economic development is inconceivable, as it would minimise the prospect of rise in national income. These deductions, however, lose sight of the fact that deurbanisation has to be resorted to even in highly industrialised countries when urbanisation has reached the point of saturation beyond which it cannot move any further. For, a high degree of urbanisation, coupled with a high degree of industrialisation, creates a number of problems, the strain of which, an urban economy may not be able to bear. Improvement of sanitation, slum clearance, increasing facilities for the movement of traffic, water supply, provision of well ventilated commodious housing and other civic amenities and rise in the level of living of the people are some of the important aspects which all growing urban centres have to tackle. But their financial implications are so immense and complex that they at times baffle solution for want of adequate resources.

268. Planned development of industries is the goal the country has placed before itself for ensuring self-sufficiency and raising the level of living of the people, so that the surplus population dependent for its living on land and the enormous waste of man-power due to unemployment or under-employment in the countryside may be fruitfully utilised. It has been, therefore, suggested that the future course of industrialisation should aim at

dispersal of new industries preferably in rural areas and smaller towns, so that the already strained economy of cities may not be further overstrained. Establishment of industrial estates, new industrial townships and mechanisation of household industries and crafts and above all rural industrialisation through the location of processing and

agro-based industries in the countryside have been laid down as the principal planks of nation's industrial policy. The implementation has, however, gone counter to its spirit, as large-scale projects requiring vast capital outlay have so far been preferred and installed close to large urban centres.

## APPENDICES

APPENDIX—III.1 Particulars of Important Ancient Cities and Towns in Gujarat and Kathiawad

APPENDIX—III.2 Extract from “ *A History of Important Ancient Towns and Cities in Gujarat and Kathiawad* ”

APPENDIX—III.3 Statements A, B, C, and D

Statement A—Towns whose functional Classification made by the Superintendent of Census Operations agrees with that given by the Registrar General, India

Statement B—Classification of towns according to the Registrar General, India adopted in the Report

Statement C—Towns whose other functions are highly or moderately balanced.

Statement D—Functional characteristics of the constituents of town-groups.



## APPENDIX

## Important ancient cities and towns

| Sl. No. | Present name | Ancient name                                                                                                 | Details of location                                                                                         | Period when established | By whom established                       |
|---------|--------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| 1       | 2            | 3                                                                                                            | 4                                                                                                           | 5                       | 6                                         |
| 1       | Anklesvar    | Akrureswara or its popular corruption Ankuleswara                                                            | Eight miles to the south-east and twelve miles south-west of Sisodra and Valner villages in Broach district | ..                      | ..                                        |
|         |              | Ankleshwar                                                                                                   | ..                                                                                                          | ..                      | ..                                        |
| 2       | Patan        | 1 Anahilawada,<br>2 Anahilapura,<br>3 Anahilapathaka<br>4 Anahilapattan<br>5 Nahrwala (by Mahomedan writers) | 66 miles north of Ahmedabad                                                                                 | V.S. 802                | Vanaraja the founder of Chavotaka dynasty |
| 3       | Vadnagar     | 1 Chametkarapura<br>2 Anartapura<br>3 Anandapura<br>4 Vrdhanagara                                            | 140 miles from Valabhi in Saurashtra                                                                        | 144 A.D.                | Kaneksen, a prince of Ikshwaku dynasty    |
| 4       | Ahmedabad    | Asapalli (Mahomedan writers referred it as Yessaval)                                                         | Asawal a village near modern Ahmedabad                                                                      | ..                      | ..                                        |
|         |              | Karnavati                                                                                                    | In the vicinity of Asawal                                                                                   | 1064-1094 A.D.          | King Karna                                |
|         |              | Ahmedabad                                                                                                    | Modern Ahmedabad founded in the vicinity of Asawal                                                          |                         | Ahmed Shah I                              |

## NOTE :

Places marked with an asterisk which have ceased to be towns and are now villages are also distinguished by (v) against them.

G.E.=Gupta Era      V.S.=Vikram Samvat      V=Village

## Source:

ALTEKAR, A. S., *A History of Important Ancient Towns and Cities in Gujarat and Kathiawad*

## III.1

## in Gujarat and Kathiawad

| Authority on which decision is taken                                                | Detailed description, if any                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 7                                                                                   | 8                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| Two copperplate grants of Dadda II                                                  | Referred to as headquarters of a district.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| Begumra plates of Krshna-raja Akalavarsha dated Saka 810                            | Believed to be the capital of Gujarat Rashtrakutas. This belief is, however, refuted by Shri A. S. Altekar, author of 'A History of Important Ancient Towns and Cities in Gujarat and Kathiawad' in that it had no imposing remains bearing its claim as a capital and also as the Rashtrakuta branch had ended after 50 years after its becoming a capital.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| From grants forged in the fourteenth century                                        | It was capital of Gujarat under the rule of Chavotakas, Solankis, Vaghelas and the Mahomedans. Throughout the fourteenth century, it continued to be the capital of Gujarat under the Mahomedans. Hindu kings embellished it with temples, palaces, lakes and gardens. Panchasara Parswanatha, Muleswara Mahadeva and Tripureswara Shiva temples were built by Vanraj and Durlabha lake by king Durlabha. The town has a queen's well built at the instance of queen Udayamati of Bhimdeva I. The Sahasralinga talao, in the centre of which was an islet upon which were erected temple of Rudreswara and a victory column, was constructed by Siddhraj Jayasimha. The temple of Rudreswara has now been turned into a mosque. According to the author of Kumarpalacharita the town was eighteen miles in circuit. Being emporium of trade it had 84 marts each assigned to a different commodity. The import and export duties amounted to 100,000 tankas (Rs. 5,000) everyday. The satisfactory condition of police arrangements were evidenced by Idri in that even Mahomedans and foreigners had protection and security. The city had fortifications and places of exquisite workmanship. It came under the influence of Jains under Solanki rulers. Kumarpala became a convert to Jainism and Hemachandra, the famous grammarian and lexicographer, resided in his court. In 1411 it was abandoned as capital in favour of Ahmedabad. |
| (1) Inscriptional evidence of Prasasti belonging to the reign of Kumarapala         | The Prasasti is incised on a stone slab near the Samela tank at Vadnagar. In twelfth century modern Vadnagar was known as Anandpura. The Prasasti also refers to three places of the settlement of Nagar Brahmins which also keeps with the tradition that Vadnagar is the ancient home of Nagar Brahmins. According to Abul Fazl it had 3,000 pagodas or temples.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| (2) In the grant of Dharasen IV (dated 330 G.E.) and Kharagraha II (dated 337 G.E.) |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| (3) Hiuen Tsiang, Forbes, Stevenson, Vivien de Saint-Marten and Dr. Bhandarkar      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| ..                                                                                  | It was the headquarters of Bhil principality known as Asawal.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| ..                                                                                  | King Karna built temples of Kocharva, local goddess, Jayanti Devi and Karneswara Mahadeva. Jain priest Devsuri who prevailed over the parents of Hemachandra to permit their son's becoming a Jain Bhikshu, belonged to this place. Mr. Manindra Dey said that Rajanagara of Jains was Karnavati or modern Ahmedabad.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| ..                                                                                  | Ahmed Shah I was pleased by the climate and situation of Yesawal where he shifted his capital and founded in its vicinity a new city named after himself.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |

## APPENDIX

## Important ancient cities and towns

| Sl. No. | Present name  | Ancient name                           | Details of location                                                                                                 | Period when established | By whom established |
|---------|---------------|----------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|
| 1       | 2             | 3                                      | 4                                                                                                                   | 5                       | 6                   |
| 5       | *Upleta (V)   | Uppalaheta                             | 35 miles due east of Kaira                                                                                          | ..                      | ..                  |
| 6       | Katargam      | Karmantapura (Prakritised Kantaragama) | ..                                                                                                                  | ..                      | ..                  |
| 7       | Kapadvanj     | Karpatavanijya                         | Site of the old town is near modern Kapadvanj                                                                       | ..                      | ..                  |
| 8       | Kalavad       | Kalapaka                               | 60 miles north-east of Porbandar                                                                                    | ..                      | ..                  |
| 9       | *Kavi(V)      | Kapika, Kavyavatara                    | In Broach district                                                                                                  | ..                      | ..                  |
| 10      | *Kasindra (V) | Kasahrada                              | Near Kaira                                                                                                          | ..                      | ..                  |
|         |               | Kasadraha                              | 15,30 and 28 miles distant from Khetaka or Kaira, Harshapura or Harsol and Karpatavanijya or Kapadvanj respectively | ..                      | ..                  |
| 11      | Kaira         | Khetaka                                | Situated on the river Vetravati or Vatraka                                                                          | ..                      | ..                  |
|         |               | Chakravati                             | ..                                                                                                                  | ..                      | ..                  |
| 12      | Junagadh      | Girinagara                             | ..                                                                                                                  | ..                      | ..                  |

## III.1-contd.

## in Gujarat and Kathiawad

| Authority on which decision is taken                                                                                                  | Detailed description, if any                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 7                                                                                                                                     | 8                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| Grant of Siladitya VI of 447 G.E.                                                                                                     | It was said to be the headquarters of a subdivision (Pathak) which included 300 villages.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| Grant of Dhruvasena III dated Saka 789                                                                                                | Headquarters of a district of 1,600 villages. Its prosperity declined on account of shifting of the headquarters elsewhere.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| Grant of Akalavarsha Subhatunga dated 867 A.D.                                                                                        | Headquarters of a territorial subdivision of 84 villages and a trade-route from Central India to the coast. Siddharaja Jayasinha transformed it into a fort, and constructed a tank for drinking water for his troops and townsmen. In the twelfth and thirteenth centuries it was a place of great importance.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| Copperplate grant of Dhruvasena II. According to Bhagwanlal Indraji it is the same as present Kalavad.                                | Headquarters of a subdivision (Pathak) during 7th century. According to a legend Val Raja married a Kanthi girl forming a tribe of Vall-kanthis.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| Grant of Govinda III Navsari plates of Jayabhata                                                                                      | The headquarters of a subdivision (Pathak). In the ninth century it was a Brahmanic <i>tirtha</i> .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| Baroda plates of Dhruvaraja                                                                                                           | Headquarters of a 'desa' or territorial subdivision. By the middle of the tenth century it was a capital of a petty principality.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| Kapadvanj plates of Akalavarsha Subhatunga                                                                                            |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| Two grants of Dharasena II dated 252 G.E. and 270 G.E. Also in the grant of Dharasena IV dated 332 G.E. According to <i>Puranas</i> . | Chinese traveller Hiuen Tsiang spelled it as Kechha. It was the headquarters of an <i>ahra</i> or a district and some time was the headquarters of a <i>mandala</i> or a group of districts. Hiuen Tsiang said that the district was 600 miles in circuit. According to Cunningham, the district extended from the bank of Sabarmati on the west to the great bend of the Mahi on the north-east and to Baroda in the south. During Vallabhi rule it was headquarters of their continental possessions. In the reign of Rashtrakutas it remained the headquarters of a <i>mandala</i> .                                                          |
| ..                                                                                                                                    | Since ancient times it was a <i>tirtha</i> , a capital, a hillstation, a fort and a place of fair. Asoka, therefore, found it suitable for wide publicity of his rock edicts. As Shankara practised penance the place has attained sanctity and on Shankara's leaving behind a garment here while returning to Kailasa, the place was also called Vastrapatha. The Jains especially Digambar sect also regard this place holy as 22nd Tirthankar, Arishtanemi said to be the cousin of Shri Krishna died there. Buddhists also regard this place as holy due to Asoka's rock edicts. In the days of Asoka it was the seat of Saurashtra Viceroy. |
| Rudradaman inscription Skandagupta inscription                                                                                        | In the Gupta rule Saurashtra was annexed to the Gupta dominions and the Imperial Viceroy was stationed there. Hiuen Tsiang also says that the capital was at the foot of mount Ujjayanta (Girnar). Bhattarakas, founder of the Vallabhi dynasty, shifted the capital to Vallabhi and left a Viceroy at Girinagar which became independent at the decline of Vallabhi and was known as Chudasama dynasty.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |

APPENDIX

Important ancient cities and towns

| Sl. No. | Present name     | Ancient name | Details of location                                             | Period when established   | By whom established  |
|---------|------------------|--------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|
| 1       | 2                | 3            | 4                                                               | 5                         | 6                    |
| 12      | Junagadh-contd.  |              |                                                                 |                           |                      |
| 13      | Godhra           | Godrahaka    | ..                                                              | ..                        | ..                   |
| 14      | Ghogho           | Gundigad     | ..                                                              | ..                        | ..                   |
| 15      | *Champaner (V)   | Champaner    | 25 miles east of Baroda                                         | 775                       | Champa               |
| 16      | *Jhinjuwada (V)  | Jhinjuwada   | 35 miles south-west of Anahilapattana                           | ..                        | ..                   |
| 17      | Dabhoi           | Darbhavati   | 40 miles north-east of Broach and 20 miles south-east of Baroda | 1094-1143 A.D.            | Siddharaja Jayasimha |
| 18      | Dohad            | Dadhichipura | ..                                                              | 1000 A.D.                 | ..                   |
| 19      | Dwarka           | Dwaravati    | Original site engulfed in an oceanic inundation                 | A city of hoary antiquity | Lord Shri Krishna    |
| 20      | Dhandhuka        | Dhandhuka    | ..                                                              | Eleventh century          | ..                   |
| 21      | Dholka           | Dhavalakka   | ..                                                              | ..                        | ..                   |
| 22      | *Dhandhalpur (V) | Dhandalpur   | 12 miles east of Chotila                                        | ..                        | ..                   |

III.1-contd.

in Gujarat and Kathiawad

| Authority on which decision is taken               | Detailed description, if any                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|----------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 7                                                  | 8                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| ..                                                 | Sajjan, the first Kathiawad Viceroy, built a temple of Neminath on the Girnar hill in the twelfth century. The construction, it is said, required a sum equal to three years' revenues of Kathiawad. The flight of stairs to the hill was the work of Ambak, the son of Udayana, the minister of Kumarapala (1144-1174 A.D.). However, mortally wounded in the battle he requested to carry out his plan of constructing a flight of stairs at Girnar. Thousand years ago there was a big tank of water constructed near Girnar for agricultural purposes. In fourth century B. C. Pushyagupta, the Vaisya Governor of Chandragupta, converted the valley of Girnar into a reservoir by construction of a dam. Conduits were made from this in the reign of Asoka by his Yavan Viceroy Tushaspa. Powerful flood in December 150 A.D. broke the dam and converted the valley into a desert. It was rebuilt by the Suvishakha, the Pahlava Governor of the Western Kshatrapas and after August 455 A.D. it was again shattered by a heavy downpour and again it was built by Parnadatta, the Gupta Viceroy. The dam was 300 yards in length, each of the remaining sides of the lake being about one mile. Due to transfer of capital in the time of Vallabhi kings, reconstruction of the dam was neglected. |
| Copper plate grant of Siladitya V (dated 441 G.E.) | It was the place of encampment from which the king issued his grant. Godrahaka meant a place possessing a lake for cows.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| Kathiawad Gazetteer                                | Under the Vallabhis it was a port of some consequence but with the fall of Vallabhi it became a nursery of sailors. During the Mahomedan period, however, it developed into a great city with a large market.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| ..                                                 | The local chiefs continued to rule as Anahilapattana feudatories till the time of the moslem conquest                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| ..                                                 | Dabhoi and Jhinjuwada are said to be sister fortresses built by Siddharaj in the eleventh century. Better and regularly constructed than Dabhoi, it became a frontier fortress of Ahmedabad Sultans after 1300 A.D.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| Dr. Burgess                                        | It was in the reign of Siddharaja Jayasimha that Darbhavati was converted into a frontier fortress. It is not regularly built as two of its sides meet in sharp angles and exceed the others in length, the shorter side being 800 and the longer 1,000 yds. All the gates have severely been damaged, their original grandeur and magnificence altogether disappeared. The style of the fort and architecture resemble that of Rudramahal and Jhinjuwada fort. In Girnar inscription of 1288 V.S., it is included in most important cities of Gujarat. Its temples and other architectural edifice were destroyed by Mahomedans.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| ..                                                 | The town was the place of settlement of Bahria Rajputs. The Chal Talao at the place is attributed to Siddharaja Jayasimha.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| Mahabharata                                        | In ancient times it was not a popular centre of pilgrimage, because the city has not suffered at all from Mahomedan vandalism. The account of Dwaravati given in Sisupalavadha Canto II is considered purely poetic.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| ..                                                 | The famous Jain priest and author Hemachandrasuri was born here. When Siddharaja annexed Kathiawad, it became headquarters of the district, and during the Vaghela rule in the thirteenth century it was a town of some importance.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| ..                                                 | In the tenth century it became a headquarters of a district. In the twelfth and thirteenth centuries it became one of the most important cities. It became capital of Vaghela. The tank was built by Minaldevi, mother of Siddharaja.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| ..                                                 | Birthplace of Siddharaja Jayasimha. He constructed a tank known as Adalu.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |

APPENDIX

Important ancient cities and towns

| Sl. No. | Present name   | Ancient name                                                                                  | Details of location                                                   | Period when established        | By whom established |
|---------|----------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1       | 2              | 3                                                                                             | 4                                                                     | 5                              | 6                   |
| 23      | Navsari        | Navasarika                                                                                    | 20 miles south of Surat                                               | A town of great anti-quity     | --                  |
| 24      | Rajpipla       | Nandipuri                                                                                     | 30 miles north-east of Broach                                         | --                             | --                  |
| 25      | *Panchasar (V) | Panchasara                                                                                    | Situated on the boundary line between Gujarat and Kutch               | ..                             | ..                  |
| 26      | Patan          | (Prabhasa)<br>Somanatha Pattana                                                               | ..                                                                    | One of the most ancient cities | ..                  |
| 27      | *Bhalod (V)    | Bahuloda                                                                                      | A ford on the Narmada river near its mouth a little above Shuklatirth | ..                             | ..                  |
|         | *Bholad (V)    |                                                                                               | 20 miles south-west of Dholka                                         |                                |                     |
| 28      | Broach         | Bharukachchha,<br>Bhrgupura,<br>Bhrgukachchha,<br>Bhrgukshestra,<br><br>Barugaza,<br>Barygaze | ..                                                                    | ..                             | ..                  |

III.1-contd.  
in Gujarat and Kathiawad

| Authority on which decision is taken                         | Detailed description, if any                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 7                                                            | 8                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| Dr. Bhandarkar                                               | The Begumra plates of 738 A.D. mentioned Navasarika as a Vishaya or district. According to the Navasari grant of Sryasraya Siladitya Yuvraja dated 421 G.E. (740 A.D.), it was the headquarters of the heir apparent. A Begumra plate describes that Navsari was the scene of a decisive battle fought between Abdul-i-Rahman, Governor of Sind and Avanijanaraya Pulakesin, a feudatory Chalukya prince, who repulsed the attack. With the fall of Gurjar Chalukyas, it fell into the hands of Rashtrakutas. In the ninth century it became a Jain centre according to Surat grant of Karka dated Saka 743. Parsi immigration took place in the sixteenth century when they were driven out of Sanjan by the Mahomedans.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| 6 grants of Gurjar rulers                                    | Capital of southern Gurjar kingdom (580 to 808 A.D.). The principality owned allegiance to Chalukyas and Rashtrakutas.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| Merutunga's statement that Panchasar was in Vardhamana Ahara | The seat of Chavotaka dynasty for 71 years. It was a town of dimensions and a feudatory capital.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| Mahabharata                                                  | The fame of the place as a place of pilgrimage had travelled long before 300 B. C. (probable date of compilation of <i>Mahabharata</i> ). In the Adi and Mausala Parvas of <i>Mahabharata</i> at about 300 B.C., the place was regarded more as a seaside place of recreation where jovial fairs were held, than as holy <i>tirtha</i> . With the establishment of Siva worship the fortunes of the town rose rapidly. According to Ibn Asir everyday thousands of pilgrims came to perform the worship and 300 barbers were required to perform their tonsorial. 10,000 villages were assigned to the temple. The pilgrim tax levied by Siddharaja at Bahuloda on its frontier used to yield 72 lakhs a year. According to Alberuni it was a convenient station for ships plying between Zanzibar and China. In 1024 A. D. Mahomud of Ghazni destroyed Shiva temple. For three days the issue of battle was hanging in balance and Mahomedans could enter the City after breach in the rampart. In a street to street fight 50,000 Hindus had laid down their lives. Afterwards Kumarpala restored the temple. Alaf Khan in about 1300 A.D. broke it after 150 years of restoration. Khengar IV (1279-1333 A.D.), a Chudasama king of Junagadh, again restored the temple. Then thrice it endured the sacrilege, first from the invasion of Mozaffar in 1390, second from Mahmud Begada in 1490 and lastly from Mozzar II in about 1530 who converted the temple into a mosque. |
| Forbes                                                       | Being on the frontier of Saurashtra, Solanki kings used to levy pilgrim tax, the revenue of which yielded 72 lakhs annually. This pilgrim tax was abolished by Siddharaja Jayasimha at the instance of his mother Minaldevi.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| A. S. Altekar                                                | An important town during 11th, 12th and 13th centuries.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| Puranas                                                      | Its sanctity as a <i>tirtha</i> is recognised in Puranas. A holy place and a place of export and import of the whole of northern India. As early as first century A.D. Usabhadata had constructed several tanks, wells, and rest-houses for the use of pious pilgrims. As the legend goes it was 'at Bhrgukachcha where king Bali had performed a <i>yajna</i> and given away his whole empire to Vishnu in the form of Vamana.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| Periplus                                                     | In the second century a centre of export and import trade with foreign markets in onyx stones, porcelain and fine muslin. Even Kabul was sending its merchandise for export through Bhrgupura. Pliny recorded that the trade was so much extensive that there was no year in which India did not drain the Roman empire of a hundred million sesterces. According to Yashodhara Bharukachchha kingdom probably comprised the territories between the Narmada and the Mahi. It was a fortified place for its ramparts are referred to in a grant of Dadda II. During Rashtrakuta rule it was their capital. Hiuen Tsiang also noted the maritime trade and observed that the riches of the town were due to its maritime trade. Two centuries later due to Arab piracy the trade declined.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |

APPENDIX

Important ancient cities and towns

| Sl. No. | Present name | Ancient name                            | Details of location                                            | Period when established | By whom established          |
|---------|--------------|-----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1       | 2            | 3                                       | 4                                                              | 5                       | 6                            |
| 29      | *Ghumli (V)  | Bhumilika                               | 25 miles north-west of Porbandar is the site of ancient Ghumli | ..                      | ..                           |
| 30      | Mangrol      | Mangalapurapattana Monoglosson          | A little below Navibander                                      | ..                      | ..                           |
| 31      | *Matar (V)   | Matri                                   | Five miles south of Kaira                                      | ..                      | ..                           |
| 32      | *Mota (V)    | Mottaka                                 | Five miles north of Bardoli and 20 miles from Katargam         | ..                      | ..                           |
| 33      | *Modhera (V) | Modhera                                 | 18 miles south of Patan                                        | Sixth century           | ..                           |
| 34      | Baroda       | Vatapadrapura, Chandanavati or Varavati | ..                                                             | ..                      | ..                           |
| 35      | Wadhwan      | Vardhamana                              | ..                                                             | ..                      | ..                           |
| 36      | Vallabhipur  | Vallabhi                                | 18 miles west by north of Bhavnagar                            | C. 482                  | Bhataraka, the Gupta General |
| 37      | Vanthali     | Vamanasthali, Vamanapura                | 8 miles south-west of Junagadh                                 | ..                      | ..                           |
| 38      | Visnagar     | Visalanagara                            | ..                                                             | Medieval origin         | Visaldeo, a Vaghela prince   |

III.1-contd.

in Gujarat and Kathiawad

| Authority on which decision is taken                      | Detailed description, if any                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 7                                                         | 8                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| ..                                                        | It is now a heap of ruins. All is now jungle. The remnants of its former glory are an insignificant temple near its western wall, the arch of a royal palace, and a large bathing reservoir. It was the capital of Mers for four centuries. On establishment of Ahir kingdom in the tenth century the fortunes of Bhumilika began to decline. Jaitwas later on shifted their capital to Shrinagar near Porbandar. According to a local legend as narrated by General Jacob, the fall of Ghumli was by the curse of a coppersmith's daughter. On the hill there still exists the temple dedicated to her. The extent of the ruins shows that the town was one mile in length and one mile in breadth, the ground plan resembling that of a fan. The ramparts were strong, massive and were surrounded by a ditch.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| Ptolemy                                                   | Famous port even in the first century. Gohils were ruling here as feudatories of Solankis in the 12th century.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| Samangad grant of Danti-durga                             | Headquarters of a subdivision in every village of which grants were made to Brahmins by the mother of Dantidurga.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| Grant of Dhruva III dated Saka 789                        | The place of Motala Brahmins.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| ..                                                        | Formerly a centre of Solar worship dates back sixth century. There existed a reservoir named Karnasagar formed by a dam constructed across Rupen. The dam gave way in 1814 A.D. The lake covered an area of 10 sq. miles. In 12th century Siddharaja Jayasimha constructed a fort for enhancing the importance of the place.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| (1) Plates of Karkaraj II dated Saka 734<br>(2) Merutunga | In the ninth century it was a small village given to the Brahmin donee. During 13th century the town seems to have developed into a town and was a centre of trade.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| Grant of Siladitya IV dated 403 G.E.                      | Place of taluka (Bhukti) headquarters. A strong fort was constructed in the tenth century. It was on the new road on way to Somnath. Merutunga the Jain priest was a native of this place and it was at this place where he composed the ancient history of Gujarat. It was a centre of Jainism. The town was said to be named after Vardhaman Swami the 24th Jain Tirthankar, who was said to have relieved the town of the ravages of a cannibal Yaksha.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| Col. Tod                                                  | Alberuni records that Vala was port and the town was destroyed by a naval expedition from Sindh. The creek which united Vallabhi to the sea has since been choked up with silt. Hiuen Tsiang records that its circumference was six miles and that its population was numerous and wealthy. There were hundreds whose wealth amounted to million. The rarest merchandise from distant countries is found there in abundance. Alina copperplate in 760 A.D. describes that the sway of Vallabhi extended to Vadnagar in the north, Godhra in the east and Junagadh in the west. Besides being a capital and port Vallabhi was a famous centre of Buddhistic scholarship. Vallabhi and Nalanda were the only two places in India which deserved comparison with the famous centres of learning in China. The city was a fortified place. Outside the ramparts in the ample open space, armies could encamp and fairs were held. Some space was reserved for orchards and gardens. Hiuen Tsiang records that Vallabhi kings were tolerant and there were Jain temples and several hundreds of the heretics. In around 775 A.D. the fall of Vallabhi empire took place in the reign of king Dhruvabhatta. Merutunga tells that Ranka a disaffected merchant prince financed invasion from Sindh and brought about the fall of Vallabhi. This is also confirmed by Alberuni. At the end of the tenth century a branch of the local family ruled at Vallabhi till its subjugation by Mulraja. |
| Girnar Mahatmya, Ranasthambha inscription                 | During the fifth century it was the capital of Gupta Viceroy in Kathiawad. Upto sixteenth century Chudasma used to rule till Daulatkhan Ghorī annexed the dominions.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| ..                                                        | ..                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |

## APPENDIX

## Important ancient cities and towns

| Sl. No. | Present name  | Ancient name             | Details of location                                                                                          | Period when established                  | By whom established |
|---------|---------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1       | 2             | 3                        | 4                                                                                                            | 5                                        | 6                   |
| 39      | Shivrajpur    | Sivabhagapura            | 5 miles east of Godhra, 35 miles from Kapadvanj and 50 miles from Kaira                                      | ..                                       | ..                  |
| 40      | *Srinagar (V) | Srinagara                | Near Porbandar                                                                                               | As old as first century B.C.             | ..                  |
| 41      | *Sarbhān (V)  | Sribhavana               | Six miles east of Amod in Broach district                                                                    | ..                                       | ..                  |
| 42      | Sidhpur       | Srithala                 | ..                                                                                                           | ..                                       | ..                  |
| 43      | Sihor         | Simahapura               | 18 miles south of Bhavnagar and 25 miles west of Hathab. The site of the town is half a mile away from Sihor | ..                                       | ..                  |
| 44      | *Sami (V)     | Sumi, Anxoamis or Axumis | ..                                                                                                           | ..                                       | ..                  |
| 45      | Surat         | Suryapura                | ..                                                                                                           | ..                                       | ..                  |
| 46      | Cambay        | Stambhatirtha or Stambha | ..                                                                                                           | ..                                       | ..                  |
| 47      | *Sandhana (V) | Stambhanaka              | 7 miles south-west of Kaira and a mile and half to the south of the Shedhi                                   | ..                                       | Nagarjuna           |
| 48      | Thangadh      | Sthana, Theophile        | ..                                                                                                           | ..                                       | ..                  |
| 49      | *Harsol (V)   | Harshapura               | In the Prantij taluka of Sabar-kantha district                                                               | ..                                       | ..                  |
| 50      | *Hathab (V)   | Hastakavapra             | ..                                                                                                           | As old as the beginning of Christian era | ..                  |

## III.1-concl'd.

## in Gujarat and Kathiawad

| Authority on which decision is taken                             | Detailed description, if any                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 7                                                                | 8                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| Kapadwanj grant of Dhruvasena III (dated G.E. 334)               | ..                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| Dr. Burgess, Ptolemy                                             | In the tenth century Jaitwas shifted their capital from Bhumillika to Srinagar. Bardaxema mentioned by Ptolemy is identified as Srinagar by Dr. Burgess since it is a very old place.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| Veni and Radhanpur plates of Govinda III. Dr. Bhagwanlal Indraji | City of considerable importance. It had several temples and public buildings which were illuminated on the arrival of Siddharaja Jayasimha on his way back from Malwa to Anahilpura.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| An inscription of Mularaja                                       | Present name acquired in the twelfth century in honour of Siddharaja who completed Rudramahalaya left incomplete by Mularaja. Brahmins who probably devised this name interpreted it as 'the city of the perfected'. Since Parshurama was purified from the sin of matricide, the <i>shraddha</i> to maternal ancestors is enjoined to be performed here. The <i>Matru shraddha</i> is performed at Kapilashrama two miles west of the town. Alpasarovar, Jnanavapika and Bindu Sarovar are the lakes. Mularaja invited learned Brahmins from U.P. The famous Rudramahalaya was commenced during the reign of Mularaja and was completed by Siddharaja. The temple an edifice of exquisite beauty and magnificent grandeur covered an oblong of about 230' x 300'. In the centre was temple two or three storeys high with a <i>mandap</i> 500 sq. ft. The temple was broken twice by Ulagh Khan in 1297-98 and by Ahmed Shah in 1415. |
| Grant of Dharasena IV dated 326 G.E.                             | An important town as early as the seventh century. The city became a colony of Audichya Brahmins who came to reside there at the invitation of Mularaja. In the 12th century Siddharaja had assigned 100 villages to these Brahmins. As late as last century lions were numerous in the adjoining forest-clad hills; even now there are panthers.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| Saint Marten                                                     | Capital of Mahomedan chief.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| Ptolemy                                                          | A. S. Altekar, however, believes that this Anxoamis might be in Rajputana as it is stated to be the east of Indus.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| Grant of Siladitya V dated 441 G. E. Forbes                      | Headquarters of a district. Shri A. S. Altekar, however, doubts this identification of Forbes that two cities Karmantapur (Katargam) and Surapur only two miles can hardly flourish together.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| Kavi grant of Rashtrakuta Govinda III dated Saka 749             | During Solanki period the town was annexed to Anahilapattana. Import and export trade of Gujarat was carried on through this port. Mahomedan pilgrims from north India used to go to Mecca through this port. There were several marts in the city; the merchants in the city were very rich. It was one of the chief money markets of India. Many Muslims had also domiciled at this port. It was also a naval port of Solankis. Being a rich and flourishing port, gardens and orchards were numerous, and had pleasure lakes used as public baths. Vastupala had laid out a suburb for Brahmins attracted to the city. With the Mahomedan annexation of Gujarat the city's fortune declined. Malik Kafur was a slave in the household of a Mahomedan merchant of this place. When Alaf Khan captured Stambhatirtha, Malik Kafur was sent to Delhi where his fortune rapidly advanced and he rose to become a general.               |
| ..                                                               | Named after Stambhana Parswanatha according to Jain theory. There was a Jain shrine at the place in the 12th century.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| Ptolemy Dr. Burgess                                              | Solar temple was built at this place by Mandhata in Satya Yuga. It is said that Draupadi (Panchali) sprang from this country of Deva Panchala. According to Skanda Purana this city was covering several sq. miles and had population of half a million. During the 13th century it was a seat of Parmar chief and a fortified town. There are temples of Vasuki and Surya, the latter built in the 16th century.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| Akalvarsha Shubhatunga's plate. Kapadvanj Dr. Bhagwanlal Indraji | Once a town as seen from the fragmentary ruins near it. There is a tower to the east of the town bearing an Arabic inscription of 1599. It was a place of some consequence in the 16th century.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| Grants of King Dharasena I Ptolemy and Periplus                  | In the early times an important and flourishing port. In the 6th century the headquarters of Vallabhi dominions.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |



## APPENDIX III.2

### Extract from 'A History of Important Ancient Towns and Cities in Gujarat and Kathiawad'

By ANANT SADASIV ALTEKAR, M.A., LL.B.

#### CHAPTER II

##### PRINCIPLES OF SELECTION

We shall be confining our attention in the following pages only to important towns and cities; not to all towns and cities; so we must now address ourselves to the task of laying down some principles to govern the process of selection. Unfortunately it is not very easy to lay down universal and unmistakable criteria in this respect. The material itself is scanty and defies any attempt to lay down such principles. Inscriptions and copperplates make only incidental references to towns and villages; if any details are at all given they are usually of the villages granted, with which, however, we have nothing to do in this thesis. About the dimensions, population, trade or commerce of the headquarters of the district or sub-division to which these villages belonged, the plates say nothing; they simply mention them barely. Nor do literary *prabandhas* improve the matters much; for they generally describe in detail only the capitals of their heroes.

Under such circumstances we must be guided in our selection by general considerations.

(i) Those places which are mentioned as capitals, ports, marts, frontier forts or places of pilgrimage must have been in ancient times important towns or cities as a general rule. In modern times they may have dwindled into mere hamlets, but that does not prevent their inclusion in our list; for, it can be shown that they had seen better days in ancient times.

(ii) Those places again which do not come under any one of the above categories, but which nevertheless bear the epithet नगर, पुर, पुरी or पट्टण after them, must be considered important towns. In Sanskrit literature these epithets are invariably

applied only to cities, and we are justified in concluding that a place which bears any of these epithets is entitled to demand inclusion in this thesis.

(iii) On the other hand places mentioned as ग्राम need not be included; for that epithet usually denotes a village. Unless, therefore, there is clear evidence to the contrary that a particular place, though designated by the term 'grama', is not, as would appear *prima facie*, a village, we may safely exclude as a rule all those places bearing that appellation.

(iv) A place which is mentioned as the headquarters of an *ahara* or *aharani* or *vishaya* may be safely considered to have been an important town or city. The territorial sub-divisions denoted by *ahara*, *aharani* and *vishaya* were as extensive as modern collectorates, and as a rule included under their jurisdiction a number of villages varying from 800 to 1,600<sup>42</sup>. Now Yasodhara, one of the commentators upon Vatsyayana's *Kamasutras*, while commenting upon 1, 4, observes:—

पत्तनं यत्र राजधानी स्थिता । नगरं अष्टशतग्राममध्ये तद्व्यवहारस्थानम्  
खर्वटं द्विशतग्राममध्ये । चतुःशतग्राममध्ये द्रोणमुखं खर्वटान्महद्भवति ।

From this it is clear that, since the headquarters of our *vishayas* were places from where affairs of villages ranging from eight to sixteen hundred were administered, they must have been important towns.

(v) The cases of the headquarters of *desas* and *mandalas* are still more unambiguous. These territorial divisions comprised territories as extensive as two or three of our modern collectorates put together. It therefore goes without

42 Cf. कर्मान्त पुरप्रतिबद्धशेडशेत्तरग्रामशतविषयान्तःपाती—Surat plates of Dhruva III.

भीहर्षपुरअर्वाष्टशतान्तःपाती—Kapadwanj plates.

saying that their headquarters were important towns.

Of those places, which are mentioned as the headquarters of a *pathaka*, *bhukti*, *bhumi* or *sthali*, the case is rather doubtful. *Pathaka* corresponded to what in British India is now known as a sub-division. It therefore consisted of about two or three hundred villages. *Bhukti*, *bhumi* and *sthali* usually corresponded in Ancient Gujarat to the modern taluka and consisted of about 100 villages.

Were the headquarters of these divisions towns, and, if so, important ones, is the question now to be considered. According to Yasodhara, quoted above, they were not towns, for he is not prepared to extend to them the epithet *nagara*; he devises special appellations for them. If these are different from *grama* or village, they are also different from *nagaras* or towns. In modern times taluka headquarters are usually towns, but that probably was not the case in ancient days. The irresistible economic forces of modern civilisation, which are depopulating villages and overcrowding towns and cities, were altogether absent in ancient India. Nor again did Ancient Indian polity contain any elements that would transform a taluka headquarter into an important town. In modern times the villager has to go to the headquarter of his taluka for the adjudication of his disputes, for the obtaining of loans, medical relief and even many of the necessary articles of daily life. In Ancient India, on the other hand, such was not the case. Each village was a self-contained unit economically as well as administratively. Chola epigraphs No. 77 of 1900, No. 223 of 1902 show that even cases of unintentional homicide, not amounting to murder, were decided by local village assemblies. The account of local self-government in Ancient India given by Mr. Radhakumud Mukerji clearly shows how little the ancient villager had to do with the headquarter of his taluka or district. The way again in which these taluka sub-divisions are mentioned sometimes is most significant. We have statements like *भक्तोदृक्चतुरशीत्यन्तर्गतः*<sup>43</sup> *कर्पटवाणिज्यचतुरशीतिकान्तः पत्ती*,<sup>44</sup> etc., etc. Now if these headquarters were really towns of importance, the divisions would have been simply named after them without any mention of the number of villages they contained. The necessity was probably felt of denoting a sub-

division after the number of villages it contained, because there was very little really of importance to distinguish its capital from the villages included under it. Even in modern times, the headquarters of a taluka are often mere villages of five or six thousand; the case could not have been anything better, but much worse in ancient days. We therefore conclude that:—

(vi) The headquarters of a *bhukti*, *bhumi* or *sthali* were not towns, and therefore are to be excluded from a list of important towns and cities.

The headquarter of a *pathaka* remains to be considered. A *pathaka* usually corresponded to a modern sub-division and therefore probably consisted of 200 or 300 villages. Not impossible then its headquarter may have been in some cases a pretty town. We therefore conclude that for the purposes of this thesis.

(vii) The headquarters of *pathakas* are to be included, provided they are otherwise places of interest.

These then are the principles which have been laid down for the purpose of selection of important towns and cities for this thesis.

Having thus determined the principles of selection and criteria of importance to be applied for the purposes of this thesis, we shall now say a few words regarding the arrangement of towns and cities that we have thus selected.

As towns and cities are to be selected because of their importance, it is natural that we should be expected to arrange them according to their relative importance. But for several reasons this procedure was impossible. In the case of most of our towns, we know neither their population nor their dimensions, nor anything about their commercial, religious, social or public activities. The principle of relative importance therefore would have been very difficult in its actual application. Besides, many of our towns were not contemporaneous, so it is still more difficult to compare the importance of a town (which we know but imperfectly) in one age with that of another in another age.

If we decide to arrange them in groups of capitals, forts, ports, holy places, district headquarters, etc., the same difficulty would arise in arranging the several constituent towns and cities

within these groups. It will not be easy to ascertain the relative importance of capitals, forts, etc., *inter se*.

Nor can we accept the principle of relative antiquity for our arrangement. It would have been a very good principle, were it only possible to apply it in all cases. As it is, in the majority of our towns and cities, we do not know even the approximate dates of their foundation. We cannot therefore obviously accept the principle of relative antiquity for our arrangement.

In such circumstances the principle of alphabetic order is the only one possible. It is true that it entails the disadvantage of turning our mind from a city of hoary antiquity to a town of

medieval origin, from a town, famous as a fort, to another famous as a *tirtha*. Nevertheless, as we have already seen that other better principles were fraught with great difficulties in their actual application, there was no other course left. The principle of alphabetic arrangement has its own advantage of facilitating reference; so it has been adopted.

The arrangement however is according to Sanskrit and not according to the English alphabet. The reason is obvious. Most of our towns and cities bore Sanskrit names in the past, and it is but natural that if they are to be arranged alphabetically, they should be arranged according to the Sanskrit alphabet.

## CHAPTER IV

### GENERAL FEATURES OF CITY LIFE

Having given in the last chapter a history of Gujarat cities, we propose to make in this chapter a few general observations about cities and city-life in ancient Gujarat. Our sources supply only scanty information on this point; nevertheless we derive some very interesting facts from them.

#### Dimensions

Let us first consider the dimensions of our cities. Inscriptions or *prabandhas* hardly make any references to the population of cities; Kumarapalacharita says, as we have seen, that you would then be able to know the number of souls in Anahilapattana when you will be able to ascertain the number of drops in ocean. Even Hiuen Tsiang who is very careful to give the extent of cities has nothing to say about their population except that it was dense or otherwise. It would therefore appear that the Mauryan practice<sup>205</sup> of taking census of cities was not in vogue in Gujarat.

Nevertheless, we can get a tolerable idea of the dimensions of our cities and towns. Fortunately Hiuen Tsiang supplies us with the circuit of

many a city. Fortunately Time, the Universal Leveller, has not entirely obliterated the ruins of some at least of the old cities like Ghumli, Chandravati, Valabhi, Simhapura, etc., etc. We are therefore enabled to affirm that Gujarat cities were usually not very big as is the case with modern cities. With the solitary exception of Anahilapattana, which, as we have seen was a big city, most of the prominent cities did not contain a population of more than 30,000 to 40,000. Bharoch, an all-India port, was during the time of its highest glory only 20 li<sup>206</sup> or four miles in circuit, i.e., only about one mile in area. The circuit of Valabhi was only six miles, though it was the capital of a flourishing kingdom. The circuit of Anandapura, though the chief city of Anarta and the provincial headquarter under the Malwa rule, was only 20 li or four miles.<sup>206</sup> Its area then could hardly be more than one square mile. Bhumillika and Chandravati, though important feudatory centres in their own days, were, to judge from their ruins, only half a square mile in extent.<sup>207</sup>

From all this we may well conclude that the

43. Baroda plates of Karkaraja. Ind. Ant., Vol. XII, 156.

44. Kapadwanj plates of Akalavaraha Subhatunga.

205 *Artha Sastra*, chapter XXXV.

206 *Beal*, II, p. 259.

207 *Vide* back under Bhumillika and Chandravati.

average flourishing and important city in ancient Gujarat was a square mile and a quarter in extent; its population then could hardly have, on the average, exceeded 25,000.

If such was the case with capitals, ports and forts, what was the case of towns, which were district headquarters and sub-divisional headquarters, we can well infer. These were not the places even of petty chiefs who could attract to them the needy Brahmana or the aspirant poet; sometimes, it is true, that the 'Dutaka' or governor of a district was a scion of the royal family<sup>208</sup>; so he may have had a petty court of his own. But this must not have resulted in any appreciable augmentation of population. There were no irresistible economic forces operating at that time, as they operate now, causing villages to be depopulated and cities overcrowded. So these towns, on the average, could hardly have had a population of more than 10,000.

It is true that they were centres of administration of the whole district; but we must also note that in the Ancient Hindu Polity, the principle of devolution was carried to the greatest possible extreme. Inscriptional evidence in Gujarat, as well as in the remaining parts of India, clearly shows that the adjudication of civil and criminal disputes used to take place locally in every village. Whenever a village is granted away, the donee is invariably invested with the right of receiving the proceeds of fines in civil and criminal cases that were adjudicated in the village. If the ancient villager had to run upto the taluka and zilla headquarter for the adjudication of the pettiest dispute, civil or criminal, this would hardly have been possible. From the Chola epigraphs, Nos. 77 of 1900, and 223 of 1902, it appears that even such grave cases, as those of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, were decided locally in villages. Ancient Indian villages were independent, self-contained units economically as well as administratively, a fact which must have adversely affected the development of zilla headquarters into cities of considerable dimensions. The fact that many of these like Karmantapura, Harshapura, Kasadraba, Kalapaka have dwindled down into villages a thousand or so in population, also shows

that they could not have been at any time cities of over 10,000 population. No sudden devastation is known to have overcome them; and the shifting of the headquarter of the district cannot account for so great a reduction.

If the district headquarter was usually less than 10,000 in population, the sub-divisional and taluka headquarters must usually have been only large villages of about four to six thousand population.

#### Defence

Having thus determined the dimensions of our cities and towns, let us see what was their defence arrangement. Usually they were walled; in cases of capitals, commercial ports and frontier cities there were strong ramparts surrounded by deep ditches. We have already seen how capitals like Valabhi, Bhumillika, Bhinmal, Anahilapattana, ports like Bharoch and Hastakavapra, and frontier towns like Vardhamana, Darbhavati, Jhinjuwada were all strongly fortified places. Gates of the towns and cities were carefully guarded; and ingress and egress was possible only through them. There was usually local militia to defend the town and cities; many inscriptions are discovered in the south, immortalising the memory of local heroes who had laid down their lives in the defence of their towns and villages.<sup>209</sup>

#### Buildings

During the earlier period, mud and brick was the material usually used, stone masonry came in vogue only in the ninth century. Specimens of many of the bricks used for ancient houses are discovered in the ruins of Valabhi, Ghumli and Chandravati, they show that the bricks were nearly as strong, for all practical purposes, as stones themselves. Even when the stone was introduced alongwith the marble, it was used chiefly for temples, tanks and dams; ordinary houses including public buildings usually consisted for the most part of bricks.

#### Public Buildings

Secular public buildings were not many in ancient towns and cities. Administration being

largely decentralised, there was no necessity of having an endless number of central offices to be located in the district headquarters. Each town, however, had at least one public hall called 'nigama sabha' (Nasik Insc., No. 12) which was used for the transaction of public business, for the preservation of public records and other similar purposes.

Religious public buildings, i.e., temples, 'viharas', etc., were in our Gujarat cities very numerous. In most of the cities that Hiuen Tsiang visited, he notes, as we have already seen, the presence of a number of 'viharas' and temples. Where a modern city possesses one temple, the ancient one possessed probably five. And no wonder; for people were in those days more religious, faithful and devotional than they are now, and their charity was usually directed to the erection, reparation, enlargement or endowment of temples and 'viharas'. If after the Muhammadan rule of more than 300 years, Wadnagar could possess in 1600 A.D. more than 300 temples, as noted by Abul Fazl, we may well conclude that the average Gujarat town of our period possessed far more temples than the average modern town.

#### Water supply

Where citizens were unable to get the necessary water supply from wells, large tanks were usually constructed for that purpose. We have already seen how many of our towns like Godhra, Dholka, Dohad, Dabhoi, although they were not capitals, possessed large tanks for drinking-water. In capital cities like Anahilapattana and Bhinmal, tanks were many; and some of them at least were set apart as public baths; for *prabandhas* refer to people sporting in tanks.<sup>210</sup> From drinking-water tanks, water was taken to convenient centres in the towns and stored there in wells, from which the locality around would derive its water supply.

#### Gardens and Orchards

It appears that gardens and orchards were an important feature of ancient Gujarat towns and cities. We need not base this conclusion

<sup>210</sup> Compare the following verse in the description of Dasapura—  
तदोत्थश्च्युतनेकपुष्पविचित्रतीक्ष्णजलानि सान्ति ।  
प्रफुल्लयामभरणानियत्र सरसि कारंभवसंकुलानि ॥

upon the poetic description of our *prabandhas*; there is ample other evidence. For, as we have already seen in many of our grants, the granted property consists of gardens and orchards situated either within the town or on its precincts. In fact, the presence of numerous temples and pious devotees inevitably entailed the laying out of numerous gardens.

These gardens, though originally intended, in most cases, for the purposes of divine worship, must have also incidentally served the purpose of human recreation. The statement about Dasapura gardens:—

स्वपुष्पभारावनेर्तेनगन्दैः मदप्रगल्भालिकुलस्वनैश्च ।  
अजस्रगामिश्च कुलङ्गताभिर्वनानी यत्र समलङ्कृतानि ॥

Mandsor Inscr.

clearly shows that some were definitely reserved as places of public recreation.

#### Wealth and Commerce

Gujarat and Kathiawad have been, since earliest times, rich in natural wealth; we have seen how the author of the 'Periplus' was impressed by the bounty which nature has distributed over these territories. Naturally Gujarat cities were wealthy; of most of the Gujarat cities visited by Hiuen Tsiang, he notes that they were rich. And no wonder; for besides the natural wealth of the province there was the commercial talent of its inhabitants, as remarkable then as it is now, to help the accumulation of wealth. Most of our flourishing cities, we have seen, were noted for their trade and commerce. Valabhi was a capital no doubt, but if there were a hundred in the city whose wealth exceeded a million, as Hiuen Tsiang observed, it was due to the rarest merchandise in India being stored in its mart. Prabhasa was no doubt a *tirtha* but part of its wealth was, as we have seen, due to its being the steaming station for boats plying between Africa and China, Bharoch and Mesopotamia. Karpata-vanijaya was only a taluka place, but it rose to importance because it was on the trade route between Bharoch and Central India. The rise of Dhavalakka, Stambhatirtha, Ghogha, Mangrol,

<sup>208</sup> Cf. Siladitya II, grant of, 352 C.E.

<sup>209</sup> Hattimallur Inscription of Krishna I (765 A.D.).

Bardaximo and Godhra was primarily due to commerce.

Merchants then were an important class in ancient Gujarat. Many of these were merchant princes; we have seen how the Sahasralinga tank could be completed only by the opportune help of a merchant prince, how Tejahpala had to fight an actual battle with another merchant prince who wished to set at nought the authority of his chief Viradhavala. Many of the ministers too of the Solankis were sarafs and bankers. Thus Udayana, the minister of Kumarapala, was a merchant prince. Tejahpala, the minister of Viradhavala, was a famous banker at Cambay and had opened several branches of his business at other cities in Gujarat.<sup>211</sup>

The merchants, if rich, were also liberal; many of the city improvements and temple repairs were possible, as is shown by the Girnar and Karli inscriptions, only through their liberality.

The crafts and trades of each city had a guild of their own presided over by a Sreshtin. The guild had its own rules, its own militia for defence, its own bank to advance money to its members, to receive deposits from them, and to administer guild-charities. All this is clear from the Mandisor inscription which describes the constitution and function of a typical Lata guild of the fifth century. What was true of the fifth was also true of the twelfth century.

From the tenth century onward, Muhammadan traders also began to reside in Gujarat cities. We have seen how there were many Moslem traders both at Cambay and Anahilapura.

#### Public Education and Libraries

In Ancient Gujarat as in Mediaeval Europe, education was entirely monopolised by the church. Buddhistic 'viharas' were not only centres of monasticism but also centres of education and learning. They were nurseries of Buddhistic

scholars and possessed libraries of the sacred literature (as is implied by the grant for the purchase of books to a Valabhi Vihara). It was in those monasteries then that the Buddhist children were taught and taught freely; hence the numerous public and private endowments which they received. What was true of Buddha viharas was also true of the Jain ones; in fact the literary activity of the Jain priests is more prominent than their religious activity. Education of the Hindu boy was entrusted to the Hindu Pandit. We have seen how many of our grants record the gifts of whole villages to Brahmanas famous for their learning. They were expected in return, as South India Incriptions show, to keep the torch of learning burning; one of the Surat plates also records how worthily a Brahmana at Bhadrappalli or modern Bardoli was spending the revenues conferred upon him by his sovereign.<sup>212</sup>

As regards technical education, it was imparted by the respective guilds who used to take as apprentices intending scholars.

#### Public Administration

We must, before concluding this section, say a few words about the public administration of our Gujarat towns. We have already seen how the villages enjoyed a large amount of self-government. What was true of villages was also more or less true of towns and cities. The government was vested in a 'Dutaka' or governor appointed by king; but he was guided in administration by a 'Panchakula' or Panchayat committee. We have seen how the construction of the huge Sahasralinga lake was entrusted by Siddharaja, not to his public works department but to a local committee composed of ministers and merchants. The restoration of the Prabhasa temple was entrusted by King Bhima to a 'Panchakula' presided over by his local governor. When Siddharaja Jayasimha had to ascertain the amount of the Imperial tax levied at Bahuloda,

he had to inquire regarding the matter not of his local officer but of the local 'Panchakula'. We shall get a good idea of the amount of self-government enjoyed by our towns and cities when we realise that the collection of such an important imperial tax as that levied at Bahuloda, a tax which yielded a revenue of 72 lacs, was entirely entrusted to a local body. On the strength of these facts, we may well conclude that in ancient Gujarat towns and cities, local administration was entrusted to committees mostly consisting of non-officials. Thus there was a committee to collect revenue, another to supervise over the water supply, a third to carry out repairs of public temples and buildings. There were probably similar committees to look after drainage and road repairs, to keep a watch over foreigners and to maintain intact the defences of the towns.

Such then were, briefly speaking, the main

features of cities and city-life in Ancient Gujarat. The picture they reveal has charms of its own. It reveals a city-life free from the bothers of modern civilization but yet possessing many of the amenities of life which strangely enough we have come to associate only with modern times<sup>213</sup>. The average city, being but of a moderate size, combined the advantages both of the city and village life. There was no slums, there was no overcrowding; there were nice arrangements for the carrying out of municipal functions. Person and property was safe, even Muhammadan traders admit that they could apprehend no danger in Gujarat cities though they were in a hopeless minority in the twelfth century. Though divided into various sects and creeds, the citizens lived amicably; Hinduism, Jainism and Buddhism existed side by side, each contributing a valuable share in the formation of the culture of Gujarat.

213 That the features of cities and city life herein described were common in Ancient India will be perceived from the following verse occurring in the Gangadhara stone inscription of Vishwavarman (Gupt. Vol., P. 72) which describes the normal features of a good city.

वापी—तडाग—सुरसम्प—समोदपान—नानाविधोपवनसंक्रमदीर्घिकाभिः  
यो गर्माशतपुरं समलम्बकार ॥  
ॐ तस्सद् ब्रह्मार्पणमस्तु ।

211 धवलकप्रमुखेषु मुद्रात्पापारं कुर्वति...—Girnar Inscr.

212 विप्रोऽभूद्रपत्न्या बहुजनधनतस्तंकुलायां श्रामाम् ।

ख्यातः श्रीकोटिनामा जनितजनसुखोऽज्युसमञ्जसवारी ।

ससमिन्निर्भिज्जना ददत्यधिरतं प्राण्यं कृतान्तादिकम् ।

निश्चिन्तोदरपूरणाः समभवन्मुमिक्षकालेऽपि ।

त्रेतां सलज्ज्या भुवराजदेवास्तत्र ददौ सर्वजनोपकारि ।—Ind. Ant., XII, 185.

## APPENDIX III.3

## STATEMENT 'A'

Towns whose functional classification made by the Superintendent of Census Operations agrees with that given by the Registrar General, India

| Classification according to the Registrar General's Paper |                |                                                                |                              | Classification according to the Superintendent of Census Operations | Classification adopted in the Report              |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|----------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|
|                                                           |                | Functional type                                                |                              |                                                                     |                                                   |
| Sl. No.                                                   | Name of town   | Degree of balance                                              | Degree of intensity          |                                                                     |                                                   |
| 1                                                         | 2              | 3                                                              | 4                            | 5                                                                   | 6                                                 |
| JAMNAGAR DISTRICT                                         |                |                                                                |                              |                                                                     |                                                   |
| 1                                                         | Sikka . .      | <i>Predominant function highly accentuated (67, 15, 18) 62</i> |                              | Industrial                                                          | Industrial/Manufacturing                          |
|                                                           |                | Main Functional Type                                           | 'A' Manufacturing            | (Miscellaneous Industry)                                            | (Miscellaneous Industry)                          |
|                                                           |                | Functional Sub-type                                            | Manufacturing                |                                                                     |                                                   |
|                                                           |                | Degree of other Functions                                      | 1 Low Trade & Transport      |                                                                     |                                                   |
|                                                           |                |                                                                | 2 Moderate Service           |                                                                     |                                                   |
| 2                                                         | Jodiya . .     | <i>Functions moderately balanced (31, 26, 43) 43</i>           |                              | Residential                                                         | Residential                                       |
|                                                           |                | Main Functional Type                                           | 'C' Service                  |                                                                     |                                                   |
|                                                           |                | Functional Sub-type                                            | Service                      |                                                                     |                                                   |
|                                                           |                | Degree of other Functions                                      | 1 Low Trade & Transport      |                                                                     |                                                   |
|                                                           |                |                                                                | 2 Moderate Industry          |                                                                     |                                                   |
| 3                                                         | Kalavad . .    | <i>Functions highly balanced (32, 33, 35) 35</i>               |                              | Residential                                                         | Residential                                       |
|                                                           |                | Main Functional Type                                           | 'C' Service                  |                                                                     |                                                   |
|                                                           |                | Functional Sub-type                                            | Service                      |                                                                     |                                                   |
|                                                           |                | Degree of other Functions                                      | 1 Low Industry               |                                                                     |                                                   |
|                                                           |                |                                                                | 2 Moderate Trade & Transport |                                                                     |                                                   |
| 4                                                         | Lalpur . .     | <i>Functions moderately balanced (37, 23, 40) 40</i>           |                              | Residential                                                         | Residential                                       |
|                                                           |                | Main Functional Type                                           | 'C' Service                  |                                                                     |                                                   |
|                                                           |                | Functional Sub-type                                            | Service                      |                                                                     |                                                   |
|                                                           |                | Degree of other Functions                                      | 1 Low Trade & Transport      |                                                                     |                                                   |
|                                                           |                |                                                                | 2 Moderate Industry          |                                                                     |                                                   |
| 5                                                         | Jamjodhpur . . | <i>Predominant function accentuated (32, 24, 44) 44</i>        |                              | Residential                                                         | Residential                                       |
|                                                           |                | Main Functional Type                                           | 'C' Service                  |                                                                     |                                                   |
|                                                           |                | Functional Sub-type                                            | Service                      |                                                                     |                                                   |
|                                                           |                | Degree of other Functions                                      | 1 Low Trade & Transport      |                                                                     |                                                   |
|                                                           |                |                                                                | 2 Moderate Industry          |                                                                     |                                                   |
| 6                                                         | Okha Port . .  | <i>Predominant function highly accentuated (11, 60, 29) 43</i> |                              | Port                                                                | Port (Transport & Communications)                 |
|                                                           |                | Main Functional Type                                           | 'B' Trade & Transport        |                                                                     |                                                   |
|                                                           |                | Functional Sub-type                                            | Transport (Port)             |                                                                     |                                                   |
|                                                           |                | Degree of other Functions                                      | 1 Low Industry               |                                                                     |                                                   |
|                                                           |                |                                                                | 2 Moderate Service           |                                                                     |                                                   |
| 7                                                         | Mithapur . .   | <i>Predominant function highly accentuated (81, 8, 11) 78</i>  |                              | Industrial                                                          | Industrial/Manufacturing (Miscellaneous Industry) |
|                                                           |                | Main Functional Type                                           | 'A' Manufacturing            |                                                                     |                                                   |
|                                                           |                | Functional Sub-type                                            | Manufacturing                |                                                                     |                                                   |
|                                                           |                | Degree of other Functions                                      | 1 Low Trade & Transport      |                                                                     |                                                   |
|                                                           |                |                                                                | 2 Moderate Service           |                                                                     |                                                   |
| 8                                                         | Khambhalia . . | <i>Functions highly balanced (35, 27, 38) 38</i>               |                              | Administrative                                                      | Administrative                                    |
|                                                           |                | Main Functional Type                                           | 'C' Service                  |                                                                     |                                                   |
|                                                           |                | Functional Sub-type                                            | Service                      |                                                                     |                                                   |
|                                                           |                | Degree of other Functions                                      | 1 Low Trade & Transport      |                                                                     |                                                   |
|                                                           |                |                                                                | 2 Moderate Industry          |                                                                     |                                                   |

NOTE:

The figures in brackets show percentages of Industrial Categories (1) III to VI, (2) VII & VIII and (3) IX respectively to total workers of Categories III to IX

STATEMENT 'A'-contd.  
Towns whose functional classification made by the Superintendent of Census Operations agrees with that given by the Registrar General, India

| TOWNS                    |                   | agrees with that given by                                                                                           |                                                                                                        | Classification according to the Registrar General's Paper |  | Classification according to the Superintendent of Census Operations |                                                     | Classification adopted in the Report |  |
|--------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|
|                          |                   |                                                                                                                     |                                                                                                        | Functional type                                           |  |                                                                     |                                                     |                                      |  |
| Sl. No.                  | Name of town      | Degree of balance                                                                                                   | Degree of intensity                                                                                    |                                                           |  | 5                                                                   | 6                                                   |                                      |  |
| 1                        | 2                 | 3                                                                                                                   | 4                                                                                                      |                                                           |  |                                                                     |                                                     |                                      |  |
| JAMNAGAR DISTRICT-contd. |                   |                                                                                                                     |                                                                                                        |                                                           |  |                                                                     |                                                     |                                      |  |
| 9                        | Salaya . . .      | Predominant function accentuated<br>Main Functional Type<br>Functional Sub-type<br>Degree of other Functions        | (27, 49, 24) 35<br>'B' Trade & Transport<br>Transport (Port)<br>1 Low Service<br>2 Moderate Industry   |                                                           |  | Port                                                                | Port (Transport & Communications)                   |                                      |  |
| RAJKOT DISTRICT          |                   |                                                                                                                     |                                                                                                        |                                                           |  |                                                                     |                                                     |                                      |  |
| 10                       | Maliya . . .      | Predominant function highly accentuated<br>Main Functional Type<br>Functional Sub-type<br>Degree of other Functions | (28, 21, 51) 51<br>'C' Service<br>Service<br>1 Low Trade & Transport<br>2 Moderate Industry            |                                                           |  | Administrative                                                      | Administrative                                      |                                      |  |
| 11                       | Wankaner . . .    | Functions moderately balanced<br>Main Functional Type<br>Functional Sub-type<br>Degree of other Functions           | (41, 31, 28) 31<br>'A' Manufacturing<br>Manufacturing<br>1 Low Service<br>2 Moderate Trade & Transport |                                                           |  | Industrial (Spinning & Weaving)                                     | Industrial/Manufacturing (Spinning & Weaving)       |                                      |  |
| 12                       | Jetpur . . .      | Functions moderately balanced<br>Main Functional Type<br>Functional Sub-type<br>Degree of other Functions           | (44, 28, 28) 31<br>'A' Manufacturing<br>Manufacturing<br>1 Low Service<br>2 Moderate Trade & Transport |                                                           |  | Industrial (Miscellaneous Industry)                                 | Industrial/Manufacturing (Miscellaneous Industry)   |                                      |  |
| 13                       | Dhoraji . . .     | Functions moderately balanced<br>Main Functional Type<br>Functional Sub-type<br>Degree of other Functions           | (28, 31, 41) 41<br>'C' Service<br>Service<br>1 Low Industry<br>2 Moderate Trade & Transport            |                                                           |  | Administrative                                                      | Administrative                                      |                                      |  |
| 14                       | Jamkandorna . . . | Predominant function accentuated<br>Main Functional Type<br>Functional Sub-type<br>Degree of other Functions        | (36, 20, 44) 44<br>'C' Service<br>Service<br>1 Low Trade & Transport<br>2 Moderate Industry            |                                                           |  | Administrative                                                      | Administrative                                      |                                      |  |
| 15                       | Upleta . . .      | Functions highly balanced<br>Main Functional Type<br>Functional Sub-type<br>Degree of other Functions               | (29, 39, 32) 34<br>'B' Trade & Transport<br>Trading<br>1 Low Industry<br>2 Moderate Service            |                                                           |  | Trading & Commercial                                                | Trading & Commercial                                |                                      |  |
| 16                       | Gondal . . .      | Functions moderately balanced<br>Main Functional Type<br>Functional Sub-type<br>Degree of other Functions           | (24, 33, 43) 43<br>'C' Service<br>Service<br>1 Low Industry<br>2 Moderate Trade & Transport            |                                                           |  | Administrative                                                      | Administrative                                      |                                      |  |
| SURENDRANAGAR DISTRICT   |                   |                                                                                                                     |                                                                                                        |                                                           |  |                                                                     |                                                     |                                      |  |
| 17                       | Thangadh . . .    | Predominant function highly accentuated<br>Main Functional Type<br>Functional Sub-type<br>Degree of other Functions | (62, 19, 19) 42<br>'A' Manufacturing<br>Manufacturing<br>1 Low Trade & Transport<br>2 Moderate Service |                                                           |  | Industrial (Miscellaneous Industry)                                 | Industrial / Manufacturing (Miscellaneous Industry) |                                      |  |

## STATEMENT 'A'-contd.

## Towns whose functional classification made by the Superintendent of Census Operations agrees with that given by the Registrar General, India

| Classification according to the Registrar General's Paper |               |                                                                                                                                            |                                                                                              | Classification according to the Superintendent of Census Operations | Classification adopted in the Report              |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|---------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| Sl. No.                                                   | Name of town  | Functional type                                                                                                                            |                                                                                              |                                                                     |                                                   |
|                                                           |               | Degree of balance                                                                                                                          | Degree of intensity                                                                          |                                                                     |                                                   |
| 1                                                         | 2             | 3                                                                                                                                          | 4                                                                                            | 5                                                                   | 6                                                 |
| SURENDRANAGAR DISTRICT-contd.                             |               |                                                                                                                                            |                                                                                              |                                                                     |                                                   |
| 18                                                        | Chotila . .   | <i>Predominant function accentuated (29, 25, 46) 46</i><br>Main Functional Type<br>Functional Sub-type<br>Degree of other Functions        | <i>'C' Service</i><br>Service<br>1 Low Trade & Transport<br>2 Moderate Industry              | Administrative                                                      | Administrative                                    |
| 19                                                        | Limbdi . .    | <i>Predominant function accentuated (39, 20, 41) 41</i><br>Main Functional Type<br>Functional Sub-type<br>Degree of other Functions        | <i>'C' Service</i><br>Service<br>1 Low Trade & Transport<br>2 Moderate Industry              | Administrative                                                      | Administrative                                    |
| 20                                                        | Lakhtar . .   | <i>Functions moderately balanced (29, 27, 44) 44</i><br>Main Functional Type<br>Functional Sub-type<br>Degree of other Functions           | <i>'C' Service</i><br>Service<br>1 Low Trade & Transport<br>2 Moderate Industry              | Administrative                                                      | Administrative                                    |
| 21                                                        | Dhrangadhra . | <i>Predominant function highly accentuated (49, 19, 32) 39</i><br>Main Functional Type<br>Functional Sub-type<br>Degree of other Functions | <i>'A' Manufacturing</i><br>Manufacturing<br>1 Low Trade & Transport<br>2 Moderate Service   | Industrial (Miscellaneous Industry)                                 | Industrial/Manufacturing (Miscellaneous Industry) |
| 22                                                        | Halvad . .    | <i>Predominant function accentuated (35, 22, 43) 43</i><br>Main Functional Type<br>Functional Sub-type<br>Degree of other Functions        | <i>'C' Service</i><br>Service<br>1 Low Trade & Transport<br>2 Moderate Industry              | Administrative                                                      | Administrative                                    |
| BHAVNAGAR DISTRICT                                        |               |                                                                                                                                            |                                                                                              |                                                                     |                                                   |
| 23                                                        | Bhavnagar .   | <i>Functions highly balanced (36, 31, 33) 31</i><br>Main Functional Type<br>Functional Sub-type<br>Degree of other Functions               | <i>'A' Manufacturing</i><br>Manufacturing<br>1 Low Trade and Transport<br>2 Moderate Service | Port & Industrial (Miscellaneous Industry)                          | Port (Manufacturing)                              |
| 24                                                        | Vallabhipur . | <i>Predominant function highly accentuated (29, 17, 54) 54</i><br>Main Functional Type<br>Functional Sub-type<br>Degree of other Functions | <i>'C' Service</i><br>Service<br>1 Low Trade & Transport<br>2 Moderate Industry              | Administrative                                                      | Administrative                                    |
| 25                                                        | Botad . .     | <i>Functions highly balanced (33, 37, 30) 23</i><br>Main Functional Type<br>Functional Sub-type<br>Degree of other Functions               | <i>'B' Trade &amp; Transport</i><br>Trading<br>1 Low Service<br>2 Moderate Industry          | Trading & Commercial                                                | Trading & Commercial                              |
| 26                                                        | Gadhada . .   | <i>Predominant function accentuated (38, 21, 41) 41</i><br>Main Functional Type<br>Functional Sub-type<br>Degree of other Functions        | <i>'C' Service</i><br>Service<br>1 Low Trade & Transport<br>2 Moderate Industry              | Administrative & Pilgrim Centre                                     | Administrative                                    |
| 27                                                        | Sihor . .     | <i>Functions moderately balanced (44, 25, 31) 31</i><br>Main Functional Type<br>Functional Sub-type<br>Degree of other Functions           | <i>'A' Manufacturing</i><br>Manufacturing<br>1 Low Trade & Transport<br>2 Moderate Service   | Handicraft Centre—Industrial (Miscellaneous Industry)               | Industrial/Manufacturing (Miscellaneous Industry) |

STATEMENT 'A'-contd.  
Towns whose functional classification made by the Superintendent of Census Operations agrees with that given by the Registrar General, India

| Sl. No.                   |               | Name of town                                                                                                                        | Classification according to the Registrar General's Paper |                                                                                     | Classification according to the Superintendent of Census Operations | Classification adopted in the Report          |
|---------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| 1                         | 2             |                                                                                                                                     | Functional type                                           |                                                                                     |                                                                     |                                               |
|                           |               |                                                                                                                                     | Degree of balance                                         | Degree of intensity                                                                 | 5                                                                   | 6                                             |
|                           |               |                                                                                                                                     | 3                                                         | 4                                                                                   |                                                                     |                                               |
| BHAVNAGAR DISTRICT-contd. |               |                                                                                                                                     |                                                           |                                                                                     |                                                                     |                                               |
| 28                        | Umralla . .   | Functions moderately balanced (34, 25, 41) 41<br>Main Functional Type<br>Functional Sub-type<br>Degree of other Functions           |                                                           | 'C' Service<br>Service<br>1 Low Trade & Transport<br>2 Moderate Industry            | Administrative                                                      | Administrative                                |
| 29                        | Gariadhar . . | Functions highly balanced (32, 32, 36) 36<br>Main Functional Type<br>Functional Sub-type<br>Degree of other Functions               |                                                           | 'C' Service<br>Service<br>1 Low Industry<br>2 Moderate Trade & Transport            | Administrative                                                      | Administrative                                |
| AMRELI DISTRICT           |               |                                                                                                                                     |                                                           |                                                                                     |                                                                     |                                               |
| 30                        | Amreli . .    | Predominant function accentuated (28, 25, 47) 47<br>Main Functional Type<br>Functional Sub-type<br>Degree of other Functions        |                                                           | 'C' Service<br>Service<br>1 Low Trade & Transport<br>2 Moderate Industry            | Administrative                                                      | Administrative                                |
| 31                        | Vadia . .     | Predominant function accentuated (32, 21, 47) 47<br>Main Functional Type<br>Functional Sub-type<br>Degree of other Functions        |                                                           | 'C' Service<br>Service<br>1 Low Trade & Transport<br>2 Moderate Industry            | Administrative                                                      | Administrative                                |
| 32                        | Bagasara . .  | Functions moderately balanced (43, 26, 31) 23<br>Main Functional Type<br>Functional Sub-type<br>Degree of other Functions           |                                                           | 'A' Manufacturing<br>Manufacturing<br>1 Low Trade & Transport<br>2 Moderate Service | Handicraft Centre-Industrial (Miscellaneous Industry)               | Industrial (Artisan) (Miscellaneous Industry) |
| 33                        | Babra . .     | Predominant function highly accentuated (29, 22, 49) 49<br>Main Functional Type<br>Functional Sub-type<br>Degree of other Functions |                                                           | 'C' Service<br>Service<br>1 Low Trade & Transport<br>2 Moderate Industry            | Administrative                                                      | Administrative                                |
| 34                        | Lathi . .     | Predominant function accentuated (41, 18, 41) 41<br>Main Functional Type<br>Functional Sub-type<br>Degree of other Functions        |                                                           | 'C' Service<br>Service<br>1 Low Trade & Transport<br>2 Moderate Industry            | Administrative                                                      | Administrative                                |
| 35                        | Damnagar . .  | Functions moderately balanced (37, 25, 38) 38<br>Main Functional Type<br>Functional Sub-type<br>Degree of other Functions           |                                                           | 'C' Service<br>Service<br>1 Low Trade & Transport<br>2 Moderate Industry            | Residential                                                         | Residential                                   |
| 36                        | Lilia . .     | Functions moderately balanced (34, 27, 39) 39<br>Main Functional Type<br>Functional Sub-type<br>Degree of other Functions           |                                                           | 'C' Service<br>Service<br>1 Low Trade & Transport<br>2 Moderate Industry            | Administrative                                                      | Administrative                                |



## STATEMENT 'A'-contd.

Towns whose functional classification made by the Superintendent of Census Operations agrees with that given by the Registrar General, India

| Classification according to the Registrar General's Paper |                 |                                                                                                                                                                                                            |                     |  |                                     | Classification according to the Superintendent of Census Operations | Classification adopted in the Report |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|--|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Sl. No.                                                   | Name of town    | Functional type                                                                                                                                                                                            |                     |  |                                     | 5                                                                   | 6                                    |
| 1                                                         | 2               | Degree of balance                                                                                                                                                                                          | Degree of intensity |  |                                     |                                                                     |                                      |
| 3                                                         |                 |                                                                                                                                                                                                            | 4                   |  |                                     |                                                                     |                                      |
| AMRELI DISTRICT-contd.                                    |                 |                                                                                                                                                                                                            |                     |  |                                     |                                                                     |                                      |
| 37                                                        | Dhari . . .     | Predominant function highly accentuated (28, 15, 57) 57<br>Main Functional Type 'C' Service<br>Functional Sub-type Service<br>Degree of other Functions 1 Low Trade & Transport<br>2 Moderate Industry     |                     |  | Administrative                      | Administrative                                                      |                                      |
| 38                                                        | Dungar . . .    | Functions highly balanced (34, 28, 38) 38<br>Main Functional Type 'C' Service<br>Functional Sub-type Service<br>Degree of other Functions 1 Low Trade & Transport<br>2 Moderate Industry                   |                     |  | Residential                         | Residential                                                         |                                      |
| 39                                                        | Jafrabad . . .  | Functions moderately balanced (37, 23, 40) 40<br>Main Functional Type 'C' Service<br>Functional Sub-type Service<br>Degree of other Functions 1 Low Trade & Transport<br>2 Moderate Industry               |                     |  | Administrative                      | Administrative                                                      |                                      |
| 40                                                        | Kodinar . . .   | Predominant function accentuated (44, 21, 35) 33<br>Main Functional Type 'A' Manufacturing<br>Functional Sub-type Manufacturing<br>Degree of other Functions 1 Low Trade & Transport<br>2 Moderate Service |                     |  | Industrial (Miscellaneous Industry) | Industrial/Manufacturing (Miscellaneous Industry)                   |                                      |
| JUNAGADH DISTRICT                                         |                 |                                                                                                                                                                                                            |                     |  |                                     |                                                                     |                                      |
| 41                                                        | Junagadh . . .  | Predominant function accentuated (21, 33, 46) 46<br>Main Functional Type 'C' Service<br>Functional Sub-type Service<br>Degree of other Functions 1 Low Industry<br>2 Moderate Trade & Transport            |                     |  | Administrative                      | Administrative                                                      |                                      |
| 42                                                        | Bilkha . . .    | Functions moderately balanced (30, 27, 43) 43<br>Main Functional Type 'C' Service<br>Functional Sub-type Service<br>Degree of other Functions 1 Low Trade & Transport<br>2 Moderate Industry               |                     |  | Residential                         | Residential                                                         |                                      |
| 43                                                        | Mendarda . . .  | Functions moderately balanced (33, 27, 40) 40<br>Main Functional Type 'C' Service<br>Functional Sub-type Service<br>Degree of other Functions 1 Low Trade & Transport<br>2 Moderate Industry               |                     |  | Administrative                      | Administrative                                                      |                                      |
| 44                                                        | Bantwa . . .    | Functions moderately balanced (26, 42, 32) 39<br>Main Functional Type 'B' Trade & Transport<br>Functional Sub-type Trading<br>Degree of other Functions 1 Low Industry<br>2 Moderate Service               |                     |  | Trading & Commercial                | Trading & Commercial                                                |                                      |
| 45                                                        | Manavadar . . . | Functions moderately balanced (36, 23, 41) 41<br>Main Functional Type 'C' Service<br>Functional Sub-type Service<br>Degree of other Functions 1 Low Trade & Transport<br>2 Moderate Industry               |                     |  | Administrative                      | Administrative                                                      |                                      |

## STATEMENT 'A'-contd.

Towns whose functional classification made by the Superintendent of Census Operations agrees with that given by the Registrar General, India

| Classification according to the Registrar General's Paper |              |                                                                                                                                                                                                        |                     | Classification according to the Superintendent of Census Operations | Classification adopted in the Report |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|--------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Sl. No.                                                   | Name of town | Functional type                                                                                                                                                                                        |                     |                                                                     |                                      |
|                                                           |              | Degree of balance                                                                                                                                                                                      | Degree of intensity |                                                                     |                                      |
| 1                                                         | 2            | 3                                                                                                                                                                                                      | 4                   | 5                                                                   | 6                                    |
| JUNAGADH DISTRICT-contd.                                  |              |                                                                                                                                                                                                        |                     |                                                                     |                                      |
| 46                                                        | Vanthali . . | Functions moderately balanced (22, 40, 38) 36<br>Main Functional Type 'B' Trade & Transport<br>Functional Sub-type Trading<br>Degree of other Functions 1 Low Service<br>2 Moderate Industry           |                     | Trading & Commercial                                                | Trading & Commercial                 |
| 47                                                        | Talala . .   | Predominant function highly accentuated (24, 25, 51) 51<br>Main Functional Type 'C' Service<br>Functional Sub-type Service<br>Degree of other Functions 1 Low Industry<br>2 Moderate Trade & Transport |                     | Administrative                                                      | Administrative                       |
| 48                                                        | Porbandar .  | Functions highly balanced (38, 30, 32) 31<br>Main Functional Type 'A' Manufacturing<br>Functional Sub-type Manufacturing<br>Degree of other Functions 1 Low Trade & Transport<br>2 Moderate Service    |                     | Port & Industrial (Miscellaneous Industry)                          | Port (Manufacturing)                 |
| KUTCH DISTRICT                                            |              |                                                                                                                                                                                                        |                     |                                                                     |                                      |
| 49                                                        | Bhuj . .     | Predominant function highly accentuated (22, 24, 54) 54<br>Main Functional Type 'C' Service<br>Functional Sub-type Service<br>Degree of other Functions 1 Low Industry<br>2 Moderate Trade & Transport |                     | Administrative                                                      | Administrative                       |
| 50                                                        | Anjar . .    | Functions moderately balanced (28, 32, 40) 40<br>Main Functional Type 'C' Service<br>Functional Sub-type Service<br>Degree of other Functions 1 Low Industry<br>2 Moderate Trade & Transport           |                     | Administrative                                                      | Administrative                       |
| 51                                                        | Gandhidham . | Predominant function highly accentuated (15, 37, 48) 48<br>Main Functional Type 'C' Service<br>Functional Sub-type Service<br>Degree of other Functions 1 Low Industry<br>2 Moderate Trade & Transport |                     | Residential                                                         | Residential                          |
| BANASKANTHA DISTRICT                                      |              |                                                                                                                                                                                                        |                     |                                                                     |                                      |
| 52                                                        | Palanpur .   | Predominant function accentuated (26, 28, 46) 46<br>Main Functional Type 'C' Service<br>Functional Sub-type Service<br>Degree of other Functions 1 Low Industry<br>2 Moderate Trade & Transport        |                     | Administrative                                                      | Administrative                       |
| 53                                                        | Deesa . .    | Functions highly balanced (31, 31, 38) 38<br>Main Functional Type 'C' Service<br>Functional Sub-type Service<br>Degree of other Functions 1 Low Industry<br>2 Moderate Trade & Transport               |                     | Administrative                                                      | Administrative                       |

## STATEMENT 'A'-contd.

Towns whose functional classification made by the Superintendent of Census Operations agrees with that given by the Registrar General, India

| Sl. No.                   | Name of town         | Classification according to the Registrar General's Paper                                                                                                                                                                |                     | Classification according to the Superintendent of Census Operations | Classification adopted in the Report              |
|---------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|
|                           |                      | Degree of balance                                                                                                                                                                                                        | Degree of intensity |                                                                     |                                                   |
| 1                         | 2                    | 3                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | 4                   | 5                                                                   | 6                                                 |
| <b>AHMEDABAD DISTRICT</b> |                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |                     |                                                                     |                                                   |
| 72                        | Ahmedabad Town-group | <i>Predominant function highly accentuated (56, 22, 22) 50</i><br>Main Functional Type 'A' Manufacturing<br>Functional Sub-type Manufacturing<br>Degree of other Functions 1 Low Service<br>2 Moderate Trade & Transport |                     | Industrial & Manufacturing                                          | Industrial & Manufacturing                        |
| 73                        | Dehgam               | <i>Functions moderately balanced (30, 28, 42) 42</i><br>Main Functional Type 'C' Service<br>Functional Sub-type Service<br>Degree of other Functions 1 Low Trade & Transport<br>2 Moderate Industry                      |                     | Administrative                                                      | Administrative                                    |
| 74                        | Bavla                | <i>Predominant function highly accentuated (68, 15, 17) 52</i><br>Main Functional Type 'A' Manufacturing<br>Functional Sub-type Artisan<br>Degree of other Functions 1 Low Trade & Transport<br>2 Moderate Service       |                     | Industrial (Miscellaneous Industry)                                 | Industrial/Artisan (Miscellaneous Industry)       |
| 75                        | Dhandhuka            | <i>Functions moderately balanced (34, 26, 40) 40</i><br>Main Functional Type 'C' Service<br>Functional Sub-type Service<br>Degree of other Functions 1 Low Trade & Transport<br>2 Moderate Industry                      |                     | Administrative                                                      | Administrative                                    |
| <b>KAIRA DISTRICT</b>     |                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |                     |                                                                     |                                                   |
| 76                        | Vaso                 | <i>Predominant function accentuated (38, 20, 42) 42</i><br>Main Functional Type 'C' Service<br>Functional Sub-type Service<br>Degree of other Functions 1 Low Trade & Transport<br>2 Moderate Industry                   |                     | Residential                                                         | Residential                                       |
| 77                        | Nad                  | <i>Functions highly balanced (36, 31, 33) 27</i><br>Main Functional Type 'A' Manufacturing<br>Functional Sub-type Manufacturing<br>Degree of other Functions 1 Low Trade & Transport<br>2 Moderate Service               |                     | Industrial (Spinning & Weaving)                                     | Industrial/Manufacturing (Spinning & Weaving)     |
| 78                        | Kapadvanj            | <i>Functions moderately balanced (37, 26, 37) 23</i><br>Main Functional Type 'A' Manufacturing<br>Functional Sub-type Manufacturing<br>Degree of other Functions 1 Low Trade & Transport<br>2 Moderate Service           |                     | Industrial-cum-Trading & Commercial (Miscellaneous Industry)        | Industrial/Manufacturing (Miscellaneous Industry) |
| 79                        | Kaira                | <i>Predominant function highly accentuated (25, 21, 54) 54</i><br>Main Functional Type 'C' Service<br>Functional Sub-type Service<br>Degree of other Functions 1 Low Trade & Transport<br>2 Moderate Industry            |                     | Administrative                                                      | Administrative                                    |
| 80                        | Umreth               | <i>Functions highly balanced (34, 34, 32) 29</i><br>Main Functional Type 'B' Trade & Transport<br>Functional Sub-type Trading<br>Degree of other Functions 1 Low Service<br>2 Moderate Industry                          |                     | Trading & Commercial                                                | Trading & Commercial                              |

## STATEMENT 'A'-contd.

Towns whose functional classification made by the Superintendent of Census Operations agrees with that given by the Registrar General, India

| Sl. No.                      | Name of town       | Classification according to the Registrar General's Paper                                                                                                                                                                |                     | Classification according to the Superintendent of Census Operations | Classification adopted in the Report              |
|------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|
|                              |                    | Degree of balance                                                                                                                                                                                                        | Degree of intensity |                                                                     |                                                   |
| 1                            | 2                  | 3                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | 4                   | 5                                                                   | 6                                                 |
| <b>KAIRA DISTRICT-contd.</b> |                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |                     |                                                                     |                                                   |
| 81                           | Vallabh Vidyanagar | <i>Predominant function highly accentuated (17, 5, 78) 78</i><br>Main Functional Type 'C' Service<br>Functional Sub-type Service<br>Degree of other Functions 1 Low Trade & Transport<br>2 Moderate Industry             |                     | Educational                                                         | Educational                                       |
| 82                           | Pali               | <i>Predominant function highly accentuated (69, 14, 17) 59</i><br>Main Functional Type 'A' Manufacturing<br>Functional Sub-type Manufacturing<br>Degree of other Functions 1 Low Trade & Transport<br>2 Moderate Service |                     | Industrial (Miscellaneous Industry)                                 | Industrial/Manufacturing (Miscellaneous Industry) |
| 83                           | Balasinor          | <i>Predominant function accentuated (29, 26, 45) 45</i><br>Main Functional Type 'C' Service<br>Functional Sub-type Service<br>Degree of other Functions 1 Low Trade & Transport<br>2 Moderate Industry                   |                     | Administrative                                                      | Administrative                                    |
| 84                           | Sojitra            | <i>Functions moderately balanced (27, 30, 43) 43</i><br>Main Functional Type 'C' Service<br>Functional Sub-type Service<br>Degree of other Functions 1 Low Industry<br>2 Moderate Trade & Transport                      |                     | Residential                                                         | Residential                                       |
| 85                           | Dharmaj            | <i>Predominant function highly accentuated (28, 17, 55) 55</i><br>Main Functional Type 'C' Service<br>Functional Sub-type Service<br>Degree of other Functions 1 Low Trade & Transport<br>2 Moderate Industry            |                     | Residential                                                         | Residential                                       |
| 86                           | Petlad             | <i>Predominant function accentuated (48, 22, 30) 41</i><br>Main Functional Type 'A' Manufacturing<br>Functional Sub-type Manufacturing<br>Degree of other Functions 1 Low Trade & Transport<br>2 Moderate Service        |                     | Industrial (Spinning)                                               | Industrial/Manufacturing (Spinning)               |
| 87                           | Cambay             | <i>Predominant function highly accentuated (54, 18, 28) 29</i><br>Main Functional Type 'A' Manufacturing<br>Functional Sub-type Manufacturing<br>Degree of other Functions 1 Low Trade & Transport<br>2 Moderate Service |                     | Handicraft Centre (Miscellaneous Industry)                          | Industrial/Manufacturing (Miscellaneous Industry) |
| 88                           | Borsad             | <i>Functions moderately balanced (26, 31, 43) 43</i><br>Main Functional Type 'C' Service<br>Functional Sub-type Service<br>Degree of other Functions 1 Low Industry<br>2 Moderate Trade & Transport                      |                     | Administrative                                                      | Administrative                                    |
| 89                           | Bhadran            | <i>Predominant function highly accentuated (22, 19, 59) 59</i><br>Main Functional Type 'C' Service<br>Functional Sub-type Service<br>Degree of other Functions 1 Low Trade & Transport<br>2 Moderate Industry            |                     | Residential                                                         | Residential                                       |

## STATEMENT 'A'-contd.

Towns whose functional classification made by the Superintendent of Census Operations agrees with that given by the Registrar General, India

| Classification according to the Registrar General's Paper |                |                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |                     |                                                                     |                                      |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Sl. No.                                                   | Name of town   | Functional type                                                                                                                                                                                                         |                     | Classification according to the Superintendent of Census Operations | Classification adopted in the Report |
|                                                           |                | Degree of balance                                                                                                                                                                                                       | Degree of intensity |                                                                     |                                      |
| 1                                                         | 2              | 3                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | 4                   | 5                                                                   | 6                                    |
| PANCHMAHALS DISTRICT                                      |                |                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |                     |                                                                     |                                      |
| 90                                                        | Godhra . .     | <i>Predominant function accentuated</i> (21, 38, 41) 41<br>Main Functional Type 'C' Service<br>Functional Sub-type Service<br>Degree of other Functions 1 Low Industry<br>2 Moderate Trade & Transport                  |                     | Administrative                                                      | Administrative                       |
| 91                                                        | Kalol . .      | <i>Predominant function accentuated</i> (27, 27, 46) 46<br>Main Functional Type 'C' Service<br>Functional Sub-type Service<br>Degree of other Functions 1 Low Trade & Transport<br>2 Moderate Industry                  |                     | Administrative                                                      | Administrative                       |
| 92                                                        | Shivrajpur .   | <i>Predominant function highly accentuated</i> (74, 10, 16) 67<br>Main Functional Type 'A' Manufacturing<br>Functional Sub-type Mining<br>Degree of other Functions 1 Low Trade & Transport<br>2 Moderate Service       |                     | Mining Centre                                                       | Industrial (Mining)                  |
| 93                                                        | Lunavada .     | <i>Functions highly balanced</i> (29, 31, 40) 40<br>Main Functional Type 'C' Service<br>Functional Sub-type Service<br>Degree of other Functions 1 Low Industry<br>2 Moderate Trade & Transport                         |                     | Administrative                                                      | Administrative                       |
| 94                                                        | Santrampur .   | <i>Predominant function accentuated</i> (28, 25, 47) 47<br>Main Functional Type 'C' Service<br>Functional Sub-type Service<br>Degree of other Functions 1 Low Trade & Transport<br>2 Moderate Industry                  |                     | Administrative                                                      | Administrative                       |
| 95                                                        | Dohad . .      | <i>Functions moderately balanced</i> (24, 42, 34) 29<br>Main Functional Type 'B' Trade & Transport<br>Functional Sub-type Trading<br>Degree of other Functions 1 Low Industry<br>2 Moderate Service                     |                     | Trading & Commercial                                                | Trading & Commercial                 |
| 96                                                        | Freelandganj . | <i>Predominant function highly accentuated</i> (1, 93, 6) 92<br>Main Functional Type 'B' Trade & Transport<br>Functional Sub-type Transport (Railway)<br>Degree of other Functions 1 Low Industry<br>2 Moderate Service |                     | Railway Town-ship                                                   | Transport & Communication (Railway)  |
| 97                                                        | Devgad Baria . | <i>Predominant function highly accentuated</i> (19, 26, 55) 55<br>Main Functional Type 'C' Service<br>Functional Sub-type Service<br>Degree of other Functions 1 Low Industry<br>2 Moderate Trade & Transport           |                     | Administrative                                                      | Administrative                       |
| BARODA DISTRICT                                           |                |                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |                     |                                                                     |                                      |
| 98                                                        | Gorwa . .      | <i>Predominant function accentuated</i> (35, 46, 19) 43<br>Main Functional Type 'B' Trade & Transport<br>Functional Sub-type Transport (Railway)<br>Degree of other Functions 1 Low Service<br>2 Moderate Industry      |                     | Transport                                                           | Transport & Communication (Railway)  |

## STATEMENT 'A'-contd.

Towns whose functional classification made by the Superintendent of Census Operations agrees with that given by the Registrar General, India

| Classification according to the Registrar General's Paper |                |                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                     | Classification according to the Superintendent of Census Operations | Classification adopted in the Report          |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|----------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| Sl. No.                                                   | Name of town   | Functional type                                                                                                                                                                                                |                     |                                                                     |                                               |
|                                                           |                | Degree of balance                                                                                                                                                                                              | Degree of intensity |                                                                     |                                               |
| 1                                                         | 2              | 3                                                                                                                                                                                                              | 4                   | 5                                                                   | 6                                             |
| BARODA DISTRICT-contd.                                    |                |                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                     |                                                                     |                                               |
| 99                                                        | Baroda . .     | <i>Functions moderately balanced</i> (38, 26, 36) 32<br>Main Functional Type 'A' Manufacturing<br>Functional Sub-type Manufacturing<br>Degree of other Functions 1 Low Trade & Transport<br>2 Moderate Service |                     | Industrial                                                          | Industrial/Manufacturing (Spinning & Weaving) |
| 100                                                       | Karjan . .     | <i>Functions highly balanced</i> (32, 34, 34) 34<br>Main Functional Type 'C' Service<br>Functional Sub-type Service<br>Degree of other Functions 1 Low Industry<br>2 Moderate Trade & Transport                |                     | Administrative                                                      | Administrative                                |
| 101                                                       | Sinor . .      | <i>Predominant function highly accentuated</i> (24, 21, 55) 55<br>Main Functional Type 'C' Service<br>Functional Sub-type Service<br>Degree of other Functions 1 Low Trade & Transport<br>2 Moderate Industry  |                     | Administrative                                                      | Administrative                                |
| 102                                                       | Sankheda . .   | <i>Predominant function highly accentuated</i> (23, 25, 52) 52<br>Main Functional Type 'C' Service<br>Functional Sub-type Service<br>Degree of other Functions 1 Low Industry<br>2 Moderate Trade & Transport  |                     | Administrative                                                      | Administrative                                |
| 103                                                       | Chhota Udaipur | <i>Predominant function highly accentuated</i> (24, 23, 53) 53<br>Main Functional Type 'C' Service<br>Functional Sub-type Service<br>Degree of other Functions 1 Low Trade & Transport<br>2 Moderate Industry  |                     | Administrative                                                      | Administrative                                |
| BROACH DISTRICT                                           |                |                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                     |                                                                     |                                               |
| 104                                                       | Jambusar . .   | <i>Functions moderately balanced</i> (32, 28, 40) 40<br>Main Functional Type 'C' Service<br>Functional Sub-type Service<br>Degree of other Functions 1 Low Trade & Transport<br>2 Moderate Industry            |                     | Administrative                                                      | Administrative                                |
| 105                                                       | Anklesvar . .  | <i>Functions moderately balanced</i> (30, 27, 43) 43<br>Main Functional Type 'C' Service<br>Functional Sub-type Service<br>Degree of other Functions 1 Low Trade & Transport<br>2 Moderate Industry            |                     | Administrative                                                      | Administrative                                |
| 106                                                       | Rajpipla . .   | <i>Predominant function highly accentuated</i> (26, 21, 53) 53<br>Main Functional Type 'C' Service<br>Functional Sub-type Service<br>Degree of other Functions 1 Low Trade & Transport<br>2 Moderate Industry  |                     | Administrative                                                      | Administrative                                |
| SURAT DISTRICT                                            |                |                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                     |                                                                     |                                               |
| 107                                                       | Kathor . .     | <i>Predominant function accentuated</i> (26, 25, 49) 49<br>Main Functional Type 'C' Service<br>Functional Sub-type Service<br>Degree of other Functions 1 Low Trade & Transport<br>2 Moderate Industry         |                     | Residential                                                         | Residential                                   |

## STATEMENT 'A'-concl'd.

Towns whose functional classification made by the Superintendent of Census Operations agrees with that given by the Registrar General, India

| Classification according to the Registrar General's Paper |                 |                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |                     |                                                                              |   | Classification according to the Superintendent of Census Operations |  |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------------------------------------|--|
| Sl. No.                                                   | Name of town    | Functional type                                                                                                                                                                                                          |                     | Classification adopted in the Report                                         | 5 | 6                                                                   |  |
|                                                           |                 | Degree of balance                                                                                                                                                                                                        | Degree of intensity |                                                                              |   |                                                                     |  |
| 1                                                         | 2               | 3                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | 4                   |                                                                              |   |                                                                     |  |
| SURAT DISTRICT- <i>contd.</i>                             |                 |                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |                     |                                                                              |   |                                                                     |  |
| 108                                                       | Surat . . .     | <i>Predominant function highly accentuated (56, 20, 24) 36</i><br>Main Functional Type 'A' Manufacturing<br>Functional Sub-type Manufacturing<br>Degree of other Functions 1 Low Trade & Transport<br>2 Moderate Service |                     | Industrial, also a centre of Handicrafts in Silk & Cotton Textiles (Weaving) |   | Industrial/Manufacturing (Weaving)                                  |  |
| 109                                                       | Mandvi . . .    | <i>Predominant function accentuated (36, 16, 48) 48</i><br>Main Functional Type 'C' Service<br>Functional Sub-type Service<br>Degree of other Functions 1 Low Trade & Transport<br>2 Moderate Industry                   |                     | Administrative                                                               |   | Administrative                                                      |  |
| 110                                                       | Vyara . . .     | <i>Predominant function accentuated (29, 24, 47) 47</i><br>Main Functional Type 'C' Service<br>Functional Sub-type Service<br>Degree of other Functions 1 Low Trade & Transport<br>2 Moderate Industry                   |                     | Administrative                                                               |   | Administrative                                                      |  |
| 111                                                       | Bardoli . . .   | <i>Functions moderately balanced (30, 28, 42) 42</i><br>Main Functional Type 'C' Service<br>Functional Sub-type Service<br>Degree of other Functions 1 Low Trade & Transport<br>2 Moderate Industry                      |                     | Administrative                                                               |   | Administrative                                                      |  |
| 112                                                       | Navsari . . .   | <i>Predominant function accentuated (45, 20, 35) 32</i><br>Main Functional Type 'A' Manufacturing<br>Functional Sub-type Manufacturing<br>Degree of other Functions 1 Low Trade & Transport<br>2 Moderate Service        |                     | Industrial (Weaving)                                                         |   | Industrial/Manufacturing (Spinning & Weaving)                       |  |
| 113                                                       | Bilimora . . .  | <i>Predominant function accentuated (48, 24, 28) 40</i><br>Main Functional Type 'A' Manufacturing<br>Functional Sub-type Manufacturing<br>Degree of other Functions 1 Low Trade & Transport<br>2 Moderate Service        |                     | Industrial (Spinning & Weaving)                                              |   | Industrial/Manufacturing (Spinning & Weaving)                       |  |
| 114                                                       | Gandevi . . .   | <i>Predominant function highly accentuated (58, 14, 28) 37</i><br>Main Functional Type 'A' Manufacturing<br>Functional Sub-type Artisan<br>Degree of other Functions 1 Low Trade & Transport<br>2 Moderate Service       |                     | Industrial (Miscellaneous Industry)                                          |   | Industrial (Miscellaneous Industry) (Artisan)                       |  |
| 115                                                       | Dharampur . . . | <i>Predominant function highly accentuated (29, 19, 52) 52</i><br>Main Functional Type 'C' Service<br>Functional Sub-type Service<br>Degree of other Functions 1 Low Trade & Transport<br>2 Moderate Industry            |                     | Administrative                                                               |   | Administrative                                                      |  |
| 116                                                       | Pardi . . .     | <i>Functions moderately balanced (36, 23, 41) 41</i><br>Main Functional Type 'C' Service<br>Functional Sub-type Service<br>Degree of other Functions 1 Low Trade & Transport<br>2 Moderate Industry                      |                     | Administrative                                                               |   | Administrative                                                      |  |
| 117                                                       | Vapi . . .      | <i>Predominant function highly accentuated (20, 25, 55) 55</i><br>Main Functional Type 'C' Service<br>Functional Sub-type Service<br>Degree of other Functions 1 Low Industry<br>2 Moderate Trade & Transport            |                     | Residential                                                                  |   | Residential                                                         |  |

## STATEMENT 'B'

Classification of towns according to the Registrar General, India adopted in the Report

| Sl. No.                | Name of town        | Classification according to the Registrar General's Paper                                                                                  |                                                                                     | Classification according to the Superintendent of Census Operations | Classification adopted in the Report              |
|------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|
|                        |                     | Functional type                                                                                                                            |                                                                                     |                                                                     |                                                   |
|                        |                     | Degree of balance                                                                                                                          | Degree of intensity                                                                 |                                                                     |                                                   |
| 1                      | 2                   | 3                                                                                                                                          | 4                                                                                   | 5                                                                   | 6                                                 |
| JAMNAGAR DISTRICT      |                     |                                                                                                                                            |                                                                                     |                                                                     |                                                   |
| 1                      | Beyt . . .          | <i>Predominant function highly accentuated (15, 50, 35) 39</i><br>Main Functional Type<br>Functional Sub-type<br>Degree of other Functions | 'B' Trade & Transport<br>Transport (Port)<br>1 Low Industry<br>2 Moderate Service   | Ancient Pilgrim Centre                                              | Port(Transport & Communication)                   |
| 2                      | Dwarka . . .        | <i>Functions moderately balanced (41, 24, 35) 34</i><br>Main Functional Type<br>Functional Sub-type<br>Degree of other Functions           | 'A' Manufacturing<br>Manufacturing<br>1 Low Trade & Transport<br>2 Moderate Service | Pilgrim Centre                                                      | Industrial/Manufacturing (Miscellaneous Industry) |
| SURENDRANAGAR DISTRICT |                     |                                                                                                                                            |                                                                                     |                                                                     |                                                   |
| 3                      | Surendranagar . . . | <i>Functions highly balanced (34, 36, 30) 20</i><br>Main Functional Type<br>Functional Sub-type<br>Degree of other Functions               | 'B' Trade & Transport<br>Trading<br>1 Low Service<br>2 Moderate Industry            | Industrial(Spinning & Weaving)                                      | Trading & Commercial                              |
| 4                      | Wadhwan . . .       | <i>Functions moderately balanced (39, 22, 39) 24</i><br>Main Functional Type<br>Functional Sub-type<br>Degree of other Functions           | 'A' Manufacturing<br>Manufacturing<br>1 Low Trade & Transport<br>2 Moderate Service | Administrative                                                      | Industrial/Manufacturing (Miscellaneous Industry) |
| BHAVNAGAR DISTRICT     |                     |                                                                                                                                            |                                                                                     |                                                                     |                                                   |
| 5                      | Palitana . . .      | <i>Predominant function accentuated (27, 27, 46) 46</i><br>Main Functional Type<br>Functional Sub-type<br>Degree of other Functions        | 'C' Service<br>Service<br>1 Low Industry<br>2 Moderate Trade & Transport            | Ancient Pilgrim Centre                                              | Administrative                                    |
| 6                      | Savarkundla . . .   | <i>Functions moderately balanced (41, 28, 31) 20</i><br>Main Functional Type<br>Functional Sub-type<br>Degree of other Functions           | 'A' Manufacturing<br>Manufacturing<br>1 Low Trade & Transport<br>2 Moderate Service | Trading & Commercial                                                | Industrial/Manufacturing (Miscellaneous Industry) |
| 7                      | Talaja . . .        | <i>Functions moderately balanced (26, 33, 41) 41</i><br>Main Functional Type<br>Functional Sub-type<br>Degree of other Functions           | 'C' Service<br>Service<br>1 Low Industry<br>2 Moderate Trade & Transport            | Trading & Commercial                                                | Service                                           |
| AMRELI DISTRICT        |                     |                                                                                                                                            |                                                                                     |                                                                     |                                                   |
| 8                      | Rajula . . .        | <i>Predominant function accentuated (47, 21, 32) 19</i><br>Main Functional Type<br>Functional Sub-type<br>Degree of other Functions        | 'A' Manufacturing<br>Mining<br>1 Low Trade & Transport<br>2 Moderate Service        | Administrative                                                      | Manufacturing (Mining)                            |

## NOTE:

The figures in brackets show percentages of Industrial Categories (1) III to VI, (2) VII & VIII and (3) IX respectively to total workers of Categories III to IX.

## STATEMENT 'B'-contd.

Classification of towns according to the Registrar General, India adopted in the Report

| Sl. No.                   | Name of town | Classification according to the Registrar General's Paper                                                                                                                                                          |                     | Classification according to the Superintendent of Census Operations | Classification adopted in the Report |
|---------------------------|--------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
|                           |              | Degree of balance                                                                                                                                                                                                  | Degree of intensity |                                                                     |                                      |
| 1                         | 2            | 3                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | 4                   | 5                                                                   | 6                                    |
| <b>JUNAGADH DISTRICT</b>  |              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |                     |                                                                     |                                      |
| 9                         | Visavadar    | Functions moderately balanced (25, 33, 42) 42<br>Main Functional Type 'C' Service<br>Functional Sub-type Service<br>Degree of other Functions 1 Low Industry<br>2 Moderate Trade & Transport                       |                     | Trading & Commercial                                                | Administrative                       |
| 10                        | Malia        | Functions highly balanced (33, 31, 36) 36<br>Main Functional Type 'C' Service<br>Functional Sub-type Service<br>Degree of other Functions 1 Low Trade & Transport<br>2 Moderate Industry                           |                     | Trading & Commercial                                                | Administrative                       |
| <b>MEHSANA DISTRICT</b>   |              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |                     |                                                                     |                                      |
| 11                        | Mehsana      | Predominant function highly accentuated (16, 46, 38) 25<br>Main Functional Type 'B' Trade & Transport<br>Functional Sub-type Transport (Railway)<br>Degree of other Functions 1 Low Industry<br>2 Moderate Service |                     | Administrative                                                      | Transport & Communication (Railway)  |
| <b>AHMEDABAD DISTRICT</b> |              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |                     |                                                                     |                                      |
| 12                        | Dholka       | Predominant function accentuated (44, 20, 36) 33<br>Main Functional Type 'A' Manufacturing<br>Functional Sub-type Artisan<br>Degree of other Functions 1 Low Trade & Transport<br>2 Moderate Service               |                     | Administrative                                                      | Manufacturing/Industrial (Weaving)   |
| <b>KAIRA DISTRICT</b>     |              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |                     |                                                                     |                                      |
| 13                        | Dakor        | Predominant function highly accentuated (25, 24, 51) 51<br>Main Functional Type 'C' Service<br>Functional Sub-type Service<br>Degree of other Functions 1 Low Trade & Transport<br>2 Moderate Industry             |                     | Pilgrim Centre                                                      | Residential                          |
| <b>SURAT DISTRICT</b>     |              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |                     |                                                                     |                                      |
| 14                        | Abrama       | Predominant function highly accentuated (11, 74, 15) 71<br>Main Functional Type 'B' Trade & Transport<br>Functional Sub-type Transport (Railway)<br>Degree of other Functions 1 Low Industry<br>2 Moderate Service |                     | Residential                                                         | Transport & Communication (Railway)  |
| 15                        | Umbergaon    | Predominant function highly accentuated (35, 12, 53) 53<br>Main Functional Type 'C' Service<br>Functional Sub-type Service<br>Degree of other Functions 1 Low Trade & Transport<br>2 Moderate Industry             |                     | Minor Port                                                          | Port (Transport & Communication)     |

## STATEMENT 'C'

Towns whose other functions are highly or moderately balanced

| Sl. No.                  | Name of town | Classification according to the Registrar General's Paper                                                                                                                                                  |                     | Classification according to the Superintendent of Census Operations | Classification according to ad hoc judgment and local knowledge | Classification adopted in the Report              |
|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|
|                          |              | Degree of balance                                                                                                                                                                                          | Degree of intensity |                                                                     |                                                                 |                                                   |
| 1                        | 2            | 3                                                                                                                                                                                                          | 4                   | 5                                                                   | 6                                                               | 7                                                 |
| <b>JAMNAGAR DISTRICT</b> |              |                                                                                                                                                                                                            |                     |                                                                     |                                                                 |                                                   |
| 1                        | Jamnagar     | Functions highly balanced (33, 28, 39) 39<br>Main Functional Type 'C' Service<br>Functional Sub-type Service<br>Degree of other Functions 1 Low Trade & Transport<br>2 Moderate Industry                   |                     | Mainly Industrial                                                   | Industrial                                                      | Industrial/Manufacturing (Spinning & Weaving)     |
| 2                        | Bedi         | Predominant function accentuated (49, 26, 25) 35<br>Main Functional Type 'A' Manufacturing<br>Functional Sub-type Manufacturing<br>Degree of other Functions 1 Low Service<br>2 Moderate Trade & Transport |                     | Port                                                                | Trade & Transport                                               | Port (Transport & Communication)                  |
| 3                        | Dhrol        | Predominant function accentuated (44, 23, 33) 25<br>Main Functional Type 'A' Manufacturing<br>Functional Sub-type Artisan<br>Degree of other Functions 1 Low Trade & Transport<br>2 Moderate Service       |                     | Administrative                                                      | Service                                                         | Administrative                                    |
| 4                        | Bhanvad      | Functions moderately balanced (39, 26, 35) 19<br>Main Functional Type 'A' Manufacturing<br>Functional Sub-type Manufacturing<br>Degree of other Functions 1 Low Trade & Transport<br>2 Moderate Service    |                     | Administrative                                                      | Service                                                         | Administrative                                    |
| <b>RAJKOT DISTRICT</b>   |              |                                                                                                                                                                                                            |                     |                                                                     |                                                                 |                                                   |
| 5                        | Rajkot       | Functions highly balanced (34, 28, 38) 38<br>Main Functional Type 'C' Service<br>Functional Sub-type Service<br>Degree of other Functions 1 Low Industry<br>2 Moderate Trade & Transport                   |                     | Industrial (Miscellaneous Industry)                                 | Trade & Transport                                               | Trading & Commercial                              |
| 6                        | Jasdan       | Functions moderately balanced (39, 25, 36) 17<br>Main Functional Type 'A' Manufacturing<br>Functional Sub-type Manufacturing<br>Degree of other Functions 1 Low Trade & Transport<br>2 Moderate Service    |                     | Administrative                                                      | Service                                                         | Administrative                                    |
| 7                        | Vinchhiya    | Functions moderately balanced (42, 29, 29) 26<br>Main Functional Type 'A' Manufacturing<br>Functional Sub-type Manufacturing<br>Degree of other Functions 1 Low Trade & Transport<br>2 Moderate Service    |                     | Residential                                                         | Service                                                         | Residential                                       |
| 8                        | Morvi        | Functions highly balanced (35, 29, 36) 36<br>Main Functional Type 'C' Service<br>Functional Sub-type Service<br>Degree of other Functions 1 Low Trade & Transport<br>2 Moderate Industry                   |                     | Industrial (Miscellaneous Industry)                                 | Manufacturing                                                   | Industrial/Manufacturing (Miscellaneous Industry) |
| 9                        | Tankara      | Functions highly balanced (37, 27, 36) 20<br>Main Functional Type 'A' Manufacturing<br>Functional Sub-type Manufacturing<br>Degree of other Functions 1 Low Trade & Transport<br>2 Moderate Service        |                     | Residential                                                         | Service                                                         | Residential                                       |

## NOTE:

The figures in brackets show percentages of Industrial Categories (1) III to VI, (2) VII & VIII and (3) IX respectively to total workers of Categories III to IX.

## STATEMENT 'C'-contd.

Towns whose other functions are highly or moderately balanced

| Classification according to the Registrar General's Paper |              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |                     | Classification according to the Superintendent of Census Operations | Classification according to <i>ad hoc</i> judgment and local knowledge | Classification adopted in the Report |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|--------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Sl. No.                                                   | Name of town | Functional type                                                                                                                                                                                                    |                     |                                                                     |                                                                        |                                      |
|                                                           |              | Degree of balance                                                                                                                                                                                                  | Degree of intensity |                                                                     |                                                                        |                                      |
| 1                                                         | 2            | 3                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | 4                   | 5                                                                   | 6                                                                      | 7                                    |
| RAJKOT DISTRICT-contd.                                    |              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |                     |                                                                     |                                                                        |                                      |
| 10                                                        | Vasavad      | <i>Predominant function accentuated</i> (45, 32, 23) 15<br>Main Functional Type 'A' Manufacturing<br>Functional Sub-type Manufacturing<br>Degree of other Functions 1 Low Service<br>2 Moderate Trade & Transport  |                     | Residential                                                         | Trade & Transport                                                      | Trading & Commercial                 |
| 11                                                        | Bhayavadar   | <i>Functions moderately balanced</i> (41, 27, 32) 26<br>Main Functional Type 'A' Manufacturing<br>Functional Sub-type Manufacturing<br>Degree of other Functions 1 Low Trade & Transport<br>2 Moderate Service     |                     | Residential                                                         | Service                                                                | Residential                          |
| SURENDRANAGAR DISTRICT                                    |              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |                     |                                                                     |                                                                        |                                      |
| 12                                                        | Muli         | <i>Predominant function accentuated</i> (42, 18, 40) 18<br>Main Functional Type 'A' Manufacturing<br>Functional Sub-type Artisan<br>Degree of other Functions 1 Low Trade & Transport<br>2 Moderate Service        |                     | Pilgrim Centre                                                      | Service                                                                | Administrative                       |
| 13                                                        | Chuda        | <i>Predominant function highly accentuated</i> (49, 17, 34) 30<br>Main Functional Type 'A' Manufacturing<br>Functional Sub-type Artisan<br>Degree of other Functions 1 Low Trade & Transport<br>2 Moderate Service |                     | Residential                                                         | Service                                                                | Residential                          |
| 14                                                        | Sayla        | <i>Predominant function highly accentuated</i> (47, 15, 38) 32<br>Main Functional Type 'A' Manufacturing<br>Functional Sub-type Artisan<br>Degree of other Functions 1 Low Trade & Transport<br>2 Moderate Service |                     | Administrative                                                      | Service                                                                | Administrative                       |
| BHAVNAGAR DISTRICT                                        |              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |                     |                                                                     |                                                                        |                                      |
| 15                                                        | Ghogho       | <i>Predominant function accentuated</i> (23, 33, 44) 44<br>Main Functional Type 'C' Service<br>Functional Sub-type Service<br>Degree of other Functions 1 Low Industry<br>2 Moderate Trade & Transport             |                     | Old Port                                                            | Trade & Transport                                                      | Port (Transport & Communication)     |
| 16                                                        | Paliyad      | <i>Predominant function accentuated</i> (42, 20, 38) 27<br>Main Functional Type 'A' Manufacturing<br>Functional Sub-type Artisan<br>Degree of other Functions 1 Low Trade & Transport<br>2 Moderate Service        |                     | Residential                                                         | Service                                                                | Residential                          |
| 17                                                        | Mahuva       | <i>Functions highly balanced</i> (32, 34, 34) 34<br>Main Functional Type 'C' Service<br>Functional Sub-type Service<br>Degree of other Functions 1 Low Industry<br>2 Moderate Trade & Transport                    |                     | Old Port & Business Centre                                          | Trade & Transport                                                      | Port (Trading & Commercial)          |
| AMRELI DISTRICT                                           |              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |                     |                                                                     |                                                                        |                                      |
| 18                                                        | Chital       | <i>Functions moderately balanced</i> (40, 32, 28) 23<br>Main Functional Type 'A' Manufacturing<br>Functional Sub-type Manufacturing<br>Degree of other Functions 1 Low Service<br>2 Moderate Trade & Transport     |                     | Residential                                                         | Service                                                                | Residential                          |

## STATEMENT 'C'-contd.

Towns whose other functions are highly or moderately balanced

| Classification according to the Registrar General's Paper |                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |                     | Classification according to the Superintendent of Census Operations | Classification according to <i>ad hoc</i> judgment and local knowledge | Classification adopted in the Report |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Sl. No.                                                   | Name of town       | Functional type                                                                                                                                                                                                          |                     |                                                                     |                                                                        |                                      |
|                                                           |                    | Degree of balance                                                                                                                                                                                                        | Degree of intensity |                                                                     |                                                                        |                                      |
| 1                                                         | 2                  | 3                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | 4                   | 5                                                                   | 6                                                                      | 7                                    |
| JUNAGADH DISTRICT                                         |                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |                     |                                                                     |                                                                        |                                      |
| 19                                                        | Mangrol            | <i>Functions moderately balanced (39, 24, 37) 15</i><br>Main Functional Type 'A' Manufacturing<br>Functional Sub-type Artisan<br>Degree of other Functions 1 Low Trade & Transport<br>2 Moderate Service                 |                     | Old Minor Port & Business Centre                                    | Trade & Transport                                                      | Port (Trading & Commercial)          |
| 20                                                        | Keshod .           | <i>Functions highly balanced (29, 32, 39) 39</i><br>Main Functional Type 'C' Service<br>Functional Sub-type Service<br>Degree of other Functions 1 Low Industry<br>2 Moderate Trade & Transport                          |                     | Trading & Commercial                                                | Trade & Transport                                                      | Trading & Commercial                 |
| 21                                                        | Veraval Town-group | <i>Functions moderately balanced (24, 33, 43) 43</i><br>Main Functional Type 'C' Service<br>Functional Sub-type Service<br>Degree of other Functions 1 Low Industry<br>2 Moderate Trade & Transport                      |                     | Port & Business Centre                                              | Trade & Transport                                                      | Port (Trading & Commercial)          |
| 22                                                        | Una .              | <i>Functions highly balanced (35, 31, 34) 22</i><br>Main Functional Type 'A' Manufacturing<br>Functional Sub-type Manufacturing<br>Degree of other Functions 1 Low Trade & Transport<br>2 Moderate Service               |                     | Trading & Commercial                                                | Service                                                                | Administrative                       |
| 23                                                        | Ranavav            | <i>Predominant function highly accentuated (50, 20, 30) 22</i><br>Main Functional Type 'A' Manufacturing<br>Functional Sub-type Manufacturing<br>Degree of other Functions 1 Low Trade & Transport<br>2 Moderate Service |                     | Administrative                                                      | Service                                                                | Administrative                       |
| 24                                                        | Kutiyana           | <i>Functions highly balanced (31, 34, 35) 35</i><br>Main Functional Type 'C' Service<br>Functional Sub-type Service<br>Degree of other Functions 1 Low Industry<br>2 Moderate Trade & Transport                          |                     | Trading & Commercial                                                | Trade & Transport                                                      | Trading & Commercial                 |
| KUTCH DISTRICT                                            |                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |                     |                                                                     |                                                                        |                                      |
| 25                                                        | Mandvi .           | <i>Functions moderately balanced (24, 36, 40) 40</i><br>Main Functional Type 'C' Service<br>Functional Sub-type Service<br>Degree of other Functions 1 Low Industry<br>2 Moderate Trade & Transport                      |                     | Port & Business Centre                                              | Trade & Transport                                                      | Port (Trading & Commercial)          |
| 26                                                        | Mundra .           | <i>Functions moderately balanced (37, 24, 39) 39</i><br>Main Functional Type 'C' Service<br>Functional Sub-type Service<br>Degree of other Functions 1 Low Industry<br>2 Moderate Trade & Transport                      |                     | Port                                                                | Trade & Transport                                                      | Port (Trading & Commercial)          |



STATEMENT 'C'-contd.

Towns whose other functions are highly or moderately balanced

| Sl. No.               | Name of town | Classification according to the Registrar General's Paper                                                                                                                                               |                     | Classification according to the Superintendent of Census Operations | Classification according to <i>ad hoc</i> judgment and local knowledge | Classification adopted in the Report          |
|-----------------------|--------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
|                       |              | Functional type                                                                                                                                                                                         |                     |                                                                     |                                                                        |                                               |
|                       |              | Degree of balance                                                                                                                                                                                       | Degree of intensity |                                                                     |                                                                        |                                               |
| 1                     | 2            | 3                                                                                                                                                                                                       | 4                   | 5                                                                   | 6                                                                      | 7                                             |
| KUTCH DISTRICT-contd. |              |                                                                                                                                                                                                         |                     |                                                                     |                                                                        |                                               |
| 27                    | Kandla .     | Functions moderately balanced (44, 30, 26) 31<br>Main Functional Type 'A' Manufacturing<br>Functional Sub-type Manufacturing<br>Degree of other Functions 1 Low Service<br>2 Moderate Trade & Transport |                     | New Port                                                            | Trade & Transport                                                      | Port (Transport & Communication)              |
| MEHSANA DISTRICT      |              |                                                                                                                                                                                                         |                     |                                                                     |                                                                        |                                               |
| 28                    | Dhinoj .     | Predominant function accentuated (44, 24, 32) 34<br>Main Functional Type 'A' Manufacturing<br>Functional Sub-type Artisan<br>Degree of other Functions 1 Low Trade & Transport<br>2 Moderate Service    |                     | Residential                                                         | Service                                                                | Residential                                   |
| 29                    | Vadnagar     | Functions moderately balanced (41, 30, 29) 30<br>Main Functional Type 'A' Manufacturing<br>Functional Sub-type Artisan<br>Degree of other Functions 1 Low Service<br>2 Moderate Trade & Transport       |                     | Residential                                                         | Trade & Transport                                                      | Trading & Commercial                          |
| AHMEDABAD DISTRICT    |              |                                                                                                                                                                                                         |                     |                                                                     |                                                                        |                                               |
| 30                    | Viramgam     | Function moderately balanced (37, 37, 26) 20<br>Main Functional Type 'B' Trade & Transport<br>Functional Sub-type Trading<br>Degree of other Functions 1 Low Service<br>2 Moderate Industry             |                     | Industrial                                                          | Manufacturing                                                          | Industrial/Manufacturing (Weaving & Spinning) |
| 31                    | Ranpur .     | Functions moderately balanced (39, 26, 35) 22<br>Main Functional Type 'A' Manufacturing<br>Functional Sub-type Artisan<br>Degree of other Functions 1 Low Trade & Transport<br>2 Moderate Service       |                     | Residential                                                         | Service                                                                | Residential                                   |
| 32                    | Sanand .     | Functions moderately balanced (42, 24, 34) 26<br>Main Functional Type 'A' Manufacturing<br>Functional Sub-type Artisan<br>Degree of other Functions 1 Low Trade & Transport<br>2 Moderate Service       |                     | Administrative                                                      | Service                                                                | Administrative                                |
| 33                    | Barwala .    | Functions highly balanced (37, 31, 32) 24<br>Main Functional Type 'A' Manufacturing<br>Functional Sub-type Artisan<br>Degree of other Functions 1 Low Trade & Transport<br>2 Moderate Service           |                     | Residential                                                         | Service                                                                | Residential                                   |
| KAIRA DISTRICT        |              |                                                                                                                                                                                                         |                     |                                                                     |                                                                        |                                               |
| 34                    | Mehmedabad   | Functions highly balanced (27, 36, 37) 37<br>Main Functional Type 'C' Service<br>Functional Sub-type Service<br>Degree of other Functions 1 Low Industry<br>2 Moderate Trade & Transport                |                     | Trading & Commercial                                                | Trade & Transport                                                      | Trading & Commercial                          |
| 35                    | Anand .      | Functions moderately balanced (25, 35, 40) 40<br>Main Functional Type 'C' Service<br>Functional Sub-type Service<br>Degree of other Functions 1 Low Industry<br>2 Moderate Trade & Transport            |                     | Trading & Commercial                                                | Trade & Transport                                                      | Trading & Commercial                          |

STATEMENT 'C'-concl'd.

Towns whose other functions are highly or moderately balanced

| Sl. No.         | Name of town | Classification according to the Registrar General's Paper                                                                                                                                                                |                     | Classification according to the Superintendent of Census Operations | Classification according to <i>ad hoc</i> judgment and local knowledge | Classification adopted in the Report          |
|-----------------|--------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
|                 |              | Functional type                                                                                                                                                                                                          |                     |                                                                     |                                                                        |                                               |
|                 |              | Degree of balance                                                                                                                                                                                                        | Degree of intensity |                                                                     |                                                                        |                                               |
| 1               | 2            | 3                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | 4                   | 5                                                                   | 6                                                                      | 7                                             |
| BARODA DISTRICT |              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |                     |                                                                     |                                                                        |                                               |
| 36              | Padra .      | <i>Functions moderately balanced</i> (25, 33, 42) 42<br>Main Functional Type 'C' Service<br>Functional Sub-type Service<br>Degree of other Functions 1 Low Industry<br>2 Moderate Trade & Transport                      |                     | Trading & Commercial                                                | Trade & Transport                                                      | Trading & Commercial                          |
| 37              | Dabhoi .     | <i>Functions highly balanced</i> (28, 35, 37) 37<br>Main Functional Type 'C' Service<br>Functional Sub-type Service<br>Degree of other Functions 1 Low Industry<br>2 Moderate Trade & Transport                          |                     | Trading & Commercial                                                | Trade & Transport                                                      | Trading & Commercial                          |
| 38              | Bahadarpur   | <i>Predominant function accentuated</i> (43, 18, 39) 30<br>Main Functional Type 'A' Manufacturing<br>Functional Sub-type Manufacturing<br>Degree of other Functions 1 Low Trade & Transport<br>2 Moderate Service        |                     | Residential                                                         | Service                                                                | Residential                                   |
| BROACH DISTRICT |              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |                     |                                                                     |                                                                        |                                               |
| 39              | Broach .     | <i>Functions highly balanced</i> (33, 28, 39) 39<br>Main Functional Type 'C' Service<br>Functional Sub-type Service<br>Degree of other Functions 1 Low Trade & Transport<br>2 Moderate Industry                          |                     | Industrial (Spinning & Weaving)                                     | Manufacturing                                                          | Industrial/Manufacturing (Spinning & Weaving) |
| SURAT DISTRICT  |              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |                     |                                                                     |                                                                        |                                               |
| 40              | Rander .     | <i>Functions moderately balanced</i> (43, 23, 34) 28<br>Main Functional Type 'A' Manufacturing<br>Functional Sub-type Manufacturing<br>Degree of other Functions 1 Low Trade & Transport<br>2 Moderate Service           |                     | Residential                                                         | Service                                                                | Residential                                   |
| 41              | Jalalpur .   | <i>Predominant function highly accentuated</i> (60, 15, 25) 52<br>Main Functional Type 'A' Manufacturing<br>Functional Sub-type Manufacturing<br>Degree of other Functions 1 Low Trade & Transport<br>2 Moderate Service |                     | Residential                                                         | Service                                                                | Residential                                   |
| 42              | Bulsar .     | <i>Functions highly balanced</i> (28, 35, 37) 37<br>Main Functional Type 'C' Service<br>Functional Sub-type Service<br>Degree of other Functions 1 Low Industry<br>2 Moderate Trade & Transport                          |                     | Trading & Commercial                                                | Trade & Transport                                                      | Trading & Commercial                          |
| 43              | Katargam     | <i>Predominant function highly accentuated</i> (64, 10, 26) 57<br>Main Functional Type 'A' Manufacturing<br>Functional Sub-type Manufacturing<br>Degree of other Functions 1 Low Trade & Transport<br>2 Moderate Service |                     | Residential                                                         | Service                                                                | Residential                                   |

STATEMENT D

Functional characteristics of the constituents of town-groups

| Sl. No.              | Name of town                    | Classification according to the Registrar General's Paper                                                                                                                                                         |                     | Classification according to the Superintendent of Census Operations | Classification adopted in the Report              |
|----------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|
|                      |                                 | Degree of balance                                                                                                                                                                                                 | Degree of intensity |                                                                     |                                                   |
| 1                    | 2                               | 3                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 4                   | 5                                                                   | 6                                                 |
| AHMEDABAD TOWN-GROUP |                                 |                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |                     |                                                                     |                                                   |
| 1                    | Ahmedabad                       | Predominant function highly accentuated (56, 22, 22) 50<br>Main Functional Type 'A' Manufacturing<br>Functional Sub-type Manufacturing<br>Degree of other Functions 1 Low Service<br>2 Moderate Trade & Transport |                     | Industrial                                                          | Industrial/Manufacturing (Spinning & Weaving)     |
| 2                    | Ranip                           | Predominant function highly balanced (32, 33, 35) 35<br>Main Functional Type 'C' Service<br>Functional Sub-type Service<br>Degree of other Functions 1 Low Industry<br>2 Moderate Trade & Transport               |                     | Residential                                                         | Residential                                       |
| 3                    | Naroda                          | Predominant function highly accentuated (51, 32, 17) 39<br>Main Functional Type 'A' Manufacturing<br>Functional Sub-type Manufacturing<br>Degree of other Functions 1 Low Service<br>2 Moderate Trade & Transport |                     | Industrial                                                          | Industrial/Manufacturing (Miscellaneous Industry) |
| 4                    | Sahijpur Bogha                  | Predominant function accentuated (49, 32, 19) 39<br>Main Functional Type 'A' Manufacturing<br>Functional Sub-type Manufacturing<br>Degree of other Functions 1 Low Service<br>2 Moderately Trade & Transport      |                     | Industrial                                                          | Industrial/Manufacturing (Miscellaneous Industry) |
| 5                    | Ahmedabad Cantonment (Civil)    | Predominant function accentuated (33, 17, 50) 50<br>Main Functional Type 'C' Service<br>Functional Sub-type Service<br>Degree of other Functions 1 Low Trade & Transport<br>2 Moderate Industry                   |                     | Service                                                             | Residential                                       |
| 6                    | Ahmedabad Cantonment (Military) | Predominant function highly accentuated (0, 0, 100) 100<br>Main Functional Type 'C' Service<br>Functional Sub-type Service<br>Degree of other Functions 1 Nil<br>2 Nil                                            |                     | Service                                                             | Residential                                       |
| VERAVAL TOWN-GROUP   |                                 |                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |                     |                                                                     |                                                   |
| 7                    | Patan                           | Predominant function highly accentuated (15, 23, 62) 62<br>Main Functional Type 'C' Service<br>Functional Sub-type Service<br>Degree of other Functions 1 Low Industry<br>2 Moderate Trade & Transport            |                     | Pilgrim Centre                                                      | Residential                                       |
| 8                    | Veraval                         | Functions moderately balanced (24, 33, 43) 43<br>Main Functional Type 'C' Service<br>Functional Sub-type Service<br>Degree of other Functions 1 Low Industry<br>2 Moderate Trade & Transport                      |                     | Port                                                                | Port (Trading & Commercial)                       |

NOTE:

The figures in brackets show percentages of Industrial Categories (1) III to VI, (2) VII & VIII and (3) IX respectively to total workers of Categories III to IX.

STATEMENT III.12

Discernible zones of conurbation in the State, 1961

| Zone of conurbation           | Population of each city, town-group and town | Proportion of urban population of the zone as a whole to the total urban population of the State | Distribution of 1,000 urban population of each zone among the six classes of cities, town-groups and towns |     |       |     |     |     |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-------|-----|-----|-----|
|                               |                                              |                                                                                                  | I                                                                                                          | II  | III   | IV  | V   | VI  |
| 1                             | 2                                            | 3                                                                                                | 4                                                                                                          | 5   | 6     | 7   | 8   | 9   |
| Total of all zones            | 3,688,366                                    | 694                                                                                              | 574                                                                                                        | 124 | 160   | 98  | 38  | 6   |
| Urban population of the State | 5,316,624                                    | ..                                                                                               | ..                                                                                                         | ..  | ..    | ..  | ..  | ..  |
| JAMNAGAR DISTRICT             |                                              |                                                                                                  |                                                                                                            |     |       |     |     |     |
| Zone I                        | 167,995                                      | 32                                                                                               | 885                                                                                                        | ..  | ..    | 63  | 52  | ..  |
| Jamnagar                      | 148,572                                      | ..                                                                                               | ..                                                                                                         | ..  | ..    | ..  | ..  | ..  |
| Bedi                          | 10,645                                       | ..                                                                                               | ..                                                                                                         | ..  | ..    | ..  | ..  | ..  |
| Sikka                         | 8,778                                        | ..                                                                                               | ..                                                                                                         | ..  | ..    | ..  | ..  | ..  |
| Zone II                       | 39,083                                       | 7                                                                                                | ..                                                                                                         | ..  | ..    | 667 | 246 | 87  |
| Dwarka                        | 14,314                                       | ..                                                                                               | ..                                                                                                         | ..  | ..    | ..  | ..  | ..  |
| Mithapur                      | 11,753                                       | ..                                                                                               | ..                                                                                                         | ..  | ..    | ..  | ..  | ..  |
| Okha Port                     | 9,630                                        | ..                                                                                               | ..                                                                                                         | ..  | ..    | ..  | ..  | ..  |
| Beyt                          | 3,386                                        | ..                                                                                               | ..                                                                                                         | ..  | ..    | ..  | ..  | ..  |
| RAJKOT DISTRICT               |                                              |                                                                                                  |                                                                                                            |     |       |     |     |     |
| Zone III                      | 54,810                                       | 10                                                                                               | ..                                                                                                         | 916 | ..    | ..  | ..  | 84  |
| Morvi                         | 50,192                                       | ..                                                                                               | ..                                                                                                         | ..  | ..    | ..  | ..  | ..  |
| Tankara                       | 4,618                                        | ..                                                                                               | ..                                                                                                         | ..  | ..    | ..  | ..  | ..  |
| Zone IV*                      | 36,137                                       | 7                                                                                                | ..                                                                                                         | ..  | 724   | ..  | 142 | 134 |
| Vinchhiya                     | 4,835                                        | ..                                                                                               | ..                                                                                                         | ..  | ..    | ..  | ..  | ..  |
| Botad                         | 26,168                                       | ..                                                                                               | ..                                                                                                         | ..  | ..    | ..  | ..  | ..  |
| Paliyad                       | 5,134                                        | ..                                                                                               | ..                                                                                                         | ..  | ..    | ..  | ..  | ..  |
| SURENDRANAGAR DISTRICT        |                                              |                                                                                                  |                                                                                                            |     |       |     |     |     |
| Zone V                        | 75,706                                       | 14                                                                                               | ..                                                                                                         | ..  | 1,000 | ..  | ..  | ..  |
| Surenhranagar                 | 48,602                                       | ..                                                                                               | ..                                                                                                         | ..  | ..    | ..  | ..  | ..  |
| Wadhwan                       | 27,104                                       | ..                                                                                               | ..                                                                                                         | ..  | ..    | ..  | ..  | ..  |
| BHAVNAGAR DISTRICT            |                                              |                                                                                                  |                                                                                                            |     |       |     |     |     |
| Zone VI                       | 197,208                                      | 37                                                                                               | 895                                                                                                        | ..  | ..    | 77  | 28  | ..  |
| Bhavnagar                     | 176,473                                      | ..                                                                                               | ..                                                                                                         | ..  | ..    | ..  | ..  | ..  |
| Silhor                        | 15,263                                       | ..                                                                                               | ..                                                                                                         | ..  | ..    | ..  | ..  | ..  |
| Ghogho                        | 5,472                                        | ..                                                                                               | ..                                                                                                         | ..  | ..    | ..  | ..  | ..  |
| AMRELI DISTRICT               |                                              |                                                                                                  |                                                                                                            |     |       |     |     |     |
| Zone VII                      | 56,581                                       | 11                                                                                               | ..                                                                                                         | ..  | 613   | 177 | 134 | 76  |
| Amreli                        | 34,699                                       | ..                                                                                               | ..                                                                                                         | ..  | ..    | ..  | ..  | ..  |
| Chital                        | 7,583                                        | ..                                                                                               | ..                                                                                                         | ..  | ..    | ..  | ..  | ..  |
| Lathi                         | 10,022                                       | ..                                                                                               | ..                                                                                                         | ..  | ..    | ..  | ..  | ..  |
| Lilia                         | 4,277                                        | ..                                                                                               | ..                                                                                                         | ..  | ..    | ..  | ..  | ..  |
| Zone VIII                     | 16,971                                       | 3                                                                                                | ..                                                                                                         | ..  | ..    | 745 | ..  | 255 |
| Rajula                        | 12,646                                       | ..                                                                                               | ..                                                                                                         | ..  | ..    | ..  | ..  | ..  |
| Dungar                        | 4,325                                        | ..                                                                                               | ..                                                                                                         | ..  | ..    | ..  | ..  | ..  |

\*In Zone IV Vinchhiya is in Rajkot district, while Botad and Paliyad are in Bhavnagar district.

STATEMENT III.12-*contd.*

Discernible zones of conurbation in the State, 1961

| Zone of conurbation<br>1 | Population of each city,<br>town-group and town<br>2 | Proportion of urban<br>population of the<br>zone as a whole<br>to the total urban<br>population of the<br>State<br>3 | Distribution of 1,000 urban population<br>of each zone among the six classes of<br>cities, town-groups and towns |     |     |       |     |    |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|-------|-----|----|
|                          |                                                      |                                                                                                                      | I                                                                                                                | II  | III | IV    | V   | VI |
|                          |                                                      |                                                                                                                      | 4                                                                                                                | 5   | 6   | 7     | 8   | 9  |
| JUNAGADH DISTRICT        |                                                      |                                                                                                                      |                                                                                                                  |     |     |       |     |    |
| Zone IX                  | 84,910                                               | 16                                                                                                                   | ..                                                                                                               | 884 | ..  | ..    | 116 | .. |
| Porbandar                | 75,081                                               | ..                                                                                                                   | ..                                                                                                               | ..  | ..  | ..    | ..  | .. |
| Ranavav                  | 9,829                                                | ..                                                                                                                   | ..                                                                                                               | ..  | ..  | ..    | ..  | .. |
| Zone X                   | 93,475                                               | 18                                                                                                                   | ..                                                                                                               | 795 | ..  | 131   | 74  | .. |
| Junagadh                 | 74,298                                               | ..                                                                                                                   | ..                                                                                                               | ..  | ..  | ..    | ..  | .. |
| Bilkha                   | 6,915                                                | ..                                                                                                                   | ..                                                                                                               | ..  | ..  | ..    | ..  | .. |
| Vanthali                 | 12,262                                               | ..                                                                                                                   | ..                                                                                                               | ..  | ..  | ..    | ..  | .. |
| Zone XI                  | 60,857                                               | 11                                                                                                                   | ..                                                                                                               | ..  | 771 | 229   | ..  | .. |
| Veraval                  | 46,930                                               | ..                                                                                                                   | ..                                                                                                               | ..  | ..  | ..    | ..  | .. |
| Patan                    | 13,927                                               | ..                                                                                                                   | ..                                                                                                               | ..  | ..  | ..    | ..  | .. |
| Zone XII                 | 25,587                                               | 5                                                                                                                    | ..                                                                                                               | ..  | ..  | 1,000 | ..  | .. |
| Bantwa                   | 14,078                                               | ..                                                                                                                   | ..                                                                                                               | ..  | ..  | ..    | ..  | .. |
| Manavadar                | 11,509                                               | ..                                                                                                                   | ..                                                                                                               | ..  | ..  | ..    | ..  | .. |
| KUTCH DISTRICT           |                                                      |                                                                                                                      |                                                                                                                  |     |     |       |     |    |
| Zone XIII                | 36,131                                               | 7                                                                                                                    | ..                                                                                                               | ..  | 734 | ..    | 266 | .. |
| Gandhidham               | 26,514                                               | ..                                                                                                                   | ..                                                                                                               | ..  | ..  | ..    | ..  | .. |
| Kandla                   | 9,617                                                | ..                                                                                                                   | ..                                                                                                               | ..  | ..  | ..    | ..  | .. |
| SABARKANTHA DISTRICT     |                                                      |                                                                                                                      |                                                                                                                  |     |     |       |     |    |
| Zone XIV                 | 19,025                                               | 4                                                                                                                    | ..                                                                                                               | ..  | ..  | 605   | 395 | .. |
| Prantij                  | 11,509                                               | ..                                                                                                                   | ..                                                                                                               | ..  | ..  | ..    | ..  | .. |
| Talod                    | 7,516                                                | ..                                                                                                                   | ..                                                                                                               | ..  | ..  | ..    | ..  | .. |
| MEHSANA DISTRICT         |                                                      |                                                                                                                      |                                                                                                                  |     |     |       |     |    |
| Zone XV                  | 73,024                                               | 14                                                                                                                   | ..                                                                                                               | 711 | ..  | 166   | 123 | .. |
| Patan                    | 51,953                                               | ..                                                                                                                   | ..                                                                                                               | ..  | ..  | ..    | ..  | .. |
| Chanasma                 | 12,106                                               | ..                                                                                                                   | ..                                                                                                               | ..  | ..  | ..    | ..  | .. |
| Harij                    | 8,965                                                | ..                                                                                                                   | ..                                                                                                               | ..  | ..  | ..    | ..  | .. |
| Zone XVI                 | 106,759                                              | 20                                                                                                                   | ..                                                                                                               | ..  | 751 | 249   | ..  | .. |
| Sidhpur                  | 33,850                                               | ..                                                                                                                   | ..                                                                                                               | ..  | ..  | ..    | ..  | .. |
| Unjha                    | 20,371                                               | ..                                                                                                                   | ..                                                                                                               | ..  | ..  | ..    | ..  | .. |
| Vadnagar                 | 16,138                                               | ..                                                                                                                   | ..                                                                                                               | ..  | ..  | ..    | ..  | .. |
| Kheralu                  | 10,418                                               | ..                                                                                                                   | ..                                                                                                               | ..  | ..  | ..    | ..  | .. |
| Visnagar                 | 25,982                                               | ..                                                                                                                   | ..                                                                                                               | ..  | ..  | ..    | ..  | .. |
| Zone XVII                | 40,157                                               | 8                                                                                                                    | ..                                                                                                               | ..  | 811 | ..    | 189 | .. |
| Mehsana                  | 32,577                                               | ..                                                                                                                   | ..                                                                                                               | ..  | ..  | ..    | ..  | .. |
| Dhinoj                   | 7,580                                                | ..                                                                                                                   | ..                                                                                                               | ..  | ..  | ..    | ..  | .. |
| AHMEDABAD DISTRICT       |                                                      |                                                                                                                      |                                                                                                                  |     |     |       |     |    |
| Zone XVIII               | 1,272,625                                            | 239                                                                                                                  | 948                                                                                                              | ..  | 21  | 31    | ..  | .. |
| Ahmedabad Town-group     | 1,206,001                                            | ..                                                                                                                   | ..                                                                                                               | ..  | ..  | ..    | ..  | .. |
| Dholka                   | 27,476                                               | ..                                                                                                                   | ..                                                                                                               | ..  | ..  | ..    | ..  | .. |
| Bavla                    | 12,825                                               | ..                                                                                                                   | ..                                                                                                               | ..  | ..  | ..    | ..  | .. |
| Dehgam                   | 12,008                                               | ..                                                                                                                   | ..                                                                                                               | ..  | ..  | ..    | ..  | .. |
| Sanand                   | 14,315                                               | ..                                                                                                                   | ..                                                                                                               | ..  | ..  | ..    | ..  | .. |

STATEMENT III.12-*concl.d.*

Discernible zones of conurbation in the State, 1961

| Zone of conurbation<br>1 | Population of each city,<br>town-group and town<br>2 | Proportion of urban<br>population of the<br>zone as a whole<br>to the total urban<br>population of the<br>State<br>3 | Distribution of 1,000 urban population<br>of each zone among the six classes of<br>cities, town-groups and towns |     |     |     |       |    |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-------|----|
|                          |                                                      |                                                                                                                      | I                                                                                                                | II  | III | IV  | V     | VI |
|                          |                                                      |                                                                                                                      | 4                                                                                                                | 5   | 6   | 7   | 8     | 9  |
| KAIRA DISTRICT           |                                                      |                                                                                                                      |                                                                                                                  |     |     |     |       |    |
| Zone XIX                 | 112,880                                              | 21                                                                                                                   | ..                                                                                                               | 700 | ..  | 217 | 83    | .. |
| Nadiad                   | 78,952                                               | ..                                                                                                                   | ..                                                                                                               | ..  | ..  | ..  | ..    | .. |
| Vaso                     | 9,407                                                | ..                                                                                                                   | ..                                                                                                               | ..  | ..  | ..  | ..    | .. |
| Mehmedabad               | 12,561                                               | ..                                                                                                                   | ..                                                                                                               | ..  | ..  | ..  | ..    | .. |
| Kaira                    | 11,960                                               | ..                                                                                                                   | ..                                                                                                               | ..  | ..  | ..  | ..    | .. |
| Zone XX                  | 128,216                                              | 24                                                                                                                   | ..                                                                                                               | ..  | 783 | 94  | 123   | .. |
| Anand                    | 40,458                                               | ..                                                                                                                   | ..                                                                                                               | ..  | ..  | ..  | ..    | .. |
| Borsad                   | 24,704                                               | ..                                                                                                                   | ..                                                                                                               | ..  | ..  | ..  | ..    | .. |
| Bhadran                  | 7,051                                                | ..                                                                                                                   | ..                                                                                                               | ..  | ..  | ..  | ..    | .. |
| Petlad                   | 35,239                                               | ..                                                                                                                   | ..                                                                                                               | ..  | ..  | ..  | ..    | .. |
| Sojitra                  | 12,046                                               | ..                                                                                                                   | ..                                                                                                               | ..  | ..  | ..  | ..    | .. |
| Dharmaj                  | 8,718                                                | ..                                                                                                                   | ..                                                                                                               | ..  | ..  | ..  | ..    | .. |
| Zone XXI                 | 33,880                                               | 6                                                                                                                    | ..                                                                                                               | ..  | 627 | 373 | ..    | .. |
| Umreth                   | 21,244                                               | ..                                                                                                                   | ..                                                                                                               | ..  | ..  | ..  | ..    | .. |
| Dakor                    | 12,636                                               | ..                                                                                                                   | ..                                                                                                               | ..  | ..  | ..  | ..    | .. |
| PANCHMAHALS DISTRICT     |                                                      |                                                                                                                      |                                                                                                                  |     |     |     |       |    |
| Zone XXII                | 50,434                                               | 9                                                                                                                    | ..                                                                                                               | ..  | 704 | 296 | ..    | .. |
| Dohad                    | 35,483                                               | ..                                                                                                                   | ..                                                                                                               | ..  | ..  | ..  | ..    | .. |
| Freelandganj             | 14,951                                               | ..                                                                                                                   | ..                                                                                                               | ..  | ..  | ..  | ..    | .. |
| BARODA DISTRICT          |                                                      |                                                                                                                      |                                                                                                                  |     |     |     |       |    |
| Zone XXIII               | 326,985                                              | 61                                                                                                                   | 913                                                                                                              | ..  | ..  | 87  | ..    | .. |
| Baroda                   | 298,398                                              | ..                                                                                                                   | ..                                                                                                               | ..  | ..  | ..  | ..    | .. |
| Gorwa                    | 11,318                                               | ..                                                                                                                   | ..                                                                                                               | ..  | ..  | ..  | ..    | .. |
| Padra                    | 17,269                                               | ..                                                                                                                   | ..                                                                                                               | ..  | ..  | ..  | ..    | .. |
| Zone XXIV                | 13,396                                               | 3                                                                                                                    | ..                                                                                                               | ..  | ..  | ..  | 1,000 | .. |
| Sankheda                 | 7,378                                                | ..                                                                                                                   | ..                                                                                                               | ..  | ..  | ..  | ..    | .. |
| Bahadarpur               | 6,018                                                | ..                                                                                                                   | ..                                                                                                               | ..  | ..  | ..  | ..    | .. |
| BROACH DISTRICT          |                                                      |                                                                                                                      |                                                                                                                  |     |     |     |       |    |
| Zone XXV                 | 93,926                                               | 18                                                                                                                   | ..                                                                                                               | 784 | 216 | ..  | ..    | .. |
| Broach                   | 73,639                                               | ..                                                                                                                   | ..                                                                                                               | ..  | ..  | ..  | ..    | .. |
| Anklesvar                | 20,287                                               | ..                                                                                                                   | ..                                                                                                               | ..  | ..  | ..  | ..    | .. |
| SURAT DISTRICT           |                                                      |                                                                                                                      |                                                                                                                  |     |     |     |       |    |
| Zone XXVI                | 317,519                                              | 60                                                                                                                   | 907                                                                                                              | ..  | ..  | 93  | ..    | .. |
| Surat                    | 288,026                                              | ..                                                                                                                   | ..                                                                                                               | ..  | ..  | ..  | ..    | .. |
| Rander                   | 18,534                                               | ..                                                                                                                   | ..                                                                                                               | ..  | ..  | ..  | ..    | .. |
| Katargam                 | 10,959                                               | ..                                                                                                                   | ..                                                                                                               | ..  | ..  | ..  | ..    | .. |
| Zone XXVII               | 63,190                                               | 12                                                                                                                   | ..                                                                                                               | 848 | ..  | ..  | 152   | .. |
| Navsari                  | 53,600                                               | ..                                                                                                                   | ..                                                                                                               | ..  | ..  | ..  | ..    | .. |
| Jalalpur                 | 9,590                                                | ..                                                                                                                   | ..                                                                                                               | ..  | ..  | ..  | ..    | .. |
| Zone XXVIII              | 54,719                                               | 10                                                                                                                   | ..                                                                                                               | ..  | 687 | 193 | 120   | .. |
| Bulsar                   | 37,586                                               | ..                                                                                                                   | ..                                                                                                               | ..  | ..  | ..  | ..    | .. |
| Abrama                   | 6,580                                                | ..                                                                                                                   | ..                                                                                                               | ..  | ..  | ..  | ..    | .. |
| Pardi                    | 10,553                                               | ..                                                                                                                   | ..                                                                                                               | ..  | ..  | ..  | ..    | .. |
| Zone XXIX                | 36,180                                               | 7                                                                                                                    | ..                                                                                                               | ..  | 689 | 311 | ..    | .. |
| Bilimora                 | 24,941                                               | ..                                                                                                                   | ..                                                                                                               | ..  | ..  | ..  | ..    | .. |
| Gandevi                  | 11,239                                               | ..                                                                                                                   | ..                                                                                                               | ..  | ..  | ..  | ..    | .. |

**STATEMENT III.14**  
**The growth of zones of conurbation, 1901-61**

(Blank space for any particular year indicates that the place in question was not considered as a town in that year.)

| Zone of conurbation, 1961            | 1961          |                  | 1951          |                  | 1941          |                  | 1931          |                  | 1921          |                  | 1911          |                  | 1901          |                  |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|------------------|
|                                      | Class of town | Population       | Class of town | Population       | Class of town | Population       | Class of town | Population       | Class of town | Population       | Class of town | Population       | Class of town | Population       |
| I                                    | 2             | 3                | 4             | 5                | 6             | 7                | 8             | 9                | 10            | 11               | 12            | 13               | 14            | 15               |
| <b>Total for zones</b>               |               | <b>3,688,366</b> |               | <b>2,733,064</b> |               | <b>2,049,617</b> |               | <b>1,386,073</b> |               | <b>1,234,653</b> |               | <b>1,141,466</b> |               | <b>1,177,796</b> |
| <b>Urban population of the State</b> |               | <b>5,316,624</b> |               | <b>4,427,896</b> |               | <b>3,259,955</b> |               | <b>2,355,009</b> |               | <b>2,050,339</b> |               | <b>1,886,775</b> |               | <b>2,030,738</b> |
| Zone I                               |               | 167,995          |               | 104,419          |               | 71,588           |               | 55,056           |               | 42,495           |               | 44,887           |               | 53,844           |
| Jamnagar                             | I             | 148,572          | I             | 104,419          | II            | 71,588           | II            | 55,056           | III           | 42,495           | III           | 44,887           | II            | 53,844           |
| Bedi                                 | IV            | 10,645           |               |                  |               |                  |               |                  |               |                  |               |                  |               |                  |
| Sikka                                | V             | 8,778            |               |                  |               |                  |               |                  |               |                  |               |                  |               |                  |
| Zone II                              |               | 39,083           |               | 25,967           |               | 19,576           |               | 11,492           |               | 11,945           |               | 10,206           |               | 12,150           |
| Dwarka                               | IV            | 14,314           | V             | 9,765            | IV            | 10,876           | V             | 7,632            | V             | 7,977            | V             | 6,548            | V             | 7,535            |
| Mithapur                             | IV            | 11,753           | V             | 6,904            |               |                  |               |                  |               |                  |               |                  |               |                  |
| Okha Port                            | V             | 9,630            | V             | 6,176            | VI            | 4,664            |               |                  |               |                  |               |                  |               |                  |
| Beyt                                 | VI            | 3,386            | VI            | 3,122            | VI            | 4,036            | VI            | 3,860            | VI            | 3,968            | VI            | 3,658            | VI            | 4,615            |
| Zone III                             |               | 54,810           |               | 40,722           |               | 40,896           |               | 18,934           |               | 13,115           |               | 14,962           |               | 17,820           |
| Morvi                                | II            | 50,192           | III           | 40,722           | III           | 37,048           | IV            | 18,934           | IV            | 13,115           | IV            | 14,962           | IV            | 17,820           |
| Tankara                              | VI            | 4,618            | VI            |                  |               | 3,848            |               |                  |               |                  |               |                  |               |                  |
| Zone IV                              |               | 36,137           |               | 28,464           |               | 15,842           |               | 12,915           |               | 9,815            |               | 9,324            |               | 8,857            |
| Vinchhiya                            | VI            | 4,835            | VI            | 4,120            |               |                  |               |                  |               |                  |               |                  |               |                  |
| Rotad                                | III           | 26,168           | IV            | 19,558           | IV            | 15,842           | IV            | 12,915           | V             | 9,815            | V             | 9,324            | V             | 8,857            |
| Paliyad                              | V             | 5,134            | VI            | 4,786            |               |                  |               |                  |               |                  |               |                  |               |                  |
| Zone V                               |               | 75,706           |               | 57,635           |               | 40,589           |               | 31,613           |               | 28,111           |               | 24,876           |               | 27,478           |
| Surendranagar                        | III           | 48,602           | III           | 34,254           | IV            | 18,967           | IV            | 13,344           | IV            | 11,721           | V             | 9,333            | IV            | 11,255           |
| Wadhwan                              | III           | 27,104           | III           | 23,381           | III           | 21,622           | IV            | 18,269           | IV            | 16,390           | IV            | 15,543           | IV            | 16,223           |
| Zone VI                              |               | 197,208          |               | 157,044          |               | 114,107          |               | 85,643           |               | 72,237           |               | 71,398           |               | 71,341           |
| Bhavnagar                            | I             | 176,473          | I             | 137,951          | I             | 102,851          | II            | 75,594           | II            | 59,392           | II            | 60,694           | II            | 56,442           |
| Sihor                                | IV            | 15,263           | IV            | 13,569           | IV            | 11,256           | IV            | 10,049           | V             | 8,705            | V             | 7,746            | IV            | 10,101           |
| Ghogho                               | V             | 5,472            | V             | 5,524            |               |                  |               |                  | VI            | 4,140            | VI            | 2,958            | VI            | 4,798            |
| Zone VII                             |               | 56,581           |               | 48,170           |               | 40,277           |               | 33,963           |               | 29,480           |               | 29,964           |               | 30,701           |
| Anreli                               | III           | 34,699           | III           | 27,826           | III           | 25,485           | III           | 20,186           | IV            | 17,793           | IV            | 17,443           | IV            | 17,997           |
| Chital                               | V             | 7,583            | V             | 7,067            | VI            | 4,328            | V             | 5,248            | VI            | 4,500            | VI            | 4,609            | VI            | 4,626            |
| Lathi                                | IV            | 10,022           | V             | 8,443            | V             | 6,603            | V             | 6,096            | V             | 5,281            | V             | 6,017            | V             | 5,997            |
| Lilia                                | VI            | 4,277            | VI            | 4,834            | VI            | 3,861            | VI            | 2,433            | VI            | 1,906            | VI            | 1,895            | VI            | 2,081            |

**STATEMENT III.14-contd.**  
**The growth of zones of conurbation, 1901-61**

(Blank space for any particular year indicates that the place in question was not considered as a town in that year.)

| Zone of conurbation, 1961 | 1961          |            | 1951          |            | 1941          |            | 1931          |            | 1921          |            | 1911          |            | 1901          |            |
|---------------------------|---------------|------------|---------------|------------|---------------|------------|---------------|------------|---------------|------------|---------------|------------|---------------|------------|
|                           | Class of town | Population | Class of town | Population | Class of town | Population | Class of town | Population | Class of town | Population | Class of town | Population | Class of town | Population |
| I                         | 2             | 3          | 4             | 5          | 6             | 7          | 8             | 9          | 10            | 11         | 12            | 13         | 14            | 15         |
| Zone VIII                 |               | 16,971     |               | 9,637      |               | 7,860      |               | 6,173      |               | 4,929      |               | 5,136      |               | 5,150      |
| Rajula                    | IV            | 12,646     | V             | 9,637      | V             | 7,860      | V             | 6,173      | VI            | 4,929      | V             | 5,136      | V             | 5,150      |
| Dungar                    | VI            | 4,325      |               |            |               |            |               |            |               |            |               |            |               |            |
| Zone IX                   |               | 84,910     |               | 67,022     |               | 56,135     |               | 33,383     |               | 28,699     |               | 24,821     |               | 24,620     |
| Porbandar                 | II            | 75,081     | II            | 58,824     | III           | 48,493     | III           | 33,383     | III           | 28,699     | III           | 24,821     | III           | 24,620     |
| Ranavav                   | V             | 9,829      | V             | 8,198      | V             | 7,642      |               |            |               |            |               |            |               |            |
| Zone X                    |               | 93,475     |               | 82,184     |               | 75,164     |               | 55,103     |               | 46,394     |               | 48,342     |               | 46,654     |
| Junagadh                  | II            | 74,298     | II            | 62,730     | II            | 58,111     | III           | 39,890     | III           | 33,221     | III           | 35,413     | III           | 34,251     |
| Bilkha                    | V             | 6,915      | V             | 6,664      | V             | 5,440      | V             | 5,376      | VI            | 4,534      | VI            | 4,728      | VI            | 4,677      |
| Vanthali                  | IV            | 12,262     | IV            | 12,790     | IV            | 11,613     | V             | 9,837      | V             | 8,639      | V             | 8,201      | V             | 7,726      |
| Zone XI                   |               | 60,857     |               | 52,434     |               | 41,652     |               | 30,179     |               | 27,792     |               | 22,430     |               | 25,116     |
| Veraval                   | III           | 46,930     | III           | 40,378     | III           | 30,275     | III           | 21,114     | IV            | 19,365     | IV            | 15,563     | IV            | 16,775     |
| Patan                     | IV            | 13,927     | IV            | 12,056     | IV            | 11,377     | V             | 9,065      | V             | 8,427      | V             | 6,867      | V             | 8,941      |
| Zone XII                  |               | 25,587     |               | 26,788     |               | 26,387     |               | 13,236     |               | 10,717     |               | 9,172      |               | 8,591      |
| Bantwa                    | IV            | 14,078     | IV            | 18,635     | IV            | 18,323     | IV            | 13,236     | IV            | 10,717     | V             | 9,172      | V             | 8,591      |
| Manavadar                 | IV            | 11,509     | V             | 8,153      | V             | 8,064      |               |            |               |            |               |            |               |            |
| Zone XIII                 |               | 36,131     |               | 5,092      |               |            |               |            |               |            |               |            |               |            |
| Gandhidham                | III           | 26,514     | V             | 5,092      |               |            |               |            |               |            |               |            |               |            |
| Kandla                    | V             | 9,617      |               |            |               |            |               |            |               |            |               |            |               |            |
| Zone XIV                  |               | 19,025     |               | 14,695     |               | 8,035      |               | 6,967      |               | 6,485      |               | 5,577      |               | 8,175      |
| Prantij                   | IV            | 11,509     | V             | 9,530      | V             | 8,035      | V             | 6,967      | V             | 6,485      | V             | 5,577      | V             | 8,175      |
| Talod                     | V             | 7,516      | V             | 5,165      |               |            |               |            |               |            |               |            |               |            |
| Zone XV                   |               | 73,024     |               | 61,042     |               | 51,011     |               | 38,748     |               | 34,957     |               | 35,342     |               | 39,585     |
| Patan                     | II            | 51,953     | III           | 43,044     | III           | 36,549     | III           | 29,830     | III           | 27,017     | III           | 28,339     | III           | 31,402     |
| Charasma                  | IV            | 12,106     | IV            | 11,035     | V             | 9,922      | V             | 8,918      | V             | 7,940      | V             | 7,003      | V             | 8,183      |
| Harij                     | V             | 8,965      | V             | 6,963      | VI            | 4,540      |               |            |               |            |               |            |               |            |
| Zone XVI                  |               | 106,759    |               | 85,561     |               | 76,699     |               | 66,844     |               | 58,411     |               | 56,644     |               | 63,144     |
| Sidhpur                   | III           | 33,850     | III           | 25,410     | III           | 24,565     | III           | 20,468     | IV            | 16,187     | IV            | 15,447     | IV            | 14,743     |
| Unjha                     | III           | 20,371     | IV            | 15,376     | IV            | 13,216     | IV            | 11,344     | V             | 9,832      | V             | 9,258      | V             | 9,800      |
| Vadnagar                  | IV            | 16,138     | IV            | 14,520     | IV            | 13,550     | IV            | 12,692     | IV            | 11,671     | IV            | 11,228     | IV            | 13,716     |
| Kheralu                   | IV            | 10,418     | V             | 9,162      | V             | 8,141      | V             | 7,290      | V             | 6,866      | V             | 6,374      | V             | 7,617      |
| Visnagar                  | III           | 25,982     | III           | 21,093     | IV            | 17,227     | IV            | 15,050     | IV            | 13,855     | IV            | 14,137     | IV            | 17,268     |

**STATEMENT III.14-contd.**  
**The growth of zones of conurbation, 1901-61**

(Blank space for any particular year indicates that the place in question was not considered as a town in that year.)

| Zone of conurbation, 1961 | 1961          |            | 1951          |            | 1941          |            | 1931          |            | 1921          |            | 1911          |            | 1901          |            |
|---------------------------|---------------|------------|---------------|------------|---------------|------------|---------------|------------|---------------|------------|---------------|------------|---------------|------------|
|                           | Class of town | Population | Class of town | Population | Class of town | Population | Class of town | Population | Class of town | Population | Class of town | Population | Class of town | Population |
| 1                         | 2             | 3          | 4             | 5          | 6             | 7          | 8             | 9          | 10            | 11         | 12            | 13         | 14            | 15         |
| Zone XVII                 |               | 40,157     |               | 29,227     |               | 22,530     |               | 19,549     |               | 11,888     |               | 10,141     |               | 13,520     |
| Mehsana                   | III           | 32,577     | III           | 22,804     | IV            | 16,986     | IV            | 14,762     | IV            | 11,883     | IV            | 10,141     | V             | 9,393      |
| Dhinoj                    | V             | 7,580      | V             | 6,423      | V             | 5,544      | VI            | 4,787      |               |            |               |            | VI            | 4,127      |
| Zone XVIII                |               | 1,272,625  |               | 924,380    |               | 627,936    |               | 340,712    |               | 298,436    |               | 241,580    |               | 212,527    |
| Ahmedabad                 |               |            |               |            |               |            |               |            |               |            |               |            |               |            |
| Town-Group                | I             | 1,206,001  | I             | 877,329    | I             | 595,210    | I             | 313,789    | I             | 274,007    | I             | 216,777    | I             | 185,889    |
| Dholka                    | III           | 27,476     | III           | 20,012     | IV            | 17,222     | IV            | 13,743     | IV            | 12,513     | IV            | 13,693     | IV            | 14,971     |
| Bavla                     | IV            | 12,825     | V             | 8,374      | V             | 6,771      | V             | 5,861      | VI            | 4,954      | VI            | 4,636      | VI            | 4,884      |
| Dehgam                    | IV            | 12,008     | V             | 8,042      | V             | 8,733      | V             | 7,319      | V             | 6,962      | V             | 6,474      | V             | 6,783      |
| Sanand                    | IV            | 14,315     | IV            | 10,623     | V             |            |               |            |               |            |               |            |               |            |
| Zone XIX                  |               | 112,880    |               | 89,796     |               | 71,222     |               | 58,728     |               | 52,440     |               | 48,382     |               | 58,758     |
| Nadiad                    | II            | 78,952     | II            | 62,645     | III           | 46,510     | III           | 34,584     | III           | 31,939     | III           | 27,145     | III           | 31,435     |
| Vaso                      | V             | 9,407      | V             | 9,945      | V             | 9,567      | V             | 8,712      | V             | 5,986      | V             | 7,508      | V             | 8,765      |
| Mehmedabad                | IV            | 12,561     | V             | 9,492      | V             | 7,834      | V             | 7,116      | V             | 6,238      | V             | 6,330      | V             | 8,166      |
| Kaira                     | IV            | 11,960     | V             | 7,714      | V             | 7,311      | V             | 8,316      | V             | 8,277      | V             | 7,399      | IV            | 10,392     |
| Zone XX                   |               | 128,216    |               | 103,350    |               | 82,910     |               | 66,679     |               | 56,590     |               | 51,000     |               | 58,459     |
| Anand                     | III           | 40,458     | III           | 25,767     | IV            | 17,154     | IV            | 11,660     | IV            | 11,054     | IV            | 10,139     | IV            | 10,010     |
| Borsad                    | III           | 24,704     | III           | 20,637     | IV            | 16,937     | IV            | 13,191     | IV            | 12,116     | IV            | 11,860     | IV            | 13,001     |
| Bhadran                   | V             | 7,051      | V             | 6,643      | V             | 5,977      | V             | 6,027      | VI            | 4,624      | V1            | 4,823      | VI            | 4,761      |
| Petlad                    | III           | 35,239     | III           | 29,667     | III           | 23,928     | IV            | 19,236     | IV            | 15,159     | IV            | 14,863     | IV            | 15,282     |
| Sojitra                   | IV            | 12,046     | IV            | 12,195     | IV            | 11,604     | IV            | 10,649     | V             | 8,851      | V             | 9,315      | IV            | 10,578     |
| Dharmaj                   | V             | 8,718      | V             | 8,441      | V             | 7,310      | V             | 5,916      | VI            | 4,786      |               |            | VI            | 4,827      |
| Zone XXI                  |               | 33,880     |               | 29,249     |               | 27,084     |               | 23,272     |               | 22,014     |               | 21,436     |               | 25,047     |
| Umreth                    | III           | 21,244     | IV            | 18,674     | IV            | 16,949     | IV            | 14,779     | IV            | 14,024     | IV            | 13,651     | IV            | 15,549     |
| Dakor                     | IV            | 12,636     | IV            | 10,575     | IV            | 10,135     | V             | 8,493      | V             | 7,990      | V             | 7,785      | V             | 9,498      |
| Zone XXII                 |               | 50,434     |               | 42,006     |               | 12,666     |               | 22,093     |               | 16,076     |               | 9,303      |               | 13,990     |
| Dohad                     | III           | 35,483     | III           | 42,006     | IV            | 12,666     | III           | 22,093     | IV            | 16,076     | V             | 9,303      | IV            | 13,990     |
| Freelandganj              | IV            | 14,951     |               |            |               |            |               |            |               |            |               |            |               |            |

**GROWTH OF ZONES OF CONURBATION**

**STATEMENT III.14-concl'd.**

**The growth of zones of conurbation, 1901-61**

(Blank space for any particular year indicates that the place in question was not considered as a town in that year.)

| (Blank space for any particular year indicates that the place in question was not in existence in that year) |               |            |               |            |               |            |               |            |               |            |               |            |               |            |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|------------|---------------|------------|---------------|------------|---------------|------------|---------------|------------|---------------|------------|---------------|------------|
| Zone of conurbation, 1961                                                                                    | 1961          |            | 1951          |            | 1941          |            | 1931          |            | 1921          |            | 1911          |            | 1901          |            |
|                                                                                                              | Class of town | Population | Class of town | Population | Class of town | Population | Class of town | Population | Class of town | Population | Class of town | Population | Class of town | Population |
| I                                                                                                            | 2             | 3          | 4             | 5          | 6             | 7          | 8             | 9          | 10            | 11         | 12            | 13         | 14            | 15         |
| Zone XXIII                                                                                                   |               | 326,985    |               | 226,202    |               | 166,159    |               | 123,239    |               | 103,718    |               | 107,198    |               | 112,079    |
| Baroda                                                                                                       | I             | 298,398    | I             | 211,407    | I             | 153,301    | I             | 112,860    | II            | 94,712     | II            | 99,345     | I             | 103,790    |
| Gorwa                                                                                                        | IV            | 11,318     |               |            |               |            |               |            |               |            |               |            |               |            |
| Padra                                                                                                        | IV            | 17,269     | IV            | 14,795     | IV            | 12,858     | IV            | 10,379     | V             | 9,006      | V             | 7,853      | V             | 8,289      |
| Zone XXIV                                                                                                    |               | 13,396     |               | 11,424     |               | 10,987     |               | 9,198      |               | 8,668      |               | 8,440      |               | 7,158      |
| Sankheda                                                                                                     | V             | 7,378      | V             | 6,488      | V             | 5,867      | VI            | 4,983      | VI            | 4,602      | VI            | 4,946      | VI            | 4,296      |
| Bahadarpur                                                                                                   | V             | 6,018      | VI            | 4,936      | V             | 5,120      | VI            | 4,215      | VI            | 4,066      | VI            | 3,494      | VI            | 2,862      |
| Zone XXV                                                                                                     |               | 93,926     |               | 78,004     |               | 69,997     |               | 46,301     |               | 54,410     |               | 54,747     |               | 53,121     |
| Broach                                                                                                       | II            | 73,639     | II            | 62,729     | II            | 55,810     | III           | 34,276     | III           | 42,648     | III           | 43,403     | III           | 42,896     |
| Anklesvar                                                                                                    | III           | 20,287     | IV            | 15,275     | IV            | 14,187     | IV            | 12,025     | IV            | 11,762     | IV            | 11,344     | IV            | 10,225     |
| Zone XXVI                                                                                                    |               | 317,519    |               | 237,394    |               | 185,955    |               | 110,739    |               | 127,356    |               | 125,220    |               | 129,500    |
| Surat                                                                                                        | I             | 288,026    | I             | 223,182    | I             | 171,443    | II            | 98,936     | I             | 117,434    | I             | 114,868    | I             | 119,306    |
| Rander                                                                                                       | IV            | 18,534     | IV            | 14,212     | IV            | 14,512     | IV            | 11,803     | V             | 9,922      | IV            | 10,352     | IV            | 10,194     |
| Katargam                                                                                                     | IV            | 10,959     |               |            |               |            |               |            |               |            |               |            |               |            |
| Zone XXVII                                                                                                   |               | 63,190     |               | 44,663     |               | 35,445     |               | 24,397     |               | 19,437     |               | 17,982     |               | 21,451     |
| Navsari                                                                                                      | II            | 53,600     | III           | 44,663     | III           | 35,445     | III           | 24,397     | IV            | 19,437     | IV            | 17,982     | III           | 21,451     |
| Jalalpur                                                                                                     | V             | 9,590      |               |            |               |            |               |            |               |            |               |            |               |            |
| Zone XXVIII                                                                                                  |               | 54,719     |               | 25,440     |               | 26,760     |               | 25,257     |               | 24,996     |               | 20,012     |               | 18,344     |
| Bulsar                                                                                                       | III           | 37,586     | III           | 25,440     | III           | 20,195     | IV            | 19,481     | IV            | 19,822     | IV            | 15,972     | IV            | 12,857     |
| Abraha                                                                                                       | V             | 6,580      |               |            |               |            |               |            |               |            |               |            |               |            |
| Pardi                                                                                                        | IV            | 10,553     | V             | 6,565      | V             | 5,776      | V             | 5,776      | V             | 5,174      | VI            | 4,040      | V             | 5,483      |
| Zone XXIX                                                                                                    |               | 36,180     |               | 25,053     |               | 24,148     |               | 15,660     |               | 13,042     |               | 12,944     |               | 10,620     |
| Bilimora                                                                                                     | III           | 24,941     | IV            | 16,669     | IV            | 15,460     | V             | 9,318      | V             | 7,321      | V             | 6,462      | VI            | 4,693      |
| Gandevi                                                                                                      | IV            | 11,239     | V             | 8,384      | V             | 8,688      | V             | 6,342      | V             | 5,721      | V             | 6,482      | V             | 5,927      |

STATEMENT

Classification of cities and towns according to their

| Class       | No. of cities/towns | Population | Port      |            | Trading & Commercial |            | Industrial & Manufacturing |            |
|-------------|---------------------|------------|-----------|------------|----------------------|------------|----------------------------|------------|
|             |                     |            | Name      | Population | Name                 | Population | Name                       | Population |
| 1           | 2                   | 3          | 4         | 5          | 6                    | 7          | 8                          | 9          |
| All classes | 181                 | 5,316,624  | 14        | 441,823    | 20                   | 607,501    | 38                         | 2,839,345  |
| Class I     | 6                   | 2,255,532  | 1         | 176,473    | 1                    | 194,145    | 4                          | 1,884,914  |
|             |                     |            | Bhavnagar | 176,473    | Rajkot               | 194,145    | Ahmedabad                  | 1,149,918  |
|             |                     |            |           |            |                      |            | Baroda                     | 298,398    |
|             |                     |            |           |            |                      |            | Surat                      | 288,026    |
|             |                     |            |           |            |                      |            | Jamnagar                   | 148,572    |
| Class II    | 9                   | 561,173    | 1         | 75,081     |                      |            | 6                          | 359,627    |
|             |                     |            | Porbandar | 75,081     |                      |            | Nadiad                     | 78,952     |
|             |                     |            |           |            |                      |            | Broach                     | 73,639     |
|             |                     |            |           |            |                      |            | Navsari                    | 53,600     |
|             |                     |            |           |            |                      |            | Patan                      | 51,953     |
|             |                     |            |           |            |                      |            | Cambay                     | 51,291     |
|             |                     |            |           |            |                      |            | Morvi                      | 50,192     |
| Class III   | 43                  | 1,286,400  | 4         | 127,360    | 9                    | 288,366    | 16                         | 457,381    |
|             |                     |            | Veraval   | 46,930     | Surendranagar        | 48,602     | Viramgam                   | 38,955     |
|             |                     |            | Mahuva    | 32,732     | Anand                | 40,458     | Petlad                     | 35,239     |
|             |                     |            | Mandvi    | 26,609     | Bulsar               | 37,586     | Sidhpur                    | 33,850     |
|             |                     |            | Mangrol   | 21,089     | Dohad                | 35,483     | Dhrangadhra                | 32,477     |
|             |                     |            |           |            | Dabhoi               | 30,841     | Kalol                      | 31,940     |
|             |                     |            |           |            | Upleta               | 27,613     | Jetpur                     | 31,186     |
|             |                     |            |           |            | Botad                | 26,168     | Savarkundla                | 31,051     |
|             |                     |            |           |            | Umreth               | 21,244     | Dholka                     | 27,476     |
|             |                     |            |           |            | Unjha                | 20,371     | Wadhwan                    | 27,104     |
|             |                     |            |           |            |                      |            | Kapadvanj                  | 27,053     |
|             |                     |            |           |            |                      |            | Visnagar                   | 25,982     |
|             |                     |            |           |            |                      |            | Bilimora                   | 24,941     |
|             |                     |            |           |            |                      |            | Kadi                       | 23,661     |
|             |                     |            |           |            |                      |            | Naroda                     | 23,570     |
|             |                     |            |           |            |                      |            | Wankaner                   | 22,509     |
|             |                     |            |           |            |                      |            | Sahijpur Bogha             | 20,337     |
| Class IV    | 54                  | 716,530    | 1         | 10,645     | 8                    | 112,638    | 8                          | 104,791    |
|             |                     |            | Bedi      | 10,645     | Padra                | 17,269     | Bagasara                   | 15,325     |
|             |                     |            |           |            | Vadnagar             | 16,138     | Sihor                      | 15,263     |
|             |                     |            |           |            | Modasa               | 16,084     | Dwarka                     | 14,314     |
|             |                     |            |           |            | Bantwa               | 14,078     | Bavla                      | 12,825     |
|             |                     |            |           |            | Mehmedabad           | 12,561     | Rajula                     | 12,646     |
|             |                     |            |           |            | Keshod               | 12,550     | Mithapur                   | 11,753     |
|             |                     |            |           |            | Vanthali             | 12,262     | Kodinar                    | 11,426     |
|             |                     |            |           |            | Kutiyana             | 11,696     | Gandevi                    | 11,239     |

III.15

predominant functional characteristics, 1961

| Class       | No. of cities/towns | Population | Transport & Communication |            | Administrative |            | Residential & Educational |            |
|-------------|---------------------|------------|---------------------------|------------|----------------|------------|---------------------------|------------|
|             |                     |            | Name                      | Population | Name           | Population | Name                      | Population |
| 1           | 2                   | 3          | 10                        | 11         | 12             | 13         | 14                        | 15         |
| All classes |                     |            | 4                         | 65,426     | 70             | 1,048,319  | 35                        | 314,210    |
| Class II    |                     |            |                           |            | 2              | 126,465    |                           |            |
|             |                     |            |                           |            | Junagadh       | 74,298     |                           |            |
|             |                     |            |                           |            | Godhra         | 52,167     |                           |            |
| Class III   |                     |            | 1                         | 32,577     | 12             | 354,202    | 1                         | 26,514     |
|             |                     |            | Mehsana                   | 32,577     | Dhoraji        | 48,951     | Gandhidham                | 26,514     |
|             |                     |            |                           |            | Gondal         | 45,069     |                           |            |
|             |                     |            |                           |            | Bhuj           | 40,180     |                           |            |
|             |                     |            |                           |            | Amreli         | 34,699     |                           |            |
|             |                     |            |                           |            | Palanpur       | 29,139     |                           |            |
|             |                     |            |                           |            | Borsad         | 24,704     |                           |            |
|             |                     |            |                           |            | Palitana       | 24,581     |                           |            |
|             |                     |            |                           |            | Anjar          | 23,301     |                           |            |
|             |                     |            |                           |            | Limbdi         | 21,801     |                           |            |
|             |                     |            |                           |            | Rajpipla       | 21,426     |                           |            |
|             |                     |            |                           |            | Anklesvar      | 20,287     |                           |            |
|             |                     |            |                           |            | Khambhalia     | 20,064     |                           |            |
| Class IV    |                     |            | 2                         | 26,269     | 26             | 344,373    | 9                         | 117,814    |
|             |                     |            | Freelandganj              | 14,951     | Deesa          | 18,891     | Rander                    | 18,534     |
|             |                     |            | Gorwa                     | 11,318     | Jambusar       | 18,446     | Patan                     | 13,927     |
|             |                     |            |                           |            | Lunavada       | 16,533     | Jamjodhpur                | 13,798     |
|             |                     |            |                           |            | Una            | 16,098     | Dakor                     | 12,636     |
|             |                     |            |                           |            | Dhandhuka      | 15,640     | Mansa                     | 12,384     |
|             |                     |            |                           |            | Balasinor      | 15,569     | Bhayavadar                | 12,318     |
|             |                     |            |                           |            | Himatnagar     | 15,287     | Sojitra                   | 12,046     |
|             |                     |            |                           |            | Vyara          | 15,273     | Vapi                      | 11,212     |
|             |                     |            |                           |            | Radhanpur      | 15,058     | Katargam                  | 10,959     |
|             |                     |            |                           |            | Sanand         | 14,315     |                           |            |
|             |                     |            |                           |            | Dhari          | 12,970     |                           |            |
|             |                     |            |                           |            | Bardoli        | 12,356     |                           |            |
|             |                     |            |                           |            | Chanasma       | 12,106     |                           |            |
|             |                     |            |                           |            | Vijapur        | 12,068     |                           |            |
|             |                     |            |                           |            | Dehgam         | 12,008     |                           |            |



STATEMENT

Classification of cities and towns according to their

| Class           | No. of cities/towns | Population | Port      |            | Trading & Commercial |            | Industrial & Manufacturing |            |
|-----------------|---------------------|------------|-----------|------------|----------------------|------------|----------------------------|------------|
|                 |                     |            | Name      | Population | Name                 | Population | Name                       | Population |
| 1               | 2                   | 3          | 4         | 5          | 6                    | 7          | 8                          | 9          |
| Class IV-contd. |                     |            |           |            |                      |            |                            |            |
| Class V         | 60                  | 460,545    | 6         | 48,878     | 1                    | 7,516      | 4                          | 32,632     |
|                 |                     |            | Okha Port | 9,630      | Talod                | 7,516      | Sikka                      | 8,778      |
|                 |                     |            | Kandla    | 9,617      |                      |            | Pali                       | 8,100      |
|                 |                     |            | Mundra    | 8,817      |                      |            | Shivrajpur                 | 8,001      |
|                 |                     |            | Salaya    | 8,768      |                      |            | Thangadh                   | 7,753      |
|                 |                     |            | Umbergaon | 6,574      |                      |            |                            |            |
|                 |                     |            | Ghogho    | 5,472      |                      |            |                            |            |
|                 |                     |            |           |            |                      |            |                            |            |
| Class VI        | 9                   | 36,444     | 1         | 3,386      | 1                    | 4,836      |                            |            |
|                 |                     |            | Beyt      | 3,386      | Vasavad              | 4,836      |                            |            |
|                 |                     |            |           |            |                      |            |                            |            |

III.15-contd.  
predominant functional characteristics, 1961

| Class           | No. of cities/towns | Population | Transport & Communication |            | Administrative |            | Residential & Educational       |            |
|-----------------|---------------------|------------|---------------------------|------------|----------------|------------|---------------------------------|------------|
|                 |                     |            | Name                      | Population | Name           | Population | Name                            | Population |
| 1               | 2                   | 3          | 10                        | 11         | 12             | 13         | 14                              | 15         |
| Class IV-contd. |                     |            |                           |            |                |            |                                 |            |
| Class V         |                     |            |                           |            | Kaira          | 11,960     |                                 |            |
|                 |                     |            |                           |            | Bhanvad        | 11,819     |                                 |            |
|                 |                     |            |                           |            | Manavadar      | 11,509     |                                 |            |
|                 |                     |            |                           |            | Prantij        | 11,509     |                                 |            |
|                 |                     |            |                           |            | Devgad Baria   | 11,472     |                                 |            |
|                 |                     |            |                           |            | Jasdan         | 10,852     |                                 |            |
|                 |                     |            |                           |            | Chhota Udaipur | 10,829     |                                 |            |
|                 |                     |            |                           |            | Idar           | 10,812     |                                 |            |
|                 |                     |            |                           |            | Pardi          | 10,553     |                                 |            |
|                 |                     |            |                           |            | Kheralu        | 10,418     |                                 |            |
|                 |                     |            |                           |            | Lathi          | 10,022     |                                 |            |
|                 |                     |            | 1                         | 6,580      | 27             | 210,344    | 21                              | 154,595    |
|                 |                     |            | Abrama                    | 6,580      | Ranavav        | 9,829      | Jalalpur                        | 9,590      |
|                 |                     |            |                           |            | Dhrol          | 9,783      | Vaso                            | 9,407      |
|                 |                     |            |                           |            | Dharampur      | 9,780      | Kalavad                         | 9,092      |
|                 |                     |            |                           |            | Kalol          | 9,683      | Harij                           | 8,965      |
|                 |                     |            |                           |            | Halvad         | 9,524      | Dharmaj                         | 8,718      |
|                 |                     |            |                           |            | Gadhada        | 9,123      | Barwala                         | 8,430      |
|                 |                     |            |                           |            | Mandvi         | 8,513      | Chuda                           | 8,150      |
|                 |                     |            |                           |            | Lakhtar        | 8,432      | Ranpur                          | 7,929      |
|                 |                     |            |                           |            | Visavadar      | 8,415      | Jodiya                          | 7,821      |
|                 |                     |            |                           |            | Gariadhar      | 8,202      | Chital                          | 7,583      |
|                 |                     |            |                           |            | Karjan         | 8,117      | Dhinoj                          | 7,580      |
|                 |                     |            |                           |            | Babra          | 8,088      | Bhadran                         | 7,051      |
|                 |                     |            |                           |            | Jafrabad       | 7,967      | Bilkha                          | 6,915      |
|                 |                     |            |                           |            | Sayla          | 7,802      | Kathor                          | 6,879      |
|                 |                     |            |                           |            | Tharad         | 7,566      | Vallabh Vidyanagar              | 6,782      |
|                 |                     |            |                           |            | Muli           | 7,537      | Damnagar                        | 6,499      |
|                 |                     |            |                           |            | Sankheda       | 7,378      | Bahadarpur                      | 6,018      |
|                 |                     |            |                           |            | Sinor          | 7,326      | Lalpur                          | 5,435      |
|                 |                     |            |                           |            | Talaja         | 7,067      | Ahmedabad                       |            |
| Class VI        |                     |            |                           |            | Vallabhipur    | 6,908      | Cantonment (Civil)              | 5,361      |
|                 |                     |            |                           |            | Vadia          | 6,743      | Ranip                           | 5,256      |
|                 |                     |            |                           |            | Malia          | 6,613      | Paliyad                         | 5,134      |
|                 |                     |            |                           |            | Santrampur     | 6,569      |                                 |            |
|                 |                     |            |                           |            | Chotila        | 6,460      |                                 |            |
|                 |                     |            |                           |            | Mendarda       | 6,059      |                                 |            |
|                 |                     |            |                           |            | Maliya         | 5,830      |                                 |            |
|                 |                     |            |                           |            | Jamkandorna    | 5,030      |                                 |            |
|                 |                     |            |                           |            | 3              | 12,935     | 4                               | 15,287     |
|                 |                     |            |                           |            | Talala         | 4,403      | Vinchhiya                       | 4,835      |
|                 |                     |            |                           |            | Lilia          | 4,277      | Tankara                         | 4,618      |
|                 |                     |            |                           |            | Umrala         | 4,255      | Dungar                          | 4,325      |
|                 |                     |            |                           |            |                |            | Ahmedabad Cantonment (Military) | 1,509      |
|                 |                     |            |                           |            |                |            |                                 |            |

## STATEMENT III.32

## Functional classification of towns having predominantly agricultural characteristics

| Classification according to the Registrar General's Paper |             |                                                                                                                                            |                                                                                     |                | Classification according to<br>the Superintendent of<br>Census Operations<br><br>5 |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|-------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Sl.<br>No.                                                | Town        | Functional type                                                                                                                            |                                                                                     |                |                                                                                    |
|                                                           |             | Degree of balance                                                                                                                          | Degree of intensity                                                                 |                |                                                                                    |
|                                                           |             | 3                                                                                                                                          | 4                                                                                   |                |                                                                                    |
| JAMNAGAR DISTRICT                                         |             |                                                                                                                                            |                                                                                     |                |                                                                                    |
| 1                                                         | Kalavad     | <i>Functions highly balanced (32, 33, 35) 35</i><br>Main Functional type<br>Functional Sub-type<br>Degree of other Functions               | 'C' Service<br>Service<br>1 Low Industry<br>2 Moderate Trade & Transport            | Residential    |                                                                                    |
| 2                                                         | Lalpur      | <i>Functions moderately balanced (37, 23, 40) 40</i><br>Main functional type<br>Functional Sub-type<br>Degree of other Functions           | 'C' Service<br>Service<br>1 Low Trade & Transport<br>2 Moderate Industry            | Residential    |                                                                                    |
| 3                                                         | Jamjodhpur  | <i>Predominant function accentuated (32, 24, 44) 44</i><br>Main functional type<br>Functional Sub-type<br>Degree of other Functions        | 'C' Service<br>Service<br>1 Low Trade & Transport<br>2 Moderate Industry            | Residential    |                                                                                    |
| 4                                                         | Khambhalia  | <i>Functions highly balanced (35, 27, 38) 38</i><br>Main functional type<br>Functional Sub-type<br>Degree of other Functions               | 'C' Service<br>Service<br>1 Low Trade & Transport<br>2 Moderate Industry            | Administrative |                                                                                    |
| 5                                                         | Bhanvad     | <i>Functions moderately balanced (39, 26, 35) 19</i><br>Main functional type<br>Functional Sub-type<br>Degree of other Functions           | 'A' Manufacturing<br>Manufacturing<br>1 Low Trade & Transport<br>2 Moderate Service | Service        |                                                                                    |
| RAJKOT DISTRICT                                           |             |                                                                                                                                            |                                                                                     |                |                                                                                    |
| 6                                                         | Maliya      | <i>Predominant function highly accentuated (28, 21, 51) 51</i><br>Main functional type<br>Functional Sub-type<br>Degree of other Functions | 'C' Service<br>Service<br>1 Low Trade & Transport<br>2 Moderate Industry            | Administrative |                                                                                    |
| 7                                                         | Dhoraji     | <i>Functions moderately balanced (28, 31, 41) 41</i><br>Main functional type<br>Functional Sub-type<br>Degree of other Functions           | 'C' Service<br>Service<br>1 Low Industry<br>2 Moderate Trade & Transport            | Administrative |                                                                                    |
| 8                                                         | Jamkandorna | <i>Predominant function accentuated (36, 20, 44) 44</i><br>Main functional type<br>Functional Sub-type<br>Degree of other Functions        | 'C' Service<br>Service<br>1 Low Trade & Transport<br>2 Moderate Industry            | Administrative |                                                                                    |
| 9                                                         | Jasdan      | <i>Functions moderately balanced (39, 25, 36) 17</i><br>Main functional type<br>Functional Sub-type<br>Degree of other Functions           | 'A' Manufacturing<br>Manufacturing<br>1 Low Trade & Transport<br>2 Moderate Service | Service        |                                                                                    |

## NOTE :

The figures in brackets show percentages of Industrial Categories, (1) III to VI, (2) VII and VIII and (3) IX, respectively to total workers of Categories III to IX.

## STATEMENT III.32-contd.

## Functional classification of towns having predominantly agricultural characteristics

| Classification according to the Registrar General's Paper |             |                                                                                                                                     |                                                                                     | Classification according to the Superintendent of Census Operations |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|-------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Sl. No.                                                   | Town        | Functional type                                                                                                                     |                                                                                     |                                                                     |
|                                                           |             | Degree of balance                                                                                                                   | Degree of intensity                                                                 |                                                                     |
|                                                           |             | 3                                                                                                                                   | 4                                                                                   |                                                                     |
| 1                                                         | 2           |                                                                                                                                     |                                                                                     | 5                                                                   |
| RAJKOT DISTRICT-contd.                                    |             |                                                                                                                                     |                                                                                     |                                                                     |
| 10                                                        | Vinchhiya   | Functions moderately balanced (42, 29, 29) 26<br>Main functional type<br>Functional Sub-type<br>Degree of other Functions           | 'A' Manufacturing<br>Manufacturing<br>1 Low Trade & Transport<br>2 Moderate Service | Service                                                             |
| 11                                                        | Tankara     | Functions highly balanced (37, 27, 36) 20<br>Main functional type<br>Functional Sub-type<br>Degree of other Functions               | 'A' Manufacturing<br>Manufacturing<br>1 Low Trade & Transport<br>2 Moderate Service | Service                                                             |
| 12                                                        | Vasavad     | Predominant function accentuated (45, 32, 23) 15<br>Main functional type<br>Functional Sub-type<br>Degree of other Functions        | 'A' Manufacturing<br>Manufacturing<br>1 Low Service<br>2 Moderate Trade & Transport | Trading & Commercial                                                |
| 13                                                        | Bhayavadar  | Functions moderately balanced (41, 27, 32) 26<br>Main functional type<br>Functional Sub-type<br>Degree of other Functions           | 'A' Manufacturing<br>Manufacturing<br>1 Low Trade & Transport<br>2 Moderate Service | Service                                                             |
| SURENDRANAGAR DISTRICT                                    |             |                                                                                                                                     |                                                                                     |                                                                     |
| 14                                                        | Lakhtar     | Functions moderately balanced (29, 27, 44) 44<br>Main functional type<br>Functional Sub-type<br>Degree of other Functions           | 'C' Service<br>Service<br>1 Low Trade & Transport<br>2 Moderate Industry            | Administrative                                                      |
| 15                                                        | Muli        | Predominant function accentuated (42, 18, 40) 18<br>Main functional type<br>Functional Sub-type<br>Degree of other Functions        | 'A' Manufacturing<br>Artisan<br>1 Low Trade & Transport<br>2 Moderate Service       | Service                                                             |
| 16                                                        | Chuda       | Predominant function highly accentuated (49, 17, 34) 30<br>Main functional type<br>Functional Sub-type<br>Degree of other Functions | 'A' Manufacturing<br>Artisan<br>1 Low Trade & Transport<br>2 Moderate Service       | Service                                                             |
| 17                                                        | Sayla       | Predominant function highly accentuated (47, 15, 38) 32<br>Main functional type<br>Functional Sub-type<br>Degree of other Functions | 'A' Manufacturing<br>Artisan<br>1 Low Trade & Transport<br>2 Moderate Service       | Service                                                             |
| BHAVNAGAR DISTRICT                                        |             |                                                                                                                                     |                                                                                     |                                                                     |
| 18                                                        | Vallabhipur | Predominant function highly accentuated (29, 17, 54) 54<br>Main functional type<br>Functional Sub-type<br>Degree of other Functions | 'C' Service<br>Service<br>1 Low Trade & Transport<br>2 Moderate Industry            | Administrative                                                      |

STATEMENT III.32-*contd.*

## Functional classification of towns having predominantly agricultural characteristics

| Classification according to the Registrar General's Paper |           |                                                                                                                                            |                                                                               |                                    | Classification according to<br>the Superintendent of<br>Census Operations |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|-----------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                           |           | Functional type                                                                                                                            |                                                                               |                                    |                                                                           |
| Sl.<br>No.                                                | Town      | Degree of balance                                                                                                                          | Degree of intensity                                                           |                                    |                                                                           |
| 1                                                         | 2         | 3                                                                                                                                          | 4                                                                             | 5                                  |                                                                           |
| <b>BHAVNAGAR DISTRICT-<i>contd.</i></b>                   |           |                                                                                                                                            |                                                                               |                                    |                                                                           |
| 19                                                        | Botad     | <i>Functions highly balanced (33, 37, 30) 23</i><br>Main functional type<br>Functional Sub-type<br>Degree of other Functions               | 'B' Trade & Transport<br>Trading<br>1 Low Service<br>2 Moderate Industry      | Trading & Commercial               |                                                                           |
| 20                                                        | Gadhada   | <i>Predominant function accentuated (38, 21, 41) 41</i><br>Main functional type<br>Functional Sub-type<br>Degree of other Functions        | 'C' Service<br>Service<br>1 Low Trade & Transport<br>2 Moderate Industry      | Administrative &<br>pilgrim Centre |                                                                           |
| 21                                                        | Umrala    | <i>Functions moderately balanced (34, 25, 41) 41</i><br>Main functional type<br>Functional Sub-type<br>Degree of other Functions           | 'C' Service<br>Service<br>1 Low Trade & Transport<br>2 Moderate Industry      | Administrative                     |                                                                           |
| 22                                                        | Gariadhar | <i>Functions highly balanced (32, 32, 36) 36</i><br>Main functional type<br>Functional Sub-type<br>Degree of other Functions               | 'C' Service<br>Service<br>1 Low Industry<br>2 Moderate Trade & Transport      | Administrative                     |                                                                           |
| 23                                                        | Paliyad   | <i>Predominant function accentuated (42, 20, 38) 27</i><br>Main functional type<br>Functional Sub-type<br>Degree of other Functions        | 'A' Manufacturing<br>Artisan<br>1 Low Trade & Transport<br>2 Moderate Service | Service                            |                                                                           |
| <b>AMRELI DISTRICT</b>                                    |           |                                                                                                                                            |                                                                               |                                    |                                                                           |
| 24                                                        | Babra     | <i>Predominant function highly accentuated (29, 22, 49) 49</i><br>Main functional type<br>Functional Sub-type<br>Degree of other Functions | 'C' Service<br>Service<br>1 Low Trade & Transport<br>2 Moderate Industry      | Administrative                     |                                                                           |
| 25                                                        | Lathi     | <i>Predominant function accentuated (41, 18, 41) 41</i><br>Main functional type<br>Functional Sub-type<br>Degree of other Functions        | 'C' Service<br>Service<br>1 Low Trade & Transport<br>2 Moderate Industry      | Administrative                     |                                                                           |
| 26                                                        | Damnagar  | <i>Functions moderately balanced (37, 25, 38) 38</i><br>Main functional type<br>Functional Sub-type<br>Degree of other Functions           | 'C' Service<br>Service<br>1 Low Trade & Transport<br>2 Moderate Industry      | Residential                        |                                                                           |
| 27                                                        | Lilia     | <i>Functions moderately balanced (34, 27, 39) 39</i><br>Main functional type<br>Functional Sub-type<br>Degree of other Functions           | 'C' Service<br>Service<br>1 Low Trade & Transport<br>2 Moderate Industry      | Administrative                     |                                                                           |

STATEMENT III.32-*contd.*

## Functional classification of towns having predominantly agricultural characteristics

| Classification according to the Registrar General's Paper |           |                                                                                                                           |                                                                                     | Classification according to the Superintendent of Census Operations |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|-----------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Sl. No.                                                   | Town      | Functional type                                                                                                           |                                                                                     |                                                                     |
|                                                           |           | Degree of balance                                                                                                         | Degree of intensity                                                                 |                                                                     |
| 1                                                         | 2         | 3                                                                                                                         | 4                                                                                   | 5                                                                   |
| AMRELI DISTRICT-contd.                                    |           |                                                                                                                           |                                                                                     |                                                                     |
| 28                                                        | Dungar    | Functions highly balanced (34, 28, 38) 38<br>Main functional type<br>Functional Sub-type<br>Degree of other Functions     | 'C' Service<br>Service<br>1 Low Trade & Transport<br>2 Moderate Industry            | Residential                                                         |
| 29                                                        | Chital    | Functions moderately balanced (40, 32, 28) 23<br>Main functional type<br>Functional Sub-type<br>Degree of other Functions | 'A' Manufacturing<br>Manufacturing<br>1 Low Service<br>2 Moderate Trade & Transport | Service                                                             |
| JUNAGADH DISTRICT                                         |           |                                                                                                                           |                                                                                     |                                                                     |
| 30                                                        | Mendarda  | Functions moderately balanced (33, 27, 40) 40<br>Main functional type<br>Functional Sub-type<br>Degree of other Functions | 'C' Service<br>Service<br>1 Low Trade & Transport<br>2 Moderate Industry            | Administrative                                                      |
| 31                                                        | Vanthali  | Functions moderately balanced (22, 40, 38) 36<br>Main functional type<br>Functional Sub-type<br>Degree of other Functions | 'B' Trade & Transport<br>Trading<br>1 Low Service<br>2 Moderate Industry            | Trading & Commercial                                                |
| 32                                                        | Visavadar | Functions moderately balanced (25, 33, 42) 42<br>Main functional type<br>Functional Sub-type<br>Degree of other Functions | 'C' Service<br>Service<br>1 Low Industry<br>2 Moderate Trade & Transport            | Administrative                                                      |
| 33                                                        | Malia     | Functions highly balanced (33, 31, 36) 36<br>Main functional type<br>Functional Sub-type<br>Degree of other Functions     | 'C' Service<br>Service<br>1 Low Trade & Transport<br>2 Moderate Industry            | Administrative                                                      |
| 34                                                        | Mangrol   | Functions moderately balanced (39, 24, 37) 15<br>Main functional type<br>Functional Sub-type<br>Degree of other Functions | 'A' Manufacturing<br>Artisan<br>1 Low Trade & Transport<br>2 Moderate Service       | Trading & Commercial                                                |
| 35                                                        | Keshod    | Functions highly balanced (29, 32, 39) 39<br>Main functional type<br>Functional Sub-type<br>Degree of other Functions     | 'C' Service<br>Service<br>1 Low Industry<br>2 Moderate Trade & Transport            | Trading & Commercial                                                |
| BANASKANTHA DISTRICT                                      |           |                                                                                                                           |                                                                                     |                                                                     |
| 36                                                        | Tharad    | Functions highly balanced (31, 33, 36) 36<br>Main functional type<br>Functional Sub-type<br>Degree of other Functions     | 'C' Service<br>Service<br>1 Low Industry<br>2 Moderate Trade & Transport            | Administrative                                                      |

STATEMENT III.32-*contd.*

## Functional classification of towns having predominantly agricultural characteristics

| Classification according to the Registrar General's Paper |          |                                                                |                                                |                     | Classification according to the Superintendent of Census Operations |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|----------|----------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Sl. No.                                                   | Town     | Functional type                                                |                                                | Degree of intensity |                                                                     |
|                                                           |          | Degree of balance                                              | Degree of intensity                            |                     |                                                                     |
| 1                                                         | 2        | 3                                                              | 4                                              | 5                   |                                                                     |
| MEHSANA DISTRICT                                          |          |                                                                |                                                |                     |                                                                     |
| 37                                                        | Chanasma | <i>Predominant function accentuated (30, 23, 47) 47</i>        |                                                |                     | Administrative                                                      |
|                                                           |          | Main functional type                                           | 'C' Service                                    |                     |                                                                     |
|                                                           |          | Functional Sub-type                                            | Service                                        |                     |                                                                     |
|                                                           |          | Degree of other Functions                                      | 1 Low Trade & Transport<br>2 Moderate Industry |                     |                                                                     |
| 38                                                        | Unjha    | <i>Functions highly balanced (33, 36, 31) 29</i>               |                                                |                     | Trading & Commercial                                                |
|                                                           |          | Main functional type                                           | 'B' Trade & Transport                          |                     |                                                                     |
|                                                           |          | Functional Sub-type                                            | Trading                                        |                     |                                                                     |
|                                                           |          | Degree of other Functions                                      | 1 Low Service<br>2 Moderate Industry           |                     |                                                                     |
| 39                                                        | Kheralu  | <i>Functions moderately balanced (38, 22, 40) 40</i>           |                                                |                     | Administrative                                                      |
|                                                           |          | Main functional type                                           | 'C' Service                                    |                     |                                                                     |
|                                                           |          | Functional Sub-type                                            | Service                                        |                     |                                                                     |
|                                                           |          | Degree of other Functions                                      | 1 Low Trade & Transport<br>2 Moderate Industry |                     |                                                                     |
| 40                                                        | Visnagar | <i>Functions highly balanced (37, 28, 35) 22</i>               |                                                |                     | Centre of Handicrafts/<br>Industrial (Miscellaneous Industry)       |
|                                                           |          | Main functional type                                           | 'A' Manufacturing                              |                     |                                                                     |
|                                                           |          | Functional Sub-type                                            | Artisan                                        |                     |                                                                     |
|                                                           |          | Degree of other Functions                                      | 1 Low Trade & Transport<br>2 Moderate Service  |                     |                                                                     |
| 41                                                        | Dhinoj   | <i>Predominant function accentuated (44, 24, 32) 34</i>        |                                                |                     | Service                                                             |
|                                                           |          | Main functional type                                           | 'A' Manufacturing                              |                     |                                                                     |
|                                                           |          | Functional Sub-type                                            | Artisan                                        |                     |                                                                     |
|                                                           |          | Degree of other Functions                                      | 1 Low Trade & Transport<br>2 Moderate Service  |                     |                                                                     |
| 42                                                        | Vadnagar | <i>Functions moderately balanced (41, 30, 29) 30</i>           |                                                |                     | Trading & Commercial                                                |
|                                                           |          | Main functional type                                           | 'A' Manufacturing                              |                     |                                                                     |
|                                                           |          | Functional Sub-type                                            | Artisan                                        |                     |                                                                     |
|                                                           |          | Degree of other Functions                                      | 1 Low Service<br>2 Moderate Trade & Transport  |                     |                                                                     |
| AHMEDABAD DISTRICT                                        |          |                                                                |                                                |                     |                                                                     |
| 43                                                        | Ranpur   | <i>Functions moderately balanced (39, 26, 35) 22</i>           |                                                |                     | Service                                                             |
|                                                           |          | Main functional type                                           | 'A' Manufacturing                              |                     |                                                                     |
|                                                           |          | Functional Sub-type                                            | Artisan                                        |                     |                                                                     |
|                                                           |          | Degree of other Functions                                      | 1 Low Trade & Transport<br>2 Moderate Service  |                     |                                                                     |
| 44                                                        | Barwala  | <i>Functions highly balanced (37, 31, 32) 24</i>               |                                                |                     | Service                                                             |
|                                                           |          | Main functional type                                           | 'A' Manufacturing                              |                     |                                                                     |
|                                                           |          | Functional Sub-type                                            | Artisan                                        |                     |                                                                     |
|                                                           |          | Degree of other Functions                                      | 1 Low Trade & Transport<br>2 Moderate Service  |                     |                                                                     |
| KAIRA DISTRICT                                            |          |                                                                |                                                |                     |                                                                     |
| 45                                                        | Dharmaj  | <i>Predominant function highly accentuated (28, 17, 55) 55</i> |                                                |                     | Residential                                                         |
|                                                           |          | Main functional type                                           | 'C' Service                                    |                     |                                                                     |
|                                                           |          | Functional Sub-type                                            | Service                                        |                     |                                                                     |
|                                                           |          | Degree of other Functions                                      | 1 Low Trade & Transport<br>2 Moderate Industry |                     |                                                                     |

STATEMENT III.32-*concl.*

## Functional classification of towns having predominantly agricultural characteristics

| Classification according to the Registrar General's Paper |            |                                                                |                                                | Classification according to the Superintendent of Census Operations |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Sl. No.                                                   | Town       | Functional type                                                |                                                |                                                                     |
|                                                           |            | Degree of balance                                              | Degree of intensity                            |                                                                     |
| 1                                                         | 2          | 3                                                              | 4                                              | 5                                                                   |
| KAIRA DISTRICT-contd.                                     |            |                                                                |                                                |                                                                     |
| 46                                                        | Borsad     | <i>Functions moderately balanced (26, 31, 43) 43</i>           |                                                | Administrative                                                      |
|                                                           |            | Main functional type                                           | 'C' Service                                    |                                                                     |
|                                                           |            | Functional Sub-type                                            | Service                                        |                                                                     |
|                                                           |            | Degree of other Functions                                      | 1 Low Industry<br>2 Moderate Trade & Transport |                                                                     |
| 47                                                        | Bhadran    | <i>Predominant function highly accentuated (22, 19, 59) 59</i> |                                                | Residential                                                         |
|                                                           |            | Main functional type                                           | 'C' Service                                    |                                                                     |
|                                                           |            | Functional Sub-type                                            | Service                                        |                                                                     |
|                                                           |            | Degree of other Functions                                      | 1 Low Trade & Transport<br>2 Moderate Industry |                                                                     |
| BARODA DISTRICT                                           |            |                                                                |                                                |                                                                     |
| 48                                                        | Bahadarpur | <i>Predominant function accentuated (43, 18, 39) 30</i>        |                                                | Service                                                             |
|                                                           |            | Main functional type                                           | 'A' Manufacturing                              |                                                                     |
|                                                           |            | Functional Sub-type                                            | Manufacturing                                  |                                                                     |
|                                                           |            | Degree of other Functions                                      | 1 Low Trade & Transport<br>2 Moderate Service  |                                                                     |
| BROACH DISTRICT                                           |            |                                                                |                                                |                                                                     |
| 49                                                        | Jambusar   | <i>Functions moderately balanced (32, 28, 40) 40</i>           |                                                | Administrative                                                      |
|                                                           |            | Main functional type                                           | 'C' Service                                    |                                                                     |
|                                                           |            | Functional Sub-type                                            | Service                                        |                                                                     |
|                                                           |            | Degree of other Functions                                      | 1 Low Trade & Transport<br>2 Moderate Industry |                                                                     |
| SURAT DISTRICT                                            |            |                                                                |                                                |                                                                     |
| 50                                                        | Kathor     | <i>Predominant function accentuated (26, 25, 49) 49</i>        |                                                | Residential                                                         |
|                                                           |            | Main functional type                                           | 'C' Service                                    |                                                                     |
|                                                           |            | Functional Sub-type                                            | Service                                        |                                                                     |
|                                                           |            | Degree of other Functions                                      | 1 Low Trade & Transport<br>2 Moderate Industry |                                                                     |
| 51                                                        | Dharampur  | <i>Predominant function highly accentuated (29, 19, 52) 52</i> |                                                | Administrative                                                      |
|                                                           |            | Main functional type                                           | 'C' Service                                    |                                                                     |
|                                                           |            | Functional Sub-type                                            | Service                                        |                                                                     |
|                                                           |            | Degree of other Functions                                      | 1 Low Trade & Transport<br>2 Moderate Industry |                                                                     |

## STATEMENT III.54

## Females per 1,000 males in different types of cities and towns, 1901-61

| City/Town                                                      | Females per 1,000 Males in |          |       |       |       |       |       | City/Town                                                    | Females per 1,000 Males in |        |       |       |       |       |       |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
|                                                                | 1961                       | 1951     | 1941  | 1931  | 1921  | 1911  | 1901  |                                                              | 1961                       | 1951   | 1941  | 1931  | 1921  | 1911  | 1901  |
| 1                                                              | 2                          | 3        | 4     | 5     | 6     | 7     | 8     | 1                                                            | 2                          | 3      | 4     | 5     | 6     | 7     | 8     |
| <b>A—Administrative, Residential and Educational Towns</b>     |                            |          |       |       |       |       |       |                                                              |                            |        |       |       |       |       |       |
| (i) Places with 1,001 and more females per 1,000 males in 1961 |                            |          |       |       |       |       |       |                                                              |                            |        |       |       |       |       |       |
| Dhoraji                                                        | 1,050                      | 1,091    | 1,007 | 1,121 | 1,202 | 1,202 | 1,136 | Chital                                                       | 961                        | 990    | 976   | 955   | 935   | 910   | 950   |
| Anjar                                                          | 1,043                      | 1,050    | 1,097 | 1,092 | 1,100 | 1,095 | 990   | Dhinoj                                                       | 974                        | 1,002  | 971   | 988   | R     | R     | 935   |
| Rander                                                         | 1,027                      | 1,082    | 1,022 | 1,031 | 1,081 | 1,128 | 1,231 | Tharad                                                       | 970                        | 1,004  | R     | R     | R     | R     | R     |
| Lunavada                                                       | 1,039                      | 1,015    | 1,092 | 1,062 | 1,167 | 1,244 | 1,180 | Bhadran                                                      | 955                        | 1,002  | 952   | 875   | 805   | 759   | 765   |
| Ranavav                                                        | 1,017                      | 1,180    | 1,162 | R     | R     | R     | R     | Kathor                                                       | 967                        | 1,040  | 1,040 | 1,075 | 1,143 | 1,065 | 1,136 |
| Halvad                                                         | 1,055                      | 1,086    | 1,114 | 1,057 | 1,021 | 1,178 | 1,105 | Damnagar                                                     | 953                        | 978    | 975   | 928   | 928   | 846   | 899   |
| Jafrabad                                                       | 1,018                      | 1,086    | 1,148 | 1,138 | 1,137 | 1,051 | 1,069 | Paliyad                                                      | 963                        | 995    | R     | R     | R     | R     | R     |
| Ranpur                                                         | 1,017                      | 1,052    | 1,028 | 1,027 | 1,011 | 980   | 974   | Tankara                                                      | 976                        | 998(R) | 1,001 | R     | R     | R     | R     |
| Jodiya                                                         | 1,120                      | 1,131    | 1,056 | 1,131 | 1,195 | 1,124 | 1,073 | Lilia                                                        | 976                        | 993    | 985   | 972   | 935   | 938   | 950   |
| Bilkha                                                         | 1,006                      | 1,021    | 968   | 946   | 954   | 981   | 911   | Umrula                                                       | 960                        | 1,014  | 929   | 1,031 | 970   | 943   | 977   |
| Maliya (Rajkot)                                                | 1,008                      | 1,034    | R     | R     | R     | R     | R     | Una                                                          | 994                        | 1,002  | 1,036 | 1,056 | 1,080 | 1,083 | 1,053 |
| (ii) Places with 951 to 1,000 females per 1,000 males in 1961  |                            |          |       |       |       |       |       | Talaja                                                       | 956                        | 1,047  | 1,031 | 1,019 | 995   | 1,025 | 975   |
| Patan                                                          | 988                        | 994      | 960   | 960   | 993   | 1,021 | 993   | Malia (Junagadh)                                             | 987                        | 1,009  | R     | R     | R     | R     | R     |
| Radhanpur                                                      | 952                        | 1,003    | 1,002 | 1,019 | 1,021 | 1,060 | 1,067 | Dhandhuka                                                    | 970                        | 1,009  | 1,020 | 1,032 | 1,033 | 1,114 | 1,098 |
| Jamjodhpur                                                     | 951                        | 1,050    | 1,028 | 1,018 | R     | R     | R     | (iii) Places with 851 to 950 females per 1,000 males in 1961 |                            |        |       |       |       |       |       |
| Mansa                                                          | 976                        | 1,075    | 1,088 | 1,067 | 1,032 | 1,032 | 1,022 | Ahmedabad Cantonment (Civil)                                 | 871*                       | ..     | ..    | ..    | ..    | ..    | ..    |
| Bhayavadar                                                     | 954                        | 984      | 988   | 955   | 982   | 972   | 1,002 | Junagadh                                                     | 911                        | 995    | 861   | 881   | 925   | 908   | 919   |
| Chanasma                                                       | 967                        | 1,020    | 1,006 | 999   | 967   | 938   | 912   | Godhra                                                       | 911                        | 876    | 945   | 865   | 894   | 909   | 940   |
| Vijapur                                                        | 961                        | 1,038    | 1,043 | 1,048 | 1,028 | 1,005 | 1,064 | Gondal                                                       | 932                        | 997    | 982   | 950   | 1,009 | 975   | 957   |
| Sojitra                                                        | 998                        | 1,017    | 910   | 925   | 891   | 853   | 840   | Bhuj                                                         | 944                        | 994    | 1,048 | 1,023 | 1,071 | 1,044 | 954   |
| Bhanvad                                                        | 993                        | 1,053    | 1,077 | 1,133 | R     | R     | R     | Amreli                                                       | 921                        | 984    | 959   | 993   | 993   | 961   | 941   |
| Vapi                                                           | 978                        | 898(R)   | R     | R     | R     | R     | R     | Palanpur                                                     | 906                        | 946    | 945   | 936   | 952   | 1,011 | 947   |
| Jasdan                                                         | 966                        | 971      | 996   | 941   | 969   | 961   | 948   | Borsad                                                       | 927                        | 941    | 937   | 886   | 892   | 925   | 946   |
| Pardi                                                          | 990                        | 1,009(R) | 913   | 965   | 1,011 | 979   | 1,023 | Palitana                                                     | 923                        | 1,011  | 940   | 919   | 978   | 970   | 942   |
| Kheralu                                                        | 955                        | 1,013    | 1,040 | 1,050 | 1,028 | 1,020 | 1,056 | Limbd                                                        | 949                        | 1,032  | 991   | 1,018 | 974   | 1,017 | 1,044 |
| Dhrol                                                          | 984                        | 1,108    | 1,018 | 1,175 | 1,218 | 1,145 | 1,123 | Rajpipla                                                     | 908                        | 938    | 881   | 889   | 950   | 973   | 993   |
| Dharampur                                                      | 979                        | 1,015    | 986   | 1,021 | 974   | 1,072 | 1,035 | Anklesvar                                                    | 941                        | 939    | 927   | 921   | 919   | 865   | 921   |
| Vaso                                                           | 958                        | 959      | 911   | 904   | 831   | 873   | 884   | Kham-bhalia                                                  | 938                        | 1,035  | 1,022 | 1,044 | 1,077 | 1,091 | 1,041 |
| Kalavad                                                        | 957                        | 1,066    | 1,072 | R     | R     | R     | R     | Deesa                                                        | 913                        | 891    | 924   | 928   | 704   | 726   | 748   |
| Dharmaj                                                        | 962                        | 981      | 887   | 856   | 790   | R     | 753   | Jambusar                                                     | 914                        | 929    | 905   | 914   | 964   | 972   | 988   |
| Mandvi (Surat)                                                 | 961                        | 974      | R     | R     | R     | R     | 1,035 | Balasinar                                                    | 907                        | 934    | 983   | 970   | 1,044 | 1,081 | 1,096 |
| Lakhtar                                                        | 987                        | 1,042    | 954   | 975   | 977   | 902   | 956   | Vyara                                                        | 942                        | 943    | 868   | 890   | 893   | 904   | 875   |
| Barwala                                                        | 965                        | 972      | R     | R     | R     | R     | R     | Sanand                                                       | 918                        | 941    | 944   | 931   | 939   | 1,063 | 1,057 |
| Gariadhar                                                      | 959                        | 977      | R     | R     | R     | R     | R     | Dhari                                                        | 897                        | 1,001  | 914   | 872   | 871   | 859   | 846   |
| Chuda                                                          | 999                        | 1,057    | 1,036 | 1,077 | 1,061 | 1,056 | 1,070 | Dakor                                                        | 883                        | 862    | 835   | 807   | 823   | 827   | 873   |
| Babra                                                          | 956                        | 1,011    | R     | R     | R     | R     | R     | Bardoli                                                      | 933                        | 928    | 952   | 947   | 967   | 910   | 945   |
| Sayla                                                          | 987                        | 1,010    | 1,011 | 1,046 | 1,019 | 1,050 | 1,018 | Dehgam                                                       | 876                        | 960    | 922   | 848   | 829   | 956   | 980   |
|                                                                |                            |          |       |       |       |       |       | Kaira                                                        | 931                        | 980    | 975   | 934   | 946   | 1,008 | 1,036 |
|                                                                |                            |          |       |       |       |       |       | Manavadar                                                    | 918                        | 975    | 948   | R     | R     | R     | R     |
|                                                                |                            |          |       |       |       |       |       | Prantij                                                      | 940                        | 994    | 963   | 980   | 1,044 | 1,023 | 1,063 |

R=Rural

\*Carved out of Ahmedabad Cantonment Area

## STATEMENT III.54-contd.

## Females per 1,000 males in different types of cities and towns, 1901-61

| City/Town                                                              | Females per 1,000 Males in |          |       |       |                                                 |       |       | City/Town                                                        | Females per 1,000 Males in |       |       |       |       |       |       |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------|-------|-------|-------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
|                                                                        | 1961                       | 1951     | 1941  | 1931  | 1921                                            | 1911  | 1901  |                                                                  | 1961                       | 1951  | 1941  | 1931  | 1921  | 1911  | 1901  |
| 1                                                                      | 2                          | 3        | 4     | 5     | 6                                               | 7     | 8     | 1                                                                | 2                          | 3     | 4     | 5     | 6     | 7     | 8     |
| <b>A—Administrative, Residential and Educational Towns-contd.</b>      |                            |          |       |       |                                                 |       |       |                                                                  |                            |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| (iii) Places with 851 to 950 females per 1,000 males in 1961-contd.    |                            |          |       |       |                                                 |       |       |                                                                  |                            |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| Devgad                                                                 | 898                        | 925      | 887   | 806   | 895                                             | 1,072 | 987   | <b>B—Port, Trading, Commercial including Ship-building Towns</b> |                            |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| Baria                                                                  | 899                        | 941(R)   | R     | R     | R                                               | R     | R     | (i) Places with 1,001 and more females per 1,000 males in 1961   |                            |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| Katargam                                                               | 899                        | 941(R)   | R     | R     | R                                               | R     | R     | Upleta                                                           | 1,084                      | 1,159 | 1,095 | 1,125 | 1,194 | 1,206 | 1,139 |
| Chhota                                                                 | 888                        | 890      | 848   | 804   | 794                                             | 1,018 | 1,026 | Mandvi (Kutch)                                                   | 1,062                      | 1,124 | 1,132 | 1,094 | 1,237 | 1,157 | 1,019 |
| Udaipur                                                                | 902                        | 957      | 1,031 | 1,089 | 1,145                                           | 1,120 | 952   | Unjha                                                            | 1,011                      | 1,032 | 1,036 | 1,083 | 1,014 | 1,034 | 1,033 |
| Idar                                                                   | 934                        | 1,011    | 1,014 | 1,034 | 1,023                                           | 984   | 931   | Mundra                                                           | 1,056                      | 1,188 | 1,145 | 1,144 | 1,126 | 1,074 | 1,078 |
| Lathi                                                                  | 934                        | 1,011    | 1,014 | 1,034 | 1,023                                           | 984   | 931   | Vadnagar                                                         | 1,006                      | 1,054 | 1,049 | 1,115 | 1,151 | 1,110 | 1,084 |
| Kalol (Panchmahals)                                                    | 917                        | 928      | 910   | 914   | 1,025                                           | 1,017 | 1,009 | Vasavad                                                          | 1,060                      | 1,086 | 1,122 | R     | R     | R     | R     |
| Jalalpur                                                               | 927                        | 901(R)   | R     | R     | R                                               | R     | R     | Salaya                                                           | 1,099                      | 1,045 | 1,079 | R     | R     | R     | R     |
| Gadhada                                                                | 936                        | 972      | 941   | 944   | 975                                             | 893   | 909   | Ghogho                                                           | 1,186                      | 1,189 | R     | R     | 1,214 | 1,302 | 1,320 |
| Karjan                                                                 | 852                        | 836      | 773   | 746   | 700                                             | 743   | R     | (ii) Places with 951 to 1,000 females per 1,000 males in 1961    |                            |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| Muli                                                                   | 917                        | 950      | 923   | 973   | 968                                             | 992   | 977   | Veraval                                                          | 966                        | 1,036 | 936   | 1,008 | 909   | 987   | 1,010 |
| Sankheda                                                               | 928                        | 1,004    | 936   | 969   | 940                                             | 931   | 920   | Bulsar                                                           | 965                        | 956   | 940   | 909   | 838   | 883   | 961   |
| Sinor                                                                  | 938                        | 971      | 974   | 968   | 994                                             | 918   | 986   | Dohad                                                            | 955                        | 906   | 834   | 855   | 963   | 967   | 1,037 |
| Vallabhipur                                                            | 925                        | 1,010    | 997   | 990   | 1,036                                           | 974   | 976   | Mangrol                                                          | 977                        | 1,064 | 989   | 1,022 | 1,027 | 1,044 | 1,013 |
| Vadia                                                                  | 939                        | 1,052    | R     | R     | R                                               | R     | R     | Bantwa                                                           | 972                        | 974   | 1,136 | 1,120 | 1,211 | 1,325 | 1,315 |
| Santrampur                                                             | 883                        | 938      | 903   | 978   | 951                                             | 954   | 988   | Vanthali                                                         | 967                        | 1,011 | 1,114 | 1,137 | 1,164 | 1,106 | 1,106 |
| Chotila                                                                | 933                        | 1,006    | R     | R     | R                                               | R     | R     | Kutiyana                                                         | 995                        | 996   | 1,190 | 1,186 | 1,243 | 1,240 | 1,205 |
| Mendarda                                                               | 919                        | 950      | 1,012 | 953   | 1,044                                           | 960   | 977   | Beyt                                                             | 970                        | 962   | 1,018 | 996   | 951   | 1,073 | 940   |
| Bahadarpur                                                             | 873                        | 956      | 862   | 846   | 875                                             | 890   | 943   | (iii) Places with 851 to 950 females per 1,000 males in 1961     |                            |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| Lalpur                                                                 | 946                        | 1,083    | R     | R     | R                                               | R     | R     | Mahuva                                                           | 921                        | 1,026 | 975   | 963   | 963   | 935   | 964   |
| Jam-kandorna                                                           | 918                        | 941      | R     | R     | R                                               | R     | R     | Dabhoi                                                           | 905                        | 915   | 889   | 872   | 867   | 946   | 998   |
| Vinchhiya                                                              | 950                        | 1,025    | R     | R     | R                                               | R     | R     | Botad                                                            | 925                        | 992   | 954   | 939   | 920   | 925   | 958   |
| Talala                                                                 | 919                        | 955(R)   | R     | R     | R                                               | R     | R     | Umreth                                                           | 933                        | 919   | 935   | 893   | 933   | 919   | 968   |
| Dungar                                                                 | 942                        | 1,019(R) | R     | R     | R                                               | R     | R     | Padra                                                            | 912                        | 931   | 915   | 936   | 906   | 878   | 865   |
| Harij                                                                  | 862                        | 870      | 871   | R     | R                                               | R     | R     | Modasa                                                           | 897                        | 967   | 804   | 984   | 1,091 | 1,179 | 1,064 |
| Visavadar                                                              | 938                        | 995      | R     | R     | R                                               | R     | R     | Mehmedabad                                                       | 929                        | 924   | 966   | 951   | 965   | 919   | 997   |
| (iv) Places with 850 and less than 850 females per 1,000 males in 1961 |                            |          |       |       |                                                 |       |       | Keshod                                                           | 884                        | 995   | 978   | R     | R     | R     | R     |
| Ranip                                                                  | 397                        | 562      | R     | R     | R                                               | R     | R     | Rajkot                                                           | 927                        | 964   | 959   | 928   | 927   | 935   | 883   |
| Ahmedabad Cantonment (Military)                                        | 457                        | 617      | 633   | 565   | (was a part of Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation) |       |       | Surendra-nagar                                                   | 900                        | 933   | 890   | 957   | 823   | 789   | 770   |
| Gandhi-dham                                                            | 850                        | 720†     | ..    | ..    | ..                                              | ..    | ..    | Bhavnagar                                                        | 916                        | 924   | 891   | 895   | 929   | 904   | 898   |
| Himatnagar                                                             | 786                        | 781      | 750   | 768   | 952                                             | 817   | 955   | Porbandar                                                        | 932                        | 1,016 | 965   | 954   | 988   | 959   | 931   |
| Vallabh Vidyanagar                                                     | 320*                       | ..       | ..    | ..    | ..                                              | ..    | ..    | Umbergaon                                                        | 906                        | 930   | R     | R     | R     | R     | R     |

R=Rural

\* Carved out of Sim land of Bakrol, Karamsad and Anand

† Created a new town

STATEMENT III.54-*concl.*

## Females per 1,000 males in different types of cities and towns, 1901-61

| City/Town                                                               | Females per 1,000 Males in |        |       |       |       |       |       |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
|                                                                         | 1961                       | 1951   | 1941  | 1931  | 1921  | 1911  | 1901  |
| 1                                                                       | 2                          | 3      | 4     | 5     | 6     | 7     | 8     |
| <b>B—Port, Trading, Commercial including Ship-building Towns-contd.</b> |                            |        |       |       |       |       |       |
| (iv) Places with 850 and less than 850 females per 1,000 males in 1961  |                            |        |       |       |       |       |       |
| Anand                                                                   | 809                        | 829    | 852   | 789   | 791   | 812   | 826   |
| Bedi                                                                    | 813                        | 975(R) | R     | R     | R     | R     | R     |
| Talod                                                                   | 808                        | 778    | R     | R     | R     | R     | R     |
| Okha Port                                                               | 808                        | 834    | 755   | R     | R     | R     | R     |
| Kandla                                                                  | 740                        | 790(R) | R     | R     | R     | R     | R     |
| <b>D—Manufacturing and Industrial Towns</b>                             |                            |        |       |       |       |       |       |
| (i) Places with 1,001 and more females per 1,000 males in 1961          |                            |        |       |       |       |       |       |
| Sidhpur                                                                 | 1,012                      | 1,011  | 973   | 1,003 | 996   | 1,037 | 1,028 |
| (ii) Places with 951 to 1,000 females per 1,000 males in 1961           |                            |        |       |       |       |       |       |
| Patan (Mehsana)                                                         | 956                        | 972    | 987   | 1,004 | 1,003 | 1,038 | 1,001 |
| Dhran-gadhra                                                            | 954                        | 1,001  | 985   | 991   | 945   | 982   | 991   |
| Jetpur                                                                  | 989                        | 1,042  | 1,075 | 1,069 | 1,085 | 1,152 | 1,077 |
| Wankaner                                                                | 985                        | 1,025  | 939   | 1,024 | 1,041 | 994   | 1,041 |
| Bagasara                                                                | 971                        | 1,032  | 1,024 | 990   | 970   | 991   | 974   |
| Sibor                                                                   | 964                        | 994    | 1,038 | 1,019 | 978   | 990   | 992   |
| Gandevi                                                                 | 990                        | 1,027  | 984   | 1,111 | 1,124 | 1,038 | 1,064 |
| Thangadh                                                                | 975                        | 983    | R     | R     | R     | R     | R     |
| Wadhwan                                                                 | 998                        | 1,079  | 1,025 | 1,036 | 1,002 | 1,017 | 1,045 |
| (iii) Places with 851 to 950 females per 1,000 males in 1961            |                            |        |       |       |       |       |       |
| Naroda                                                                  | 861                        | 902    | R     | R     | R     | R     | R     |
| Baroda                                                                  | 857                        | 862    | 811   | 799   | 837   | 853   | 853   |
| Surat                                                                   | 916                        | 917    | 898   | 868   | 903   | 926   | 935   |
| Jamnagar                                                                | 914                        | 942    | 972   | 979   | 994   | 1,038 | 1,012 |
| Nadiad                                                                  | 885                        | 883    | 875   | 867   | 832   | 890   | 886   |
| Broach                                                                  | 942                        | 926    | 909   | 816   | 881   | 918   | 932   |
| Navsari                                                                 | 948                        | 964    | 955   | 1,031 | 1,051 | 1,069 | 1,043 |
| Cambay                                                                  | 926                        | 955    | 956   | 956   | 1,012 | 1,028 | 1,030 |
| Morvi                                                                   | 935                        | 998    | 942   | 1,022 | 1,058 | 1,045 | 996   |
| Viramgam                                                                | 916                        | 955    | 942   | 861   | 863   | 1,006 | 1,031 |
| Petlad                                                                  | 893                        | 881    | 869   | 869   | 874   | 893   | 938   |

R=Rural

\*Carved out of Dohad

NOTE:

There is no town under Type C—Transport, Storage and Communications

STATEMENT III.69  
Percentage distribution of persons not at work by sex and type of activity in urban areas only, 1961

| State/District  | Total non-workers |     | Full-time students |      | Household duties |      | Dependents, infants and disabled |      | Retired, rentier or independent |     | Beggars, vagrants, etc. |     | Inmates of penal, mental and charitable institutions |    | Persons seeking employment for the first time |    | Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work |    |
|-----------------|-------------------|-----|--------------------|------|------------------|------|----------------------------------|------|---------------------------------|-----|-------------------------|-----|------------------------------------------------------|----|-----------------------------------------------|----|--------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
|                 | M                 | F   | M                  | F    | M                | F    | M                                | F    | M                               | F   | M                       | F   | M                                                    | F  | M                                             | F  | M                                                                  | F  |
| 1               | 2                 | 3   | 4                  | 5    | 6                | 7    | 8                                | 9    | 10                              | 11  | 12                      | 13  | 14                                                   | 15 | 16                                            | 17 | 18                                                                 | 19 |
| <b>GUJARAT</b>  |                   |     |                    |      |                  |      |                                  |      |                                 |     |                         |     |                                                      |    |                                               |    |                                                                    |    |
| 1 Jamnagar      | 100               | 100 | 43.7               | 16.4 | 0.3              | 50.4 | 48.4                             | 31.9 | 3.3                             | 1.0 | 0.7                     | 0.2 | 0.4                                                  | N  | 1.2                                           | N  | 2.0                                                                | N  |
| 2 Rajkot        | 100               | 100 | 37.1               | 13.3 | 0.1              | 48.6 | 56.5                             | 36.9 | 3.0                             | 1.0 | 1.0                     | 0.2 | 0.2                                                  | N  | 0.7                                           | N  | 1.4                                                                | N  |
| 3 Surendranagar | 100               | 100 | 43.3               | 16.2 | 0.1              | 49.2 | 49.4                             | 33.1 | 3.3                             | 1.2 | 1.1                     | 0.2 | 0.4                                                  | N  | 0.8                                           | N  | 1.4                                                                | N  |
| 4 Bhavnagar     | 100               | 100 | 38.3               | 16.0 | 0.1              | 48.2 | 54.4                             | 34.3 | 3.8                             | 1.3 | 0.6                     | 0.1 | 0.6                                                  | N  | 1.0                                           | N  | 1.4                                                                | N  |
| 5 Amreli        | 100               | 100 | 41.1               | 14.9 | 0.3              | 50.1 | 51.9                             | 33.8 | 3.3                             | 1.0 | 0.6                     | 0.1 | 0.3                                                  | N  | 0.7                                           | N  | 1.5                                                                | N  |
| 6 Junagadh      | 100               | 100 | 37.7               | 13.0 | 0.1              | 47.5 | 56.8                             | 37.8 | 2.8                             | 1.5 | 1.0                     | 0.2 | 0.4                                                  | N  | 0.9                                           | N  | 0.8                                                                | N  |
| 7 Kutch         | 100               | 100 | 38.1               | 12.2 | 0.2              | 50.7 | 54.9                             | 35.8 | 3.1                             | 1.1 | 1.2                     | 0.2 | 0.4                                                  | N  | 0.9                                           | N  | 1.2                                                                | N  |
| 8 Banaskantha   | 100               | 100 | 36.7               | 13.6 | 0.3              | 50.5 | 54.4                             | 34.2 | 3.6                             | 1.1 | 0.7                     | 0.3 | 0.7                                                  | N  | 1.3                                           | N  | 2.3                                                                | N  |
| 9 Sabarkantha   | 100               | 100 | 41.1               | 10.9 | 0.6              | 53.7 | 50.2                             | 33.7 | 3.9                             | 1.3 | 1.2                     | 0.3 | 0.2                                                  | N  | 0.8                                           | N  | 2.0                                                                | N  |
| 10 Mehsana      | 100               | 100 | 49.5               | 14.8 | 0                | 52.2 | 45.3                             | 32.1 | 2.2                             | 0.8 | 1.1                     | 0.1 | 0.3                                                  | N  | 0.7                                           | N  | 0.9                                                                | N  |
| 11 Ahmedabad    | 100               | 100 | 50.4               | 14.7 | 0.2              | 48.5 | 42.6                             | 34.6 | 3.5                             | 2.0 | 0.5                     | 0.2 | 0.2                                                  | N  | 0.9                                           | N  | 1.7                                                                | N  |
| 12 Kaira        | 100               | 100 | 44.4               | 17.4 | 0.2              | 51.9 | 46.9                             | 29.6 | 3.2                             | 0.9 | 0.2                     | 0.1 | 0.7                                                  | N  | 1.5                                           | N  | 2.9                                                                | N  |
| 13 Panchmahals  | 100               | 100 | 46.5               | 18.4 | 1.1              | 51.2 | 44.0                             | 29.0 | 3.8                             | 1.3 | 0.7                     | 0.1 | 0.2                                                  | N  | 1.5                                           | N  | 2.2                                                                | N  |
| 14 Baroda       | 100               | 100 | 46.4               | 17.9 | 0.3              | 51.1 | 46.5                             | 30.1 | 2.7                             | 0.6 | 0.6                     | 0.1 | 0.2                                                  | N  | 1.6                                           | N  | 1.7                                                                | N  |
| 15 Broach       | 100               | 100 | 47.5               | 18.4 | 0.2              | 51.0 | 43.5                             | 29.7 | 4.2                             | 0.6 | 0.7                     | 0.2 | 0.7                                                  | N  | 1.2                                           | N  | 2.0                                                                | N  |
| 16 Surat        | 100               | 100 | 44.1               | 17.4 | 0.2              | 49.3 | 47.5                             | 32.0 | 2.8                             | 0.9 | 1.1                     | 0.4 | 0.3                                                  | N  | 1.6                                           | N  | 2.4                                                                | N  |
|                 | 100               | 100 | 46.2               | 19.4 | 0.3              | 49.7 | 45.9                             | 29.6 | 3.3                             | 1.0 | 0.5                     | 0.2 | 0.2                                                  | N  | 1.2                                           | N  | 2.4                                                                | N  |
| <b>GUJARAT</b>  |                   |     |                    |      |                  |      |                                  |      |                                 |     |                         |     |                                                      |    |                                               |    |                                                                    |    |
| 1 Jamnagar      | 100               | 100 | 40.9               | 30.4 | N                | 6.2  | 58.9                             | 63.4 | N                               | 0   | N                       | N   | N                                                    | N  | 0.1                                           | N  | 0.1                                                                | N  |
| 2 Rajkot        | 100               | 100 | 34.2               | 24.2 | N                | 6.3  | 65.6                             | 69.5 | 0                               | 0   | N                       | N   | N                                                    | N  | 0.1                                           | N  | 0.1                                                                | N  |
| 3 Surendranagar | 100               | 100 | 39.7               | 29.2 | N                | 7.2  | 59.9                             | 63.5 | 0                               | 0   | 0.1                     | N   | N                                                    | N  | 0.1                                           | N  | 0.1                                                                | N  |
| 4 Bhavnagar     | 100               | 100 | 34.4               | 26.6 | N                | 5.1  | 65.4                             | 66.5 | N                               | 0   | 0.1                     | N   | N                                                    | N  | 0.1                                           | N  | 0.1                                                                | N  |
| 5 Amreli        | 100               | 100 | 37.0               | 23.3 | N                | 7.7  | 62.6                             | 65.7 | N                               | 0   | 0.1                     | N   | N                                                    | N  | 0.1                                           | N  | 0.1                                                                | N  |
| 6 Junagadh      | 100               | 100 | 34.4               | 23.3 | N                | 10.2 | 65.3                             | 66.5 | N                               | 0   | 0.1                     | N   | N                                                    | N  | 0.1                                           | N  | 0.1                                                                | N  |
| 7 Kutch         | 100               | 100 | 34.5               | 22.9 | 0.1              | 8.7  | 65.2                             | 68.4 | 0                               | 0   | 0.1                     | N   | N                                                    | N  | 0.1                                           | N  | 0.1                                                                | N  |
| 8 Banaskantha   | 100               | 100 | 34.6               | 26.1 | 0                | 7.0  | 65.1                             | 66.8 | 0                               | 0   | 0.1                     | N   | N                                                    | N  | 0.1                                           | N  | 0.1                                                                | N  |
| 9 Sabarkantha   | 100               | 100 | 39.8               | 22.4 | 0.3              | 10.6 | 59.8                             | 66.9 | 0                               | 0   | 0.1                     | N   | N                                                    | N  | 0.1                                           | N  | 0.1                                                                | N  |
| 10 Mehsana      | 100               | 100 | 44.8               | 29.6 | 0                | 6.9  | 55.2                             | 63.5 | 0                               | 0   | 0.1                     | N   | N                                                    | N  | 0.1                                           | N  | 0.1                                                                | N  |
| 11 Ahmedabad    | 100               | 100 | 48.5               | 27.3 | N                | 5.7  | 51.4                             | 67.0 | 0                               | 0   | 0.1                     | N   | N                                                    | N  | 0.1                                           | N  | 0.1                                                                | N  |
| 12 Kaira        | 100               | 100 | 42.1               | 33.3 | N                | 5.0  | 57.7                             | 61.7 | 0                               | 0   | 0.1                     | N   | N                                                    | N  | 0.1                                           | N  | 0.1                                                                | N  |
| 13 Panchmahals  | 100               | 100 | 44.3               | 34.6 | N                | 5.8  | 55.5                             | 59.6 | 0                               | 0   | 0.1                     | N   | N                                                    | N  | 0.1                                           | N  | 0.1                                                                | N  |
| 14 Baroda       | 100               | 100 | 44.7               | 33.0 | 0.1              | 5.7  | 55.0                             | 60.3 | N                               | 0   | 0.1                     | N   | N                                                    | N  | 0.1                                           | N  | 0.1                                                                | N  |
| 15 Broach       | 100               | 100 | 43.8               | 33.3 | N                | 4.7  | 55.9                             | 62.0 | 0                               | 0   | 0.1                     | N   | N                                                    | N  | 0.1                                           | N  | 0.1                                                                | N  |
| 16 Surat        | 100               | 100 | 42.7               | 31.9 | N                | 6.8  | 56.9                             | 61.3 | 0                               | 0   | 0.1                     | N   | N                                                    | N  | 0.1                                           | N  | 0.1                                                                | N  |
|                 | 100               | 100 | 44.6               | 35.6 | 0.1              | 5.7  | 55.0                             | 58.2 | 0                               | 0.5 | 0.5                     | 0.2 | 0.2                                                  | N  | 1.2                                           | N  | 2.4                                                                | N  |

N=Negligible

NOTE: The Dangs district being entirely rural, has no urban area.



STATEMENT III.69-*contd.*

## Percentage distribution of persons not at work by sex and type of activity in urban areas only, 1961

| State/District  | Total non-workers |     | Full-time students |      | Household duties |      | Dependents, infants and disabled |     | Retired, rentier or independent |     | Beggars, vagrants, etc. |     | Inmates of penal, mental hospitals, and charitable institutions |     | Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work |     |      |     |
|-----------------|-------------------|-----|--------------------|------|------------------|------|----------------------------------|-----|---------------------------------|-----|-------------------------|-----|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-----|--------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|------|-----|
|                 | M                 | F   | M                  | F    | M                | F    | M                                | F   | M                               | F   | M                       | F   | M                                                               | F   | M                                                                  | F   |      |     |
|                 | 2                 | 3   | 4                  | 5    | 6                | 7    | 8                                | 9   | 10                              | 11  | 12                      | 13  | 14                                                              | 15  | 16                                                                 | 17  | 18   | 19  |
| Age-group 15-34 |                   |     |                    |      |                  |      |                                  |     |                                 |     |                         |     |                                                                 |     |                                                                    |     |      |     |
| GUJARAT         | 100               | 100 | 74.8               | 8.5  | 1.0              | 89.7 | 6.9                              | 1.6 | 0.3                             | N   | 1.2                     | 0.1 | 1.3                                                             | 0.1 | 6.4                                                                | N   | 8.1  | N   |
| 1 Jamnagar      | 100               | 100 | 73.2               | 6.1  | 0.4              | 91.8 | 10.5                             | 2.0 | 0.3                             | N   | 2.4                     | 0.1 | 1.0                                                             | N   | 4.8                                                                | 0   | 7.4  | 0   |
| 2 Rajkot        | 100               | 100 | 79.2               | 9.2  | 0.2              | 89.0 | 5.5                              | 1.6 | 0.3                             | N   | 2.2                     | 0.1 | 1.0                                                             | 0.1 | 5.5                                                                | N   | 6.1  | N   |
| 3 Surendranagar | 100               | 100 | 77.3               | 9.8  | 0.4              | 88.7 | 8.0                              | 1.4 | 0.5                             | 0   | 1.1                     | N   | 1.4                                                             | 0.1 | 4.8                                                                | N   | 6.5  | N   |
| 4 Bhavnagar     | 100               | 100 | 78.1               | 8.6  | 1.1              | 89.7 | 6.8                              | 1.5 | 0.4                             | N   | 1.3                     | 0.1 | 0.6                                                             | 0.1 | 4.7                                                                | N   | 7.0  | N   |
| 5 Amreli        | 100               | 100 | 78.5               | 5.4  | 0.5              | 92.5 | 8.9                              | 1.7 | 0.3                             | 0.1 | 2.7                     | 0.3 | 0.3                                                             | N   | 4.5                                                                | N   | 4.3  | N   |
| 6 Junagadh      | 100               | 100 | 74.3               | 5.6  | 0.3              | 91.8 | 10.2                             | 2.4 | 0.4                             | 0.1 | 2.4                     | 0.1 | 1.9                                                             | N   | 5.2                                                                | N   | 5.3  | N   |
| 7 Kutch         | 100               | 100 | 68.2               | 7.0  | 1.1              | 90.1 | 8.2                              | 2.4 | 0.6                             | 0   | 1.6                     | 0.2 | 2.4                                                             | 0.2 | 7.7                                                                | 0.1 | 10.2 | N   |
| 8 Banaskantha   | 100               | 100 | 72.3               | 2.8  | 2.0              | 95.8 | 5.7                              | 1.0 | 0.4                             | 0.1 | 3.2                     | 0.2 | 0.7                                                             | 0.1 | 5.1                                                                | N   | 10.6 | N   |
| 9 Sabarkantha   | 100               | 100 | 83.9               | 4.8  | 0                | 94.4 | 5.6                              | 0.7 | 0                               | 0   | 1.0                     | 0.1 | 0.8                                                             | N   | 3.9                                                                | 0   | 4.8  | 0   |
| 10 Mehsana      | 100               | 100 | 80.8               | 6.9  | 0.5              | 91.8 | 5.4                              | 1.1 | 0.3                             | 0.1 | 0.9                     | 0.1 | 0.6                                                             | N   | 5.2                                                                | N   | 6.3  | N   |
| 11 Ahmedabad    | 100               | 100 | 71.0               | 8.1  | 0.5              | 90.6 | 6.7                              | 1.2 | 0.2                             | N   | 0.4                     | N   | 2.0                                                             | 0.1 | 7.9                                                                | N   | 11.3 | N   |
| 12 Kaira        | 100               | 100 | 73.1               | 10.8 | 5.5              | 87.2 | 5.7                              | 1.7 | 0.4                             | 0.1 | 1.1                     | 0.1 | 0.4                                                             | N   | 7.0                                                                | 0.1 | 6.8  | N   |
| 13 Panchmahals  | 100               | 100 | 72.3               | 7.0  | 0.9              | 90.9 | 8.0                              | 1.8 | 0.2                             | N   | 1.2                     | 0.1 | 0.9                                                             | N   | 9.6                                                                | 0.1 | 6.9  | 0.1 |
| 14 Baroda       | 100               | 100 | 78.8               | 11.7 | 0.7              | 86.5 | 5.6                              | 1.3 | 0.3                             | N   | 0.8                     | 0.1 | 1.9                                                             | 0.2 | 5.1                                                                | 0.1 | 6.8  | 0.1 |
| 15 Broach       | 100               | 100 | 71.0               | 8.5  | 0.8              | 89.6 | 6.5                              | 1.4 | 0.5                             | 0.1 | 1.9                     | 0.3 | 1.0                                                             | N   | 8.6                                                                | 0.1 | 9.7  | N   |
| 16 Surat        | 100               | 100 | 74.7               | 11.1 | 0.9              | 86.3 | 7.6                              | 2.2 | 0.2                             | N   | 0.7                     | 0.2 | 0.3                                                             | N   | 6.5                                                                | 0.1 | 9.1  | 0.1 |

## Age-group 15-34

## Age-group 35-59

|                 |            |            |            |          |            |             |             |            |             |            |             |            |            |            |            |          |             |            |
|-----------------|------------|------------|------------|----------|------------|-------------|-------------|------------|-------------|------------|-------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|----------|-------------|------------|
| <b>GUJARAT</b>  | <b>100</b> | <b>100</b> | <b>0.2</b> | <b>N</b> | <b>1.7</b> | <b>92.6</b> | <b>23.7</b> | <b>5.0</b> | <b>37.5</b> | <b>1.9</b> | <b>10.6</b> | <b>0.3</b> | <b>5.1</b> | <b>0.1</b> | <b>2.1</b> | <b>N</b> | <b>19.1</b> | <b>0.1</b> |
| 1 Jamnagar      | 100        | 100        | 0.4        | 0        | 1.1        | 91.2        | 29.7        | 6.6        | 35.5        | 1.8        | 15.7        | 0.4        | 3.4        | N          | 1.9        | N        | 12.3        | N          |
| 2 Rajkot        | 100        | 100        | 0          | 0        | 1.3        | 91.9        | 23.1        | 5.5        | 39.0        | 2.0        | 18.0        | 0.6        | 3.1        | N          | 1.6        | N        | 13.9        | N          |
| 3 Surendranagar | 100        | 100        | 0.2        | N        | 1.3        | 92.9        | 24.0        | 4.7        | 40.2        | 2.0        | 10.6        | 0.2        | 7.7        | 0.1        | 1.6        | N        | 14.4        | 0.1        |
| 4 Bhavnagar     | 100        | 100        | 0.3        | 0        | 2.0        | 92.6        | 22.9        | 5.3        | 42.9        | 1.8        | 11.6        | 0.2        | 4.6        | 0.1        | 5.5        | N        | 10.2        | N          |
| 5 Amreli        | 100        | 100        | 0          | 0        | 0          | 89.1        | 30.7        | 7.3        | 36.7        | 2.9        | 19.3        | 0.5        | 1.5        | 0.1        | 1.6        | 0        | 10.2        | 0.1        |
| 6 Junagadh      | 100        | 100        | 0.1        | 0        | 1.3        | 90.1        | 27.3        | 7.2        | 35.1        | 2.0        | 20.3        | 0.6        | 3.4        | 0.1        | 1.6        | N        | 10.9        | N          |
| 7 Kutch         | 100        | 100        | 0          | 0        | 4.6        | 89.5        | 26.5        | 7.6        | 32.6        | 1.8        | 8.9         | 0.6        | 5.7        | 0.4        | 3.2        | 0.1      | 18.5        | N          |
| 8 Banaskantha   | 100        | 100        | 0          | N        | 1.9        | 90.6        | 17.4        | 6.1        | 43.4        | 2.5        | 17.7        | 0.6        | 1.4        | 0.1        | 2.1        | 0        | 16.1        | 0.1        |
| 9 Sabarkantha   | 100        | 100        | 1.1        | 0        | 0          | 92.9        | 30.2        | 5.7        | 33.7        | 1.2        | 30.5        | 0.2        | 4.5        | 0          | 0          | 0        | 0           | 0          |
| 10 Mehsana      | 100        | 100        | 0          | 0        | 2.0        | 91.4        | 20.6        | 4.6        | 42.3        | 3.7        | 9.5         | 0.3        | 3.0        | N          | 1.7        | 0        | 20.9        | N          |
| 11 Ahmedabad    | 100        | 100        | 0.3        | N        | 1.2        | 94.0        | 19.8        | 3.9        | 36.6        | 1.7        | 3.6         | 0.1        | 9.8        | 0.2        | 2.1        | N        | 26.6        | 0.1        |
| 12 Kaira        | 100        | 100        | 0          | 0        | 1.1        | 92.3        | 26.5        | 5.0        | 38.3        | 2.3        | 10.1        | 0.4        | 1.6        | N          | 1.7        | 0        | 20.7        | N          |
| 13 Panchmahals  | 100        | 100        | 0.5        | N        | 2.4        | 94.5        | 22.5        | 3.7        | 35.1        | 1.4        | 14.7        | 0.4        | 1.4        | N          | 3.0        | 0        | 20.4        | N          |
| 14 Baroda       | 100        | 100        | 0          | 0        | 1.4        | 94.1        | 19.7        | 4.1        | 44.2        | 1.2        | 9.9         | 0.4        | 7.0        | 0.2        | 1.7        | 0        | 16.1        | N          |
| 15 Broach       | 100        | 100        | 0.3        | 0.1      | 1.8        | 92.7        | 23.6        | 4.4        | 29.4        | 1.9        | 15.6        | 0.8        | 3.1        | N          | 2.7        | N        | 23.5        | 0.1        |
| 16 Surat        | 100        | 100        | 0.1        | N        | 3.7        | 93.4        | 30.2        | 4.5        | 32.1        | 1.4        | 7.4         | 0.5        | 1.6        | 0.1        | 1.5        | 0        | 23.4        | 0.1        |

N=Negligible

STATEMENT III.69-*contd.*

## Percentage distribution of persons not at work by sex and type of activity in urban areas only, 1961

| State/District  | Total non-workers |     | Full-time students |   | Household duties |      | Dependents, infants and disabled |      | Retired, rentier or independent |      | Beggars, vagrants, etc. |     | Inmates of penal, mental hospitals, and charitable institutions |     |     |    | Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work |     |  |  |
|-----------------|-------------------|-----|--------------------|---|------------------|------|----------------------------------|------|---------------------------------|------|-------------------------|-----|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|----|--------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|--|--|
|                 | M                 | F   | M                  | F | M                | F    | M                                | F    | M                               | F    | M                       | F   | M                                                               | F   | M   | F  | M                                                                  | F   |  |  |
|                 | 2                 | 3   | 4                  | 5 | 6                | 7    | 8                                | 9    | 10                              | 11   | 12                      | 13  | 14                                                              | 15  | 16  | 17 | 18                                                                 | 19  |  |  |
| Age-group 60+   |                   |     |                    |   |                  |      |                                  |      |                                 |      |                         |     |                                                                 |     |     |    |                                                                    |     |  |  |
| GUJARAT         | 100               | 100 | 0                  | N | 0.4              | 45.4 | 34.9                             | 40.0 | 58.4                            | 13.4 | 3.2                     | 0.9 | 1.0                                                             | 0.2 | 0.1 | N  | 2.0                                                                | 0.1 |  |  |
| 1 Jamnagar      | 100               | 100 | 0                  | 0 | N                | 41.6 | 38.4                             | 44.9 | 55.3                            | 12.0 | 4.9                     | 1.3 | 0.7                                                             | 0.1 | N   | N  | 0.7                                                                | 0.1 |  |  |
| 2 Rajkot        | 100               | 100 | 0                  | 0 | 0.1              | 40.9 | 35.6                             | 44.0 | 57.5                            | 13.7 | 4.9                     | 1.3 | 0.6                                                             | N   | 0   | N  | 1.3                                                                | 0.1 |  |  |
| 3 Surendranagar | 100               | 100 | 0                  | 0 | 0.4              | 46.1 | 29.3                             | 37.7 | 63.9                            | 15.2 | 1.8                     | 0.7 | 3.1                                                             | 0.2 | 0   | 0  | 1.5                                                                | 0.1 |  |  |
| 4 Bhavnagar     | 100               | 100 | 0                  | 0 | 0.5              | 46.6 | 34.9                             | 39.5 | 59.5                            | 12.8 | 2.7                     | 0.8 | 1.3                                                             | 0.2 | 0.7 | 0  | 0.4                                                                | 0.1 |  |  |
| 5 Amreli        | 100               | 100 | 0                  | 0 | 0                | 35.3 | 43.9                             | 49.2 | 51.1                            | 14.4 | 4.2                     | 1.1 | 0.2                                                             | 0   | 0   | N  | 0.6                                                                | N   |  |  |
| 6 Junagadh      | 100               | 100 | 0                  | 0 | 0.1              | 38.4 | 39.0                             | 47.8 | 53.1                            | 12.2 | 6.3                     | 1.5 | 0.5                                                             | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0  | 0.9                                                                | 0   |  |  |
| 7 Kutch         | 100               | 100 | 0                  | 0 | 0.8              | 43.5 | 31.3                             | 41.7 | 57.5                            | 11.4 | 3.7                     | 2.2 | 2.7                                                             | 1.2 | 0.4 | 0  | 3.6                                                                | N   |  |  |
| 8 Banaskantha   | 100               | 100 | 0                  | 0 | 0.5              | 38.4 | 36.6                             | 43.8 | 56.9                            | 15.2 | 3.9                     | 2.5 | 0.3                                                             | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0  | 1.6                                                                | 0   |  |  |
| 9 Sabarkantha   | 100               | 100 | 0                  | 0 | 0                | 40.7 | 47.7                             | 47.4 | 45.5                            | 10.4 | 6.4                     | 1.5 | 0.4                                                             | 0   | 0   | 0  | 0                                                                  | 0   |  |  |
| 10 Mehsana      | 100               | 100 | 0                  | 0 | 0.5              | 39.1 | 37.4                             | 38.5 | 56.7                            | 21.0 | 2.8                     | 1.2 | 0.3                                                             | 0.1 | 0   | 0  | 2.3                                                                | 0.1 |  |  |
| 11 Ahmedabad    | 100               | 100 | 0                  | 0 | 0.5              | 47.7 | 30.7                             | 36.1 | 62.8                            | 15.3 | 1.4                     | 0.5 | 1.3                                                             | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0  | 3.2                                                                | 0.1 |  |  |
| 12 Kaira        | 100               | 100 | 0                  | 0 | 0.2              | 47.6 | 34.0                             | 36.2 | 59.7                            | 15.8 | 3.2                     | 0.2 | 0.2                                                             | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0  | 2.6                                                                | 0.1 |  |  |
| 13 Panchmahals  | 100               | 100 | 0                  | 0 | 0.7              | 55.9 | 38.3                             | 32.2 | 55.9                            | 11.1 | 1.8                     | 0.8 | 0.1                                                             | 0   | 0.2 | 0  | 3.0                                                                | 0   |  |  |
| 14 Baroda       | 100               | 100 | 0                  | N | 0.3              | 54.8 | 29.2                             | 35.6 | 64.5                            | 8.4  | 3.5                     | 1.0 | 0.8                                                             | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0  | 1.6                                                                | 0.1 |  |  |
| 15 Broach       | 100               | 100 | 0                  | 0 | 0.5              | 45.6 | 39.4                             | 42.9 | 49.6                            | 9.6  | 6.5                     | 1.8 | 0.1                                                             | N   | 0.1 | 0  | 3.8                                                                | 0.1 |  |  |
| 16 Surat        | 100               | 100 | 0                  | 0 | 0.6              | 50.4 | 39.9                             | 38.7 | 53.2                            | 9.8  | 2.7                     | 0.7 | 1.2                                                             | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0  | 2.2                                                                | 0.1 |  |  |

## Age-group 60+

|                 |            |            |             |            |            |             |             |             |            |            |            |            |            |          |            |            |            |
|-----------------|------------|------------|-------------|------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|----------|------------|------------|------------|
| <b>GUJARAT</b>  | <b>100</b> | <b>100</b> | <b>10.6</b> | <b>3.6</b> | <b>1.6</b> | <b>21.1</b> | <b>81.7</b> | <b>73.0</b> | <b>2.9</b> | <b>0.5</b> | <b>2.1</b> | <b>1.4</b> | <b>0.3</b> | <b>0</b> | <b>0.2</b> | <b>0.8</b> | <b>0.2</b> |
| 1 Jamnagar      | 100        | 100        | 3.7         | 0          | 0          | 21.1        | 92.7        | 78.9        | 1.8        | 0          | 1.8        | 0          | 0          | 0        | 0          | 0          | 0          |
| 2 Rajkot        | 100        | 100        | 6.3         | 12.1       | 0          | 42.4        | 87.5        | 45.5        | 6.2        | 0          | 0          | 0          | 0          | 0        | 0          | 0          | 0          |
| 3 Surendranagar | 100        | 100        | 10.2        | 2.4        | 0          | 7.1         | 84.6        | 89.3        | 2.6        | 1.2        | 2.6        | 0          | 0          | 0        | 0          | 0          | 0          |
| 4 Bhavnagar     | 100        | 100        | 9.1         | 0          | 0          | 66.7        | 81.8        | 33.3        | 0          | 0          | 9.1        | 0          | 0          | 0        | 0          | 0          | 0          |
| 5 Amreli        | 100        | 100        | 0           | 0          | 0          | 25.0        | 100.0       | 62.5        | 0          | 0          | 0          | 12.5       | 0          | 0        | 0          | 0          | 0          |
| 6 Junagadh      | 100        | 100        | 23.1        | 0          | 0          | 25.0        | 61.5        | 41.7        | 7.7        | 0          | 7.7        | 25.0       | 0          | 0        | 0          | 0          | 8.3        |
| 7 Kutch         | 100        | 100        | 0           | 0          | 0          | 0           | 100.0       | 100.0       | 0          | 0          | 0          | 0          | 0          | 0        | 0          | 0          | 0          |
| 8 Banaskantha   | 100        | 100        | 100.0       | 0          | 0          | 0           | 100.0       | 100.0       | 0          | 0          | 0          | 0          | 0          | 0        | 0          | 0          | 0          |
| 9 Sabarkantha   | 100        | 100        | 55.6        | 16.7       | 33.3       | 33.3        | 0           | 33.3        | 11.1       | 0          | 0          | 16.7       | 0          | 0        | 0          | 0          | 0          |
| 10 Mehsana      | 100        | 100        | 5.0         | 3.9        | 3.0        | 18.4        | 90.0        | 77.7        | 0          | 0          | 2.0        | 0          | 0          | 0        | 0          | 0          | 0          |
| 11 Ahmedabad    | 100        | 100        | 12.8        | 7.9        | 0          | 29.0        | 66.7        | 57.9        | 10.2       | 2.6        | 0          | 2.6        | 0          | 0        | 0          | 7.7        | N          |
| 12 Kaira        | 100        | 100        | 66.7        | 0          | 0          | 70.0        | 0           | 30.0        | 33.3       | 0          | 0          | 0          | 0          | 0        | 0          | 0          | 0          |
| 13 Panchmahals  | 100        | 100        | 33.4        | 33.4       | 0          | 33.3        | 33.3        | 33.3        | 0          | 0          | 33.3       | 0          | 0          | 0        | 0          | 0          | 0          |
| 14 Baroda       | 100        | 100        | 12.5        | 0          | 0          | 40.0        | 87.5        | 60.0        | 0          | 0          | 0          | 0          | 0          | 0        | 0          | 0          | 0          |
| 15 Broach       | 100        | 100        | 50.0        | 0          | 0          | 29.0        | 42.9        | 68.4        | 0          | 0          | 7.1        | 0          | 0          | 0        | 0          | 2.6        | 0          |
| 16 Surat        | 100        | 100        |             |            |            |             |             |             |            |            |            |            |            |          |            |            |            |

N=Negligible

## STATEMENT III.84

## Changes in classification of cities, town-groups and towns, 1901-61

| Cities, town-groups and towns in descending order of population | Class of town and population at the Census of |            |            |            |            |            |            |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
|                                                                 | 1961                                          | 1951       | 1941       | 1931       | 1921       | 1911       | 1901       |
|                                                                 | 2                                             | 3          | 4          | 5          | 6          | 7          | 8          |
| Ahmedabad Town-group                                            | I 1,206,001                                   | I 877,329  | I 595,210  | I 313,789  | I 274,007  | I 216,777  | I 185,889  |
| Ahmedabad . . .                                                 | I 1,149,918                                   | I 837,163  | I 591,267  | I 310,000  | I 274,007  | I 216,777  | I 185,889  |
| Naroda . . .                                                    | III 23,570                                    | IV 17,361  | .. ..      | .. ..      | .. ..      | .. ..      | .. ..      |
| Sahijpur Bogha . .                                              | III 20,387                                    | V 9,066    | .. ..      | .. ..      | .. ..      | .. ..      | .. ..      |
| Ahmedabad Cantonment (Civil) .                                  | V 5,361                                       | .. ..      | .. ..      | .. ..      | .. ..      | .. ..      | .. ..      |
| Ranip . . .                                                     | V 5,256                                       | V 8,259    | .. ..      | .. ..      | .. ..      | .. ..      | .. ..      |
| Ahmedabad Cantonment (Military)                                 | VI 1,509                                      | V 5,480    | VI 3,943   | VI 3,789   | .. ..      | .. ..      | .. ..      |
| Baroda . . .                                                    | I 298,398                                     | I 211,407  | I 153,301  | I 112,860  | II 94,712  | II 99,345  | I 103,790  |
| Surat . . .                                                     | I 288,026                                     | I 223,182  | I 171,443  | II 98,936  | I 117,434  | I 114,868  | I 119,306  |
| Rajkot . . .                                                    | I 194,145                                     | I 132,069  | II 66,353  | II 59,112  | III 45,845 | III 34,194 | III 36,151 |
| Bhavnagar . . .                                                 | I 176,473                                     | I 137,951  | I 102,851  | II 75,594  | II 59,392  | II 60,694  | II 56,442  |
| Jamnagar . . .                                                  | I 148,572                                     | I 104,419  | II 71,588  | II 55,056  | III 42,495 | III 44,887 | II 53,844  |
| Nadiad . . .                                                    | II 78,952                                     | II 62,645  | III 46,510 | III 34,584 | III 31,939 | III 27,145 | III 31,435 |
| Porbandar . . .                                                 | II 75,081                                     | II 58,824  | III 48,493 | III 33,383 | III 28,699 | III 24,821 | III 24,620 |
| Junagadh . . .                                                  | II 74,298                                     | II 62,730  | II 58,111  | III 39,890 | III 33,221 | III 35,413 | III 34,251 |
| Broach . . .                                                    | II 73,639                                     | II 62,729  | II 55,810  | III 34,276 | III 42,648 | III 43,403 | III 42,896 |
| Veraval Town-group . .                                          | II 60,857                                     | II 52,434  | III 41,652 | III 30,179 | III 27,792 | III 22,430 | III 25,116 |
| Veraval . . .                                                   | III 46,930                                    | III 40,378 | III 30,275 | III 21,114 | IV 19,365  | IV 15,563  | IV 16,775  |
| Patan . . .                                                     | IV 13,927                                     | IV 12,056  | IV 11,377  | V 9,065    | V 8,427    | V 6,867    | V 8,341    |
| Navsari . . .                                                   | II 53,600                                     | III 44,663 | III 35,445 | III 24,397 | IV 19,437  | IV 17,982  | III 21,451 |
| Godhra . . .                                                    | II 52,167                                     | III 40,476 | III 41,986 | III 35,110 | III 26,979 | III 22,144 | III 20,915 |
| Patan . . .                                                     | II 51,953                                     | III 43,044 | III 36,549 | III 29,830 | III 27,017 | III 28,339 | III 31,402 |
| Cambay . . .                                                    | II 51,291                                     | III 39,038 | III 34,941 | III 31,877 | III 27,251 | III 28,098 | III 31,780 |
| Morvi . . .                                                     | II 50,192                                     | III 40,722 | III 37,048 | IV 18,934  | IV 13,115  | IV 14,962  | IV 17,820  |
| Dhoraji . . .                                                   | III 48,951                                    | III 43,787 | III 37,647 | III 29,302 | III 25,666 | III 24,116 | III 24,815 |
| Surendranagar . . .                                             | III 48,602                                    | III 34,254 | IV 18,967  | IV 13,344  | IV 11,721  | V 9,333    | IV 11,255  |
| Gondal . . .                                                    | III 45,069                                    | III 37,046 | III 30,553 | III 24,573 | IV 17,418  | IV 15,141  | IV 19,592  |
| Anand . . .                                                     | III 40,458                                    | III 25,767 | IV 17,154  | IV 11,660  | IV 11,054  | IV 10,139  | IV 10,010  |
| Bhuj . . .                                                      | III 40,180                                    | III 30,985 | III 23,282 | III 21,859 | IV 19,281  | III 21,579 | III 26,362 |
| Viramgam . . .                                                  | III 38,955                                    | III 27,435 | III 26,373 | IV 18,965  | III 26,262 | III 20,769 | IV 18,952  |
| Bulsar . . .                                                    | III 37,586                                    | III 25,440 | III 20,195 | IV 19,481  | IV 19,822  | IV 15,972  | IV 12,857  |
| Dohad . . .                                                     | III 35,483                                    | III 42,006 | IV 12,666  | III 22,093 | IV 16,076  | V 9,303    | IV 13,990  |
| Petlad . . .                                                    | III 35,239                                    | III 29,667 | III 23,928 | IV 19,236  | IV 15,159  | IV 14,863  | IV 15,282  |
| Amreli . . .                                                    | III 34,699                                    | III 27,826 | III 25,485 | III 20,186 | IV 17,793  | IV 17,443  | IV 17,997  |
| Sidhpur . . .                                                   | III 33,850                                    | III 25,410 | III 24,565 | III 20,468 | IV 16,187  | IV 15,447  | IV 14,743  |
| Mahuva . . .                                                    | III 32,732                                    | III 26,718 | III 22,058 | IV 19,019  | IV 16,232  | IV 17,063  | IV 17,549  |
| Mehsana . . .                                                   | III 32,577                                    | III 22,804 | IV 16,986  | IV 14,762  | IV 11,888  | IV 10,141  | V 9,393    |
| Dhrangadhra . . .                                               | III 32,477                                    | III 25,729 | III 21,267 | IV 17,538  | IV 17,526  | IV 14,900  | IV 14,770  |
| Kalol . . .                                                     | III 31,940                                    | III 22,432 | IV 17,879  | V 9,364    | V 7,259    | V 6,376    | V 6,465    |
| Jetpur . . .                                                    | III 31,186                                    | III 28,444 | III 28,406 | III 22,973 | IV 18,694  | IV 16,513  | IV 15,919  |
| Savarkundla . . .                                               | III 31,051                                    | III 22,413 | IV 17,181  | IV 13,642  | IV 11,407  | IV 10,610  | IV 11,068  |
| Dabhoi . . .                                                    | III 30,841                                    | III 24,952 | III 21,139 | IV 18,156  | IV 15,870  | V 9,117    | IV 14,034  |
| Palanpur . . .                                                  | III 29,139                                    | III 22,629 | III 21,643 | III 20,347 | IV 17,843  | IV 17,221  | IV 17,799  |
| Upleta . . .                                                    | III 27,613                                    | III 22,736 | IV 17,291  | IV 13,404  | V 9,974    | IV 10,185  | V 9,429    |
| Dholka . . .                                                    | III 27,476                                    | III 20,012 | IV 17,222  | IV 13,743  | IV 12,513  | IV 13,693  | IV 14,971  |
| Wadhwan . . .                                                   | III 27,104                                    | III 23,381 | III 21,622 | IV 18,269  | IV 16,390  | IV 15,543  | IV 16,223  |
| Kapadvanj . . .                                                 | III 27,053                                    | III 22,319 | III 20,075 | IV 16,556  | IV 14,794  | IV 13,126  | IV 15,405  |
| Mandvi . . .                                                    | III 26,609                                    | III 29,305 | III 27,028 | III 25,342 | III 22,638 | III 24,235 | III 24,683 |
| Gandhidham . . .                                                | III 26,514                                    | V 5,092    | .. ..      | .. ..      | .. ..      | .. ..      | .. ..      |

## STATEMENT III.84-contd.

## Changes in classification of cities, town-groups and towns, 1901-61

| Cities, town-groups and towns in descending order of population | Class of town and population at the Census of |            |           |           |           |           |           |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
|                                                                 | 1961                                          | 1951       | 1941      | 1931      | 1921      | 1911      | 1901      |
|                                                                 | 2                                             | 3          | 4         | 5         | 6         | 7         | 8         |
| Botad . . .                                                     | III 26,168                                    | IV 19,558  | IV 15,842 | IV 12,915 | V 9,815   | V 9,324   | V 8,857   |
| Visnagar . . .                                                  | III 25,982                                    | III 21,093 | IV 17,227 | IV 15,050 | IV 13,855 | IV 14,137 | IV 17,268 |
| Bilimora . . .                                                  | III 24,941                                    | IV 16,669  | IV 15,460 | V 9,318   | V 7,321   | V 6,462   | VI 4,693  |
| Borsad . . .                                                    | III 24,704                                    | III 20,637 | IV 16,937 | IV 13,191 | IV 12,116 | IV 11,860 | IV 13,001 |
| Palitana . . .                                                  | III 24,581                                    | III 24,097 | IV 18,134 | IV 13,343 | IV 12,890 | IV 13,445 | IV 12,800 |
| Kadi . . .                                                      | III 23,661                                    | III 20,373 | IV 17,165 | IV 13,455 | IV 11,919 | IV 11,556 | IV 13,070 |
| Anjar . . .                                                     | III 23,301                                    | IV 19,300  | IV 15,468 | IV 15,178 | IV 13,510 | IV 15,238 | IV 18,014 |
| Wankaner . . .                                                  | III 22,509                                    | IV 16,769  | IV 17,230 | IV 11,136 | V 8,596   | V 7,887   | V 6,973   |
| Limbdi . . .                                                    | III 21,801                                    | IV 18,292  | IV 13,474 | IV 13,808 | IV 11,294 | IV 11,039 | IV 12,485 |
| Rajpipla . . .                                                  | III 21,426                                    | IV 17,420  | IV 15,855 | IV 13,302 | IV 11,094 | IV 11,120 | IV 11,236 |
| Umreth . . .                                                    | III 21,244                                    | IV 18,674  | IV 16,949 | IV 14,779 | IV 14,024 | IV 13,651 | IV 15,549 |
| Mangrol . . .                                                   | III 21,089                                    | III 20,085 | IV 18,818 | IV 16,063 | IV 14,233 | IV 15,135 | IV 15,016 |
| Unjha . . .                                                     | III 20,371                                    | IV 15,376  | IV 13,216 | IV 11,344 | V 9,832   | V 9,258   | V 9,800   |
| Anklesvar . . .                                                 | III 20,287                                    | IV 15,275  | IV 14,187 | IV 12,025 | IV 11,762 | IV 11,344 | IV 10,225 |
| Khambhalia . . .                                                | III 20,064                                    | IV 15,194  | IV 12,190 | IV 10,913 | V 8,911   | V 9,387   | V 9,182   |
| Deesa . . .                                                     | IV 18,891                                     | IV 10,646  | V 5,638   | V 9,019   | V 7,218   | V 7,117   | IV 11,047 |
| Rander . . .                                                    | IV 18,534                                     | IV 14,212  | IV 14,512 | IV 11,803 | V 9,922   | IV 10,352 | IV 10,194 |
| Jambusar . . .                                                  | IV 18,446                                     | IV 14,244  | IV 14,207 | IV 11,734 | IV 10,217 | V 8,991   | IV 10,181 |
| Padra . . .                                                     | IV 17,269                                     | IV 14,795  | IV 12,858 | IV 10,379 | V 9,006   | V 7,853   | V 8,289   |
| Lunavada . . .                                                  | IV 16,533                                     | IV 14,731  | IV 12,811 | IV 11,896 | V 9,956   | V 9,742   | IV 10,277 |
| Vadnagar . . .                                                  | IV 16,138                                     | IV 14,520  | IV 13,550 | IV 12,692 | IV 11,671 | IV 11,228 | IV 13,716 |
| Una . . .                                                       | IV 16,098                                     | IV 11,640  | V 9,847   | V 7,732   | V 6,435   | V 6,251   | V 6,628   |
| Modasa . . .                                                    | IV 16,084                                     | IV 10,930  | IV 11,598 | V 8,819   | V 7,292   | V 6,968   | V 7,276   |
| Dhandhuka . . .                                                 | IV 15,640                                     | IV 12,250  | IV 11,150 | V 9,076   | V 8,056   | V 8,040   | IV 10,314 |
| Balasiner . . .                                                 | IV 15,569                                     | IV 13,069  | IV 11,593 | V 9,710   | V 8,456   | V 8,157   | V 8,530   |
| Bagasara . . .                                                  | IV 15,325                                     | IV 12,817  | V 9,611   | V 9,409   | V 7,640   | V 8,306   | V 9,178   |
| Himatnagar . . .                                                | IV 15,287                                     | V 9,597    | V 6,426   | VI 4,513  | VI 3,854  | VI 4,272  | VI 3,200  |
| Vyara . . .                                                     | IV 15,273                                     | IV 11,327  | V 7,151   | V 6,189   | VI 4,932  | VI 4,604  | V 6,117   |
| Sihor . . .                                                     | IV 15,263                                     | IV 13,569  | IV 11,256 | IV 10,049 | V 8,705   | V 7,746   | IV 10,101 |
| Radhanpur . . .                                                 | IV 15,058                                     | IV 11,970  | IV 11,959 | IV 11,225 | V 9,902   | IV 11,567 | IV 11,879 |
| Freelandganj . . .                                              | IV 14,951                                     | .. ..      | .. ..     | .. ..     | .. ..     | .. ..     | .. ..     |
| Sanand . . .                                                    | IV 14,315                                     | IV 10,623  | V 8,733   | V 7,319   | V 6,962   | V 6,474   | V 6,783   |
| Dwarka . . .                                                    | IV 14,314                                     | V 9,765    | IV 10,876 | V 7,632   | V 7,977   | V 6,548   | V 7,535   |
| Bantwa . . .                                                    | IV 14,078                                     | IV 18,635  | IV 18,323 | IV 13,236 | IV 10,717 | V 9,172   | V 8,591   |
| Jamjodhpur . . .                                                | IV 13,798                                     | V 9,727    | V 7,248   | V 5,899   | .. ..     | .. ..     | .. ..     |
| Dhari . . .                                                     | IV 12,970                                     | V 5,768    | V 7,394   | V 5,336   | VI 4,243  | VI 4,397  | VI 4,262  |
| Bavla . . .                                                     | IV 12,825                                     | V 8,374    | .. ..     | .. ..     | .. ..     | .. ..     | .. ..     |
| Rajula . . .                                                    | IV 12,646                                     | V 9,637    | V 7,860   | V 6,173   | VI 4,929  | V 5,136   | V 5,150   |
| Dakor . . .                                                     | IV 12,636                                     | IV 10,575  | IV 10,135 | V 8,493   | V 7,990   | V 7,785   | V 9,498   |
| Mehmedabad . . .                                                | IV 12,561                                     | V 9,492    | V 7,834   | V 7,116   | V 6,238   | V 6,330   | V 8,166   |
| Keshod . . .                                                    | IV 12,550                                     | V 9,131    | V 7,500   | .. ..     | .. ..     | .. ..     | .. ..     |
| Mansa . . .                                                     | IV 12,384                                     | IV 10,733  | V 9,543   | V 9,062   | V 8,548   | V 8,509   | V 9,530   |
| Bardoli . . .                                                   | IV 12,356                                     | V 9,846    | V 7,385   | V 6,066   | V 6,000   | VI 3,425  | V 5,172   |
| Bhayavadar . . .                                                | IV 12,318                                     | IV 10,325  | V 8,805   | V 7,457   | V 6,086   | V 6,009   | V 5,918   |
| Vanthali . . .                                                  | IV 12,262                                     | IV 12,790  | IV 11,613 | V 9,837   | V 8,639   | V 8,201   | V 7,726   |
| Chanasma . . .                                                  | IV 12,106                                     | IV 11,035  | V 9,922   | V 8,918   | V 7,940   | V 7,003   | V 8,183   |
| Vijapur . . .                                                   | IV 12,068                                     | IV 10,228  | IV 11,061 | V 9,481   | V 8,306   | V 6,408   | V 8,510   |
| Sojitra . . .                                                   | IV 12,046                                     | IV 12,195  | IV 11,604 | IV 10,649 | V 8,851   | V 9,315   | IV 10,578 |
| Dehgam . . .                                                    | IV 12,008                                     | V 8,042    | V 6,771   | V 5,861   | VI 4,954  | VI 4,636  | VI 4,884  |
| Kaira . . .                                                     | IV 11,960                                     | V 7,714    | V 7,311   | V 8,316   | V 8,277   | V 7,399   | IV 10,392 |

STATEMENT III.84-*contd.*

## Changes in classification of cities, town-groups and towns, 1901-61

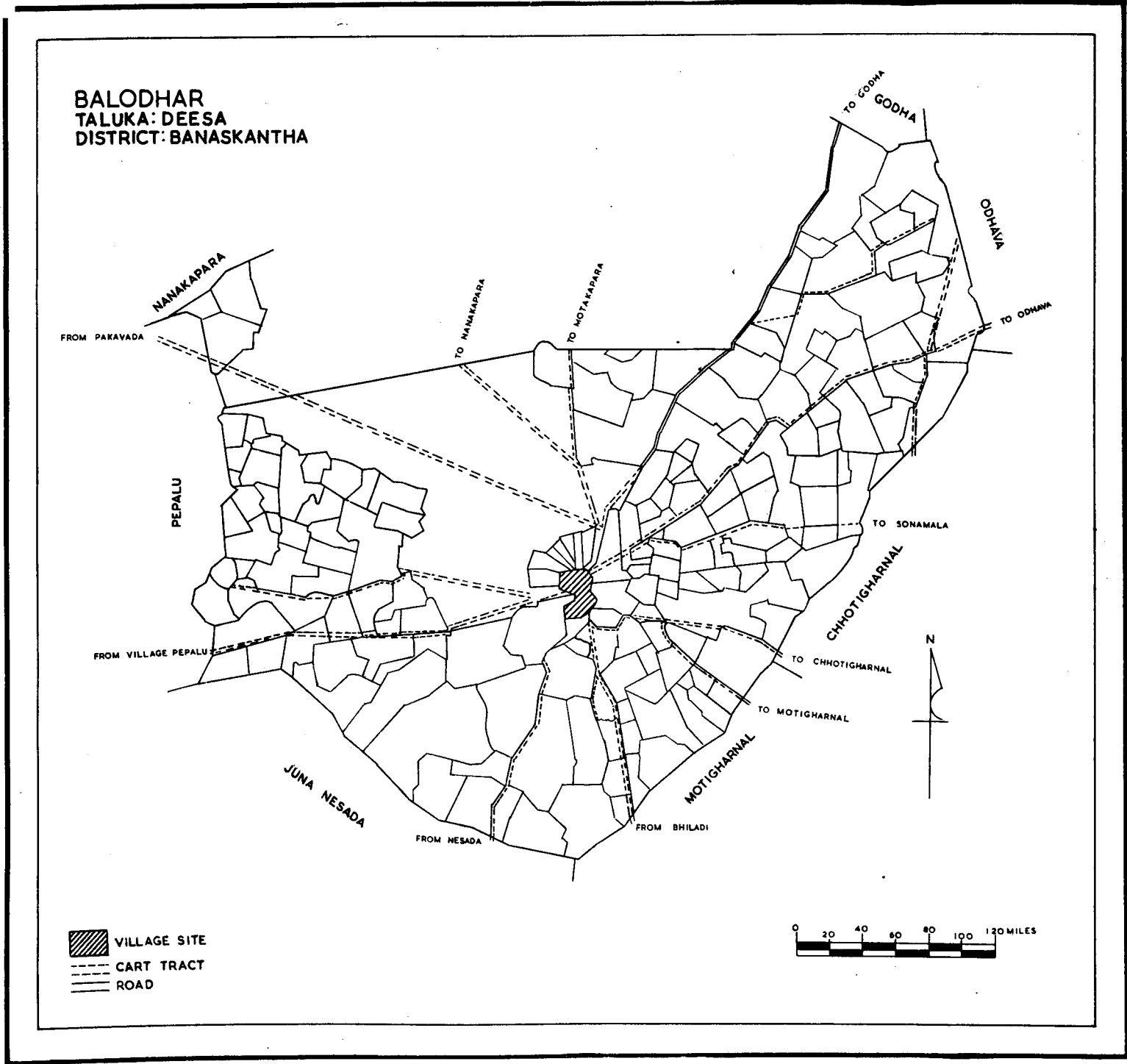
| Cities, town-groups and towns in descending order of population | Class of town and population at the Census of |        |      |        |      |        |      |        |      |        |      |        |      |        |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|--------|------|--------|------|--------|------|--------|------|--------|------|--------|------|--------|
|                                                                 | 1961                                          |        | 1951 |        | 1941 |        | 1931 |        | 1921 |        | 1911 |        | 1901 |        |
|                                                                 | 1                                             | 2      | 3    | 4      | 5    | 6      | 7    | 8      |      |        |      |        |      |        |
| Bhanvad . . . . .                                               | IV                                            | 11,819 | V    | 8,342  | V    | 8,378  | V    | 6,485  | ..   | ..     | ..   | ..     | ..   |        |
| Mithapur . . . . .                                              | IV                                            | 11,753 | V    | 6,904  | ..   | ..     | ..   | ..     | ..   | ..     | ..   | ..     | ..   |        |
| Kutiyana . . . . .                                              | IV                                            | 11,696 | IV   | 12,579 | IV   | 18,949 | IV   | 14,707 | IV   | 12,332 | IV   | 11,366 | IV   | 10,287 |
| Manavadar . . . . .                                             | IV                                            | 11,509 | V    | 8,153  | V    | 8,064  | ..   | ..     | ..   | ..     | ..   | ..     | ..   | ..     |
| Prantij . . . . .                                               | IV                                            | 11,509 | V    | 9,530  | V    | 8,035  | V    | 6,967  | V    | 6,485  | V    | 5,577  | V    | 8,175  |
| Devgad Baria . . . . .                                          | IV                                            | 11,472 | IV   | 10,216 | V    | 8,281  | V    | 6,976  | V    | 5,041  | VI   | 3,974  | VI   | 3,717  |
| Kodinar . . . . .                                               | IV                                            | 11,426 | V    | 9,469  | V    | 8,442  | V    | 7,384  | V    | 6,430  | V    | 6,075  | V    | 6,664  |
| Gorwa . . . . .                                                 | IV                                            | 11,318 | ..   | ..     | ..   | ..     | ..   | ..     | ..   | ..     | ..   | ..     | ..   | ..     |
| Gandevi . . . . .                                               | IV                                            | 11,239 | V    | 8,384  | V    | 8,688  | V    | 6,342  | V    | 5,721  | V    | 6,482  | V    | 5,927  |
| Vapi . . . . .                                                  | IV                                            | 11,212 | ..   | ..     | ..   | ..     | ..   | ..     | ..   | ..     | ..   | ..     | ..   | ..     |
| Katargam . . . . .                                              | IV                                            | 10,959 | ..   | ..     | ..   | ..     | ..   | ..     | ..   | ..     | ..   | ..     | ..   | ..     |
| Jasdan . . . . .                                                | IV                                            | 10,852 | V    | 8,693  | V    | 7,276  | V    | 6,007  | V    | 5,317  | V    | 5,196  | VI   | 4,628  |
| Chhota Udaipur . . . . .                                        | IV                                            | 10,829 | V    | 8,722  | V    | 7,114  | V    | 6,434  | V    | 5,420  | VI   | 3,524  | VI   | 3,097  |
| Idar . . . . .                                                  | IV                                            | 10,812 | V    | 7,909  | V    | 6,550  | V    | 5,635  | VI   | 4,979  | VI   | 4,863  | V    | 7,085  |
| Bedi . . . . .                                                  | IV                                            | 10,645 | ..   | ..     | ..   | ..     | ..   | ..     | ..   | ..     | ..   | ..     | ..   | ..     |
| Pardi . . . . .                                                 | IV                                            | 10,553 | ..   | ..     | V    | 6,565  | V    | 5,776  | V    | 5,174  | VI   | 4,040  | V    | 5,483  |
| Kheralu . . . . .                                               | IV                                            | 10,418 | V    | 9,162  | V    | 8,141  | V    | 7,290  | V    | 6,866  | V    | 6,574  | V    | 7,617  |
| Lathi . . . . .                                                 | IV                                            | 10,022 | V    | 8,443  | V    | 6,603  | V    | 6,096  | V    | 5,281  | V    | 6,017  | V    | 5,997  |
| Ranavav . . . . .                                               | V                                             | 9,829  | V    | 8,198  | V    | 7,642  | ..   | ..     | ..   | ..     | ..   | ..     | ..   | ..     |
| Dhrol . . . . .                                                 | V                                             | 9,783  | V    | 8,234  | V    | 9,741  | V    | 7,507  | V    | 6,283  | V    | 6,481  | V    | 5,660  |
| Dharampur . . . . .                                             | V                                             | 9,780  | V    | 5,096  | V    | 8,182  | V    | 7,218  | V    | 6,233  | VI   | 4,278  | V    | 6,344  |
| Kalol . . . . .                                                 | V                                             | 9,683  | V    | 8,148  | V    | 6,879  | V    | 6,700  | VI   | 4,745  | VI   | 4,482  | VI   | 4,446  |
| Okha Port . . . . .                                             | V                                             | 9,630  | V    | 6,176  | VI   | 4,664  | ..   | ..     | ..   | ..     | ..   | ..     | ..   | ..     |
| Kandla . . . . .                                                | V                                             | 9,617  | ..   | ..     | ..   | ..     | ..   | ..     | ..   | ..     | ..   | ..     | ..   | ..     |
| Jalalpur . . . . .                                              | V                                             | 9,590  | ..   | ..     | ..   | ..     | ..   | ..     | ..   | ..     | ..   | ..     | ..   | ..     |
| Halvad . . . . .                                                | V                                             | 9,524  | V    | 8,142  | V    | 7,091  | V    | 6,161  | V    | 6,290  | V    | 5,386  | V    | 5,312  |
| Vaso . . . . .                                                  | V                                             | 9,407  | V    | 9,945  | V    | 9,567  | V    | 8,712  | V    | 5,986  | V    | 7,508  | V    | 8,765  |
| Gadhada . . . . .                                               | V                                             | 9,123  | V    | 8,345  | V    | 6,785  | V    | 5,536  | VI   | 4,812  | V    | 5,099  | V    | 5,375  |
| Kalavad . . . . .                                               | V                                             | 9,092  | V    | 6,776  | V    | 5,546  | ..   | ..     | ..   | ..     | ..   | ..     | ..   | ..     |
| Harij . . . . .                                                 | V                                             | 8,965  | V    | 6,963  | VI   | 4,540  | ..   | ..     | ..   | ..     | ..   | ..     | ..   | ..     |
| Mundra . . . . .                                                | V                                             | 8,817  | V    | 7,709  | V    | 9,356  | V    | 8,761  | V    | 6,053  | V    | 9,646  | IV   | 10,600 |
| Sikka . . . . .                                                 | V                                             | 8,778  | ..   | ..     | ..   | ..     | ..   | ..     | ..   | ..     | ..   | ..     | ..   | ..     |
| Salaya . . . . .                                                | V                                             | 8,768  | V    | 9,993  | V    | 6,522  | ..   | ..     | ..   | ..     | ..   | ..     | ..   | ..     |
| Dharmaj . . . . .                                               | V                                             | 8,718  | V    | 8,441  | V    | 7,310  | V    | 5,916  | VI   | 4,786  | ..   | ..     | VI   | 4,827  |
| Mandvi . . . . .                                                | V                                             | 8,513  | V    | 7,479  | ..   | ..     | ..   | ..     | ..   | ..     | ..   | ..     | VI   | 4,142  |
| Lakhtar . . . . .                                               | V                                             | 8,432  | V    | 6,853  | V    | 6,741  | V    | 6,011  | V    | 5,553  | VI   | 4,773  | VI   | 3,767  |
| Barwala . . . . .                                               | V                                             | 8,430  | V    | 6,939  | ..   | ..     | ..   | ..     | ..   | ..     | ..   | ..     | ..   | ..     |
| Visavadar . . . . .                                             | V                                             | 8,415  | V    | 5,918  | ..   | ..     | ..   | ..     | ..   | ..     | ..   | ..     | ..   | ..     |
| Gariadhar . . . . .                                             | V                                             | 8,202  | V    | 6,282  | ..   | ..     | ..   | ..     | ..   | ..     | ..   | ..     | ..   | ..     |
| Chuda . . . . .                                                 | V                                             | 8,150  | V    | 7,664  | V    | 8,129  | V    | 6,338  | V    | 5,463  | V    | 5,860  | V    | 5,581  |
| Karjan . . . . .                                                | V                                             | 8,117  | V    | 6,375  | V    | 5,866  | VI   | 4,790  | VI   | 3,538  | VI   | 2,608  | ..   | ..     |
| Pali . . . . .                                                  | V                                             | 8,100  | ..   | ..     | ..   | ..     | ..   | ..     | ..   | ..     | ..   | ..     | ..   | ..     |
| Babra . . . . .                                                 | V                                             | 8,088  | V    | 6,851  | ..   | ..     | ..   | ..     | ..   | ..     | ..   | ..     | ..   | ..     |
| Shivrajpur . . . . .                                            | V                                             | 8,001  | ..   | ..     | ..   | ..     | ..   | ..     | ..   | ..     | ..   | ..     | ..   | ..     |
| Jafrabad . . . . .                                              | V                                             | 7,967  | V    | 7,296  | V    | 6,319  | V    | 5,535  | V    | 5,230  | V    | 5,588  | V    | 6,038  |
| Ranpur . . . . .                                                | V                                             | 7,929  | V    | 8,039  | V    | 7,265  | V    | 5,928  | V    | 5,332  | V    | 5,755  | V    | 6,423  |
| Jodiya . . . . .                                                | V                                             | 7,821  | V    | 8,238  | V    | 8,956  | V    | 6,780  | V    | 5,758  | V    | 6,563  | V    | 7,321  |
| Sayla . . . . .                                                 | V                                             | 7,802  | V    | 6,102  | V    | 5,346  | V    | 5,230  | VI   | 4,775  | VI   | 4,921  | V    | 5,367  |
| Thangadh . . . . .                                              | V                                             | 7,753  | V    | 5,467  | ..   | ..     | ..   | ..     | ..   | ..     | ..   | ..     | ..   | ..     |
| Chital . . . . .                                                | V                                             | 7,583  | V    | 7,067  | VI   | 4,328  | V    | 5,248  | VI   | 4,500  | VI   | 4,609  | VI   | 4,622  |

STATEMENT III.84-*concl.*

## Changes in classification of cities, town-groups and towns, 1901-61

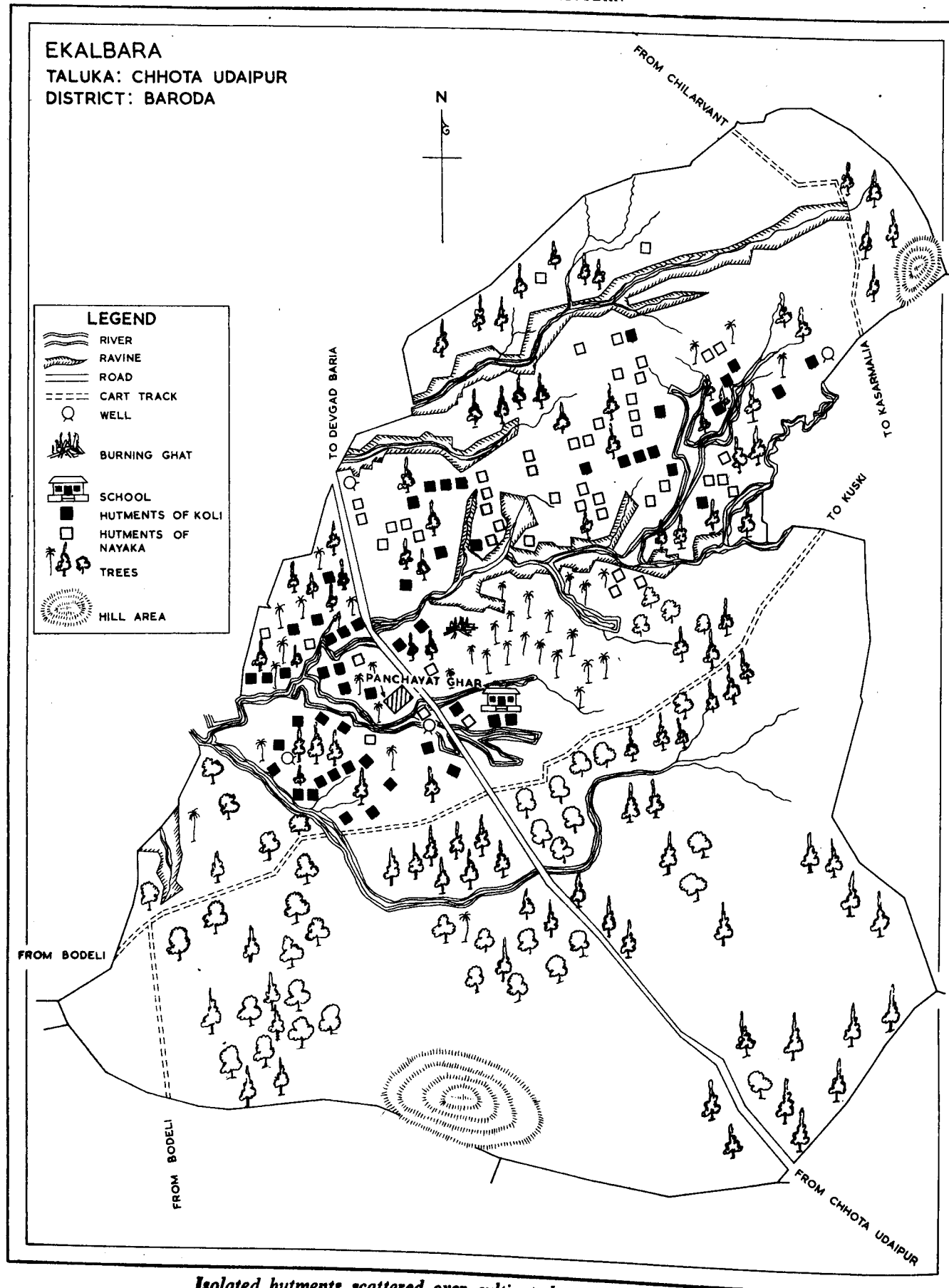
| Cities, town-groups and towns in descending order of population | Class of town and population at the Census of |       |      |       |      |       |      |       |      |       |      |       |      |       |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|
|                                                                 | 1961                                          |       | 1951 |       | 1941 |       | 1931 |       | 1921 |       | 1911 |       | 1901 |       |
|                                                                 | 1                                             | 2     | 3    | 4     | 5    | 6     | 7    | 8     |      |       |      |       |      |       |
| Dhinoj . . . . .                                                | V                                             | 7,580 | V    | 6,423 | V    | 5,544 | VI   | 4,787 | ..   | ..    | ..   | ..    | VI   | 4,127 |
| Tharad . . . . .                                                | V                                             | 7,566 | V    | 6,584 | ..   | ..    | ..   | ..    | ..   | ..    | ..   | ..    | ..   | ..    |
| Muli . . . . .                                                  | V                                             | 7,537 | V    | 6,403 | V    | 5,602 | V    | 5,389 | V    | 5,366 | V    | 5,202 | V    | 5,455 |
| Talod . . . . .                                                 | V                                             | 7,516 | V    | 5,165 | ..   | ..    | ..   | ..    | ..   | ..    | ..   | ..    | ..   | ..    |
| Sankheda . . . . .                                              | V                                             | 7,378 | V    | 6,488 | V    | 5,867 | VI   | 4,983 | VI   | 4,602 | VI   | 4,946 | VI   | 4,296 |
| Sinor . . . . .                                                 | V                                             | 7,326 | V    | 7,101 | V    | 6,804 | V    | 5,595 | V    | 5,068 | V    | 5,636 | V    | 5,186 |
| Talaja . . . . .                                                | V                                             | 7,067 | V    | 5,037 | VI   | 4,601 | VI   | 4,064 | VI   | 3,325 | VI   | 3,962 | VI   | 4,144 |
| Bhadran . . . . .                                               | V                                             | 7,051 | V    | 6,643 | V    | 5,977 | V    | 6,027 | VI   | 4,624 | VI   | 4,823 | VI   | 4,761 |
| Bilkha . . . . .                                                | V                                             | 6,915 | V    | 6,664 | V    | 5,440 | V    | 5,376 | VI   | 4,534 | VI   | 4,728 | VI   | 4,677 |
| Vallabhipur . . . . .                                           | V                                             | 6,908 | V    | 5,668 | VI   | 4,665 | VI   | 4,140 | VI   | 3,561 | VI   | 3,989 | VI   | 4,712 |
| Kathor . . . . .                                                | V                                             | 6,879 | V    | 5,103 | V    | 5,597 | V    | 5,039 | VI   | 3,939 | VI   | 4,370 | VI   | 4,407 |
| Vallabh Vidyanagar . . . . .                                    | V                                             | 6,782 | ..   | ..    | ..   | ..    | ..   | ..    | ..   | ..    | ..   | ..    | ..   | ..    |
| Vadia . . . . .                                                 | V                                             | 6,743 | V    | 5,875 | ..   | ..    | ..   | ..    | ..   | ..    | ..   | ..    | ..   | ..    |
| Malia . . . . .                                                 | V                                             | 6,613 | V    | 6,380 | ..   | ..    | ..   | ..    | ..   | ..    | ..   | ..    | ..   | ..    |
| Abrama . . . . .                                                | V                                             | 6,580 | ..   | ..    | ..   | ..    | ..   | ..    | ..   | ..    | ..   | ..    | ..   | ..    |
| Umbergaon . . . . .                                             | V                                             | 6,574 | V    | 6,347 | ..   | ..    | ..   | ..    | ..   | ..    | ..   | ..    | ..   | ..    |
| Santrampur . . . . .                                            | V                                             | 6,569 | V    | 5,597 | VI   | 3,988 | VI   | 3,851 | VI   | 3,467 | VI   | 3,664 | VI   | 3,338 |
| Damnagar . . . . .                                              | V                                             | 6,499 | V    | 6,022 | V    | 5,022 | VI   | 3,979 | VI   | 3,450 | VI   | 3,313 | VI   | 3,651 |
| Chotila . . . . .                                               | V                                             | 6,460 | VI   | 4,793 | ..   | ..    | ..   | ..    | ..   | ..    | ..   | ..    | ..   | ..    |
| Mendarda . . . . .                                              | V                                             | 6,059 | VI   | 4,552 | VI   | 4,185 | VI   | 4,385 | VI   | 3,745 | VI   | 3,909 | VI   | 4,412 |
| Bahadarpur . . . . .                                            | V                                             | 6,018 | VI   | 4,936 | V    | 5,120 | VI   | 4,215 | VI   | 4,066 | VI   | 3,494 | VI   | 2,862 |
| Maliya . . . . .                                                | V                                             | 5,830 | V    | 5,610 | ..   | ..    | ..   | ..    | ..   | ..    | ..   | ..    | ..   | ..    |
| Ghogho . . . . .                                                | V                                             | 5,472 | V    | 5,524 | ..   | ..    | ..   | ..    | VI   | 4,140 | VI   | 2,958 | VI   | 4,798 |
| Lalpur . . . . .                                                | V                                             | 5,435 | VI   | 4,269 | ..   | ..    | ..   | ..    | ..   | ..    | ..   | ..    | ..   | ..    |
| Paliyad . . . . .                                               | V                                             | 5,134 | VI   | 4,786 | ..   | ..    | ..   | ..    | ..   | ..    | ..   | ..    | ..   | ..    |
| Jamkandorna . . . . .                                           | V                                             | 5,030 | V    | 5,137 | ..   | ..    | ..   | ..    | ..   | ..    | ..   | ..    | ..   | ..    |
| Vasavad . . . . .                                               | VI                                            | 4,836 | V    | 5,139 | V    | 5,776 | ..   | ..    | ..   | ..    | ..   | ..    | ..   | ..    |
| Vinchhiya . . . . .                                             | VI                                            | 4,835 | VI   | 4,120 | ..   | ..    | ..   | ..    | ..   | ..    | ..   | ..    | ..   | ..    |
| Tankara . . . . .                                               | VI                                            | 4,618 | ..   | ..    | VI   | 3,848 | ..   | ..    | ..   | ..    | ..   | ..    | ..   | ..    |
| Talala . . . . .                                                | VI                                            | 4,403 | ..   | ..    | ..   | ..    | ..   | ..    | ..   | ..    | ..   | ..    | ..   | ..    |
| Dungar . . . . .                                                | VI                                            | 4,325 | ..   | ..    | ..   | ..    | ..   | ..    | ..   | ..    | ..   | ..    | ..   | ..    |
| Lilia . . . . .                                                 | VI                                            | 4,277 | VI   | 4,834 | VI   | 3,861 | VI   | 2,433 | VI   | 1,906 | VI   | 1,895 | VI   | 2,081 |
| Umrata . . . . .                                                | VI                                            | 4,255 | VI   | 3,748 | VI   | 3,444 | VI   | 3,184 | VI   | 2,807 | VI   | 3,082 | VI   | 3,876 |
| Beyt . . . . .                                                  | VI                                            | 3,386 | VI   | 3,122 | VI   | 4,036 | VI   | 3,860 | VI   | 3,968 | VI   | 3,658 | VI   | 4,615 |

VILLAGE SETTLEMENT PATTERN



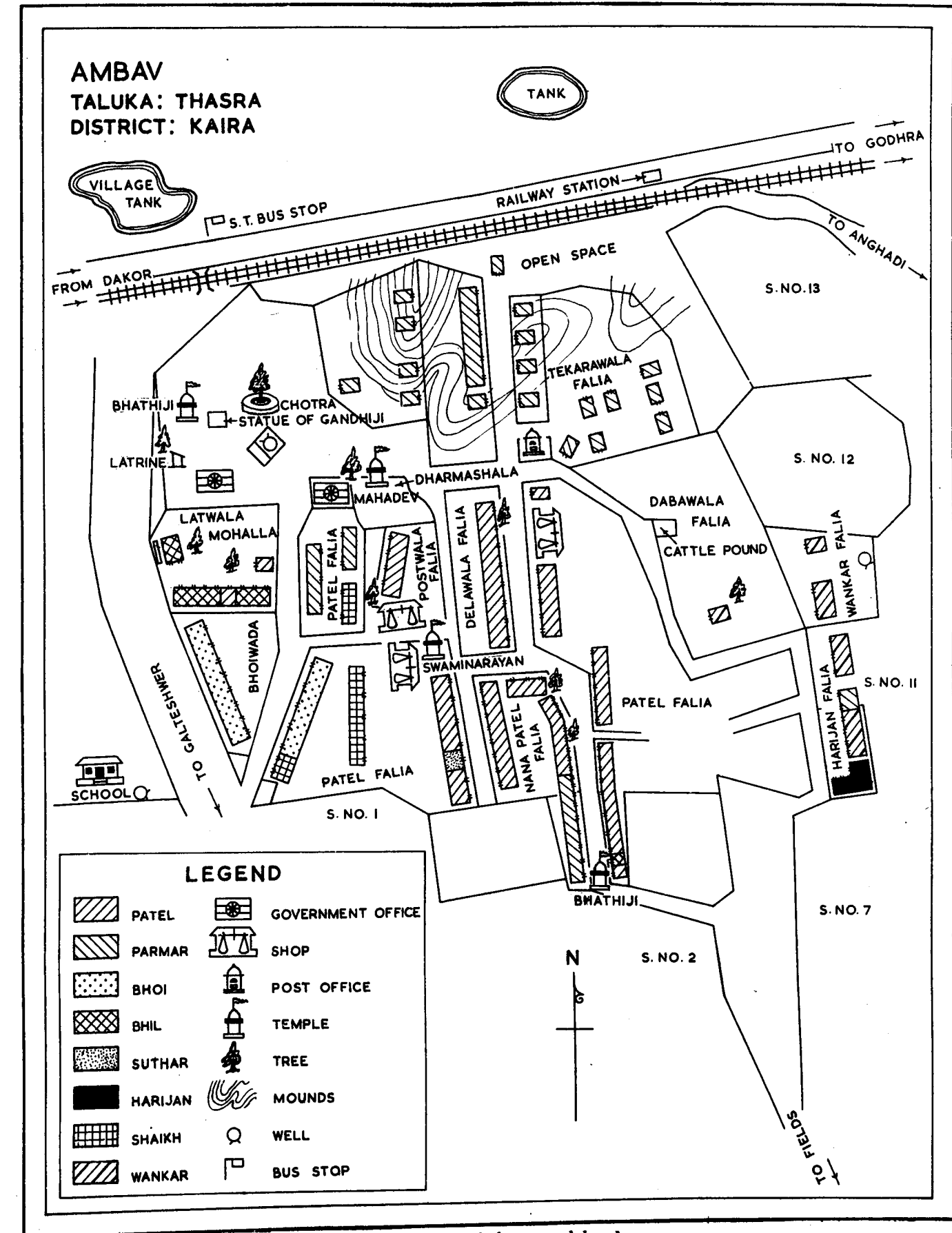
Lay-out of village showing cultivated fields and the village site in the midst

# VILLAGE SETTLEMENT PATTERN



Isolated hutments scattered over cultivated areas of a forest village inhabited by tribals

# VILLAGE SETTLEMENT PATTERN

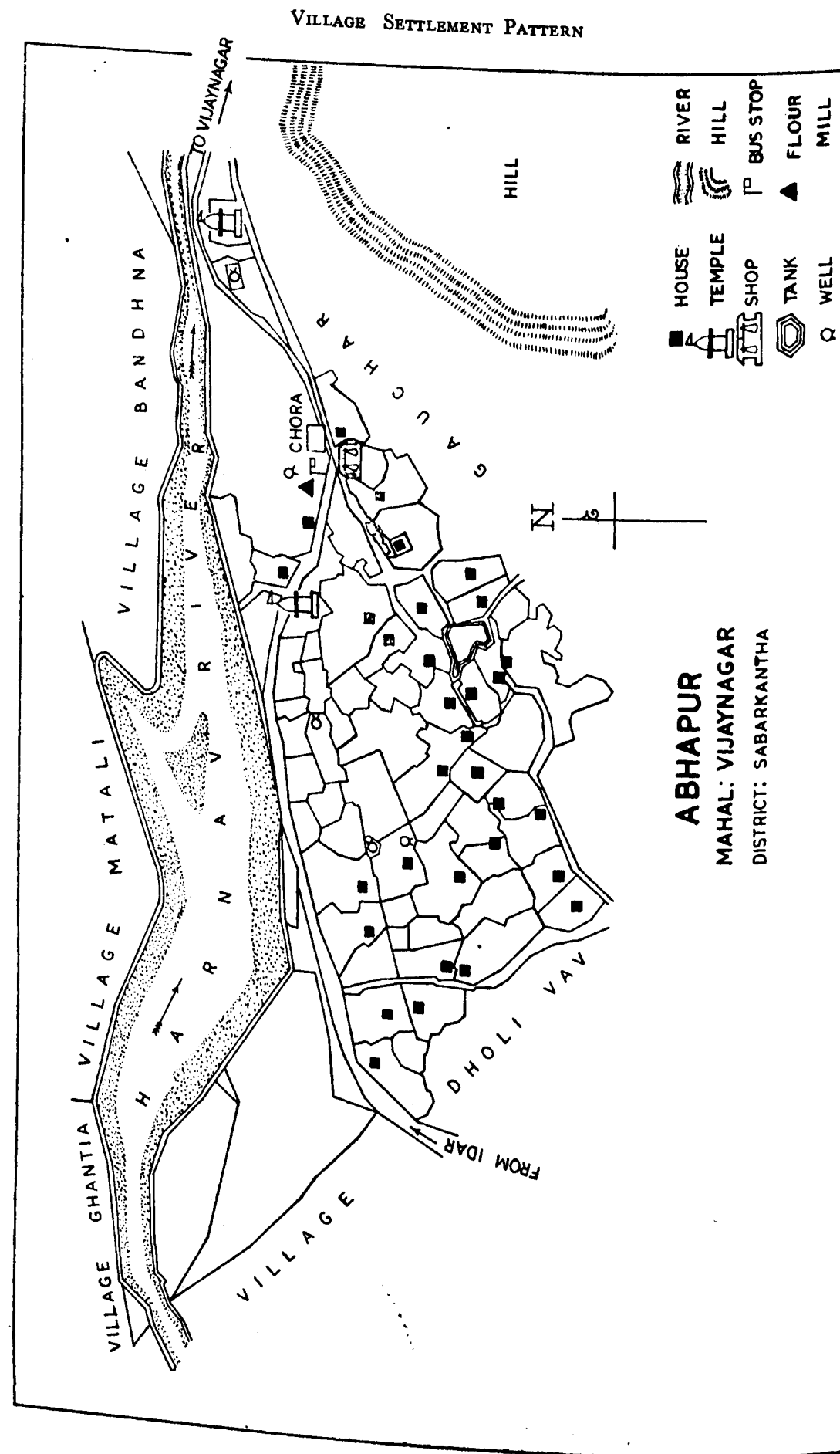


Linear clusters with lanes and by-lanes

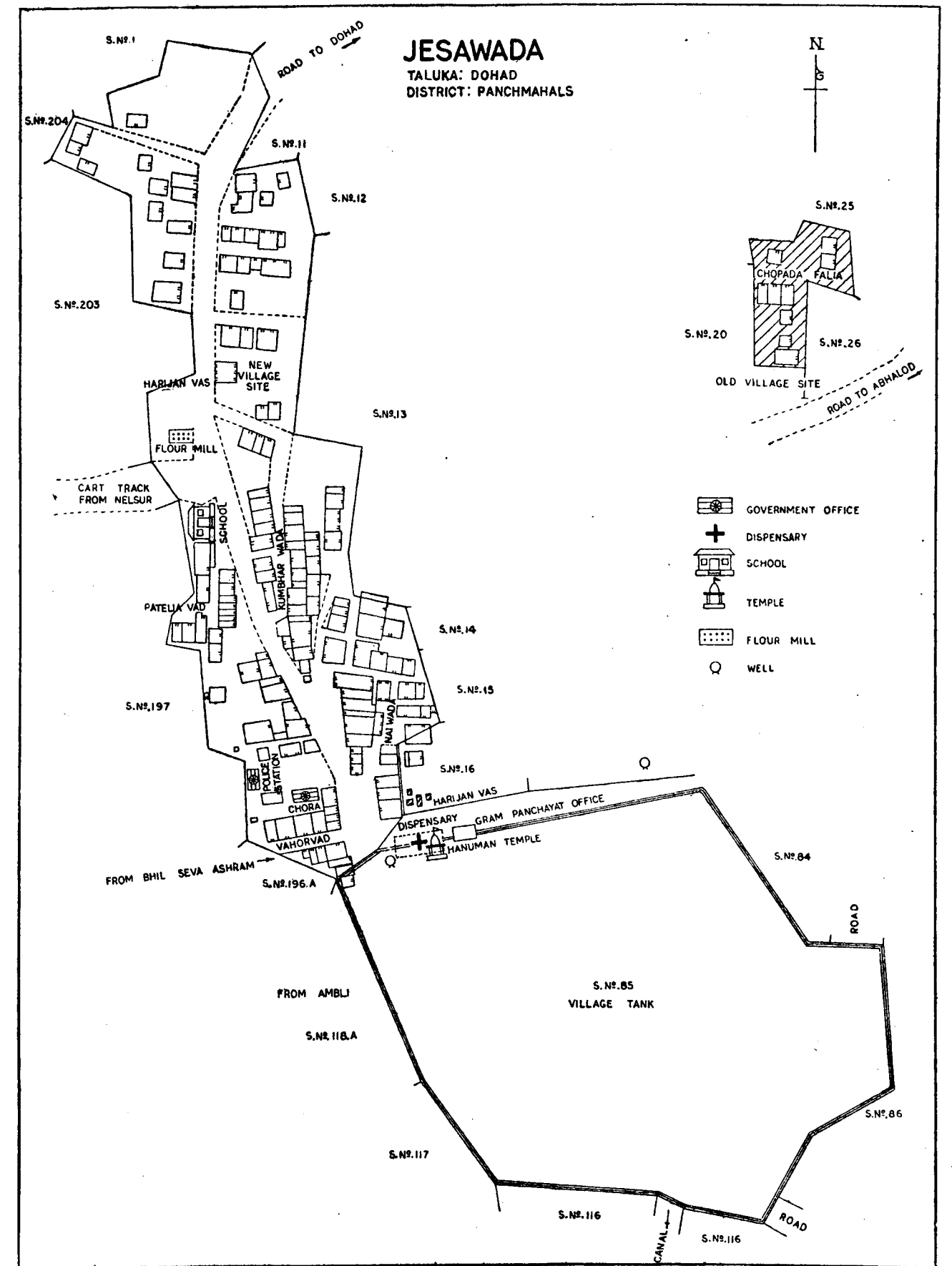
## VILLAGE SETTLEMENT PATTERN





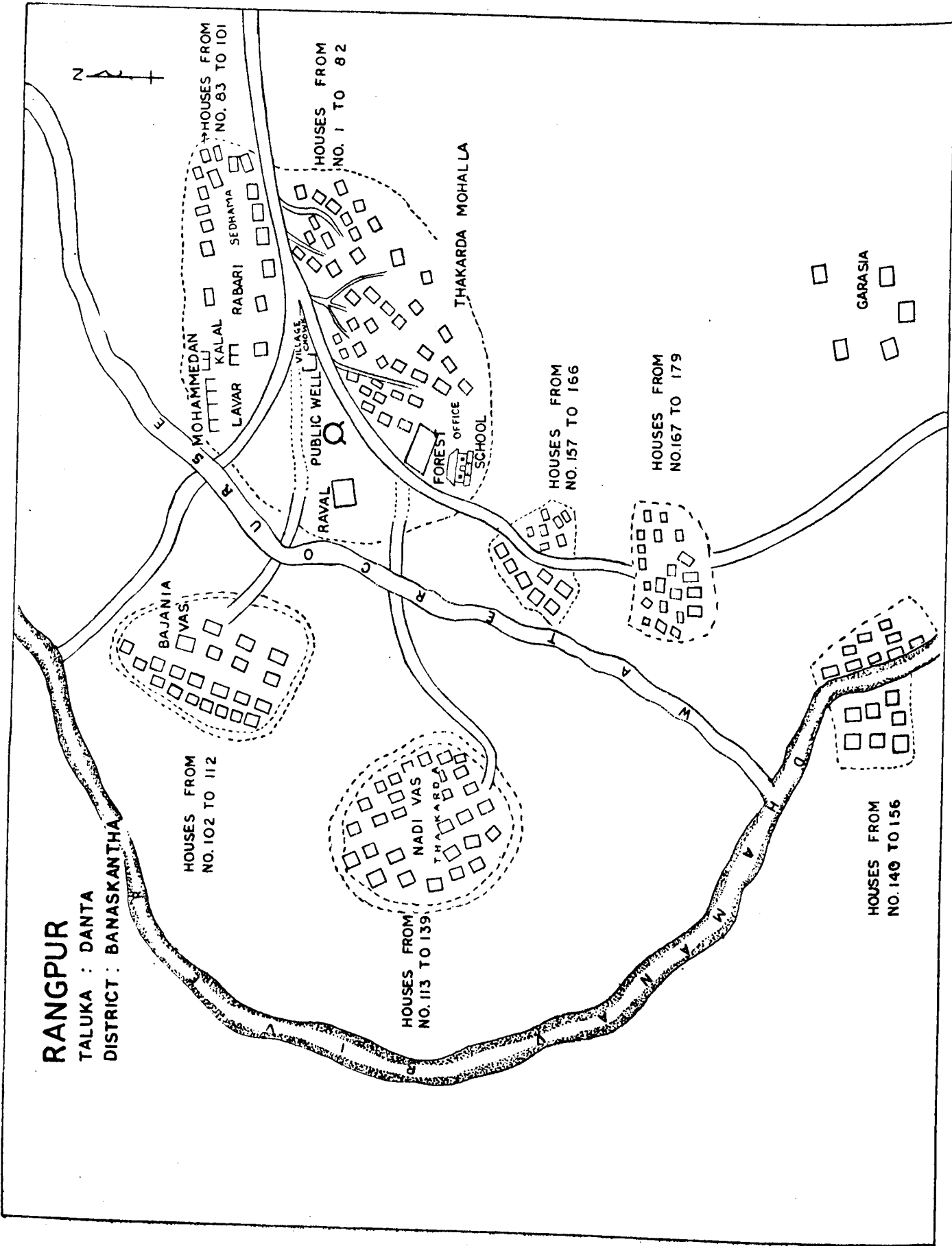


Isolated homesteads in the midst of cultivated land in an Adivasi village



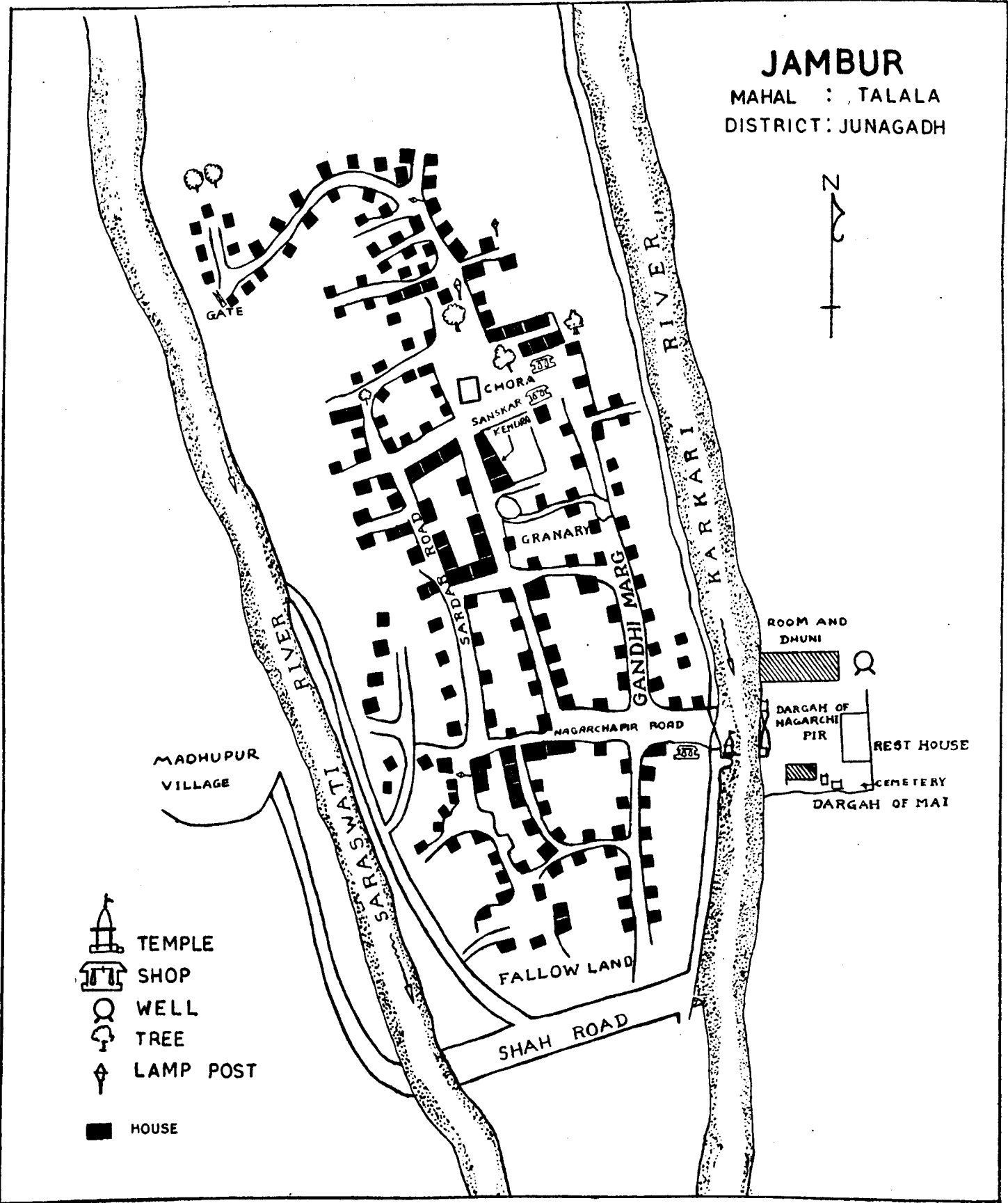
Old and new village sites with houses grouped in linear clusters on either side of a main street

VILLAGE SETTLEMENT PATTERN



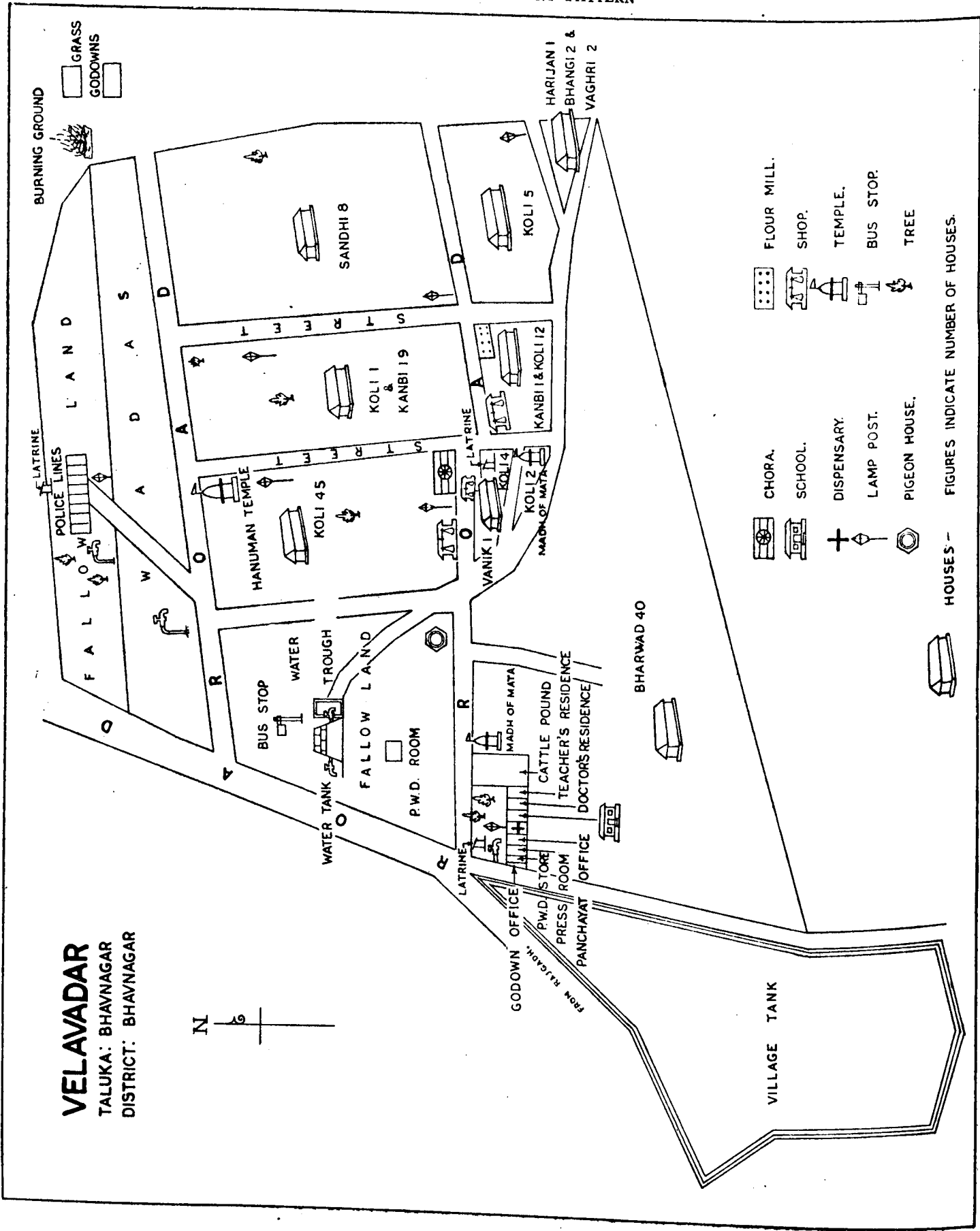
Shapeless clusters of houses distributed according to caste

VILLAGE SETTLEMENT PATTERN



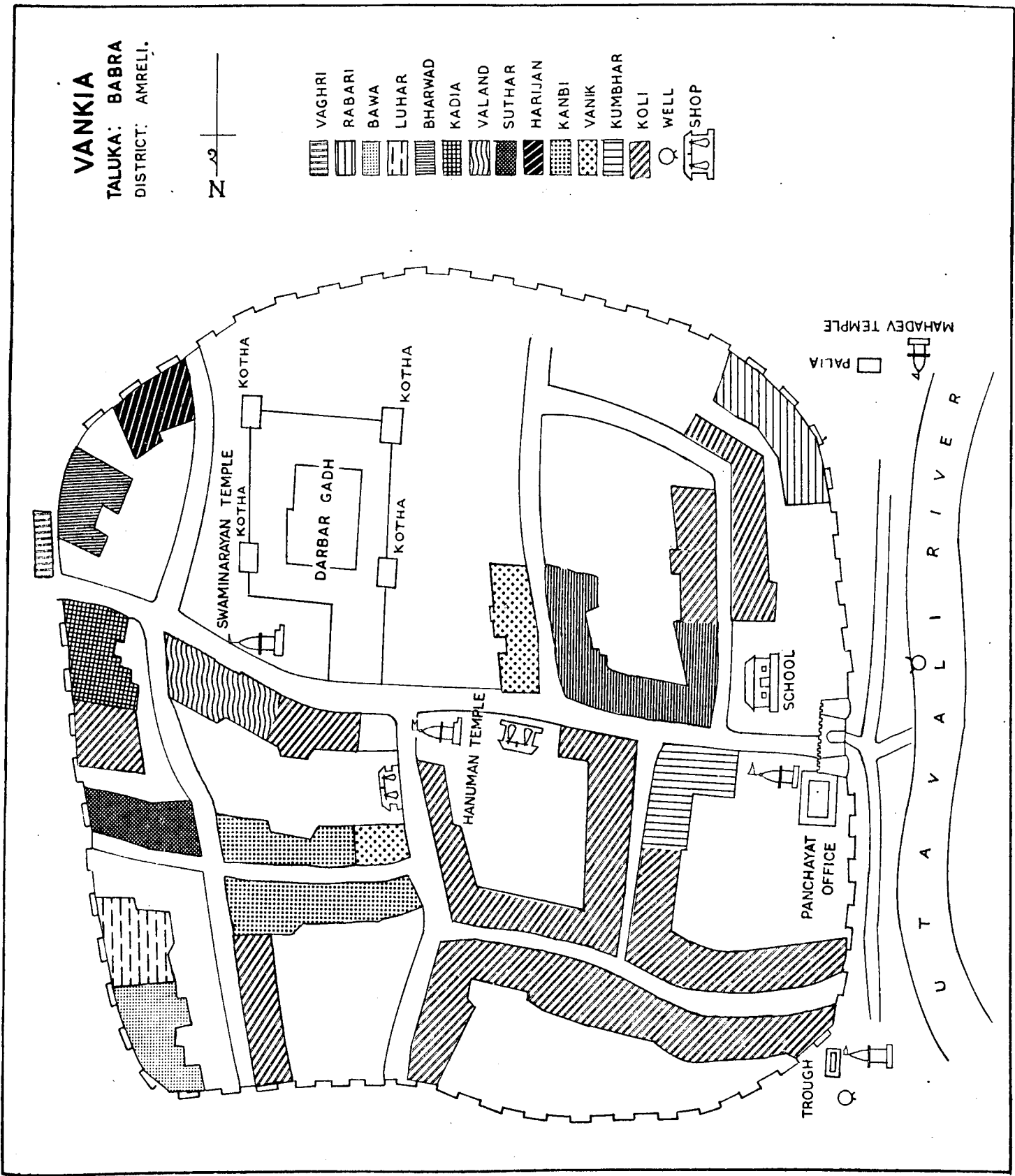
Rectangular clusters of houses inhabited by Siddis in Gir forest

VILLAGE SETTLEMENT PATTERN



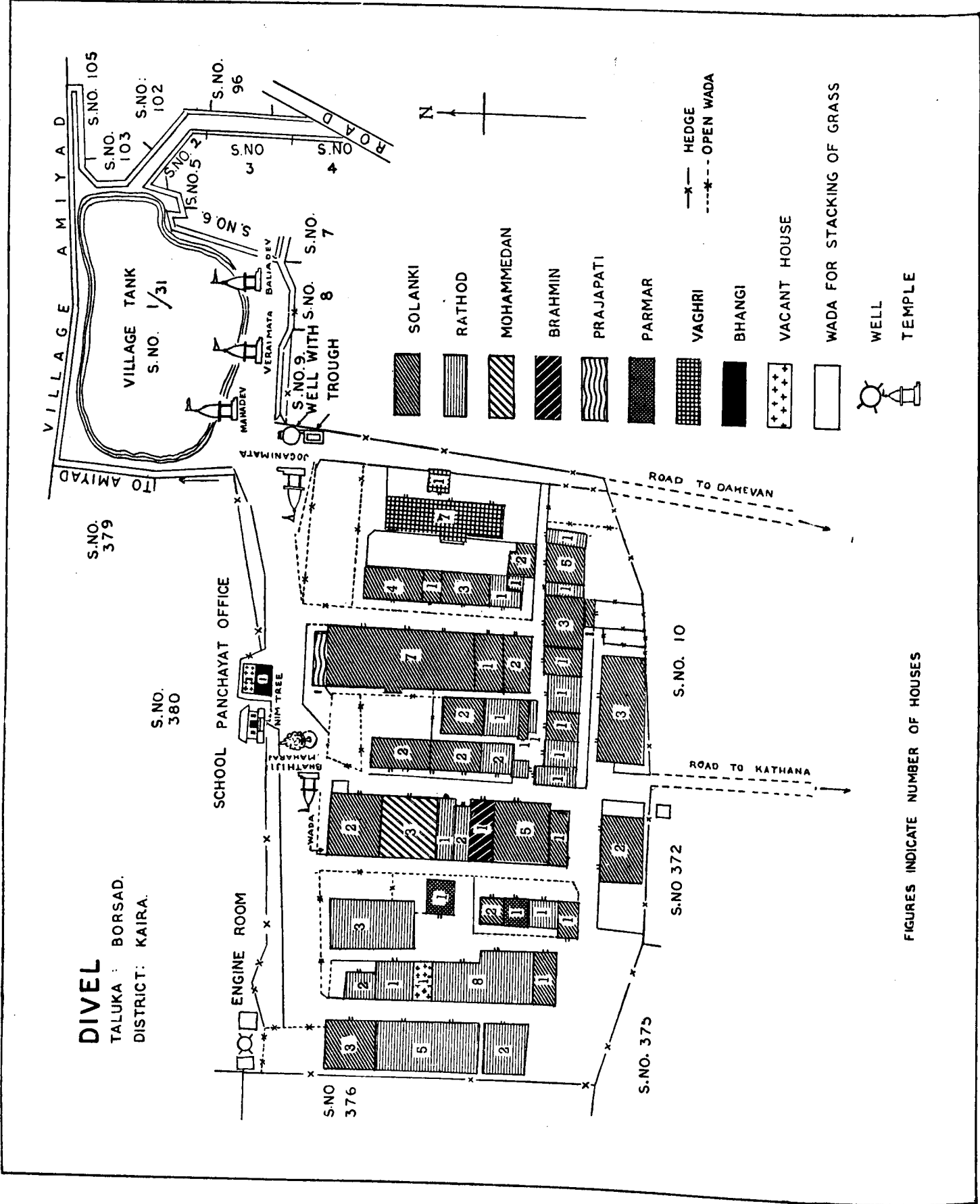
A village in Bhal area—Houses in rectangular clusters with streets running parallel or at right angle

VILLAGE SETTLEMENT PATTERN



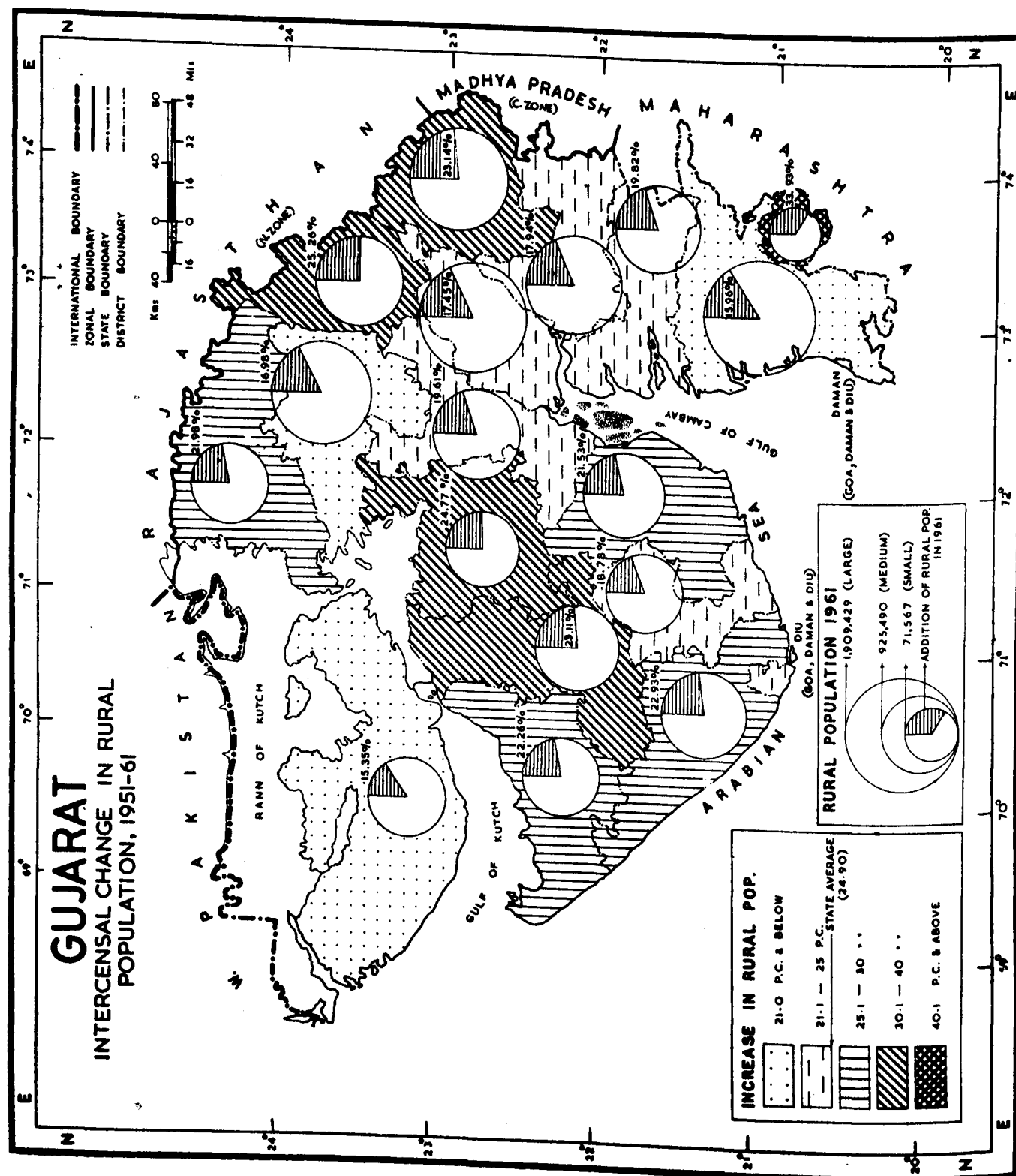
Houses in square clusters enclosed by a fortwall and distributed into localities according to caste with regular streets and open space

VILLAGE SETTLEMENT PATTERN



FIGURES INDICATE NUMBER OF HOUSES

Rectangular clusters with parallel rows of houses distributed according to caste with regular streets running between them



## CHAPTER IV

### THE RURAL POPULATION

#### SECTION I

##### PRELIMINARY REMARKS

##### REFERENCE TO STATISTICS

1. The statistical data required for studying the rural aspect of the population, will be found in Tables A-I and A-III and Subsidiary Tables A-I.1 to A-I.4 and A-III.1.

We have already considered in the preceding Chapter the standard definition of the term 'town' as adopted at the current census. With a view to find out the true urban population of the State and distinguish it from rural, urban population has been defined as persons living in places which have pronounced non-rural characteristic and have at the same time more than  $\frac{1}{4}$ th of its male working population engaged in non-agricultural pursuits. Conversely, the population that is not urban is rural. That is to say, the population living in towns and cities is urban, whereas the population living in villages is rural and has agriculture as its principal economic activity.

##### DEFINITION OF VILLAGE

2. 'Village' is a revenue village which is an administrative rather than a demographic unit. The definition of the term 'village' has practically remained the same during the entire census period. In short, it is a revenue or cadastral survey unit which has got a separate entity and a distinct number assigned to it in the revenue records of the State. It may consist of a single village with a cluster of houses or a number of hamlets within the boundaries of the village. It may be inhabited or uninhabited. This concept of village has been uniformly adopted for all the areas of the State. Since the major portion of Gujarat lies in areas which are plains, the concept of 'village' remains the same all over the State except (a) in the forest and tribal tracts

in the districts on the border of Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra and (b) in some portion of the semi-desert area of Kutch, where separate clusters or hamlets go to form a village. There are some villages in every district where paucity of land in the village site has brought about subsequent accretions close to the existing site called *paras* with a view to accommodate the ever-increasing growth of numbers in the countryside.

3. Gujarati, the regional language, has very apt terms to distinguish 'village' from 'town' and rural from urban population which coincide with two distinct economic sectors. The word *gram* or *gamdu* is equivalent to village and connotes all that is rural even according to the modern meaning of the term equivalent to what in England is called 'parish'. Likewise *nagar* or *nagari* and *pur* or *puri* which are used as suffixes to towns signify all that is urban and the various characteristics associated with a town-dweller. These two sections of the population also had very significant terms for distinguishing their local administration, namely, village or *gram panchayat*, which concerned itself with the affairs of the village. The corresponding administration for a town or city was known as *Pourpalika* or *Nagar-palika*, which looked after civic amenities and exercised municipal functions. The term *gram* or *gamdu* in essence represents a mode of living which is entirely rural where the main economic activity is agriculture surrounded by a few village artisans plying the traditional crafts in the service of the village community, namely, carpenter, blacksmith, goldsmith, tailor, weaver, potter, etc. The word *gram* conjured an image of rural life divorced from the complexities which are inherent in an urban economy. The former was simple, self-contained and self-sufficient. The essential needs

of the villager were few and far between limited to the satisfaction of primary needs, food, housing and clothing; comforts were fewer still and luxuries unknown. The urban economy on the other hand was complex and varied both in the operation of its economic activity and the mode and level of living of its people. The picture that the term *nagar* or *puri* held out was in consonance with a life which is non-agricultural and non-rural, where the economic activity for the most part embraced production of goods, trade and commerce, and performance of certain services essential for the urban community. Though the urban economy which developed in the past was not so diversified and complex as it is becoming today, the pattern of living was nevertheless marked by similar characteristics. For a *nagar* or *puri* meant even in the past production of goods, thriving trade and commerce, busy markets, opportunities for education and entertainment, refinement in dress and food, better houses and all that which distinguishes it as urban in the modern sense of the term.

4. The definition of a village is no doubt artificial in that it is based upon that given in the Land Revenue Code, which defines a village as including a town or city and all the land belonging to a village, town or city to satisfy the needs of revenue authorities and well-marked administrative units. It nevertheless refers to definite units of settlement in rural areas and has the same connotation all over the State in view of its physical configuration, which except for some hilly area is uniformly level and plain, where people have settled in well-defined habitation called village site mostly situated in the centre of cultivated lands.

#### SETTLEMENT PATTERN OF VILLAGES

5. A special study of the settlement pattern of villages has been made in connection with the socio-economic survey of selected villages in different parts of the State. This aspect has been discussed in detail in a separate appendix included in the Report on Housing and Establishments published as Census of India 1961, Vol. V, Gujarat, Part IV-A. Since the general pattern of village settlement emerging from this study is an important aspect of the countryside in Gujarat, the relevant portion describing their lay-out, etc., is

reproduced below along with some of the typical maps in order to illustrate the physical realities of the settlement patterns of villages in this part of the country.

#### Selection of Site

"A village community generally settles in the heart of the area of cultivation of the village, though in the forest and tribal areas compact settlements are abandoned in favour of isolated homesteads situated at some convenient place, most probably in the centre of the field held by each individual family. Before a community or a group of families settles down on a particular place, the village site is carefully selected. Since proximity to the source of water supply is the principal consideration, it is located usually on the bank of a river high enough to prevent damage by floods. Where such an ideal situation is not possible, it is located either at one end of the cultivable area or in its midst where facility of pasture and pond for cattle can be had.

#### Village Fortifications

More often than not, the villages were enclosed by a wall built of mud, brick or stone. Though such walls were a common feature of the villages in Saurashtra and Kutch, they are to be found in the villages of north and south Gujarat also. These defences have nowadays fallen into ruins and are fast disappearing. Some of the fortwalls are very massive and imposing structures provided with huge gateways having wooden doors studded with iron and with high towers or *kothas* to detect the approach of enemies and robbers. The smaller and poorer villages had an earthen wall or fencing of thorn with less pretentious gateways made of branches of trees which could be closed at night. While offering security against decoits and thieves, they also served the purpose of ensuring that the cultivators brought all their field produce to the common *khalawad* or threshing floor and did not pilfer any portion of it to escape the payment of land revenue recovered in kind as crop-share.

#### Distribution of Localities by Caste

In the usual settlement pattern of villages, the central portion of the village used to be occupied by those higher in the social scale, the zamindar

or the landlord of the village, the village money-lender, the village official and higher caste families such as Brahmins, Baniyas, etc., followed by those of the artisan and cultivating classes, the dwellings of the service and depressed classes like Harijans, Vaghris, Bharwads, Rabaris, Kolis, being always on the outskirts of the village. The different residential localities called *fali*, *vado* or *vas*, were named after the caste inhabiting it, i.e., Brahmanvado, Sutharvado, Soni Falia, Patel Vas, etc., as the members of the same caste lived in the same locality, Brahmin living with Brahmins, Baniyas with Baniyas, Kunbis with Kunbis and artisans with artisans.

#### Streets, Lanes, By-lanes

The rows of houses are usually separated by small, narrow, and tortuous roads or streets branching off into lanes and by-lanes. But where the village is built after some prearranged pattern, it presents a neat and clean appearance and the main streets are sufficiently wide.

The usual and most common lay-out of houses is that they are situated in *falis* or narrow lanes constructed in parallel rows with common side walls and the back or a dead wall facing the main street. The houses are usually grouped in a *fali* or street having an open courtyard in front held either in common or belonging to each individual household enclosed by a compound wall or fencing with a common gateway within which families having a common ancestor reside.

The linear arrangement of houses is the most common pattern of settlement of an average village in Gujarat, though shapeless or isolated clusters are not uncommon and are also to be found in backward and Adivasi areas. That this is the traditional pattern of village lay-out in vogue in this part of the country ever since pre-historic times will be evident from the excavations at Lothal, some 40 miles from Ahmedabad, where plinths of houses built of burnt bricks in parallel rows on either side of a straight and broad street have been recently unearthed."<sup>1</sup>

## SECTION 2

### INHABITED AND UNINHABITED VILLAGES

#### DEFINITION OF VILLAGE

6. Land Revenue Code in different States has defined the term 'village' differently to suit the convenience of the revenue administration. One would wish that the same measure of uniformity in the definition of the term 'village' were achieved at this census, as in the case of 'town'. But this has not been possible, as a uniform definition of village has eluded the grasp of successive censuses ever since 1872. For, as truly pointed out by the Registrar General :

"In Kerala the village agglomeration typical of most of the country is scarcely to be found. In not too distant Madras, the census village is apt to comprise half a dozen or even more in some cases, distinct agglomerations. Hence, it is obvious that no meaningful comparison of village data can be made for all parts of the country".

Statement IV.1 on the next page is prepared with a view to give a comparative idea of the inhabited and uninhabited villages, as also the average number of persons per inhabited village which will

1. Census of India 1961, Vol. V, Gujarat, Part IV-A, Report on Housing and Establishments, pp. 356-357



nevertheless give broad indication of the coverage of rural population in each individual State.

#### STATEMENT IV.1

**Number of villages (inhabited and uninhabited) and the average number of persons per inhabited village in each State of India, 1961**

| State/Union territory                     | Number of villages |                | Average number of persons per inhabited village |
|-------------------------------------------|--------------------|----------------|-------------------------------------------------|
|                                           | Un-inhabited       | Inhabited      |                                                 |
| 1                                         | 2                  | 3              | 4                                               |
| <b>INDIA</b>                              | <b>54,868</b>      | <b>567,351</b> | <b>635</b>                                      |
| <b>STATES</b>                             |                    |                |                                                 |
| 1 Andhra Pradesh                          | 1,913              | 27,084         | 1,097                                           |
| 2 Assam                                   | 1,565              | 25,702         | 426                                             |
| 3 Bihar                                   | 10,428             | 67,665         | 629                                             |
| 4 Gujarat                                 | 433                | 18,584         | 824                                             |
| 5 Jammu and Kashmir                       | 167                | 6,559          | 452                                             |
| 6 Kerala                                  | 2                  | 1,573          | 9,122                                           |
| 7 Madhya Pradesh                          | 6,429              | 70,414         | 394                                             |
| 8 Madras                                  | 615                | 14,124         | 1,749                                           |
| 9 Maharashtra                             | 3,016              | 35,851         | 792                                             |
| 10 Mysore                                 | 2,972              | 26,377         | 695                                             |
| 11 Orissa                                 | 5,659              | 46,466         | 354                                             |
| 12 Punjab                                 | 1,405              | 21,269         | 763                                             |
| 13 Rajasthan                              | 2,285              | 32,241         | 523                                             |
| 14 Uttar Pradesh                          | 12,720             | 112,624        | 571                                             |
| 15 West Bengal                            | 3,486              | 38,465         | 686                                             |
| <b>UNION TERRITORIES AND OTHER AREAS</b>  |                    |                |                                                 |
| 1 Andaman and Nicobar Islands             | 13                 | 399            | 124                                             |
| 2 Delhi                                   | 24                 | 276            | 1,084                                           |
| 3 Himachal Pradesh                        | 1,316              | 10,438         | 123                                             |
| 4 Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands | 9                  | 10             | 2,411                                           |
| 5 Manipur                                 | 42                 | 1,866          | 382                                             |
| 6 Tripura                                 | 354                | 4,932          | 211                                             |
| 7 Dadra and Nagar Haveli                  | ..                 | 72             | 805                                             |
| 8 Goa, Daman and Diu                      | 1                  | 245            | 2,147                                           |
| 9 Pondicherry                             | ..                 | 388            | 722                                             |
| 10 North-East Frontier Agency             | ..                 | 2,451          | 137                                             |
| 11 Nagaland                               | 14                 | 814            | 430                                             |
| 12 SIKKIM                                 | ..                 | 462            | 336                                             |

The total number of villages borne on the revenue records of Gujarat State is 19,222 of which

18,584 are inhabited, 433 are uninhabited and 205 wholly and 29 partly included in towns numbering 181.

#### Uninhabited village

7. What was termed 'a deserted village' in former censuses has now been shown as 'uninhabited village', that is to say a village which was formerly inhabited but has become subsequently deserted or uninhabited for some reason or another, but still continues to be a revenue village with a separate revenue number and cultivable area assigned to it in the revenue records. Villages which are inhabited tend to be uninhabited owing to the operation of such factors as natural calamities like floods, fire and at times even famine, when the inhabitants leave their former habitation in the previous village site and shift to some other site, where they may settle in safety. Some villages become uninhabited, as they are abandoned owing to continuous scarcity of drinking water or washing out by floods. At times people establish a new settlement close to a village, usually called a *para* or a suburb of the parent village, where they can have better accommodation and avoid congestion and overcrowding.

8. Having examined the distinction between an inhabited and uninhabited village, we will consider the general condition in this respect in the different States of India. For, even in spite of the lack of uniformity in the definition of a village, the legal definition obtaining in the various parts of the country has remained a unit of comparison for all practical purposes. It has been the unit, which has served a number of useful purposes satisfying the needs of revenue and administrative authorities, enclosed within boundaries known and accepted for years. The most important advantage, however, is that it has ensured that no area is duplicated or missed from the national count thus giving to the Indian census an extraordinarily complete coverage wherein the percentage of population left out is very very low.

9. Examining the statistics given in Statement IV.1 certain broad conclusions emerge. Among the States, Kerala is unique in having only two villages which are uninhabited out of a total of 1,575. Among the Union Territories and other

areas, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Pondicherry, North-East Frontier Agency and Sikkim stand out prominent as having not a single village which is uninhabited. While Goa, Daman and Diu has only one such village, Himachal Pradesh has had as many as 1,316. In the State of Gujarat, there are only 433 such villages. In other States and Union Territories, the numbers vary till they rise to 12,720 in the largest State of the country, viz., Uttar Pradesh.

#### Inhabited Villages—Average Population per Village

10. A comparison of the average number of persons per inhabited village gives some interesting results. These figures may as well be taken to indicate the progressive or regressive nature of villages in the different States of the country according to the concentration of rural population in villages of different sizes. The highest average for the number of persons per inhabited village, which is 9,122 in the State of Kerala would suggest the concentration of the greater part of its rural population in villages inhabited by more than 10,000 persons, followed at a long distance by Madras with 1,749 persons to a village. The average number of persons per inhabited village as a unit of revenue administration, fluctuates very widely, the lowest being 354 for Orissa and the highest 9,122 for Kerala, as against the all-India average of 635, which in addition to Kerala and Madras is also exceeded by Andhra Pradesh (1,097), Gujarat (824), Maharashtra (792), Punjab (763), Mysore (695) and West Bengal (686). In the rest of the States the average population of a village falls below the national average.

11. That these averages do not represent a true picture of the number of persons per inhabited village is apparent from the fact that village as a legal unit devised for revenue or administrative purposes, has a different value and meaning in different States as distinguished from its concept as a unit of social settlement. The unit of settlement in Kerala is not a tightly nucleated village as is the case in Madras and part of Andhra Pradesh, where a cluster composed of a number of hamlets goes to make a revenue or an administrative unit called village having a population of 10,000 to 15,000 persons. In Kerala the type of settlement is the individual homestead located in the midst of agricultural

lands, scattered along the road in convenient groups. Not so in Gujarat where village is as well a unit of administration as it is of settlement leading a compact social and economic life shared in common by a group of persons living on well-demarcated village site in the midst of agricultural land.

12. The anomaly in the classification of villages owing to the divergence and artificial character of the legal definition exists only so far as it relates to the comparability of the number of villages and their average population. But it does not in any way affect the composition of the rural population, which has well-defined characteristics uniformly prescribed for all the areas of the country. The rural aspect of the population which distinguishes it from the urban being the same in all the States is very useful indeed in studying the predominant demographic features of those living in the countryside. Some interesting comparisons are also possible by examining the proportion of population living in villages of different class ranges, as given in Statement IV.3 on page 547.

#### VILLAGES INHABITED AND UNINHABITED BETWEEN 1901 AND 1961

13. Statement IV.2 on the next page shows the number of villages inhabited and uninhabited in the different districts of the State between 1901 and 1961.

The districts shown in this statement are the units as at present constituted, i.e., when the new State of Gujarat came into being. An attempt has, however, been made to ascertain the number of inhabited villages in each district at previous censuses by tracing their constituents in the past. This has been possible for the census years 1951 and 1961 only, as some of the thana areas and estates which have been shown separately in 1951 had been grouped together under the general heading 'Rest of the Agency' in the previous Census Reports from 1941 backwards. The term 'Rest of the Agency' under each of the two divisions has, therefore, been shown in brackets at the end to account for the total area included in the State. It must be further clarified that the number of inhabited villages shown for each district for the censuses of 1901 to 1941 is for the then constituents, as the

## STATEMENT IV.2

## Number of villages (inhabited and uninhabited) in the State, 1901-61

| State/District<br>1   | 1961                  |                | 1951                  |                | 1941           | 1931           | 1921           | 1911           | 1901            |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
|                       | Un-<br>inhabited<br>2 | Inhabited<br>3 | Un-<br>inhabited<br>4 | Inhabited<br>5 | Inhabited<br>6 | Inhabited<br>7 | Inhabited<br>8 | Inhabited<br>9 | Inhabited<br>10 |
| <b>GUJARAT</b>        | <b>433</b>            | <b>18,584</b>  | <b>537</b>            | <b>18,724</b>  | <b>17,821</b>  | <b>18,301</b>  | <b>18,161</b>  | <b>17,598</b>  | <b>17,919</b>   |
| 1 Jamnagar . . .      | 19                    | 701            | 16                    | 686            | 796            | 794            | 1,068          | 948            | 943             |
| 2 Rajkot . . .        | 9                     | 855            | 7                     | 849            | 647            | 678            | 474            | 468            | 468             |
| 3 Surendranagar . . . | 10                    | 661            | 13                    | 646            | 390            | 389            | 508            | 640            | 632             |
| 4 Bhavnagar . . .     | 13                    | 881            | 4                     | 884            | 781            | 779            | 1,040          | 988            | 984             |
| 5 Amreli . . .        | 1                     | 595            | 4                     | 597            | 279            | 279            | 251            | 261            | 263             |
| 6 Junagadh . . .      | 57                    | 1,069          | 57                    | 1,026          | 978            | 953            | 1,233          | 1,207          | 1,169           |
| 7 Kutch . . .         | 32                    | 905            | 59                    | 964            | 943            | 946            | 931            | 940            | 937             |
| (Rest of the Agency)  | ..                    | ..             | ..                    | ..             | 714            | 692            | ..             | ..             | ..              |
| 8 Banaskantha . . .   | 10                    | 1,359          | 4                     | 1,380          | 430            | 950            | 699            | 672            | 669             |
| 9 Sabarkantha . . .   | 37                    | 1,500          | 113                   | 1,644          | 1,341          | 1,067          | 1,010          | 970            | 881             |
| 10 Mehsana . . .      | 10                    | 1,109          | 9                     | 1,106          | 899            | 888            | 885            | 926            | 912             |
| 11 Ahmedabad . . .    | 12                    | 737            | 18                    | 741            | 971            | 964            | 954            | 963            | 957             |
| 12 Kaira . . .        | 8                     | 965            | 9                     | 946            | 909            | 924            | 907            | 916            | 937             |
| 13 Panchmahals . . .  | 32                    | 1,915          | 34                    | 1,903          | 1,659          | 1,678          | 1,669          | 1,509          | 1,631           |
| 14 Baroda . . .       | 12                    | 1,691          | 9                     | 1,733          | 1,603          | 1,569          | 1,258          | 1,202          | 1,308           |
| 15 Broach . . .       | 91                    | 1,217          | 102                   | 1,205          | 1,184          | 1,115          | 1,094          | 1,088          | 1,056           |
| 16 Surat . . .        | 80                    | 2,112          | 75                    | 2,104          | 1,917          | 1,927          | 1,913          | 1,894          | 1,917           |
| 17 Dangs . . .        | ..                    | 312            | 4                     | 310            | 291            | 298            | 291            | 84             | 269             |
| (Rest of the Agency)  | ..                    | ..             | ..                    | ..             | 1,089          | 1,411          | 1,976          | 1,922          | 1,986           |

## NOTE:

The districts given in col. 1 are the present districts of the State. The term 'Rest of the Agency' in each of the two divisions, namely, Rajkot and Baroda, has been shown in brackets at the end, as the census tables for 1941 and backwards do not show separate statistics for some of the units which have been grouped under the general heading 'Rest of the Agency'.

former components of districts now in existence could not be exactly determined for want of details of each individual village during the previous censuses. The position of 203 villages transferred from West Khandesh and Thana districts is likewise not available for previous censuses. They have, therefore, been excluded for the purposes of comparison between 1901 and 1941. But the figures thus worked out, roughly approximating to the position obtaining in the past give a true picture of the extent of inhabited and uninhabited areas in the State, particularly within its broad divisions of Mainland and Peninsular Gujarat.

14. The total number of inhabited villages in the State has risen from 17,919 in 1901 to 18,584 in 1961. The following are some of the reasons for the variations during the last sixty years:

- (i) The fall in the number of villages from 17,919 in 1901 to 17,598 in 1911 is for the most part accounted for by the fact that the Dangs States have been shown to include 84 villages in the Census of 1911 as against 269 in 1901.

- (ii) The difference of 480 villages in 1941 over the returns of 1931 appears to have been brought about by the transfer of some of the Indian States and Estates between the various agencies which had been reconstituted during the decade, e.g., transfer of Palanpur, Danta and Pethapur States and four villages of old Mahikantha Agency out of Bombay Province as shown in flyleaf to Table No. 1 of Census Report of 1941, Vol. III, Bombay.

- (iii) During 1951-61, 82 villages of Abu Road taluka were transferred from Banaskantha district to Rajasthan and 203 villages transferred from West Khandesh and Thana districts to Broach and Surat districts of Gujarat at the time of bifurcation in 1960. The resultant gap may, however, be accounted for by the fact that a number of hamlets treated as separate villages in 1951 has been grouped together and formed into revenue

villages on the introduction of survey operations in the areas which were hitherto unsurveyed.

It will appear from the foregoing discussion that in view of great changes in the territorial jurisdiction of all the districts of the State, comparison with the figures of censuses prior to 1951 is neither possible nor helpful, as figures for the districts as constituted at present are not available for the preceding censuses on account of diversity of administrative units adopted for the presentation of census data in the past. But so far as the State as a whole is concerned, the figures of inhabited and uninhabited villages give a very truthful picture of areas inhabited from census to census since 1901 till today.

Broadly speaking except for the variations noted above, there has been very little change in the number of inhabited villages during the last 60 years which can be termed outstanding. This number, which was 17,919 in 1901 has practically remained the same with a little variation between 1901 and 1941 and the fluctuation, if any, has not been appreciable. In other words the number of inhabited villages remained more or less unchanged till 1951 when it rose to 18,724 and dropped down a little, to 18,584 in 1961 for reasons already explained.

## CLASSIFICATION OF VILLAGES BY STATE

15. The following statement gives proportion of 10,000 persons in each State residing in villages classified according to population, 1961.

## STATEMENT IV.3

## Proportion of 10,000 persons in each State residing in villages classified according to population, 1961

| State/Union territory<br>1                      | Proportion of 10,000 persons residing in villages inhabited by |              |              |                  |                  |                  |              |
|-------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------|
|                                                 | Less than 200<br>2                                             | 200-499<br>3 | 500-999<br>4 | 1,000-1,999<br>5 | 2,000-4,999<br>6 | 5,000-9,999<br>7 | 10,000+<br>8 |
| <b>INDIA</b>                                    | <b>495</b>                                                     | <b>1,600</b> | <b>2,329</b> | <b>2,486</b>     | <b>2,129</b>     | <b>620</b>       | <b>341</b>   |
| <b>STATES</b>                                   |                                                                |              |              |                  |                  |                  |              |
| 1 Andhra Pradesh . . .                          | 175                                                            | 561          | 1,433        | 2,891            | 3,845            | 981              | 114          |
| 2 Assam . . .                                   | 951                                                            | 2,395        | 3,184        | 2,419            | 982              | 69               | ..           |
| 3 Bihar . . .                                   | 517                                                            | 1,644        | 2,278        | 2,469            | 2,284            | 677              | 131          |
| 4 Gujarat . . .                                 | 237                                                            | 1,187        | 2,481        | 2,945            | 2,513            | 581              | 56           |
| 5 Jammu and Kashmir . . .                       | 825                                                            | 2,567        | 3,102        | 2,398            | 994              | 114              | ..           |
| 6 Kerala . . .                                  | N                                                              | 1            | 10           | 60               | 1,030            | 2,888            | 6,011        |
| 7 Madhya Pradesh . . .                          | 1,001                                                          | 3,177        | 3,159        | 1,817            | 787              | 59               | ..           |
| 8 Madras . . .                                  | 33                                                             | 182          | 983          | 2,769            | 4,252            | 1,173            | 608          |
| 9 Maharashtra . . .                             | 246                                                            | 1,256        | 2,571        | 2,855            | 2,240            | 704              | 128          |
| 10 Mysore . . .                                 | 354                                                            | 1,569        | 2,487        | 2,780            | 2,212            | 598              | ..           |
| 11 Orissa . . .                                 | 1,218                                                          | 2,948        | 3,030        | 2,024            | 725              | 55               | ..           |
| 12 Punjab . . .                                 | 283                                                            | 1,248        | 2,347        | 2,953            | 2,521            | 549              | 99           |
| 13 Rajasthan . . .                              | 662                                                            | 2,208        | 2,730        | 2,356            | 1,689            | 355              | ..           |
| 14 Uttar Pradesh . . .                          | 525                                                            | 1,918        | 2,845        | 2,693            | 1,662            | 312              | 45           |
| 15 West Bengal . . .                            | 412                                                            | 1,512        | 2,287        | 2,725            | 2,347            | 585              | 132          |
| <b>UNION TERRITORIES AND OTHER AREAS</b>        |                                                                |              |              |                  |                  |                  |              |
| 1 Andaman and Nicobar Islands . . .             | 3,399                                                          | 3,369        | 2,810        | 422              | ..               | ..               | ..           |
| 2 Delhi . . .                                   | 94                                                             | 628          | 2,453        | 2,811            | 4,014            | ..               | ..           |
| 3 Himachal Pradesh . . .                        | 4,690                                                          | 3,480        | 1,350        | 447              | 33               | ..               | ..           |
| 4 Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands . . . | 33                                                             | ..           | 396          | 1,398            | 8,173            | ..               | ..           |
| 5 Manipur . . .                                 | 1,380                                                          | 1,882        | 2,044        | 2,406            | 2,121            | 167              | ..           |
| 6 Tripura . . .                                 | 2,705                                                          | 2,273        | 2,450        | 1,819            | 753              | ..               | ..           |
| 7 Dadra and Nagar Haveli . . .                  | 201                                                            | 1,214        | 2,954        | 3,935            | 1,696            | ..               | ..           |
| 8 Goa, Daman and Diu . . .                      | 13                                                             | 102          | 650          | 2,143            | 5,077            | 1,527            | 488          |
| 9 Pondicherry . . .                             | 345                                                            | 1,516        | 2,280        | 3,123            | 602              | ..               | ..           |
| 10 North-East Frontier Agency . . .             | 4,378                                                          | 2,672        | 1,301        | 883              | 613              | 153              | ..           |
| 11 Nagaland . . .                               | 955                                                            | 2,652        | 3,174        | 2,527            | 692              | ..               | ..           |
| 12 SIKKIM . . .                                 | 1,067                                                          | 4,969        | 3,498        | 466              | ..               | ..               | ..           |

N=Negligible

## NOTE:

The distribution of population of 3 villages of North-East Frontier Agency (i.e., 781 persons) is not available. In working out the distribution of population in various size classes of villages, this population, i.e., 781 persons has been excluded.

In the country as a whole 495 in every 10,000 reside in villages which have less than 200 inhabitants; 1,600 persons in villages inhabited by 200 to 499; 2,329 persons in villages inhabited by 500 to 999; 2,486 persons in villages inhabited by 1,000 to 1,999; 2,129 persons in villages inhabited by 2,000 to 4,999; 620 persons in villages inhabited by 5,000 to 9,999 and 341 in villages inhabited by 10,000 persons and above. In the country as a whole the largest proportion of persons lives in medium size villages inhabited by 1,000 to 1,999 persons, though the distribution of rural population as a whole is greater in villages having population over 500 and below 5,000. The State of Gujarat conforms to this average pattern by having 79.39 per cent of its population living in villages inhabited by 500 to 5,000 persons. In this respect, it falls in line with some of the other States like Maharashtra, Mysore, Punjab and West Bengal, where nearly three-fourth of the rural population is concentrated in villages of medium and large size. But Kerala stands out prominent in having over 60 per cent of its rural population living in villages inhabited by more than 10,000 persons and nearly 89 per cent of its population in villages with population above 5,000. Madras is another State where the major portion of its population is concentrated in large size villages inhabited by 1,000 to 4,999 persons. The reason for the concentration of rural population in large size villages in Kerala, Madras and Andhra Pradesh, is, as already seen, the outcome of the peculiar nature of their legal definition which make them administrative rather than demographic units. In Assam, Jammu and Kashmir, Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh, the concentration is relatively greater in small and medium size villages with population ranging between 200 and 1,999. But in Madhya Pradesh, the major portion of its rural population is concentrated in villages falling in still lower range of 200 to 999 persons.

16. The distribution of 10,000 persons in each State residing in villages of different sizes despite the diversity of the definition of village reveals some of the broad features of settlement and sizes of villages which are also correlated to the extent of urbanisation in each individual State. The most salient observation that is forced upon us is that the larger the proportion of persons living in villages of smaller sizes, the lesser is the extent

of urbanisation in the State. This will be apparent from the following table which compares the percentage of urban population with those of population living in small and large size villages inhabited (a) by less than 500 persons and (b) by 1,000-4,999 persons in the States of India. The exception to this tendency is, however, to be borne in mind in case of Kerala, Andhra Pradesh and Madras where the artificial character of the definition of the term 'village' would come in the way of giving a true and correct picture about the existence of villages smaller in size.

#### STATEMENT IV.4

##### Comparison of urban population with that living in small and large size villages, 1961

| State/Union territory                     | Urban population (per cent) | Per cent living in villages inhabited by |              |
|-------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------------|--------------|
|                                           |                             | Less than 500                            | 1,000-4,999  |
| 1                                         | 2                           | 3                                        | 4            |
| <b>INDIA</b>                              | <b>18.0</b>                 | <b>20.95</b>                             | <b>46.15</b> |
| <b>STATES</b>                             |                             |                                          |              |
| 1 Andhra Pradesh                          | 17.4                        | 7.36                                     | 67.36        |
| 2 Assam                                   | 7.7                         | 33.46                                    | 34.01        |
| 3 Bihar                                   | 8.4                         | 21.61                                    | 47.53        |
| 4 Gujarat                                 | 25.8                        | 14.24                                    | 54.58        |
| 5 Jammu and Kashmir                       | 16.7                        | 33.92                                    | 33.92        |
| 6 Kerala                                  | 15.1                        | 0.01                                     | 10.90        |
| 7 Madhya Pradesh                          | 14.3                        | 41.78                                    | 26.04        |
| 8 Madras                                  | 26.7                        | 2.15                                     | 70.21        |
| 9 Maharashtra                             | 28.2                        | 15.02                                    | 50.95        |
| 10 Mysore                                 | 22.3                        | 19.23                                    | 49.92        |
| 11 Orissa                                 | 6.3                         | 41.66                                    | 27.49        |
| 12 Punjab                                 | 20.1                        | 15.31                                    | 54.74        |
| 13 Rajasthan                              | 16.3                        | 28.70                                    | 40.45        |
| 14 Uttar Pradesh                          | 12.9                        | 24.43                                    | 43.55        |
| 15 West Bengal                            | 24.5                        | 19.24                                    | 50.72        |
| <b>UNION TERRITORIES AND OTHER AREAS</b>  |                             |                                          |              |
| 1 Andaman and Nicobar Islands             | 22.1                        | 67.68                                    | 4.22         |
| 2 Delhi                                   | 88.7                        | 7.22                                     | 68.25        |
| 3 Himachal Pradesh                        | 4.7                         | 81.70                                    | 4.80         |
| 4 Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands | ..                          | 0.33                                     | 95.71        |
| 5 Manipur                                 | 8.7                         | 32.62                                    | 45.27        |
| 6 Tripura                                 | 9.0                         | 49.78                                    | 25.72        |
| 7 Dadra and Nagar Haveli                  | ..                          | 14.15                                    | 56.31        |
| 8 Goa, Daman and Diu                      | 16.1                        | 1.15                                     | 72.20        |
| 9 Pondicherry                             | 24.1                        | 18.61                                    | 52.57        |
| 10 North-East Frontier Agency             | ..                          | 70.50                                    | 14.96        |
| 11 Nagaland                               | 5.2                         | 36.07                                    | 32.19        |
| 12 SIKKIM                                 | 4.2                         | 60.36                                    | 4.66         |

#### AVERAGE POPULATION AND SIZE OF VILLAGES IN STATES

17. The following table which compares the average population and average size of a village in sq. miles will show whether there is any correlation

between the legal size of the village and the average size of its population in the different States of India. To facilitate such a comparison, the ranking of States has also been given for these two sets of figures in cols. 5 and 6 along with the percentage of population living in villages.

#### STATEMENT IV.5

##### Average population and average size of a village in different States of India, 1961

| State               | Rural population | Average population of a village | Average size of a village (area in sq. miles) | Rank according to population | Rank according to average size of a village (area in sq. miles) |
|---------------------|------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1                   | 2                | 3                               | 4                                             | 5                            | 6                                                               |
| <b>INDIA</b>        | <b>82.0</b>      | <b>635</b>                      | <b>1.95</b>                                   | <b>--</b>                    | <b>--</b>                                                       |
| <b>STATES</b>       |                  |                                 |                                               |                              |                                                                 |
| 1 Andhra Pradesh    | 82.6             | 1,097                           | 3.60                                          | 3                            | 5                                                               |
| 2 Assam             | 92.3             | 426                             | 1.72                                          | 13                           | 11                                                              |
| 3 Bihar             | 91.6             | 629                             | 0.84                                          | 9                            | 14                                                              |
| 4 Gujarat           | 74.2             | 824                             | 3.69                                          | 4                            | 4                                                               |
| 5 Jammu and Kashmir | 83.3             | 452                             | 7.96                                          | 12                           | 2                                                               |
| 6 Kerala            | 84.9             | 9,122                           | 9.25                                          | 1                            | 1                                                               |
| 7 Madhya Pradesh    | 85.7             | 394                             | 2.19                                          | 14                           | 9                                                               |
| 8 Madras            | 73.3             | 1,749                           | 3.26                                          | 2                            | 6                                                               |
| 9 Maharashtra       | 71.8             | 792                             | 2.97                                          | 5                            | 7                                                               |
| 10 Mysore           | 77.7             | 695                             | 2.47                                          | 7                            | 8                                                               |
| 11 Orissa           | 93.7             | 354                             | 1.14                                          | 15                           | 12                                                              |
| 12 Punjab           | 79.9             | 763                             | 2.06                                          | 6                            | 10                                                              |
| 13 Rajasthan        | 83.7             | 523                             | 3.75                                          | 11                           | 3                                                               |
| 14 Uttar Pradesh    | 87.1             | 571                             | 0.90                                          | 10                           | 13                                                              |
| 15 West Bengal      | 75.5             | 686                             | 0.79                                          | 8                            | 15                                                              |

Barring the exceptional cases of Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Madras, where village is an artificial unit based on revenue or administrative convenience, some connection is noticed to exist between the average population and average size of the village as in Gujarat, Maharashtra, Mysore, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh. In other cases, the difference is substantial and does not show any correlation between the two sets of figures first because of the lack of uniformity in the definition of village and secondly because of the acute differences in the lie of the land as in the mountainous Jammu and Kashmir and arid Rajasthan where the average size of the village would be inflated despite a smaller average for the village population. Excepting Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Madras, the States where the average population of a village falls below 1,000, this average is the highest in Gujarat (824), followed by Maha-

rashtra, Punjab, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Mysore, Bihar and Rajasthan, where it exceeds 500. For the same reasons, the States which have high averages of population are not necessarily the States with high averages of area in sq. miles. Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, which join Assam and Orissa in falling below the all-India average, 1.95 sq. miles to a village, have the average size of a village less than 1 sq. mile. Gujarat stands fourth both in respect of its average population and average size. But broadly speaking the relationship which the average size and average population of a village shows in the different parts of the country is intimately connected with and in inverse proportion to the extent of their rural population. Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh where the extent of urbanisation is less have relatively smaller averages in both these respects.

## SECTION 3

## DISTRIBUTION OF RURAL POPULATION BY SIZE CLASS OF VILLAGES

## DISTRIBUTION BY CLASS RANGE

18. The following table gives population per 1,000 persons residing in villages in each district classified according to population, 1961.

## STATEMENT IV.6

## Population per 1,000 persons residing in villages in each district classified according to population, 1961

| State/District  | Population per 1,000 rural population in villages by size class of population |             |             |            |            |           |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|------------|------------|-----------|
|                 | 5,000+                                                                        | 2,000-4,999 | 1,000-1,999 | 500-999    | 200-499    | Under 200 |
| 1               | 2                                                                             | 3           | 4           | 5          | 6          | 7         |
| <b>GUJARAT</b>  | <b>64</b>                                                                     | <b>251</b>  | <b>294</b>  | <b>248</b> | <b>119</b> | <b>24</b> |
| 1 Jamnagar      | 40                                                                            | 160         | 309         | 335        | 140        | 16        |
| 2 Rajkot        | 49                                                                            | 169         | 360         | 279        | 132        | 11        |
| 3 Surendranagar | 17                                                                            | 211         | 270         | 317        | 157        | 28        |
| 4 Bhavnagar     | 7                                                                             | 238         | 332         | 293        | 121        | 9         |
| 5 Amreli        | 24                                                                            | 210         | 345         | 326        | 83         | 12        |
| 6 Junagadh      | 45                                                                            | 237         | 312         | 293        | 102        | 11        |
| 7 Kutch         | 47                                                                            | 228         | 296         | 227        | 146        | 56        |
| 8 Banaskantha   | 23                                                                            | 172         | 266         | 352        | 157        | 30        |
| 9 Sabarkantha   | 32                                                                            | 176         | 280         | 257        | 196        | 59        |
| 10 Mehsana      | 90                                                                            | 365         | 306         | 176        | 58         | 5         |
| 11 Ahmedabad    | 78                                                                            | 306         | 343         | 214        | 54         | 5         |
| 12 Kaira        | 201                                                                           | 427         | 235         | 102        | 30         | 5         |
| 13 Panchmahals  | 38                                                                            | 175         | 341         | 252        | 156        | 38        |
| 14 Baroda       | 49                                                                            | 214         | 245         | 277        | 177        | 38        |
| 15 Broach       | 44                                                                            | 201         | 259         | 268        | 181        | 47        |
| 16 Surat        | 64                                                                            | 270         | 296         | 255        | 98         | 17        |
| 17 Dangs        | 0                                                                             | 51          | 27          | 62         | 592        | 268       |

Composition by size group shows greater concentration in villages having population 500 to 4,999 which claim a little over 79 per cent of the rural population of Gujarat. The percentage of those living in villages below 500 is 14.25-2.37 per cent in villages of the smallest size 0-199 and 11.88 per cent in those having 200-499 inhabitants. The backward and tribal character of the forest areas is reflected in the dispersal of population in the Dangs district where 86 per cent live in villages having population less than 500. Medium size villages having inhabitants numbering 500 to

1,999 appropriate more than one half and much larger villages 5,000 and above, 6.37 per cent. Villages whose inhabitants number over 10,000 are to be found in Ahmedabad, Kaira and the Panchmahals districts only and claim a very small fraction (0.56 per cent) of the persons living in villages. Amongst the districts, Kaira has the highest percentage (62.8) of the rural population living in large size villages falling under the group 2,000 and over as compared to 31.49 per cent for the State as a whole. Other districts where the State average in this class is exceeded are Mehsana (45.46), Ahmedabad (38.48) and Surat (33.42), all of which are in Mainland Gujarat and none in Peninsular Gujarat.

## DISTRIBUTION BY SIMILARITY OF CHARACTERISTICS

19. Distribution according to class range of villages spreads out into distinct groups of districts, marked by certain characteristics such as geographical contiguity, physical terrain, rainfall, soil, etc. The two extreme examples which forcefully bring out these differences are Kaira on the one hand, which has fertile soil situated in the plains in the heart of Mainland Gujarat as against the Dangs situated in the hilly and forest areas, with infertile land but comparatively heavier rainfall. Kaira is the only district which has a little over 20 per cent of its population living in villages inhabited by more than 5,000 persons. Over 42 per cent of its population live in the class range of villages 2,000 to 4,999 and nearly one-fourth in villages inhabited by 1,000 to 1,999 persons. In other words, it has 86 per cent of its rural population in villages where the number of inhabitants exceeds 1,000. At the other extreme is the district of the Dangs, which has 86 per cent of its population in villages having population below 500, and as many as 59 per cent in villages inhabited by 200 to 499 persons. On the basis of similarity of characteristics and geographical contiguity, the districts of the State fall out into three broad groups, viz., (1) districts of Peninsular Gujarat, (2) districts of Mehsana, Ahmedabad, Kaira on the one hand and (3) the rest of the

Mainland Gujarat on the other comprising the districts of the Panchmahals, Baroda, Broach, Surat, Sabarkantha and Banaskantha, where Adivasi areas predominate in the forest on the eastern border of Gujarat.

20. The State can be subdivided still further by grouping the districts as under on the basis of similarity of characteristics of population distribution:

- (1) Rajkot and Jamnagar,
- (2) Surendranagar, Bhavnagar, Amreli and Junagadh,
- (3) Kutch, Banaskantha, Sabarkantha and the Panchmahals,
- (4) Mehsana, Ahmedabad and Kaira,
- (5) Baroda, Broach and Surat and
- (6) the Dangs.

It must be noted, however, that this similarity cannot be expected to persist uniformly in all the classes of villages, though it has been noticed that taken as a whole the distribution has shown similar trends and extent in the matter of their distribution into various groups noted above. These are well-marked divisions characterised by the similarity of such attributes as fertility of soil, level of farming, rainfall and economic prosperity of the region. The forest and tribal areas obviously show a greater concentration of the population in villages of smaller sizes as observed in the case of districts like Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, the Panchmahals and even in case of the forest areas included in Baroda, Broach and Surat districts. To make the picture complete, the Dangs is the classical example of this tendency showing the highest concentration of its rural population in villages with less than 500 inhabitants. The reverse is the case with areas where the soil is fertile, the peasantry is comparatively better off owing to their superior level of farming, which is in the hands of such advanced caste of cultivators as Patidars in Kaira, Ahmedabad and Mehsana districts. The variation in distribution in other districts likewise brings out the relative difference in the economic condition of the peasantry in these areas. The geographical continuity of these areas is striking in that they form compact groups of contiguous districts. The central position in the heart of the State is occupied by the most fertile tracts of Kaira forming a distinct group with Ahmedabad and Mehsana, surrounded by forest tracts on the

border to the north and east, the districts of Baroda, Broach and Surat to the south and flanked by the districts of Peninsular Gujarat on the west. This grouping reveals not only the similarity of certain salient characteristics as noticed but discloses as well a similarity in the trends of their economic development and improvement in agriculture which are intimately correlated to the size of villages on the one hand and the agrarian conditions on the other. The concentration of the rural population is relatively greater in villages of larger sizes in Mainland Gujarat, particularly in the erstwhile British districts, than in the districts of Peninsular Gujarat where past political conditions which affected the growth of agriculture, have also played a significant role in the distribution of population of villages of different sizes into groups noticed above.

21. Reviewing the position of the State as a whole, it is found that 79 per cent of its rural population live in villages inhabited by 500 to 5,000 persons. The class ranges (i) 500 to 999, (ii) 1,000 to 1,999 and (iii) 2,000 to 4,999 each accounts for nearly one-fourth of the rural population. The proportion, however, of very small villages is insignificant in that there are only 24 persons among 1,000 of the rural population living in villages having less than 200 inhabitants. The proportion of persons living in large size villages is, as already noticed, the highest in Kaira district. Other districts, where this proportion is fairly large are Mehsana (90), Ahmedabad (78) and Surat (64). Medium size villages growing into large size wherein most of the rural population reside is thus found to be the characteristic feature of villages in Gujarat.

22. Statement IV.6 aptly brings out the fact that economically undeveloped or underdeveloped districts in a low rainfall belt, with poor soil and scarcity areas in districts like Kutch and Surendranagar and the forest and tribal areas with their peculiar settlement pattern in such districts as the Panchmahals, Broach, Sabarkantha, the Dangs, Banaskantha and Baroda are having population above the State average (24) in the size class under 200 varying from 28 for Surendranagar district to 268 for the Dangs. In other districts, viz., Rajkot, Bhavnagar, Jamnagar, Junagadh and Amreli in Saurashtra region and Ahmedabad, Kaira, Surat and

Mehsana in Mainland Gujarat, the proportion in the size range under 200 shrinks below the State figure on account of their developing and expanding economy. The highest class range (5,000 and above) is also favoured by districts like Ahmedabad, Kaira, Mehsana and Surat which have better soil and greater productivity from land, better irrigational facilities, better means of transport and communications and a progressive and dynamic pattern of agro-industrial economy as evidenced by their rural population being much above the State average (64), as high as 201 in case of Kaira district which has *charotar*, the most fertile tract of the State. These four districts also predominate in

the size range 2,000–4,999 by having their proportionate distribution above the State average. The distribution pattern of rural population grouped into certain size ranges of population shows that the lesser the extent of economic development in a district or region, the higher is the concentration of rural population in small size villages and *vice versa*.

23. The average value of the State as a whole showing the distribution of rural population with an interval of 50 below and above its average as given in the following statement highlights the closeness of distribution test and reveals the agglomerating tendency noticed in case of some districts in certain size range of population on

#### STATEMENT

##### Distribution of rural population by class

| District            | Population by class range |                         |                         |                         |                         |                         |
|---------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
|                     | Total                     |                         | Less than 200           |                         | 200–499                 |                         |
|                     | 900,984                   |                         | 21,348                  |                         | 107,002                 |                         |
|                     | Below State average –50   | Above State average +50 | Below State average –50 | Above State average +50 | Below State average –50 | Above State average +50 |
|                     | (900,934)                 | (901,034)               | (21,298)                | (21,398)                | (106,952)               | (107,052)               |
| 1                   | 2                         | 3                       | 4                       | 5                       | 6                       | 7                       |
| 1 Jamnagar . . .    | 534,761                   | ..                      | 8,385                   | ..                      | 75,090                  | ..                      |
| 2 Rajkot . . .      | 740,535                   | ..                      | 7,849                   | ..                      | 97,738                  | ..                      |
| 3 Surendranagar . . | 477,564                   | ..                      | 13,097                  | ..                      | 75,142                  | ..                      |
| 4 Bhavnagar . . .   | 767,006                   | ..                      | 7,248                   | ..                      | 92,615                  | ..                      |
| 5 Amreli . . .      | 525,253                   | ..                      | 6,270                   | ..                      | 43,787                  | ..                      |
| 6 Junagadh . . .    | 893,891                   | ..                      | 9,982                   | ..                      | 91,322                  | ..                      |
| 7 Kutch . . .       | 561,402                   | ..                      | ..                      | 31,381                  | 82,109                  | ..                      |
| 8 Banaskantha . .   | ..                        | 925,490                 | ..                      | 28,245                  | ..                      | 145,031                 |
| 9 Sabarkantha . .   | 857,379                   | ..                      | ..                      | 50,243                  | ..                      | 168,232                 |
| 10 Mehsana . . .    | ..                        | 1,389,970               | 7,038                   | ..                      | 81,285                  | ..                      |
| 11 Ahmedabad . .    | 866,620                   | ..                      | 4,192                   | ..                      | 46,723                  | ..                      |
| 12 Kaira . . .      | ..                        | 1,593,769               | 8,042                   | ..                      | 48,011                  | ..                      |
| 13 Panchmahals . .  | ..                        | 1,314,087               | ..                      | 49,606                  | ..                      | 204,431                 |
| 14 Baroda . . .     | ..                        | 1,129,832               | ..                      | 43,214                  | ..                      | 200,095                 |
| 15 Broach . . .     | 758,171                   | ..                      | ..                      | 35,965                  | ..                      | 137,211                 |
| 16 Surat . . .      | ..                        | 1,909,429               | ..                      | 32,979                  | ..                      | 187,842                 |
| 17 Dangs . . .      | 71,567                    | ..                      | 19,179                  | ..                      | 42,367                  | ..                      |

account of certain inherent characteristics of the district.

Whatever the angle from which the figures are scanned the results obtained are the same. Small size villages are a characteristic feature of the districts like Kutch, Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, the Panchmahals, Baroda, Broach and Surat with their forest and tribal areas which are yet undeveloped and backward and have their rural population distributed above the State average in the size range less than 200. The other extreme representing villages with more than 5,000 inhabitants covers four districts of Ahmedabad, Kaira, Mehsana and Surat which have their rural population distributed above the State

average in this particular size range. Exactly similar distribution and groups of villages in these four districts in this size range further strengthen the conclusions arrived at earlier. The distribution of rural population in various districts grouped by size ranges below and above the State average confirms that districts endowed with favourable material conditions for developing their economy, have their population concentrated in villages of medium and large size ranges. The concentration of rural population in various size classes and their conglomeration vary directly with the economic prosperity or backwardness of the district which ultimately determines the concentration of population by size group.

#### IV.7

##### range below and above the State average, 1961

| State Average       | Population by class range |                         |                         |                         |                         |                         |                         |                         |
|---------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
|                     | 500–999                   |                         | 1,000–1,999             |                         | 2,000–4,999             |                         | 5,000+                  |                         |
|                     | 223,505                   |                         | 265,382                 |                         | 226,385                 |                         | 60,947                  |                         |
|                     | Below State average –50   | Above State average +50 | Below State average –50 | Above State average +50 | Below State average –50 | Above State average +50 | Below State average –50 | Above State average +50 |
|                     | (223,455)                 | (223,555)               | (265,332)               | (265,432)               | (226,335)               | (226,435)               | (60,897)                | (60,997)                |
| District            | 8                         | 9                       | 10                      | 11                      | 12                      | 13                      | 14                      | 15                      |
| 1                   |                           |                         |                         |                         |                         |                         |                         |                         |
| 1 Jamnagar . . .    | 179,262                   | ..                      | 165,136                 | ..                      | 85,533                  | ..                      | 21,355                  | ..                      |
| 2 Rajkot . . .      | 206,871                   | ..                      | ..                      | 266,494                 | 124,915                 | ..                      | 36,668                  | ..                      |
| 3 Surendranagar . . | 151,550                   | ..                      | 129,046                 | ..                      | 100,786                 | ..                      | 7,943                   | ..                      |
| 4 Bhavnagar . . .   | ..                        | 224,831                 | 254,652                 | ..                      | 182,384                 | ..                      | 5,276                   | ..                      |
| 5 Amreli . . .      | 171,352                   | ..                      | 181,156                 | ..                      | 110,319                 | ..                      | 12,369                  | ..                      |
| 6 Junagadh . . .    | ..                        | 262,095                 | ..                      | 278,530                 | 211,444                 | ..                      | 40,518                  | ..                      |
| 7 Kutch . . .       | 127,232                   | ..                      | 165,915                 | ..                      | 128,276                 | ..                      | 26,489                  | ..                      |
| 8 Banaskantha . .   | ..                        | 325,830                 | 245,780                 | ..                      | 159,063                 | ..                      | 21,541                  | ..                      |
| 9 Sabarkantha . .   | 220,313                   | ..                      | 240,107                 | ..                      | 150,561                 | ..                      | 27,923                  | ..                      |
| 10 Mehsana . . .    | ..                        | 243,935                 | ..                      | 425,810                 | ..                      | 506,652                 | ..                      | 125,250                 |
| 11 Ahmedabad . .    | 185,281                   | ..                      | ..                      | 296,945                 | ..                      | 265,330                 | ..                      | 68,149                  |
| 12 Kaira . . .      | 162,671                   | ..                      | ..                      | 375,240                 | ..                      | 680,332                 | ..                      | 319,473                 |
| 13 Panchmahals . .  | ..                        | 331,718                 | ..                      | 447,596                 | ..                      | 230,609                 | 50,127                  | ..                      |
| 14 Baroda . . .     | ..                        | 312,966                 | ..                      | 276,504                 | ..                      | 241,422                 | 55,631                  | ..                      |
| 15 Broach . . .     | 203,024                   | ..                      | 196,404                 | ..                      | 152,251                 | ..                      | 33,316                  | ..                      |
| 16 Surat . . .      | ..                        | 486,209                 | ..                      | 564,230                 | ..                      | 515,052                 | ..                      | 123,117                 |
| 17 Dangs . . .      | 4,445                     | ..                      | 1,953                   | ..                      | 3,623                   | ..                      | ..                      | ..                      |



## CHANGING PATTERN OF VILLAGES

24. The changing pattern of villages in the State is aptly brought out by Statement IV.8.

## STATEMENT IV.8

Change in the proportion of 1,000 persons residing in villages classified according to population in State and Divisions, 1901-61

| State/Division        | Census year | Population per 1,000 rural population in villages by size class of population |             |         |           |
|-----------------------|-------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|---------|-----------|
|                       |             | 2,000-5,000                                                                   | 1,000-1,999 | 500-999 | Under 500 |
| 1                     | 2           | 3                                                                             | 4           | 5       | 6         |
| GUJARAT . . .         | 1961        | 251                                                                           | 295         | 248     | 142       |
|                       | 1951        | 216                                                                           | 271         | 280     | 216       |
|                       | 1941        | 183                                                                           | 256         | 285     | 255       |
|                       | 1931        | 153                                                                           | 242         | 289     | 304       |
|                       | 1921        | 134                                                                           | 231         | 288     | 340       |
|                       | 1911        | 132                                                                           | 228         | 295     | 338       |
|                       | 1901        | 145                                                                           | 226         | 270     | 357       |
| Rajkot Division . . . | 1961        | 210                                                                           | 320         | 294     | 143       |
|                       | 1951        | 157                                                                           | 280         | 325     | 233       |
|                       | 1941        | 160                                                                           | 244         | 324     | 266       |
|                       | 1931        | 124                                                                           | 228         | 319     | 319       |
|                       | 1921        | 108                                                                           | 213         | 311     | 359       |
|                       | 1911        | 107                                                                           | 215         | 323     | 350       |
|                       | 1901        | 122                                                                           | 210         | 300     | 369       |
| Baroda Division . . . | 1961        | 269                                                                           | 284         | 229     | 142       |
|                       | 1951        | 240                                                                           | 268         | 262     | 209       |
|                       | 1941        | 194                                                                           | 262         | 267     | 250       |
|                       | 1931        | 166                                                                           | 248         | 275     | 297       |
|                       | 1921        | 145                                                                           | 239         | 277     | 332       |
|                       | 1911        | 144                                                                           | 234         | 282     | 333       |
|                       | 1901        | 156                                                                           | 233         | 257     | 351       |

Since it is not possible to examine these proportions district by district for the previous censuses since 1901 owing to salutary changes in their geographical composition, they have been compared for the State as a whole, as also for its two principal natural subdivisions, Mainland and Peninsular Gujarat. The total rural population of the State is 15,316,726 of whom 4,500,412 or 29.4 per cent reside in the villages of Peninsular Gujarat and 10,816,314 or 70.6 per cent in Mainland Gujarat.

25. While the rural population of the State has increased from 7,213,434 in 1901 to 15,316,726 in 1961, i.e., by 112.34 per cent, the urban population has risen from 1,881,314 to 5,316,624 or 182.60 per cent during the same period. The higher rate of growth in towns reveals the greater pace of urbanisation in the State. The table opposite which gives the number and percentage of population that is rural and urban shows that any appreciable or noteworthy decrease in the rural population of

the State has taken place only after 1931, prior to which more than 80 per cent of the State population lived in villages.

## STATEMENT IV.9

Number and per cent of population by rural/urban in each of the Censuses, 1901-1961

| Census year | Population |          |           |          |
|-------------|------------|----------|-----------|----------|
|             | Rural      |          | Urban     |          |
|             | Number     | Per cent | Number    | Per cent |
| 1           | 2          | 3        | 4         | 5        |
| 1901        | 7,213,434  | 79.31    | 1,881,314 | 20.69    |
| 1911        | 8,005,599  | 81.66    | 1,797,988 | 18.34    |
| 1921        | 8,245,497  | 81.04    | 1,929,492 | 18.96    |
| 1931        | 9,281,046  | 80.78    | 2,208,782 | 19.22    |
| 1941        | 10,654,173 | 77.76    | 3,047,378 | 22.24    |
| 1951        | 12,263,330 | 75.41    | 3,999,327 | 24.59    |
| 1961        | 15,316,726 | 74.23    | 5,316,624 | 25.77    |

NOTE:

The above figures are worked out on the basis of urban definition of 1961.

26. The decline in the percentage of persons living in villages noticeable in 1901, was, however, due to the severe *chappania* famine all over Gujarat, which forced people out of their home and also resulted in the depletion of their numbers owing to widespread hunger and starvation. Though the urban population returned in 1961 has more than doubled that in 1931, the rate of increase in the process of urbanisation during the last 30 years is 6.55 per cent only, with a *pro rata* fall in the rural population.

There has been a continuous promotion of villages from lower to higher classes during the last sixty years with a corresponding decline in the proportions of places and population of small size villages. Villages having less than 500 inhabitants which claimed 76.19 per cent of the villages and 35.65 per cent of the population in 1901 have been respectively reduced to 45.76 and 14.25 per cent in 1961. There have been corresponding gains in other classes which have, during the same period, registered a progressive increase both in the number of villages which has risen from 23.81 in 1901 to 54.24 in 1961 and of population from 64.35 to 85.75 per cent.

27. The forest district of the Dangs which is exclusively rural had in 1961, 97.12 per cent of its villages and 86 per cent of its people living in villages below 500 as compared to

its entire population in this category in 1901. Next to the Dangs, other districts which are intensely rural even today are Sabarkantha having 63.47, Kutch 61.11, Broach 59.41 and Baroda 56.12 per cent of their villages in this class. These statistics show that, while small size villages are the feature of the isolated forest and tribal areas, large size villages are favoured by fertile tracts well connected with modern means of transport and communications. This deduction is fully borne out by Kaira district which had in 1961 the highest percentage of rural population (62.73) living in villages inhabited by 2,000 and over as compared to 31.49 in the State as a whole. In 1901, Kaira was the only district having villages inhabited by a population of 5,000 and over as against all the districts except the Dangs having villages of this size in 1961. But villages with inhabitants numbering 10,000 and over do not show any change in their distribution since 1901, as they exist even today only in the same districts, namely, Kaira, Ahmedabad and the Panchmahals.

28. A more detailed classification of population ranges as given in 1891 will be attempted for the Census of 1961 only for the State as a whole in the following statement as such a comparison for the districts for other censuses is not possible for want of comparable data.

## STATEMENT IV.10

Changes in the population of 1,000 persons residing in villages classified according to population, 1891 and 1961

| State/District | Census year | Proportion of 1,000 persons residing in villages inhabited by |         |         |             |             |        |
|----------------|-------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|---------|---------|-------------|-------------|--------|
|                |             | Less than 200                                                 | 200-499 | 500-999 | 1,000-1,999 | 2,000-4,999 | 5,000+ |
| 1              | 2           | 3                                                             | 4       | 5       | 6           | 7           | 8      |
| GUJARAT . . .  | 1891        | 74                                                            | 211     | 282     | 243         | 180         | 10     |
|                | 1961        | 24                                                            | 119     | 248     | 294         | 251         | 64     |
|                | 1961        | 16                                                            | 140     | 335     | 309         | 160         | 40     |
|                | 1961        | 11                                                            | 132     | 279     | 360         | 169         | 49     |
|                | 1961        | 28                                                            | 157     | 317     | 270         | 211         | 17     |
|                | 1961        | 9                                                             | 121     | 293     | 332         | 238         | 7      |
|                | 1961        | 12                                                            | 83      | 326     | 345         | 210         | 24     |
|                | 1961        | 11                                                            | 102     | 293     | 312         | 237         | 45     |
|                | 1961        | 56                                                            | 146     | 227     | 296         | 228         | 47     |
|                | 1961        | 30                                                            | 157     | 352     | 266         | 172         | 23     |
|                | 1961        | 59                                                            | 196     | 257     | 280         | 176         | 32     |
|                | 1961        | 5                                                             | 58      | 176     | 306         | 365         | 90     |
|                | 1961        | 5                                                             | 54      | 214     | 343         | 306         | 78     |
|                | 1961        | 5                                                             | 30      | 102     | 235         | 427         | 201    |
|                | 1961        | 38                                                            | 156     | 252     | 341         | 175         | 38     |
|                | 1961        | 38                                                            | 177     | 277     | 245         | 214         | 49     |
|                | 1961        | 47                                                            | 181     | 268     | 259         | 201         | 44     |
|                | 1961        | 17                                                            | 98      | 255     | 296         | 270         | 64     |
|                | 1961        | 268                                                           | 592     | 62      | 27          | 51          | ..     |

NOTE:

The figures for the census year 1891 are not available by district.



The most outstanding feature which these proportions bring out is that there has been a progressive increase in medium and large size villages with population above 1,000. The class range 2,000 to 4,999 is, however, noteworthy as the proportion per thousand residing in villages of this class has risen from 180 in 1891 to 251 in 1961. In other ranges the proportion varies but declines appreciably in the lower class ranges with population below 1,000. The proportionate decrease appears to be all the more significant in the class range 200 to 499, where the number of persons in every 1,000 residing in this class has depreciated from 211 to 119 between 1891 and 1961. Distribution of rural population during the last 70 years in the State shows rapid progress in the number of medium and large size villages. Since 1931 different class ranges show different variations at different periods of time. The general picture, however, is that population in villages with less than 500 inhabitants shows a continuous decline since 1921, whereas in the class range 500 to 999 it occurs after 1931. The subsequent class ranges show a progressive increase as revealed by the class range 1,000 to 1,999 which has gone on

increasing from census to census since 1911. The same tendency is also revealed by the subsequent class range having population 2,000 to 5,000. Peninsular Gujarat has shown a uniform tendency towards increase in the population of villages from 1931 in the class range of 1,000 and onwards with a corresponding decline in the villages inhabited by less than 500. In Mainland Gujarat the tendency towards increase is continuous in villages with population over 1,000 since 1911, but a downward trend is discernible in its rural areas having population 1,000 and below which is continuously on the decline since 1901 for villages below 500 and from 1911 for villages having population 500 to 999. While Saurashtra region has a relatively larger proportion of population in medium size villages, 61 per cent in 1961 in the class range 500 to 1,999, Mainland Gujarat favours villages having population 1,000 to 5,000. The proportion of persons living in villages above 1,000 and below 5,000 though, practically the same in both the regions, it is a little higher in Mainland Gujarat (55.3 per cent) than in Peninsular Gujarat (53 per cent).

## SECTION 4

## FACTORS INFLUENCING SIZE OF VILLAGES

## DENSITY OF ROADS

29. It is generally believed that the size class of villages is intimately related to the density of roads in rural areas. For, where the

density of roads is high, population will tend to live in a distinct pattern of size class of villages, but where the density is low, the resultant pattern will be somewhat different. This can be better illustrated by the following two tables.

## STATEMENT IV.11

Number of linear miles of road (in the year 1961) related to 1,000 of rural population of 1961

| State/District  | Total mileage of all types of roads | Total rural population | Number of linear miles of road per 1,000 of rural population | State/District | Total mileage of all types of roads | Total rural population | Number of linear miles of road per 1,000 of rural population |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1               | 2                                   | 3                      | 4                                                            | 1              | 2                                   | 3                      | 4                                                            |
| <b>GUJARAT</b>  | <b>14,481.17</b>                    | <b>15,316,726</b>      | <b>0.95</b>                                                  | 9 Sabarkantha  | 463.55                              | 857,379                | 0.54                                                         |
| 1 Jamnagar      | 860.60                              | 534,761                | 1.61                                                         | 10 Mehsana     | 557.60                              | 1,389,970              | 0.40                                                         |
| 2 Rajkot        | 1,258.01                            | 740,535                | 1.70                                                         | 11 Ahmedabad   | 836.54                              | 866,620                | 0.97                                                         |
| 3 Surendranagar | 765.71                              | 477,564                | 1.60                                                         | 12 Kaira       | 758.71                              | 1,593,769              | 0.48                                                         |
| 4 Bhavnagar     | 1,057.25                            | 767,006                | 1.38                                                         | 13 Panchmahals | 680.36                              | 1,314,087              | 0.52                                                         |
| 5 Amreli        | 777.29                              | 525,253                | 1.48                                                         | 14 Baroda      | 948.44                              | 1,129,832              | 0.84                                                         |
| 6 Junagadh      | 1,246.19                            | 893,891                | 1.39                                                         | 15 Broach      | 472.72                              | 758,171                | 0.62                                                         |
| 7 Kutch         | 1,118.60                            | 561,402                | 1.99                                                         | 16 Surat       | 1,959.97                            | 1,909,429              | 1.03                                                         |
| 8 Banaskantha   | 374.93                              | 925,490                | 0.41                                                         | 17 Dangs       | 344.70                              | 71,567                 | 4.82                                                         |

## STATEMENT IV.12

Linear miles of roads per 1,000 sq. miles of territory (excluding Municipal roads) in the year, 1961

| State/District  | Total of all types of roads | Government roads (including National and State Highways; excluding non-motorable roads) | District Local Board roads (excluding non-motorable roads) |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1               | 2                           | 3                                                                                       | 4                                                          |
| <b>GUJARAT</b>  | <b>205</b>                  | <b>163</b>                                                                              | <b>42</b>                                                  |
| 1 Jamnagar      | 217                         | 205                                                                                     | 12                                                         |
| 2 Rajkot        | 299                         | 299                                                                                     | 0                                                          |
| 3 Surendranagar | 197                         | 171                                                                                     | 26                                                         |
| 4 Bhavnagar     | 298                         | 273                                                                                     | 25                                                         |
| 5 Amreli        | 318                         | 232                                                                                     | 86                                                         |
| 6 Junagadh      | 308                         | 308                                                                                     | 0                                                          |
| 7 Kutch         | 68                          | 66                                                                                      | 2                                                          |
| 8 Banaskantha   | 81                          | 67                                                                                      | 14                                                         |
| 9 Sabarkantha   | 170                         | 120                                                                                     | 50                                                         |
| 10 Mehsana      | 156                         | 100                                                                                     | 56                                                         |
| 11 Ahmedabad    | 246                         | 177                                                                                     | 69                                                         |
| 12 Kaira        | 291                         | 250                                                                                     | 41                                                         |
| 13 Panchmahals  | 199                         | 131                                                                                     | 68                                                         |
| 14 Baroda       | 318                         | 205                                                                                     | 113                                                        |
| 15 Broach       | 159                         | 113                                                                                     | 46                                                         |
| 16 Surat        | 403                         | 212                                                                                     | 191                                                        |
| 17 Dangs        | 500                         | 365                                                                                     | 135                                                        |

The total length of roads in the State towards the close of the year 1961 was 14,481.17 linear miles, of which 11,523.54 were Government roads including National and State Highways and 2,957.63 District Local Board roads, both of which exclude non-motorable roads. From the point of view of absolute figures, Surat, Rajkot, Junagadh, Kutch and Bhavnagar have comparatively larger total mileage of all types of roads varying from 1,057.25 for Bhavnagar to 1,959.97 for Surat. The districts where this mileage falls below 500 are the Dangs, Banaskantha, Sabarkantha and Broach. Since the area in sq. miles and population vary from district to district, the true criterion to assess density and accessibility of roads would be to examine the proportionate figures on the basis of area and population. The total length of linear miles of roads per 1,000 sq. miles of Gujarat territory comes to 205 miles, of which 163 miles are Government roads including

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National and State Highways but excluding non-motorable roads, the corresponding proportion for roads constructed by District Local Boards being 42 only. The Dangs and Surat top the list with 500 and 403 miles of roads per 1,000 sq. miles of the area of their total territory. The districts which sadly lack this facility from the point of their area are Kutch (68) and Banaskantha (81). Other districts where the proportionate figures fall below the State average are Surendranagar, Sabarkantha, Mehsana, the Panchmahals and Broach. In all the districts the linear miles of Government roads is greater than those of roads constructed by District Local Boards.

30. Examining the number of linear miles of roads on the basis of 1,000 of rural population, the Dangs again appropriates the first rank by having 4.82 linear miles of roads per 1,000 of rural population. In all the districts of Peninsular Gujarat, this proportion is more than one mile but less than 2, the highest being 1.99 in Kutch. But in Mainland Gujarat this proportion falls below one.

31. The two sets of figures given in the foregoing tables point out that in the context of present times, there is no specific correlation between the density of roads in rural areas and the size class of villages. For, the Dangs district, with smaller size of villages has 500 linear miles of all types of roads per 1,000 sq. miles of territory, while Kaira, which has a substantial number of medium and large size villages, has 291. Surat is another instance which shows the same result. On the whole the districts of Peninsular Gujarat appear to have made up during post-Independence period in the matter of roads, comparatively to the districts of Mainland Gujarat where the density of roads is relatively less, though this region has a proportionately larger number of medium and large size villages. The main factor, which have influenced the size of villages in Gujarat appear to be fertility of soil and level of farming. The criterion of road density is not applicable, as whatever the progress this region has made in the development of roads has taken place only after Independence prior to which the condition remained more or less the same and the paucity of communications

uniformly affected all the districts alike. This will be apparent from the following table com-

paring the figures of road mileage for 1950-51 and 1960-61.

#### STATEMENT IV.13

##### Road mileage in 1950-51 and 1960-61

| State/Division/District<br>1 | 1950-51<br>2    | 1960-61<br>3     | State/Division/District<br>1 | 1950-51<br>2    | 1960-61*<br>3   |
|------------------------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| <b>GUJARAT</b>               | <b>8,188.00</b> | <b>14,503.46</b> | <b>Baroda Division</b>       | <b>4,186.87</b> | <b>7,397.58</b> |
| <b>Rajkot Division</b>       | <b>4,001.13</b> | <b>7,105.88</b>  | 8 Banaskantha                | 23.75           | 374.93          |
| 1 Jamnagar                   | 491.13          | 860.00           | 9 Sabarkantha                | 99.98           | 463.54          |
| 2 Rajkot                     | 702.00          | 1,258.00         | 10 Mehsana                   | 161.17          | 557.60          |
| 3 Surendranagar              | 222.75          | 778.71           | 11 Ahmedabad                 | 472.97          | 836.54          |
| 4 Bhavnagar                  | 703.00          | 1,057.25         | 12 Kaira                     | 444.60          | 758.71          |
| 5 Amreli                     | 621.75          | 787.13           | 13 Panchmahals               | 476.13          | 680.36          |
| 6 Junagadh                   | 995.00          | 1,246.19         | 14 Baroda                    | 375.86          | 948.71          |
| 7 Kutch                      | 265.50          | 1,118.60         | 15 Broach                    | 328.55          | 472.52          |
|                              |                 |                  | 16 Surat                     | 1,685.75        | 1,959.97        |
|                              |                 |                  | 17 Dangs                     | 118.11          | 344.70          |

32. There is another aspect, however, of road density which may be examined with profit by comparing it with the proportions of workers

in the industrial categories of workers and non-workers given below.

#### STATEMENT IV.14

##### Districts of high and low road densities related to the proportions of workers in industrial categories and to non-workers, 1961

| Distribution of 1,000 persons as workers and non-workers    |                                                |                                                                                                                                                                    |                                                                                      |                                                                                                          |                  |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| WORKERS                                                     |                                                |                                                                                                                                                                    |                                                                                      |                                                                                                          |                  |
| Districts arranged in descending order of road density<br>1 | No. of miles of road per 1,000 population<br>2 | As Cultivators, Agricultural labourers, in Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Animal Husbandry, Orchards and Allied activities (I-III)<br>3 | At Household Industry and in Manufacturing other than Household Industry (IV-V)<br>4 | In Construction, Trade & Commerce, Transport, Storage and Communications and Other Services (VI-IX)<br>5 | Non-workers<br>6 |
| 1 Dangs                                                     | 4.82                                           | 505                                                                                                                                                                | 7                                                                                    | 35                                                                                                       | 453              |
| 2 Kutch                                                     | 1.61                                           | 236                                                                                                                                                                | 58                                                                                   | 95                                                                                                       | 611              |
| 3 Amreli                                                    | 1.16                                           | 335                                                                                                                                                                | 45                                                                                   | 63                                                                                                       | 557              |
| 4 Surendranagar                                             | 1.15                                           | 240                                                                                                                                                                | 64                                                                                   | 74                                                                                                       | 622              |
| 5 Jamnagar                                                  | 1.04                                           | 231                                                                                                                                                                | 56                                                                                   | 84                                                                                                       | 629              |
| 6 Rajkot                                                    | 1.04                                           | 246                                                                                                                                                                | 57                                                                                   | 90                                                                                                       | 607              |
| 7 Junagadh                                                  | 1.00                                           | 299                                                                                                                                                                | 44                                                                                   | 82                                                                                                       | 575              |
| 8 Bhavnagar                                                 | 0.94                                           | 244                                                                                                                                                                | 57                                                                                   | 88                                                                                                       | 611              |
| 9 Surat                                                     | 0.80                                           | 326                                                                                                                                                                | 51                                                                                   | 67                                                                                                       | 556              |
| 10 Baroda                                                   | 0.62                                           | 275                                                                                                                                                                | 37                                                                                   | 72                                                                                                       | 616              |
| 11 Broach                                                   | 0.53                                           | 374                                                                                                                                                                | 25                                                                                   | 57                                                                                                       | 544              |
| 12 Sabarkantha                                              | 0.50                                           | 374                                                                                                                                                                | 28                                                                                   | 54                                                                                                       | 544              |
| 13 Panchmahals                                              | 0.46                                           | 456                                                                                                                                                                | 19                                                                                   | 38                                                                                                       | 487              |
| 14 Banaskantha                                              | 0.38                                           | 361                                                                                                                                                                | 37                                                                                   | 54                                                                                                       | 548              |
| 15 Ahmedabad                                                | 0.38                                           | 118                                                                                                                                                                | 117                                                                                  | 110                                                                                                      | 655              |
| 16 Kaira                                                    | 0.38                                           | 252                                                                                                                                                                | 38                                                                                   | 56                                                                                                       | 654              |
| 17 Mehsana                                                  | 0.33                                           | 281                                                                                                                                                                | 70                                                                                   | 77                                                                                                       | 572              |

A comparison of the areas of high and low road density with their employment patterns shows that the areas of high road density on the basis of population have comparatively larger proportions of persons per 1,000 working in household industry, manufacturing industry, in construction, trade and commerce, transport, storage and communications and other services, that is to say, in Industrial Categories IV to IX. These proportions are found to be comparatively higher in Saurashtra region as compared to the rest of Gujarat except Ahmedabad and Mehsana. But the Dangs, despite its having the highest density of 4.82 miles of road per 1,000, has only 7 persons engaged in household industry and manufacturing industry and 35 in construction, trade and commerce, transport, etc. Amreli falls

in line with Kutch by having lower proportions in household and manufacturing industries, which is also the case with Junagadh. On the other hand, Baroda, Ahmedabad and Mehsana all of which are junction stations on important rail-routes show relatively greater proportions of persons in construction, trade and commerce, owing to their being thriving centres of business and important centres of transport and communications due to their favourable location with regard to hinterland.

#### ROAD MILEAGE IN INDIA COMPARED WITH ADVANCED COUNTRIES

33. The following table compares the road mileage in India and the State of Gujarat with some of the advanced countries of the world.

#### STATEMENT IV.15

##### Road mileage in India and Gujarat compared with some advanced countries of the world

| Population, area, road mileage, etc.<br>1        | U.S.A.<br>2      | U.K.<br>3      | FRANCE<br>4    | JAPAN<br>5     | Indian Union<br>6 | Gujarat State<br>7 |
|--------------------------------------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| Population                                       | 179,323,175      | 45,862,000     | 45,541,748     | 93,347,200     | 439,235,082       | 20,633,350 (1961)  |
| Area in sq. miles                                | 3,615,208 (1960) | 94,217 (1961)  | 212,822 (1954) | 142,726 (1960) | 1,178,995 (1961)  | 71,055 (1961)      |
| Total mileage of roads                           | 3,546,693 (1961) | 202,786 (1961) | 945,183 (1961) | 597,704 (1961) | 363,830 (1958)    | 14,481 (1961)      |
| Linear miles of road per 1,000 sq. miles of area | 981.05           | 2,152.33       | 4,441.19       | 4,187.77       | 308.59            | 203.80             |
| Road mileage per 1,000 of population             | 19.78            | 4.42           | 20.75          | 6.40           | 0.83              | 0.70               |

The linear miles of roads per 1,000 sq. miles of area are the highest in France 4,441.19 and Japan 4,187.77, followed at a great distance by U.K. 2,152.33 and U.S.A. 981.05 in striking contrast to the underdeveloped areas of the Indian Union (308.59) and Gujarat (203.80). The figures of road mileage per 1,000 of the population while revealing the relative position as regards this facility depict as well the backwardness of the country and the State as evidenced by their respective ratios 0.83 and 0.70 which are disproportionately low. Road mileage per 1,000 population is, however, the highest for France 20.75 and U.S.A. 19.78, but

falls appreciably low for Japan 6.40 and U.K. 4.42. These ratios are indeed helpful in discovering the comparative dearth of road transport and illustrate, though to a limited extent, the degree of urbanisation in the different parts of the world. But they do not give any real indication as to the extent of industrialisation or urbanisation, a fact which is also confirmed by the statistics examined for the different districts of the State.

#### ROAD DENSITY IN STATES

34. Statement IV.16 on the next page gives mileage of surfaced and unsurfaced roads in several States of India, during the year 1960-61.

## STATEMENT IV.16

Mileage of surfaced and unsurfaced roads in States of India, 1960-61  
(excluding municipal roads)

| State/Union territory                        | Area<br>in sq. miles | Population<br>in thousand<br>(Rural) | Total mileage | Road mileage<br>per 1,000<br>population | Road mileage<br>per 1,000<br>sq. miles of area |
|----------------------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|
| 1                                            | 2                    | 3                                    | 4             | 5                                       | 6                                              |
| <b>STATES</b>                                |                      |                                      |               |                                         |                                                |
| 1 Andhra Pradesh . . .                       | 106,052.4            | 29,709                               | 19,998        | 0.67                                    | 189.00                                         |
| 2 Assam . . . . .                            | 47,141.2             | 10,960                               | 8,581         | 0.78                                    | 182.03                                         |
| 3 Bihar . . . . .                            | 66,146.9             | 42,542                               | 50,347        | 1.2                                     | 162.80                                         |
| 4 Gujarat . . . . .                          | 70,322.5             | 15,317                               | 14,481        | 0.95                                    | 205.93                                         |
| 5 Jammu and Kashmir . .                      | 53,547.0             | 2,968                                | 6,538         | 2.20                                    | 122.10                                         |
| 6 Kerala . . . . .                           | 14,819.5             | 15,285                               | 12,830        | 0.84                                    | 865.78                                         |
| 7 Madhya Pradesh . . .                       | 169,042.0            | 27,745                               | 31,159        | 1.12                                    | 184.33                                         |
| 8 Madras . . . . .                           | 48,139.0             | 24,696                               | 24,499        | 0.99                                    | 508.92                                         |
| 9 Maharashtra . . . .                        | 115,736.3            | 28,391                               | 24,383        | 0.86                                    | 210.68                                         |
| 10 Mysore . . . . .                          | 72,662.0             | 18,320                               | 28,384        | 1.55                                    | 390.63                                         |
| 11 Orissa . . . . .                          | 59,774.4             | 16,439                               | 20,465        | 1.24                                    | 342.37                                         |
| 12 Punjab . . . . .                          | 46,872.9             | 16,218                               | 12,333        | 0.76                                    | 263.12                                         |
| 13 Rajasthan . . . . .                       | 129,770.0            | 16,874                               | 25,614        | 1.52                                    | 197.38                                         |
| 14 Uttar Pradesh . . .                       | 112,922.0            | 64,267                               | 61,440        | 0.96                                    | 544.09                                         |
| 15 West Bengal . . . .                       | 33,535.0             | 26,385                               | 40,307        | 1.53                                    | 1,202.00                                       |
| <b>UNION TERRITORIES AND OTHER AREAS</b>     |                      |                                      |               |                                         |                                                |
| 1 Andaman and Nicobar Islands                | N.A.                 | N.A.                                 | N.A.          | N.A.                                    | N.A.                                           |
| 2 Delhi . . . . .                            | N.A.                 | N.A.                                 | N.A.          | N.A.                                    | N.A.                                           |
| 3 Himachal Pradesh . .                       | 10,679.0             | 1,287                                | 2,243         | 1.74                                    | 210.04                                         |
| 4 Laccadive, Minicoy and<br>Amindivi Islands | Data not available   |                                      |               |                                         |                                                |
| 5 Manipur . . . . .                          |                      |                                      |               |                                         |                                                |
| 6 Tripura . . . . .                          |                      |                                      |               |                                         |                                                |
| 7 Dadra and Nagar Haveli .                   | 191.0                | 58                                   | 64            | 1.10                                    | 335.08                                         |
| 8 Goa, Daman and Diu . .                     | 1,423.3              | 526                                  | 425           | 0.81                                    | 299.00                                         |
| 9 North-East Frontier Agency                 | 31,438.0             | 337                                  | 3,374.13      | 10.01                                   | 107.27                                         |
| 10 Nagaland . . . . .                        | Data not available   |                                      |               |                                         |                                                |
| 11 Pondicherry . . . . }                     |                      |                                      |               |                                         |                                                |
| 12 SIKKIM . . . . .                          | 2,814.0              | 155                                  | 39            | 0.25                                    | 13.86                                          |

N.A.=Not available

This table provides two tests to gauge the extent of availability of roads, which is an essential means of communications with the different parts of the country, namely, (i) road mileage per 1,000 population and (ii) road mileage per 1,000 sq. miles of area. The table is not much helpful in drawing any useful conclusions as to the accessibility of villages as development of roads is a very recent programme undertaken by the various States and the Centre in a planned and systematic manner after Independence. The figures can at best give the extent to which this programme has been pursued in the various States. Some indication,

however, can be had by examining the figures of road mileage per 1,000 sq. miles of area as it correlates the availability of roads to the size of the State. Ranking of States on the basis of these two criteria follows quite a different order. The only States which show some approximation between the two are Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Mysore and West Bengal. Among the rest, Jammu and Kashmir, which stands first in the matter of road mileage per 1,000 population, stands 12th amongst the States in their ranking according to road mileage per 1,000 sq. miles of area. Similar anomaly is to be seen in respect of other States also, viz., Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, etc., owing

not only to variation in the development of road programme in different States, but also owing to the physical configuration of the country. For, in hilly and mountainous tracts the population would be sparse and would naturally give a higher proportion of roads on the basis of the number of persons, but a lower ranking according to area because of the lie of the land, which does not offer the same facility as do the plains for the cons-

truction of roads.

## RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

35. The difficulty which is experienced in the case of road mileage is equally experienced in analysing the figures relating to the consumption of electric power in rural areas, as will be seen from the figures given in the following table.

## STATEMENT IV.17

## Number of villages electrified and the amount of electricity consumed per 1,000 of rural population related to the proportion of workers in industrial categories and non-workers in the rural population, 1961

| State/District           | No. of villages<br>electrified as<br>on 31-12-1961 | Amount of<br>electricity<br>consumed per<br>1,000 of rural<br>population in<br>kWh during<br>the year, 1961 | Distribution of 1,000 persons as workers and non-workers |           |                       |            |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|-----------|-----------------------|------------|
|                          |                                                    |                                                                                                             | Workers                                                  |           | Non-workers           |            |
|                          |                                                    |                                                                                                             | I, II & III                                              | IV & V    | VI, VII,<br>VIII & IX | X          |
| 1                        | 2                                                  | 3                                                                                                           | 4                                                        | 5         | 6                     | 7          |
| <b>GUJARAT</b> . . . . . | <b>712</b>                                         | <b>26,503</b>                                                                                               | <b>373</b>                                               | <b>36</b> | <b>41</b>             | <b>550</b> |
| 1 Jamnagar . . . . .     | 30                                                 | 76,184                                                                                                      | 336                                                      | 42        | 39                    | 583        |
| 2 Rajkot . . . . .       | 74                                                 | 2,256                                                                                                       | 372                                                      | 50        | 46                    | 532        |
| 3 Surendranagar . . . .  | 11                                                 | 15,830                                                                                                      | 312                                                      | 56        | 46                    | 586        |
| 4 Bhavnagar . . . . .    | 27                                                 | 2,888                                                                                                       | 338                                                      | 47        | 52                    | 563        |
| 5 Amreli . . . . .       | 13                                                 | 666                                                                                                         | 398                                                      | 39        | 39                    | 524        |
| 6 Junagadh . . . . .     | 35                                                 | 2,646                                                                                                       | 394                                                      | 40        | 44                    | 522        |
| 7 Kutch . . . . .        | 69                                                 | 8,764                                                                                                       | 290                                                      | 57        | 64                    | 589        |
| 8 Banaskantha . . . . .  | 1                                                  | 93                                                                                                          | 386                                                      | 35        | 44                    | 535        |
| 9 Sabarkantha . . . . .  | 2                                                  | 654                                                                                                         | 398                                                      | 26        | 42                    | 534        |
| 10 Mehsana . . . . .     | 39                                                 | 29,208                                                                                                      | 325                                                      | 67        | 58                    | 550        |
| 11 Ahmedabad . . . . .   | 36                                                 | 19,736                                                                                                      | 288                                                      | 51        | 53                    | 608        |
| 12 Kaira . . . . .       | 183                                                | 42,471                                                                                                      | 301                                                      | 28        | 34                    | 637        |
| 13 Panchmahals . . . .   | 1                                                  | 89                                                                                                          | 505                                                      | 16        | 20                    | 459        |
| 14 Baroda . . . . .      | 56                                                 | 80,378                                                                                                      | 366                                                      | 19        | 34                    | 581        |
| 15 Broach . . . . .      | 11                                                 | 505                                                                                                         | 434                                                      | 16        | 32                    | 518        |
| 16 Surat . . . . .       | 124                                                | 67,437                                                                                                      | 410                                                      | 27        | 41                    | 522        |
| 17 Dangs . . . . .       | ..                                                 | ..                                                                                                          | 505                                                      | 7         | 35                    | 453        |

## NOTE:

Category I=As Cultivator, II=As Agricultural labourer, III=In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied activities, IV=At Household Industry, V=In Manufacturing other than Household Industry, VI=In Construction, VII=In Trade and Commerce, VIII=In Transport, Storage and Communications, IX=In Other Services

## Source:

Gujarat Electricity Board, Baroda

Rural electrification is a more recent phase of development of the countryside, and so its pace is hardly of any consequence as seen from the fact that only 712 or 3.83 per cent of the inhabited villages in Gujarat were electrified on 31st

December 1961. Further, out of a total quantity of 1,362.822 million kWh of electrical energy generated and sold in the State, 405.940 kWh or 29.78 per cent only were consumed in rural areas. Under the circumstances, the figures given in the

table do not offer any scope for any useful comparisons about the extent of its use in household or village industries. It is also difficult to correlate the statistics of general consumption of electricity in rural areas with electrically operated irrigation pumps to measure any acceleration in the pace of agricultural activities, as water pumps installed so far in the various districts of the State are for the most part worked by liquid fuel rather than by electricity. The variation in the consumption of electrical power from district to district is, therefore, no criterion for their use for irrigation purposes, though it may give some broad indication of its relatively greater use in Jamnagar, Kaira, Baroda and Surat. It is curious, however, that these figures should have no correlation between the number of villages electrified and the total energy consumed as will be seen from a comparison of the figures of irrigation pumps operating in the various districts of the State and electrical energy consumed in their villages. Among the factors responsible for varying consumption of electricity may be listed difference (a) in the number of villages electrified, (b) in the number of connections in a village and (c) the nature of installations, the cumulative effect of which would be to raise consumption of power even in districts where the number of such villages is comparatively much less. The fact, however, that consumption of electricity for irrigation purposes has been rapidly growing from year to year can be established from the following table, which gives the units of electricity sold for irrigation purposes in million kWh between 1957-58 and 1961-62.

**STATEMENT IV.18**  
**Electricity sold for irrigation purposes,**  
**1957-58 to 1961-62**

| Year              | Units of electricity<br>sold for irrigation<br>kWh (in millions) |
|-------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1                 | 2                                                                |
| 1957-58 . . . . . | 14.544                                                           |
| 1958-59 . . . . . | 17.928                                                           |
| 1959-60 . . . . . | 33.240                                                           |
| 1960-61 . . . . . | 38.688                                                           |
| 1961-62 . . . . . | 56.496                                                           |

36. The consumption of electricity for agricultural purposes has increased fourfold from 14.544 million kWh in 1957-58 to 56.496 in 1961-62 during the course of the last quinquennium. Since well irrigation is the main source of irrigation in the State, the greater use of electricity for irrigation is a happy and welcome change in farming practices and indicates a greater shift from dry farming to wet farming and consequent increase in agricultural production by having double crops instead of one in the *kharif* season.

37. While the use of electrical energy for agricultural purposes in rural areas is for the most part governed by the fertility of soil, availability of subsoil and canal waters and level of farming in different tracts, the most important limiting factor is the extent of its availability. Gujarat is very short of electrical power as thermal power which is very expensive is the only source of its supply and hydro-electrical power is not likely to be available in the near future, before the Narmada Valley Project is executed.

SECTION 5

**DISTRIBUTION OF RURAL POPULATION BY DIFFERENT CHARACTERISTICS**

**DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY SIZE**

38. The following table gives distribution of 1,000 villages into the following population classes:

- (1) 200-499,
- (2) 500-999,
- (3) 1,000-1,999,
- (4) 2,000-4,999 and
- (5) 5,000+

**STATEMENT IV.19**

**Distribution of 1,000 villages of certain population classes, 1961**

| State/District            | Villages with<br>less than 200 | Villages with population |            |             |             |          |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|------------|-------------|-------------|----------|
|                           |                                | 200-499                  | 500-999    | 1,000-1,999 | 2,000-4,999 | 5,000+   |
| 1                         | 2                              | 3                        | 4          | 5           | 6           | 7        |
| <b>GUJARAT</b> . . . . .  | <b>172</b>                     | <b>285</b>               | <b>285</b> | <b>178</b>  | <b>72</b>   | <b>8</b> |
| 1 Jamnagar . . . . .      | 108                            | 308                      | 357        | 174         | 47          | 6        |
| 2 Rajkot . . . . .        | 64                             | 317                      | 332        | 231         | 49          | 7        |
| 3 Surendranagar . . . . . | 147                            | 334                      | 316        | 147         | 54          | 2        |
| 4 Bhavnagar . . . . .     | 71                             | 288                      | 353        | 211         | 76          | 1        |
| 5 Amreli . . . . .        | 89                             | 217                      | 397        | 223         | 71          | 3        |
| 6 Junagadh . . . . .      | 151                            | 237                      | 344        | 191         | 71          | 6        |
| 7 Kutch . . . . .         | 341                            | 270                      | 204        | 133         | 48          | 4        |
| 8 Banaskantha . . . . .   | 172                            | 312                      | 334        | 141         | 38          | 3        |
| 9 Sabarkantha . . . . .   | 294                            | 341                      | 211        | 115         | 36          | 3        |
| 10 Mehsana . . . . .      | 54                             | 207                      | 297        | 273         | 151         | 18       |
| 11 Ahmedabad . . . . .    | 56                             | 178                      | 336        | 284         | 133         | 13       |
| 12 Kaira . . . . .        | 74                             | 138                      | 230        | 276         | 235         | 47       |
| 13 Panchmahals . . . . .  | 223                            | 316                      | 243        | 172         | 42          | 4        |
| 14 Baroda . . . . .       | 213                            | 348                      | 262        | 123         | 49          | 5        |
| 15 Broach . . . . .       | 263                            | 331                      | 241        | 118         | 43          | 4        |
| 16 Surat . . . . .        | 130                            | 257                      | 321        | 198         | 84          | 10       |
| 17 Dangs . . . . .        | 510                            | 462                      | 22         | 3           | 3           | 0        |

At the time the Census of 1961 was taken there was in the State of Gujarat a total number of 18,584 inhabited villages, of which 3,202 had less than 200 inhabitants; 5,302 had inhabitants between 200-499; 5,299 had inhabitants between 500-999; 3,301 had inhabitants between 1,000-1,999; 1,332 had inhabitants between

2,000-4,999; while those having inhabitants 5,000 and over numbered 141. Among the districts which had the largest number of small size villages inhabited by less than 200 persons, Sabarkantha had 441 and the Panchmahals 427, the lowest being 41 in the district of Ahmedabad. Examining the proportion of different sizes of

villages, it is noticed that 17 per cent among them have less than 200 inhabitants. 57 per cent of the villages have population 200-999, but the percentage of villages with population 200-499 and 500-999 is the same 28.5 per cent each. Whereas, the strength of villages with population 1,000-1,999 is more or less the same as that of villages with less than 200 inhabitants, those above 2,000 form only 8 per cent of the total number in the State. These statistics reveal that medium size village is the general feature of villages in Gujarat. Their distribution according to size in the various districts of the State reveals some territorial contiguity in the matter of distribution of small, medium and large size villages. The proportion of small size villages with population less than 200 appears to be larger in such districts as Kutch, Sabarkantha, the Panchmahals, Baroda, Broach and the Dangs particularly in those areas which have a preponderance of Adivasi population living in infertile and arid tracts. On the other hand, fertile tracts with better means of communications, such as Rajkot, Bhavnagar, Amreli, Mehsana, Ahmedabad and Kaira districts have comparatively smaller proportion of villages of this size, and have a proportionately large number of villages in the higher group, though medium size villages with population between 200 and 999 which are the order of the day,

are fairly distributed in practically all the districts of the State which claim nearly 50 per cent or more of the villages in this group. The districts which have over one-fourth of their villages in the higher class 1,000-1,999, are Mehsana, Ahmedabad and Kaira, which also are the districts where the proportion of villages with more than 2,000 inhabitants is the highest. The enviable position enjoyed by the district of Kaira is, however, revealed by the fact that it has got the largest proportion (28 per cent) of its villages in the class range 2,000 and above.

39. Further analysis of size group into the following form would show the tendency of villages to grow in larger population sizes from census to census. Such an analysis is possible only for the State as a whole, and not for its various districts, all of whom have undergone very wide territorial changes since 1951, owing to merger and reorganisation after Independence. An attempt has, however, been made to regroup the villages in 1951 on the basis of the territorial jurisdiction of the districts in 1961, which will give a sure indication of this trend.

40. The table that follows distributes 1,000 villages into the following three classes, namely,

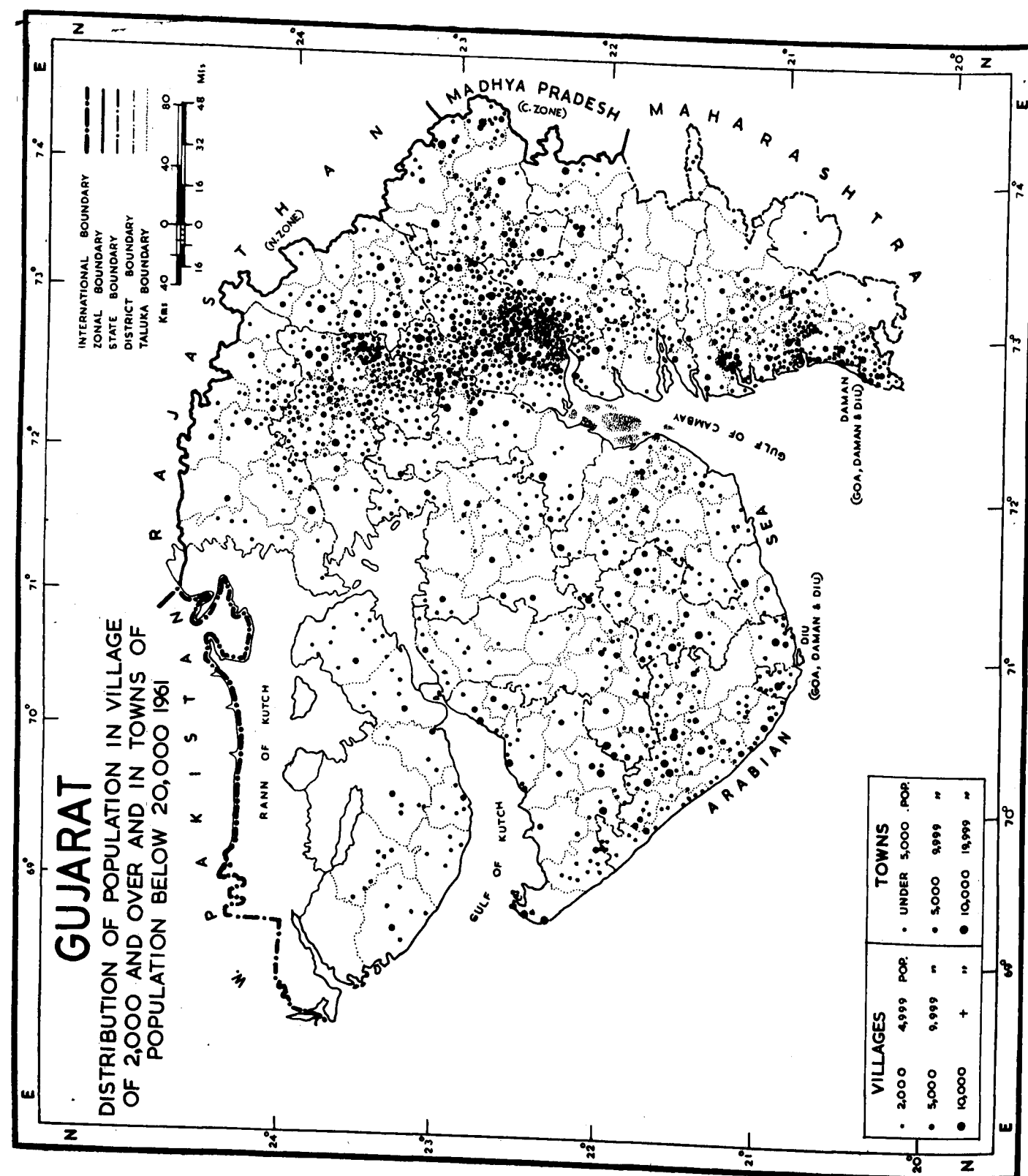
- (1) with population under 500,
- (2) with population 500-999 and
- (3) with population 1,000-1,999.

#### STATEMENT IV.20

##### Changes in the distribution of 1,000 villages of certain population classes, 1931-61

| State/District<br>1   | Proportion of villages with<br>population under 500 to<br>1,000 of all villages |            |            |            | Proportion of villages with<br>population 500-999 to<br>1,000 of all villages |            |            |            | Proportion of villages with<br>population 1,000-1,999 to<br>1,000 of all villages |            |            |            |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|
|                       | 1961<br>2                                                                       | 1951<br>3  | 1941<br>4  | 1931<br>5  | 1961<br>6                                                                     | 1951<br>7  | 1941<br>8  | 1931<br>9  | 1961<br>10                                                                        | 1951<br>11 | 1941<br>12 | 1931<br>13 |
| <b>GUJARAT</b>        | <b>458</b>                                                                      | <b>573</b> | <b>634</b> | <b>680</b> | <b>285</b>                                                                    | <b>251</b> | <b>224</b> | <b>204</b> | <b>178</b>                                                                        | <b>126</b> | <b>105</b> | <b>88</b>  |
| 1 Jamnagar . . .      | 417                                                                             | 570        | N.A.       | N.A.       | 357                                                                           | 284        | N.A.       | N.A.       | 174                                                                               | 127        | N.A.       | N.A.       |
| 2 Rajkot . . .        | 381                                                                             | 522        | N.A.       | N.A.       | 332                                                                           | 310        | N.A.       | N.A.       | 230                                                                               | 135        | N.A.       | N.A.       |
| 3 Surendranagar . . . | 481                                                                             | 602        | N.A.       | N.A.       | 316                                                                           | 282        | N.A.       | N.A.       | 147                                                                               | 85         | N.A.       | N.A.       |
| 4 Bhavnagar . . .     | 359                                                                             | 501        | N.A.       | N.A.       | 353                                                                           | 314        | N.A.       | N.A.       | 211                                                                               | 144        | N.A.       | N.A.       |
| 5 Amreli . . .        | 306                                                                             | 449        | N.A.       | N.A.       | 397                                                                           | 348        | N.A.       | N.A.       | 224                                                                               | 162        | N.A.       | N.A.       |
| 6 Junagadh . . .      | 388                                                                             | 532        | N.A.       | N.A.       | 344                                                                           | 285        | N.A.       | N.A.       | 191                                                                               | 142        | N.A.       | N.A.       |
| 7 Kutch . . .         | 611                                                                             | 710        | N.A.       | N.A.       | 204                                                                           | 162        | N.A.       | N.A.       | 133                                                                               | 91         | N.A.       | N.A.       |
| 8 Banaskantha . . .   | 484                                                                             | 633        | N.A.       | N.A.       | 334                                                                           | 269        | N.A.       | N.A.       | 141                                                                               | 70         | N.A.       | N.A.       |
| 9 Sabarkantha . . .   | 635                                                                             | 771        | N.A.       | N.A.       | 211                                                                           | 138        | N.A.       | N.A.       | 115                                                                               | 74         | N.A.       | N.A.       |
| 10 Mehsana . . .      | 261                                                                             | 355        | N.A.       | N.A.       | 297                                                                           | 303        | N.A.       | N.A.       | 273                                                                               | 223        | N.A.       | N.A.       |
| 11 Ahmedabad . . .    | 233                                                                             | 321        | N.A.       | N.A.       | 336                                                                           | 335        | N.A.       | N.A.       | 284                                                                               | 259        | N.A.       | N.A.       |
| 12 Kaira . . .        | 212                                                                             | 302        | N.A.       | N.A.       | 230                                                                           | 245        | N.A.       | N.A.       | 276                                                                               | 262        | N.A.       | N.A.       |
| 13 Panchmahals . . .  | 539                                                                             | 634        | N.A.       | N.A.       | 243                                                                           | 240        | N.A.       | N.A.       | 172                                                                               | 100        | N.A.       | N.A.       |
| 14 Baroda . . .       | 561                                                                             | 650        | N.A.       | N.A.       | 262                                                                           | 230        | N.A.       | N.A.       | 122                                                                               | 82         | N.A.       | N.A.       |
| 15 Broach . . .       | 594                                                                             | 690        | N.A.       | N.A.       | 241                                                                           | 193        | N.A.       | N.A.       | 118                                                                               | 87         | N.A.       | N.A.       |
| 16 Surat . . .        | 387                                                                             | 493        | N.A.       | N.A.       | 321                                                                           | 300        | N.A.       | N.A.       | 198                                                                               | 144        | N.A.       | N.A.       |
| 17 Dangs . . .        | 971                                                                             | 990        | N.A.       | N.A.       | 22                                                                            | 3          | N.A.       | N.A.       | 3                                                                                 | 3          | N.A.       | N.A.       |

N.A.=Not available



In the State as a whole, there is a general trend on the part of small villages to decrease in number from census to census and that for the villages of medium and large sizes to increase over a period of last 30 years. Proportion of villages with population under 500 (1,000 of all villages) which was 680 in 1931 fell down to 458 in 1961, but that of villages with population between 500-999 rose from 204 to 285, and that of villages with population 1,000 and 1,999 from 88 to 178 during the same period. Such a comparison is, however, possible for the districts for the last decade only. Here also all of them exhibit the same phenomenon, an around decrease in the proportion of villages with population under 500 and an increase in that of villages of medium size except in the districts of Mehsana and Kaira. In the large size villages with population 1,000-1,999 tendency towards increase in their number has been uniform in all the districts between 1951-61.

#### CHARACTERISTICS OF LARGER VILLAGES AND SMALLER TOWNS

41. Since towns of population under 5,000 would exhibit to some extent characteristics which are more rural than urban, it would be interesting to examine villages with population 2,000 and over in the State in 1961 as against towns of population under 5,000 to find out whether there is any geographical contiguity between the two. Statement IV.21 given at the end of this Chapter will be useful for this purpose.

Towns with population below 5,000 number 9. They are in Jamnagar (1), Rajkot (3), Bhavnagar (1), Amreli (2), Junagadh (1) and Ahmedabad (1). Most of them are in Peninsular Gujarat. In the higher range, all the districts except Broach and the Dangs have towns with population 5,000-9,999, the smallest number 1 each in Banaskantha and Sabarkantha districts, and the highest 7 each in Jamnagar and Surendranagar districts. Surendranagar and Kutch have no towns with population below 5,000. But in the class range 10,000-19,999, the highest number of such towns is 7 each in Junagadh and Surat, and the lowest (1) each in Bhavnagar and Broach. The Dangs being exclusively rural and backward has not a single village with 5,000 to 9,999 inhabitants.

In other districts the number of such villages varies from one each for Bhavnagar and Surendranagar to 41 for Kaira. Other districts where the number of villages in this group is noteworthy are Mehsana and Surat 20 each.

42. As against a total of 1,580 villages having population 2,000 and over, there are in the State of Gujarat only 9 towns having a population less than 5,000, jointly accounting for only 36,414 persons, as compared to a total population of 176,164 in 1901 and 188,900 in 1921. This result is obvious in view of the declassification of quite a number of places treated as towns in former censuses owing to the uniform test of urbanisation applied at the current census. This picture also establishes one fact that at the Census of 1961 towns below 5,000 and villages above 2,000 exist in their own rights and on their own merits and do not have any common relation between the two. A dot map, showing the distribution of various categories of villages with population 2,000 and over and towns of different classes having population under 20,000 facing this page graphically depicts the distribution of villages of larger sizes. As for the distribution of towns of smaller size, it is noticeable that most of them are more or less the headquarters of talukas. Being administrative towns, they are also predominantly agricultural. There does not seem to be any close relationship between the location of large size villages on the one hand and smaller size towns on the other except in a few areas, where small size towns are surrounded by a few large size villages. The more interesting feature, however, of the map is the distribution of large size villages into distinct geographical zones. The marked characteristic of this distribution is the concentration of villages of large size in the more fertile tracts of *charotar* in Kaira district, part of Ahmedabad district round about the city of Ahmedabad, a larger part of the eastern portion of Mehsana district, and a small area of Baroda district adjoining Kaira district. Large size villages in Broach do not show any intensity of concentration which is confined to the cotton growing areas only. In Surat district, large size villages are concentrated in the fertile garden lands around Surat. The districts of the Panchmahals and Sabarkantha also have large size villages, but they are scattered



and are to be found in areas other than forests. Banaskantha district has a few large size villages in some of the talukas, without any concentration. It is very interesting to note that the entire region on the eastern border which has either jungle tracts or hilly regions, is devoid of large size villages which are totally absent in talukas like Dediapada, Sagbara and Tharad. Large size villages are also scattered all along the coastal region of Saurashtra and in those districts where land is comparatively more fertile and the level of farming high, as in Bhavnagar, Junagadh and Amreli and the Gondal area of Rajkot district. The rest of the districts in Peninsular Gujarat appear to be less favoured in this respect, as such villages do not thrive in tracts where the soil is infertile or saltish as in the saline region of the Bhal situated in the districts of Bhavnagar, Ahmedabad, Surendranagar and portion of Jamnagar district on the Gulf of Kutch. Kutch district does have some talukas which have large villages but their concentration in a geographical group is not prominent. Some of the large size villages in Saurashtra as well as other parts of Gujarat lie either on the National or State Highway, or on either side of the railway line which generally

promotes the growth of villages by offering increasing facilities for marketing and transport of agricultural commodities. Taken as a whole, it is seen that the coastal area with rich garden land and other tracts where fertile soil is coupled with facilities of communications have favoured to a large extent the accumulation of large-sized villages in certain areas in preference to others which are either infertile or devoid of these essential facilities, as in the forest areas on the eastern border, in Kutch and salt flats of the Bhal.

#### INDUSTRIAL CATEGORY OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS IN VILLAGES

43. In the State as a whole, there are 450 workers and 550 non-workers in every 1,000 of the rural population. These proportions vary from district to district; the lowest proportion of workers is 363 in Kaira and 392 in Ahmedabad, but the highest (547) in the Dangs, which is very nearly equalled by the Panchmahals (541) with corresponding fluctuation in the proportions of non-workers. The distribution per 1,000 of rural population by workers in different industrial categories is given in the following table.

#### STATEMENT IV.22

**Distribution of 1,000 persons by each industrial category of workers and by non-workers of the rural population of district, 1961**

| Distribution per 1,000 of rural population as |                                   |            |        |         |          |         |        |         |           |            |          |         | Non-workers |
|-----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------|--------|---------|----------|---------|--------|---------|-----------|------------|----------|---------|-------------|
| State/District<br>1                           | Total<br>population<br>1,000<br>2 | Workers    |        |         |          |         |        |         |           |            |          |         |             |
|                                               |                                   | Total<br>3 | I<br>4 | II<br>5 | III<br>6 | IV<br>7 | V<br>8 | VI<br>9 | VII<br>10 | VIII<br>11 | IX<br>12 | X<br>13 |             |
| GUJARAT . . .                                 | 1,000                             | 450        | 287    | 80      | 6        | 30      | 6      | 3       | 10        | 3          | 25       | 550     |             |
| 1 Jamnagar . . .                              | 1,000                             | 417        | 292    | 34      | 10       | 36      | 6      | 4       | 9         | 2          | 24       | 583     |             |
| 2 Rajkot . . .                                | 1,000                             | 468        | 317    | 46      | 9        | 45      | 5      | 6       | 9         | 3          | 28       | 532     |             |
| 3 Surendranagar . . .                         | 1,000                             | 414        | 242    | 63      | 7        | 44      | 12     | 3       | 10        | 2          | 31       | 586     |             |
| 4 Bhavnagar . . .                             | 1,000                             | 437        | 252    | 80      | 6        | 42      | 5      | 4       | 12        | 3          | 33       | 563     |             |
| 5 Amreli . . .                                | 1,000                             | 476        | 311    | 81      | 6        | 36      | 3      | 3       | 10        | 2          | 24       | 524     |             |
| 6 Junagadh . . .                              | 1,000                             | 478        | 323    | 63      | 8        | 36      | 4      | 4       | 11        | 2          | 27       | 522     |             |
| 7 Kutch . . .                                 | 1,000                             | 411        | 228    | 55      | 7        | 54      | 3      | 8       | 14        | 3          | 39       | 589     |             |
| 8 Banaskantha . . .                           | 1,000                             | 465        | 346    | 30      | 10       | 34      | 1      | 6       | 13        | 2          | 23       | 535     |             |
| 9 Sabarkantha . . .                           | 1,000                             | 466        | 360    | 33      | 5        | 23      | 3      | 4       | 12        | 1          | 25       | 534     |             |
| 10 Mehsana . . .                              | 1,000                             | 450        | 271    | 51      | 3        | 61      | 6      | 2       | 15        | 4          | 37       | 550     |             |
| 11 Ahmedabad . . .                            | 1,000                             | 392        | 199    | 86      | 3        | 35      | 16     | 3       | 14        | 5          | 31       | 608     |             |
| 12 Kaira . . .                                | 1,000                             | 363        | 228    | 71      | 2        | 21      | 7      | 2       | 9         | 3          | 20       | 637     |             |
| 13 Panchmahals . . .                          | 1,000                             | 541        | 480    | 22      | 3        | 15      | 1      | 1       | 5         | 2          | 12       | 459     |             |
| 14 Baroda . . .                               | 1,000                             | 419        | 221    | 142     | 3        | 10      | 9      | 2       | 8         | 2          | 22       | 581     |             |
| 15 Broach . . .                               | 1,000                             | 482        | 242    | 188     | 4        | 10      | 6      | 2       | 8         | 2          | 20       | 518     |             |
| 16 Surat . . .                                | 1,000                             | 478        | 250    | 151     | 9        | 14      | 13     | 5       | 7         | 6          | 23       | 522     |             |
| 17 Dangs . . .                                | 1,000                             | 547        | 365    | 119     | 21       | 6       | 1      | 4       | 5         | 3          | 23       | 453     |             |



PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS IN CULTIVATION ABOVE OR BELOW THE STATE AVERAGE, 1961

I—As Cultivator  
 II—As Agricultural labourer  
 III—In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry,  
 Fishing, Hunting and Plantation,  
 Orchards and Allied activities  
 IV—At Household Industry  
 V—In Manufacturing other than Household  
 Industry  
 VI—In Construction  
 VII—In Trade and Commerce  
 VIII—In Transport, Storage and Communi-  
 cations  
 IX—In Other Services

45. The nature of rural economy described above is significantly reflected in the distribution of workers into different industrial categories given in Statement IV.22.\* Out of 450 returned as workers in every 1,000 of the rural population, 287 work as cultivators, 80 as agricultural labourers, 6 each in (a) mining, forestry, animal husbandry, etc., and (b) manufacturing other than household industry. The important nature of household industry as well as of other services is revealed by their strength being 30 and 25 respectively in every 1,000 of the rural population, those working in trade and commerce being 10, as against 3 each in construction and in transport, storage and communications.

46. As is to be expected, the first two industrial categories, which are the most important in the countryside account for 367 out of a total of 450 workers in the State as a whole. In other words, cultivation accounts for more than 4/5th of the village workers, thus testifying to the primary importance of cultivation in the State. In the districts, these proportions vary according to the difference in their economic structure as revealed by the stage of cultivation, quality of soil, facilities for irrigation and material prosperity of the cultivator. The proportion of workers in 1,000 of the rural population in Category I is the highest (480) in the Panchmahals and the lowest (199) in the rural areas of Ahmedabad. The variation is particularly noteworthy in the districts of Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, the Panchmahals and the Dangs, where it is relatively much higher than the State average. The distribution, however, of those who work as agricultural labourers, follows a different pattern in the districts and varies from 22 in the Panchmahals to 188 in every 1,000 of the rural population in Broach district. Districts which depart from the State average of 80 are Jamnagar (34), Rajkot (46), Kutch (55), Banaskantha (30), Sabarkantha (33), Mehsana (51), Baroda (142), Surat (151) and the Dangs (119). The higher proportions of cultivators on the one hand and agricultural labourers on the other, are dependent upon a variety of factors such as level of farming, demand for agricultural labour, paucity of land, proximity of industrial areas, social customs debarring females from working on the field and migration. The conjoint effects of all these factors will be apparent from the map opposite illustrating the extent to which these characteristics are distinct and marked.

## RURAL LITERACY

*Literacy among Workers*

47. One of the important characteristics which distinguishes rural areas from the urban is very low standard of literacy in the countryside. This in turn is brought about by the peculiar social and economic conditions which hitherto prevailed in these two sectors. It is a known fact that till the dawn of Independence, facilities for education were mainly confined to towns and it is this factor which inspired the framers of the Constitution to lay down the directive principle of giving free and compulsory primary education to children below the age of 14. That the vastness of this problem has baffled its solution so far will be apparent from the statistics compiled in Table B-III Part-B and Subsidiary Tables B-III-B.1 and B.2, wherein educational levels have been examined by sex in each industrial category of workers and non-workers in the rural areas of the State and districts. Certain patent facts emerge from these statistics. In the rural areas of the State as a whole, male literacy is far greater than the female. So far as the educational levels in the villages are concerned, there is hardly any appreciable progress beyond the stage of primary or junior basic, those who have passed matriculation and above being either negligible or insignificant. The extent of illiteracy and for that matter literacy varies not only from district to district according to its past political history and environments but also from one category of industrial workers to another. Some of the salient observations that come to be made in this regard are that illiteracy is comparatively higher in Industrial Categories II—Agricultural Labour—and III—Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantation than in Category I—Working as Cultivators. Other categories which follow are household industry and construction, where also the percentage of illiteracy is higher, though a little less than in Categories I, II and III. The industrial category where illiteracy is the least relates to trade and commerce. In the intermediate grades are manufacturing other than household industry, transport, storage and communications and other services. This general picture is broadly reflected in the

different districts of the State though to a varying extent. Another significant conclusion which can be drawn from Subsidiary Table B-III-B.1 is that in a large number of districts among the literates, those without educational level are comparatively less than those who have passed primary or junior basic stage, a conclusion which also applies to all the industrial categories. But in Jamnagar, Kutch, Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, Mehsana and Ahmedabad districts, the position is reversed as they have a comparatively higher proportion of literates without educational level than those who have attained primary or junior basic level in education. No single reason can be assigned for this result. The greater facilities for education available these days and the consequent increase in the proportions of children in school-going ages would bring about a higher proportion of literates in the educational level, primary or junior basic. For, backward tracts and rural areas where facilities even for primary education were more or less non-existent were not few a decade ago. In such areas even those who have now returned themselves literate with educational level include an appreciable number of those who have availed themselves of the facilities of adult education provided by the Block authorities. On the other hand, districts like Mehsana and Ahmedabad, where facilities for education existed from the very start would not show any appreciable difference between the two groups of literates and would follow the general tendency amongst the villagers to give up education no sooner than it is commenced.

48. The varying extent of literacy amongst the different industrial categories is indeed interesting. Agricultural labourers and workers in mining, quarrying, forestry, livestock, etc., show a comparatively high degree of illiteracy owing to the strenuous nature of physical labour involved in their occupation which does not require any educational qualification for employment. Those who work as agricultural labourer have to eke out an uncertain existence by employing themselves seasonally on the field. The demand for their labour is generally acute only for a few months during the *kharif* season either at the commencement or at the close of

the monsoon. Those engaged in Category III are shepherds and huntsmen, who share the same economic status as those in Category II. No wonder that these two categories which account for most of the backward classes had hitherto neither the means nor the desire nor the opportunities to make themselves literate. The opportunities for literacy depended as much on the past history of the region as on the industry which a person was engaged in. An industry which stands higher in the economic scale offers better opportunities for a comparatively higher living than one the earnings of which are meagre. This also is the plight of those engaged in traditional crafts and construction. But the latter seem to fare a little better in the matter of literacy than a large majority of the cultivating classes. The advanced classes who comprise the village money-lender and those engaged in trade and commerce, obviously have better opportunities for getting themselves educated because of their higher social status and better economic condition which give them a relatively higher proportion in the different levels of education. Their females are mostly illiterate. But their proportion of literates is comparatively higher than that of females of workers in other industrial categories except those in other services. Industries other than household, workers in transport, storage and communications and other services take place in between cultivation and household industry on the one hand and trade and commerce on the other. These characteristics are uniformly exhibited in all the districts of the State, though to a varying extent. The extent of literacy in the various industrial categories is a little higher in the former British districts like Kaira, Broach, Surat, Ahmedabad and in the districts which formed part of the former Baroda State, e.g., Amreli and Mehsana, where primary education was free and compulsory. It would, however, be insignificant in the exclusively rural and extremely backward areas of the Dangs and in some of the Princely areas of Saurashtra region, where it would vary according to the facilities for education provided by the then rulers.

*Literacy among Non-workers*

49. The observations made above equally

apply to non-workers, the extent of literacy or illiteracy varying according to the historical, social as well as economic condition prevalent in the rural areas of the various districts of the State. Here also the male literacy is comparatively much higher than the female and those who have attained the educational level of matriculation and above are either negligible or insignificant. In fine, the distribution of persons not at work by educational levels in rural areas is governed by the same factors as those which affect literacy among workers.

## RURAL UNEMPLOYMENT BY AGE

50. Subsidiary Table B-IX.2, which gives distribution of 1,000 persons not at work by age-groups in the rural areas of the State and each of its districts is indeed interesting. In the State as a whole, among males 90 per cent of their non-workers are in the age-group 0-14 and the rest are distributed in the proportion of 5.8 in the age-group 15-34, 1.1 in the age-group 35-59 and 3.1 per cent in the age-group 60 and over. Among non-working females, the age-group 0-14 claims nearly 60 per cent, 20 per cent in the age-group 15-34, 13.5 per cent in the age-group 35 to 59 and 6.6 per cent in the age-group 60 and over. While the highest proportion of male non-workers (962) aged 0-14 is returned by the Dangs, the lowest by the district of Mehsana (873) and Kaira (879). Corresponding proportions of females are noticed to be the highest and lowest in the districts of the Dangs and Kaira which are 831 and 484 respectively in every 1,000 women not at work in this age group. The position is reversed for ages 15-34 where the proportion of non-workers among males is the highest in Kaira (84) and the lowest in the Dangs (22). Among females of these ages, similar proportions are 286 in the district of Kaira and 91 in the Dangs. The proportion of persons not at work, however, decreases considerably in the next age-group 35-59, which shows 11 males and 135 females in every 1,000 non-workers of each sex. This average is exceeded in case of males by all the districts of Saurashtra region and Banaskantha and Ahmedabad districts of Mainland Gujarat. The female average is, however, exceeded by Jamnagar, Surendranagar and Kutch districts of Saurashtra

and by Banaskantha, Ahmedabad, Kaira and Baroda districts of Baroda division. These variations in the different age-groups for the two sexes is brought about by a variety of contributory causes, such as pressure of population on land, greater opportunities of employment in the case of males, and considerations of social prestige which deter some of the castes from permitting their womenfolk to do any out-door work.

51. Examining the distribution of 1,000 males and females who are unemployed by educational level in rural areas, it is noticed that among the illiterate, females are unemployed to a far greater extent than males, but the position is reversed with the acquisition of literacy as there are proportionately more unemployed among literate males than among literate females. This should be apparent from the subjoined table which shows the distribution of 1,000 males and females who are unemployed by educational level in the rural areas of the State.

*Unemployed by educational levels*

|                                      | Males        | Females      |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| <b>Total unemployed</b>              | <b>1,000</b> | <b>1,000</b> |
| Illiterate                           | 218          | 680          |
| Literate (without educational level) | 161          | 49           |
| Primary or Junior basic              | 513          | 198          |
| Matriculation and above              | 108          | 73           |

This phenomenon persists also in the various districts of the State. The exception to this rule is noticeable in the case of the rural areas of Rajkot, Broach and Surat districts in the educational level matriculation and above, where the female unemployed exceeds the male, which again appears to be due to lesser opportunities and social considerations detracting women from engaging themselves in any gainful employment. Besides, literacy in case of females, as will be seen later, is acquired not for the sake of finding jobs, but as an attainment which betters the prospects of finding a suitable partner in marriage. The analysis, however, of figures given in the Subsidiary Table B-IX.1 is illuminating. It gives number per 1,000 of rural population and population of each age-group 15-34, 35-59, 60 and over, who are unemployed separately for persons, males and females. Since the component districts of the State follow the general pattern of the State as a whole except for

a few local variations, the proportions for the State as a whole are extracted below from Subsidiary Table B-IX.1.

|                               | Persons | Males | Females |
|-------------------------------|---------|-------|---------|
| Population 15+ .              | 2       | 4     | N       |
| Unemployed in each age-group: |         |       |         |
| 15-34 . . .                   | 3       | 6     | N       |
| 35-59 . . .                   | 1       | 2     | N       |
| 60+ . . .                     | 1       | 1     | N       |
| Age not stated .              | 1       | 2     | 0       |

N=Negligible

52. In every 1,000 of the total population of the State above the age of 15, the number of persons who are unemployed is 2, as against 4 for males and negligible for females. The State as well as the districts reveal one significant feature that in the case of females above 15, the number per 1,000 of each group who are unemployed is mostly negligible and is nil throughout in the case of the Dangs. Thus in the rural areas unemployment is more or less a problem for males and not for females. Examining the various age-groups, it is found that it assumes some significance only in the case of males in the age-group 15-34, where the number per 1,000 unemployed varies from 4 in a number of districts except the Dangs to 12 in Surat. Other districts where the number is worth notice are Kutch (8), Ahmedabad (8) and Kaira (7). In the higher age-group, which includes most of the working population, the State average of 2 unemployed per 1,000 of males is exceeded by Kutch (4) and Surat (4). In ages 60 and over, so far as the male unemployed are concerned, the extent, though insignificant, is worth notice in the case of Surat, where there are 3 per 1,000 males returned as unemployed in this advanced age-group.

**EXTENT OF LITERACY IN RURAL AREAS.**

53. Table C-III Part-C and its Subsidiary Table C-III Part-C.I throw light on the extent of literacy in rural areas by age, sex and educational level. Statement IV.23 compiled therefrom will give a general idea for the State as a whole.

**STATEMENT IV.23**

**Distribution of 1,000 persons in each age-group and sex by educational level in rural areas only, 1961**

| State          | Age-group                  | Total        |              | Illiterate |            | Literate (without educational level) |           | Primary or Junior Basic |           | Matriculation and above |          |
|----------------|----------------------------|--------------|--------------|------------|------------|--------------------------------------|-----------|-------------------------|-----------|-------------------------|----------|
|                |                            | M            | F            | M          | F          | M                                    | F         | M                       | F         | M                       | F        |
|                |                            | 3            | 4            | 5          | 6          | 7                                    | 8         | 9                       | 10        | 11                      | 12       |
| <b>GUJARAT</b> | <b>Total population 5+</b> | <b>1,000</b> | <b>1,000</b> | <b>588</b> | <b>842</b> | <b>156</b>                           | <b>61</b> | <b>248</b>              | <b>96</b> | <b>8</b>                | <b>1</b> |
|                | 5-14                       | 1,000        | 1,000        | 586        | 779        | 164                                  | 88        | 250                     | 133       | N                       | N        |
|                | 15-34                      | 1,000        | 1,000        | 536        | 826        | 161                                  | 63        | 284                     | 109       | 19                      | 2        |
|                | 35-59                      | 1,000        | 1,000        | 641        | 916        | 145                                  | 35        | 208                     | 49        | 6                       | N        |
|                | 60+                        | 1,000        | 1,000        | 719        | 971        | 114                                  | 14        | 164                     | 15        | 3                       | N        |
|                | Age not stated             | 1,000        | 1,000        | 798        | 927        | 89                                   | 34        | 105                     | 38        | 8                       | 1        |

N=Negligible

Since there cannot be any literacy below 5 years, these ages have been left out of account in gauging the extent of literacy in the State and various districts. The total rural population of the State is divided into 3,690,087 or 24.09 per cent literate and 11,626,639 or 75.91 per cent illiterate. The distribution of 1,000 persons by sex and educational level shows that among males, 588 aged 5 and over are illiterate and 412 literate distributed into 156 literate without educational level, 248 primary or junior basic and 8 matriculation and above. Among females as many as 842 are illiterate. Among literate females, 61 are literate without educational level, the educational level of 96 is primary or junior basic and that of only 1 matriculation and above. The distribution of these statistics by age-groups shows that illiteracy is the least among males aged 15-34, but among females it is the least between the ages 5 and 14, showing corresponding increase in the literates of both the sexes. This result is also transmitted to the districts, the only exception being the tribal districts of Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, the Panchmahals and the Dangs where the extent of illiteracy is greater owing to their hitherto isolated and backward character. The distribution of literates without educational level as well as of primary or junior basic and the matriculates varies from district to district. This variation is, as will be seen presently, brought about by a variety of factors prevalent in the different districts of the State. Literates without educational level are relatively less in the villages of Surat, Broach and Rajkot, where

they show a corresponding increase in the ranks of primary and junior basic. The same tendency in the Dangs, the Panchmahals and Banaskantha, goes to swell the ranks of the illiterate because of the backwardness and undeveloped nature of large Adivasi areas in these districts. In the educational level, primary or junior basic, the strength is comparatively greater in the age-group 15-34 among males in all the districts except Jamnagar, Kutch and Banaskantha, but among females this educational level preponderates in the age-group 5-14. While the test of literacy without educational level is not of much significance in that it would include those who have started studying in the primary schools and others who have acquired literacy under the adult literacy campaign likely to lapse into illiteracy at no distant date, the real picture of literacy in rural areas is presented only by the educational level, primary or junior basic. The extent of literacy as revealed by this category shows that the State average of 248 for males is exceeded only by the villages of Rajkot, Amreli, Kaira, Baroda, Broach and Surat districts, whereas the State average of 96 primary or junior basic in every 1,000 females is exceeded only by Surat, Broach, Baroda, Amreli and Rajkot. Among the matriculates the highest proportion is returned only by those in the age-group 15-34. While this category has nil or negligible proportion among females, the variation for the State as a whole as well as for each of its districts is generally governed by literacy in primary or junior basic and also influenced by the strength of

literate without educational level to some extent. Generally speaking, rural literacy is comparatively high in the erstwhile districts of Amreli and Mehsana of Baroda State and the British districts of Kaira, Surat and Broach, where facilities for education were comparatively greater than in many a Princely State.

54. The picture presented by the above statistics, relating to the extent of literacy in rural areas is not bright. Females which go to make half the rural population are mostly illiterate who comprise nearly 842 in every 1,000 of their sex, the percentage of literate among them being hardly a little over 15, which goes to show that 5/6th of the female population in rural Gujarat is illiterate, as against 3/5th of the males who are so. Again, whatever be the extent of literacy among both the sexes, it is to a very large extent confined to school-going ages. This is true of females to a greater extent. The successive Five Year Plans have been making intensive efforts to fight rural illiteracy, as the meagre facilities for education which existed prior to Independence were for the most part confined to towns and a few of the large size villages. The rest of the State had little or no facility for acquiring the minimum essential standard of three R's. As will be seen in a later Chapter, this picture is gradually changing by the increasing number of primary schools that are being opened year after year, but the solution of the problem still remains as distant as ever before. The problem has baffled solution by the sheer weight of its magnitude and financial implications involved. The past incubus is being lifted but not to that extent to which it should have been. The desire for acquiring literacy has awakened among the village people as can be seen from the increasing number of literates as also from a few matriculates returned from the rural areas, where in the past the only person who could read and write was the village money-lender or the school teacher, if any.

#### GENERAL CONCLUSIONS

55. Gujarat is still living in villages, as 74.23 per cent of its population is rural. Progressive decline in the proportions of small size villages and the population living therein is apparent from the fact that the percentage of villages with less than 500 inhabitants, which was 76.19 in

1901 has gone down to 45.76 per cent in 1961. As against 35.65 per cent of the rural population that lived in small size villages 60 years ago, the corresponding proportion today is only 14.25 per cent. Medium size villages inhabited by 500-1,999 persons is the general pattern of settlement of villages in the State of Gujarat as disclosed by the fact that 54.26 per cent of the rural population live in villages of this size. The progressive reduction in the proportion of the rural population and corresponding increase in the urban population will be further evident from the following inset table which compares the percentage of rural population of the State since 1901.

#### STATEMENT IV.24

##### Percentage of rural population of the State since 1901

| Census year | Population |          |           |          |
|-------------|------------|----------|-----------|----------|
|             | Rural      |          | Urban     |          |
|             | Number     | Per cent | Number    | Per cent |
| 1           | 2          | 3        | 4         | 5        |
| 1901        | 7,213,434  | 79.31    | 1,881,314 | 20.69    |
| 1911        | 8,005,599  | 81.66    | 1,797,988 | 18.34    |
| 1921        | 8,245,497  | 81.04    | 1,929,492 | 18.96    |
| 1931        | 9,281,046  | 80.78    | 2,208,782 | 19.22    |
| 1941        | 10,654,173 | 77.76    | 3,047,378 | 22.24    |
| 1951        | 12,263,330 | 75.41    | 3,999,327 | 24.59    |
| 1961        | 15,316,726 | 74.23    | 5,316,624 | 25.77    |

#### NOTE:

The above figures are worked out on the basis of urban definition of 1961

56. The growing process of urbanisation reflects increasing economic activity both in the rural and urban areas of the State marked by improvement of agriculture on the one hand and industrialisation on the other. This process is equally reflected in the growth of numbers of large size towns as well as villages which are growing from smaller into medium and from medium into large. This pace, there is every reason to believe, will be accelerated still further in future owing to increased economic activity and industrialisation of the State as envisaged in the successive Five Year Plans. Another interesting feature of population growth in rural areas can be studied from the following statement

comparing the percentages of growth for the total, rural and urban population of the State.

#### STATEMENT IV.25

##### Percentage variation, 1901-61

(+) for increase (—) for decrease

| Census  | Total  | Rural  | Urban  |
|---------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1       | 2      | 3      | 4      |
| 1901-11 | +7.79  | +10.98 | —4.43  |
| 1911-21 | +3.79  | +2.99  | +7.33  |
| 1921-31 | +12.92 | +12.56 | +14.46 |
| 1931-41 | +19.25 | +14.80 | +37.93 |
| 1941-51 | +18.69 | +15.10 | +31.24 |
| 1951-61 | +26.88 | +24.90 | +32.94 |

57. Till 1951 the growth in the rural population has more or less reflected the trend of growth in the general population; but between 1951 and 1961, the rate of this growth has been comparatively larger, not only as a result of natural increase but also as a result of outside in-migration. Comparing the rate of growth in the urban population with that in the rural, it is noticed that the attraction the villages now have for towns and cities showed a negative tendency in 1911 and was not appreciable till 1931, whereafter, the exodus from villages seems to have been quite substantial, particularly between 1931 and 1941. Thereafter the rate of urban growth has maintained an even pace between 1941 and 1961. But the rate of growth of rural population is comparatively greater between 1951 and 1961 than between 1941 and 1951. During the past decennium, factors, such as the introduction of Community Development Programme, improvement of agriculture, rise in prices, etc., have made agriculture a paying proposition which it was not before. The interest in villages has been once again revived by the various programmes of rural reconstruction undertaken since the Independence of the country.

58. Agriculture still remains the principal

industry of the State providing means of livelihood to a large majority of the rural population. Though there is noticeable improvement in agriculture, intensive cultivation and mechanisation have not made much headway in the countryside owing to the obvious handicaps of financial resources. Household industries and traditional crafts still continue to play an important role in the village economy but the goal of rural industrialisation is still distant. The strength of literates is gradually increasing year after year, but the proportion of persons with educational levels living in villages is yet insignificant and those with any technical qualifications negligible. Much, therefore, remains to be done in the field of education not only in making the people literate and honouring the pledge given in the Constitution, but also for raising the standard of education and imparting basic technical education to a number of village artisans and craftsmen to enable them to produce and earn more. Facilities of roads which were non-existent in the past are being gradually extended to rural areas with the result that villages which were formerly inaccessible have now been easy of approach. A network of motor buses plying in all directions has greatly revolutionised the countryside by bringing the villager into increasing contact with the outside world, and making him susceptible to the currents of progress and development of modern times. Rural electrification has been a recent phenomenon. It is, therefore, but natural that the number of villages electrified should be meagre and the electrical energy consumed in the countryside for agricultural and irrigational purposes insignificant. It is against this background that rural Gujarat has been slowly but surely progressing by putting the best of its efforts and marshalling all available resources for the reconstruction and regeneration of its countryside wherein three-fourth of the State population resides.



## STATEMENT IV.21

Distribution of 1,000 of total population in villages of 2,000 and over and in towns of population below 20,000

(Number of villages and towns in each category in brackets under Cols. 3 to 8)

| District/Taluka/Mahal in which the majority of the villages and towns with the given characteristics are situated | Proportion of rural population to 1,000 of total population | Distribution of 1,000 of total population in villages of |                 |              | Distribution of 1,000 of total population in towns of |                     |                        |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------|-------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|
|                                                                                                                   |                                                             | 2,000-4,999                                              | 5,000-9,999     | 10,000+      | Class VI under 5,000                                  | Class V 5,000-9,999 | Class IV 10,000-19,999 |
|                                                                                                                   |                                                             | 3                                                        | 4               | 5            | 6                                                     | 7                   | 8                      |
| <b>GUJARAT</b>                                                                                                    | <b>742</b>                                                  | <b>251 (1,332)</b>                                       | <b>58 (141)</b> | <b>6 (7)</b> | <b>7 (9)</b>                                          | <b>87 (60)</b>      | <b>135 (54)</b>        |
| 1 JAMNAGAR DISTRICT                                                                                               | 646                                                         | 160 (33)                                                 | 40 (4)          | 0 (..)       | 12 (1)                                                | 202 (7)             | 212 (5)                |
| 1 Jamnagar                                                                                                        | 344                                                         | 199 (7)                                                  | 0 (..)          | 0 (..)       | 0 (..)                                                | 52 (1)              | 63 (1)                 |
| 2 Dhrol                                                                                                           | 723                                                         | 0 (..)                                                   | 201 (1)         | 0 (..)       | 0 (..)                                                | 1,000 (1)           | 0 (..)                 |
| 3 Jodiya                                                                                                          | 873                                                         | 176 (3)                                                  | 106 (1)         | 0 (..)       | 0 (..)                                                | 1,000 (1)           | 0 (..)                 |
| 4 Kalavad                                                                                                         | 879                                                         | 89 (2)                                                   | 0 (..)          | 0 (..)       | 0 (..)                                                | 1,000 (1)           | 0 (..)                 |
| 5 Lalpur                                                                                                          | 898                                                         | 44 (1)                                                   | 0 (..)          | 0 (..)       | 0 (..)                                                | 1,000 (1)           | 0 (..)                 |
| 6 Jamjodhpur                                                                                                      | 822                                                         | 235 (6)                                                  | 79 (1)          | 0 (..)       | 0 (..)                                                | 0 (..)              | 1,000 (1)              |
| 7 Okhamandal                                                                                                      | 355                                                         | 109 (1)                                                  | 0 (..)          | 0 (..)       | 87 (1)                                                | 246 (1)             | 667 (2)                |
| 8 Kalyanpur                                                                                                       | 1,000                                                       | 330 (9)                                                  | 79 (1)          | 0 (..)       | 0 (..)                                                | 0 (..)              | 0 (..)                 |
| 9 Khambhalia                                                                                                      | 648                                                         | 41 (1)                                                   | 0 (..)          | 0 (..)       | 0 (..)                                                | 304 (1)             | 0 (..)                 |
| 10 Bhanvad                                                                                                        | 798                                                         | 178 (3)                                                  | 0 (..)          | 0 (..)       | 0 (..)                                                | 0 (..)              | 1,000 (1)              |
| 2 RAJKOT DISTRICT                                                                                                 | 613                                                         | 169 (42)                                                 | 50 (6)          | 0 (..)       | 31 (3)                                                | 23 (2)              | 50 (2)                 |
| 1 Rajkot                                                                                                          | 256                                                         | 86 (2)                                                   | 0 (..)          | 0 (..)       | 0 (..)                                                | 0 (..)              | 0 (..)                 |
| 2 Jasdan                                                                                                          | 843                                                         | 223 (7)                                                  | 0 (..)          | 0 (..)       | 308 (1)                                               | 0 (..)              | 692 (1)                |
| 3 Paddhari                                                                                                        | 1,000                                                       | 183 (2)                                                  | 0 (..)          | 0 (..)       | 0 (..)                                                | 0 (..)              | 0 (..)                 |
| 4 Gondal                                                                                                          | 644                                                         | 235 (6)                                                  | 125 (2)         | 0 (..)       | 97 (1)                                                | 0 (..)              | 0 (..)                 |
| 5 Lodhika                                                                                                         | 1,000                                                       | 108 (1)                                                  | 0 (..)          | 0 (..)       | 0 (..)                                                | 0 (..)              | 0 (..)                 |
| 6 Kotda Sangani                                                                                                   | 1,000                                                       | 201 (2)                                                  | 0 (..)          | 0 (..)       | 0 (..)                                                | 0 (..)              | 0 (..)                 |
| 7 Morvi                                                                                                           | 662                                                         | 118 (5)                                                  | 0 (..)          | 0 (..)       | 84 (1)                                                | 0 (..)              | 0 (..)                 |
| 8 Maliya                                                                                                          | 879                                                         | 334 (5)                                                  | 0 (..)          | 0 (..)       | 0 (..)                                                | 1,000 (1)           | 0 (..)                 |
| 9 Wankaner                                                                                                        | 714                                                         | 42 (1)                                                   | 0 (..)          | 0 (..)       | 0 (..)                                                | 0 (..)              | 0 (..)                 |
| 10 Jetpur                                                                                                         | 661                                                         | 165 (3)                                                  | 111 (1)         | 0 (..)       | 0 (..)                                                | 0 (..)              | 0 (..)                 |
| 11 Dhoraji                                                                                                        | 467                                                         | 331 (5)                                                  | 130 (1)         | 0 (..)       | 0 (..)                                                | 0 (..)              | 0 (..)                 |
| 12 Jamkandorna                                                                                                    | 877                                                         | 0 (..)                                                   | 0 (..)          | 0 (..)       | 0 (..)                                                | 1,000 (1)           | 0 (..)                 |
| 13 Upleta                                                                                                         | 617                                                         | 164 (3)                                                  | 203 (2)         | 0 (..)       | 0 (..)                                                | 0 (..)              | 308 (1)                |
| 3 SURENDRANAGAR DISTRICT                                                                                          | 720                                                         | 211 (36)                                                 | 17 (1)          | 0 (..)       | 0 (..)                                                | 300 (7)             | 0 (..)                 |
| 1 Wadhwan                                                                                                         | 399                                                         | 306 (6)                                                  | 0 (..)          | 0 (..)       | 0 (..)                                                | 0 (..)              | 0 (..)                 |
| 2 Muli                                                                                                            | 831                                                         | 0 (..)                                                   | 0 (..)          | 0 (..)       | 0 (..)                                                | 1,000 (1)           | 0 (..)                 |
| 3 Chotila                                                                                                         | 746                                                         | 0 (..)                                                   | 0 (..)          | 0 (..)       | 0 (..)                                                | 1,000 (2)           | 0 (..)                 |
| 4 Limbdi                                                                                                          | 761                                                         | 351 (13)                                                 | 0 (..)          | 0 (..)       | 0 (..)                                                | 272 (1)             | 0 (..)                 |
| 5 Lakhtar                                                                                                         | 796                                                         | 78 (1)                                                   | 0 (..)          | 0 (..)       | 0 (..)                                                | 1,000 (1)           | 0 (..)                 |
| 6 Sayla                                                                                                           | 811                                                         | 91 (1)                                                   | 0 (..)          | 0 (..)       | 0 (..)                                                | 1,000 (1)           | 0 (..)                 |
| 7 Dhrangadhra                                                                                                     | 623                                                         | 178 (3)                                                  | 0 (..)          | 0 (..)       | 0 (..)                                                | 0 (..)              | 0 (..)                 |
| 8 Halvad                                                                                                          | 820                                                         | 164 (3)                                                  | 0 (..)          | 0 (..)       | 0 (..)                                                | 1,000 (1)           | 0 (..)                 |
| 9 Dasada                                                                                                          | 1,000                                                       | 330 (9)                                                  | 89 (1)          | 0 (..)       | 0 (..)                                                | 0 (..)              | 0 (..)                 |
| 4 BHAVNAGAR DISTRICT                                                                                              | 685                                                         | 238 (67)                                                 | 7 (1)           | 0 (..)       | 12 (1)                                                | 119 (6)             | 43 (1)                 |
| 1 Bhavnagar                                                                                                       | 236                                                         | 306 (6)                                                  | 97 (1)          | 0 (..)       | 0 (..)                                                | 0 (..)              | 0 (..)                 |
| 2 Ghogho                                                                                                          | 892                                                         | 207 (4)                                                  | 0 (..)          | 0 (..)       | 0 (..)                                                | 1,000 (1)           | 0 (..)                 |
| 3 Vallabhipur                                                                                                     | 831                                                         | 141 (2)                                                  | 0 (..)          | 0 (..)       | 0 (..)                                                | 1,000 (1)           | 0 (..)                 |
| 4 Botad                                                                                                           | 597                                                         | 285 (5)                                                  | 0 (..)          | 0 (..)       | 0 (..)                                                | 164 (1)             | 0 (..)                 |
| 5 Gadhadra                                                                                                        | 873                                                         | 221 (5)                                                  | 0 (..)          | 0 (..)       | 0 (..)                                                | 1,000 (1)           | 0 (..)                 |

## STATEMENT IV.21-contd.

Distribution of 1,000 of total population in villages of 2,000 and over and in towns of population below 20,000

(Number of villages and towns in each category in brackets under Cols. 3 to 8)

| District/Taluka/Mahal in which the majority of the villages and towns with the given characteristics are situated | Proportion of rural population to 1,000 of total population | Distribution of 1,000 of total population in villages of |             |         | Distribution of 1,000 of total population in towns of |                     |                        |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|-------------|---------|-------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|
|                                                                                                                   |                                                             | 2,000-4,999                                              | 5,000-9,999 | 10,000+ | Class VI under 5,000                                  | Class V 5,000-9,999 | Class IV 10,000-19,999 |
|                                                                                                                   |                                                             | 3                                                        | 4           | 5       | 6                                                     | 7                   | 8                      |
| <b>BHAVNAGAR DISTRICT-contd.</b>                                                                                  |                                                             |                                                          |             |         |                                                       |                     |                        |
| 6 Palitana                                                                                                        | 726                                                         | 111 (3)                                                  | 0 (..)      | 0 (..)  | 0 (..)                                                | 0 (..)              | 0 (..)                 |
| 7 Sihor                                                                                                           | 794                                                         | 351 (7)                                                  | 0 (..)      | 0 (..)  | 0 (..)                                                | 0 (..)              | 1,000 (1)              |
| 8 Umralla                                                                                                         | 904                                                         | 255 (4)                                                  | 0 (..)      | 0 (..)  | 1,000 (1)                                             | 0 (..)              | 0 (..)                 |
| 9 Gariadhar                                                                                                       | 855                                                         | 243 (4)                                                  | 0 (..)      | 0 (..)  | 0 (..)                                                | 1,000 (1)           | 0 (..)                 |
| 10 Kundla                                                                                                         | 761                                                         | 303 (11)                                                 | 0 (..)      | 0 (..)  | 0 (..)                                                | 0 (..)              | 0 (..)                 |
| 11 Mahuva                                                                                                         | 781                                                         | 208 (9)                                                  | 0 (..)      | 0 (..)  | 0 (..)                                                | 0 (..)              | 0 (..)                 |
| 12 Talaja                                                                                                         | 932                                                         | 213 (7)                                                  | 0 (..)      | 0 (..)  | 0 (..)                                                | 1,000 (1)           | 0 (..)                 |
| 5 AMRELI DISTRICT                                                                                                 | 787                                                         | 210 (42)                                                 | 24 (2)      | 0 (..)  | 60 (2)                                                | 259 (5)             | 438 (5)                |
| 1 Amreli                                                                                                          | 615                                                         | 233 (6)                                                  | 0 (..)      | 0 (..)  | 0 (..)                                                | 179 (1)             | 0 (..)                 |
| 2 Kunkavav-Vadia                                                                                                  | 761                                                         | 160 (5)                                                  | 73 (1)      | 0 (..)  | 0 (..)                                                | 306 (1)             | 694 (1)                |
| 3 Babra                                                                                                           | 855                                                         | 155 (3)                                                  | 0 (..)      | 0 (..)  | 0 (..)                                                | 1,000 (1)           | 0 (..)                 |
| 4 Lathi                                                                                                           | 760                                                         | 264 (6)                                                  | 0 (..)      | 0 (..)  | 0 (..)                                                | 393 (1)             | 607 (1)                |
| 5 Lilia                                                                                                           | 898                                                         | 217 (3)                                                  | 0 (..)      | 0 (..)  | 1,000 (1)                                             | 0 (..)              | 0 (..)                 |
| 6 Dhari                                                                                                           | 841                                                         | 149 (4)                                                  | 105 (1)     | 0 (..)  | 0 (..)                                                | 0 (..)              | 1,000 (1)              |
| 7 Khambha                                                                                                         | 1,000                                                       | 229 (2)                                                  | 0 (..)      | 0 (..)  | 0 (..)                                                | 0 (..)              | 0 (..)                 |
| 8 Rajula                                                                                                          | 781                                                         | 57 (1)                                                   | 0 (..)      | 0 (..)  | 255 (1)                                               | 0 (..)              | 745 (1)                |
| 9 Jafrabad                                                                                                        | 777                                                         | 208 (2)                                                  | 0 (..)      | 0 (..)  | 0 (..)                                                | 1,000 (1)           | 0 (..)                 |
| 10 Kodinar                                                                                                        | 850                                                         | 434 (10)                                                 | 0 (..)      | 0 (..)  | 0 (..)                                                | 0 (..)              | 1,000 (1)              |
| 6 JUNAGADH DISTRICT                                                                                               | 718                                                         | 237 (76)                                                 | 45 (6)      | 0 (..)  | 13 (1)                                                | 108 (5)             | 262 (7)                |
| 1 Junagadh                                                                                                        | 440                                                         | 282 (6)                                                  | 0 (..)      | 0 (..)  | 0 (..)                                                | 85 (1)              | 0 (..)                 |
| 2 Bhesan                                                                                                          | 1,000                                                       | 356 (4)                                                  | 0 (..)      | 0 (..)  | 0 (..)                                                | 0 (..)              | 0 (..)                 |
| 3 Visavadar                                                                                                       | 871                                                         | 190 (4)                                                  | 0 (..)      | 0 (..)  | 0 (..)                                                | 1,000 (1)           | 0 (..)                 |
| 4 Mendarada                                                                                                       | 817                                                         | 87 (1)                                                   | 0 (..)      | 0 (..)  | 0 (..)                                                | 1,000 (1)           | 0 (..)                 |
| 5 Mangrol                                                                                                         | 732                                                         | 173 (4)                                                  | 0 (..)      | 0 (..)  | 0 (..)                                                | 0 (..)              | 0 (..)                 |
| 6 Manavadar                                                                                                       | 713                                                         | 225 (6)                                                  | 0 (..)      | 0 (..)  | 0 (..)                                                | 0 (..)              | 1,000 (2)              |
| 7 Keshod                                                                                                          | 836                                                         | 368 (7)                                                  | 0 (..)      | 0 (..)  | 0 (..)                                                | 0 (..)              | 1,000 (1)              |
| 8 Vanthali                                                                                                        | 804                                                         | 167 (3)                                                  | 135 (1)     | 0 (..)  | 0 (..)                                                | 0 (..)              | 1,000 (1)              |
| 9 Patan Veraval                                                                                                   | 577                                                         | 211 (7)                                                  | 79 (1)      | 0 (..)  | 0 (..)                                                | 0 (..)              | 229 (1)                |
| 10 Malia                                                                                                          | 899                                                         | 138 (3)                                                  | 167 (1)     | 0 (..)  | 0 (..)                                                | 1,000 (1)           | 0 (..)                 |
| 11 Talala                                                                                                         | 912                                                         | 240 (5)                                                  | 0 (..)      | 0 (..)  | 1,000 (1)                                             | 0 (..)              | 0 (..)                 |
| 12 Una                                                                                                            | 876                                                         | 164 (7)                                                  | 49 (1)      | 0 (..)  | 0 (..)                                                | 0 (..)              | 1,000 (1)              |
| 13 Porbandar                                                                                                      | 562                                                         | 401 (13)                                                 | 60 (1)      | 0 (..)  | 0 (..)                                                | 0 (..)              | 0 (..)                 |
| 14 Ranavav                                                                                                        | 781                                                         | 219 (3)                                                  | 169 (1)     | 0 (..)  | 0 (..)                                                | 1,000 (1)           | 0 (..)                 |
| 15 Kutiyana                                                                                                       | 779                                                         | 229 (3)                                                  | 0 (..)      | 0 (..)  | 0 (..)                                                | 0 (..)              | 1,000 (1)              |
| 7 KUTCH DISTRICT                                                                                                  | 806                                                         | 228 (43)                                                 | 47 (4)      | 0 (..)  | 0 (..)                                                | 137 (2)             | 0 (..)                 |
| 1 Bhuj                                                                                                            | 664                                                         | 175 (4)                                                  | 95 (1)      | 0 (..)  | 0 (..)                                                | 0 (..)              | 0 (..)                 |
| 2 Nakhatrana                                                                                                      | 1,000                                                       | 295 (7)                                                  | 0 (..)      | 0 (..)  | 0 (..)                                                | 0 (..)              | 0 (..)                 |
| 3 Abdasa                                                                                                          | 1,000                                                       | 196 (5)                                                  | 92 (1)      | 0 (..)  | 0 (..)                                                | 0 (..)              | 0 (..)                 |
| 4 Mandvi                                                                                                          | 738                                                         | 194 (5)                                                  | 0 (..)      | 0 (..)  | 0 (..)                                                | 0 (..)              | 0 (..)                 |
| 5 Mundra                                                                                                          | 838                                                         | 222 (4)                                                  | 0 (..)      | 0 (..)  | 0 (..)                                                | 1,000 (1)           | 0 (..)                 |
| 6 Anjar                                                                                                           | 440                                                         | 168 (3)                                                  | 0 (..)      | 0 (..)  | 0 (..)                                                | 162 (1)             | 0 (..)                 |
| 7 Bhachau                                                                                                         | 1,000                                                       | 285 (5)                                                  | 116 (1)     | 0 (..)  | 0 (..)                                                | 0 (..)              | 0 (..)                 |
| 8 Rapar                                                                                                           | 1,000                                                       | 350 (10)                                                 | 63 (1)      | 0 (..)  | 0 (..)                                                | 0 (..)              | 0 (..)                 |



STATEMENT IV.21-*contd.*

## Distribution of 1,000 of total population in villages of 2,000 and over and in towns of population below 20,000

(Number of villages and towns in each category in brackets under Cols. 3 to 8)

| District/Taluka/Mahal in which the majority of the villages and towns with the given characteristics are situated | Proportion of rural population to 1,000 of total population | Distribution of 1,000 of total population in villages of |             |         | Distribution of 1,000 of total population in towns of |                     |                        |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|-------------|---------|-------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|
|                                                                                                                   |                                                             | 2,000-4,999                                              | 5,000-9,999 | 10,000+ | Class VI under 5,000                                  | Class V 5,000-9,999 | Class IV 10,000-19,999 |
| 1                                                                                                                 | 2                                                           | 3                                                        | 4           | 5       | 6                                                     | 7                   | 8                      |
| <b>8 BANASKANTHA DISTRICT</b>                                                                                     | 929                                                         | 172 (52)                                                 | 23 (4)      | 0 (..)  | 0 (..)                                                | 107 (1)             | 480 (2)                |
| 1 Palanpur . . .                                                                                                  | 835                                                         | 200 (10)                                                 | 111 (3)     | 0 (..)  | 0 (..)                                                | 0 (..)              | 0 (..)                 |
| 2 Danta . . .                                                                                                     | 1,000                                                       | 81 (2)                                                   | 0 (..)      | 0 (..)  | 0 (..)                                                | 0 (..)              | 0 (..)                 |
| 3 Vadgam . . .                                                                                                    | 1,000                                                       | 226 (7)                                                  | 0 (..)      | 0 (..)  | 0 (..)                                                | 0 (..)              | 0 (..)                 |
| 4 Dhanera . . .                                                                                                   | 1,000                                                       | 149 (4)                                                  | 58 (1)      | 0 (..)  | 0 (..)                                                | 0 (..)              | 0 (..)                 |
| 5 Deesa . . .                                                                                                     | 866                                                         | 207 (8)                                                  | 0 (..)      | 0 (..)  | 0 (..)                                                | 0 (..)              | 1,000 (1)              |
| 6 Kankrej . . .                                                                                                   | 1,000                                                       | 355 (10)                                                 | 0 (..)      | 0 (..)  | 0 (..)                                                | 0 (..)              | 0 (..)                 |
| 7 Vav . . .                                                                                                       | 1,000                                                       | 228 (7)                                                  | 0 (..)      | 0 (..)  | 0 (..)                                                | 0 (..)              | 0 (..)                 |
| 8 Tharad . . .                                                                                                    | 910                                                         | 0 (..)                                                   | 0 (..)      | 0 (..)  | 0 (..)                                                | 0 (..)              | 0 (..)                 |
| 9 Deodar . . .                                                                                                    | 1,000                                                       | 83 (2)                                                   | 0 (..)      | 0 (..)  | 0 (..)                                                | 1,000 (1)           | 0 (..)                 |
| 10 Radhanpur . . .                                                                                                | 710                                                         | 0 (..)                                                   | 0 (..)      | 0 (..)  | 0 (..)                                                | 0 (..)              | 0 (..)                 |
| 11 Santalpur . . .                                                                                                | 1,000                                                       | 143 (2)                                                  | 0 (..)      | 0 (..)  | 0 (..)                                                | 0 (..)              | 0 (..)                 |
| <b>9 SABARKANTHA DISTRICT</b>                                                                                     | 933                                                         | 176 (54)                                                 | 33 (4)      | 0 (..)  | 0 (..)                                                | 123 (1)             | 877 (4)                |
| 1 Idar . . .                                                                                                      | 930                                                         | 157 (10)                                                 | 59 (1)      | 0 (..)  | 0 (..)                                                | 0 (..)              | 1,000 (1)              |
| 2 Khed Brahma . . .                                                                                               | 1,000                                                       | 31 (1)                                                   | 84 (1)      | 0 (..)  | 0 (..)                                                | 0 (..)              | 0 (..)                 |
| 3 Vijaynagar . . .                                                                                                | 1,000                                                       | 78 (1)                                                   | 0 (..)      | 0 (..)  | 0 (..)                                                | 0 (..)              | 0 (..)                 |
| 4 Bhiloda . . .                                                                                                   | 1,000                                                       | 63 (2)                                                   | 0 (..)      | 0 (..)  | 0 (..)                                                | 0 (..)              | 0 (..)                 |
| 5 Himatnagar . . .                                                                                                | 862                                                         | 136 (5)                                                  | 0 (..)      | 0 (..)  | 0 (..)                                                | 0 (..)              | 1,000 (1)              |
| 6 Prantij . . .                                                                                                   | 868                                                         | 287 (12)                                                 | 0 (..)      | 0 (..)  | 0 (..)                                                | 395 (1)             | 605 (1)                |
| 7 Modasa . . .                                                                                                    | 864                                                         | 241 (10)                                                 | 72 (1)      | 0 (..)  | 0 (..)                                                | 0 (..)              | 1,000 (1)              |
| 8 Meghraj . . .                                                                                                   | 1,000                                                       | 113 (2)                                                  | 0 (..)      | 0 (..)  | 0 (..)                                                | 0 (..)              | 0 (..)                 |
| 9 Malpur . . .                                                                                                    | 1,000                                                       | 84 (1)                                                   | 0 (..)      | 0 (..)  | 0 (..)                                                | 0 (..)              | 0 (..)                 |
| 10 Bayad . . .                                                                                                    | 1,000                                                       | 328 (10)                                                 | 55 (1)      | 0 (..)  | 0 (..)                                                | 0 (..)              | 0 (..)                 |
| <b>10 MEHSANA DISTRICT</b>                                                                                        | 822                                                         | 365 (168)                                                | 90 (20)     | 0 (..)  | 0 (..)                                                | 55 (2)              | 210 (5)                |
| 1 Patan . . .                                                                                                     | 749                                                         | 372 (19)                                                 | 44 (1)      | 0 (..)  | 0 (..)                                                | 0 (..)              | 0 (..)                 |
| 2 Chanasma . . .                                                                                                  | 860                                                         | 263 (13)                                                 | 0 (..)      | 0 (..)  | 0 (..)                                                | 385 (1)             | 615 (1)                |
| 3 Sami . . .                                                                                                      | 1,000                                                       | 41 (1)                                                   | 93 (1)      | 0 (..)  | 0 (..)                                                | 0 (..)              | 0 (..)                 |
| 4 Harij . . .                                                                                                     | 796                                                         | 65 (1)                                                   | 0 (..)      | 0 (..)  | 0 (..)                                                | 1,000 (1)           | 0 (..)                 |
| 5 Mehsana . . .                                                                                                   | 825                                                         | 411 (21)                                                 | 74 (2)      | 0 (..)  | 0 (..)                                                | 0 (..)              | 0 (..)                 |
| 6 Sidhpur . . .                                                                                                   | 708                                                         | 461 (20)                                                 | 61 (1)      | 0 (..)  | 0 (..)                                                | 0 (..)              | 0 (..)                 |
| 7 Kheralu . . .                                                                                                   | 838                                                         | 197 (10)                                                 | 90 (2)      | 0 (..)  | 0 (..)                                                | 0 (..)              | 1,000 (2)              |
| 8 Visnagar . . .                                                                                                  | 793                                                         | 390 (11)                                                 | 179 (3)     | 0 (..)  | 0 (..)                                                | 0 (..)              | 0 (..)                 |
| 9 Vijapur . . .                                                                                                   | 896                                                         | 453 (32)                                                 | 210 (7)     | 0 (..)  | 0 (..)                                                | 0 (..)              | 1,000 (2)              |
| 10 Kadi . . .                                                                                                     | 839                                                         | 370 (16)                                                 | 0 (..)      | 0 (..)  | 0 (..)                                                | 0 (..)              | 0 (..)                 |
| 11 Kalol . . .                                                                                                    | 826                                                         | 515 (24)                                                 | 119 (3)     | 0 (..)  | 0 (..)                                                | 0 (..)              | 0 (..)                 |
| <b>11 AHMEDABAD DISTRICT</b>                                                                                      | 392                                                         | 306 (98)                                                 | 63 (9)      | 15 (1)  | 1 (1)                                                 | 20 (4)              | 41 (4)                 |
| 1 Ahmedabad City . . .                                                                                            | 44                                                          | 290 (5)                                                  | 216 (2)     | 244 (1) | 1 (1)                                                 | 9 (2)               | 0 (..)                 |
| 2 Viramgam . . .                                                                                                  | 797                                                         | 182 (11)                                                 | 51 (1)      | 0 (..)  | 0 (..)                                                | 0 (..)              | 0 (..)                 |
| 3 Daskroi . . .                                                                                                   | 1,000                                                       | 462 (30)                                                 | 96 (3)      | 0 (..)  | 0 (..)                                                | 0 (..)              | 0 (..)                 |
| 4 Dehgam . . .                                                                                                    | 925                                                         | 411 (23)                                                 | 42 (1)      | 0 (..)  | 0 (..)                                                | 0 (..)              | 0 (..)                 |
| 5 Sanand . . .                                                                                                    | 836                                                         | 238 (7)                                                  | 0 (..)      | 0 (..)  | 0 (..)                                                | 0 (..)              | 1,000 (1)              |
| 6 Dholka . . .                                                                                                    | 770                                                         | 259 (13)                                                 | 86 (2)      | 0 (..)  | 0 (..)                                                | 0 (..)              | 1,000 (1)              |
| 7 Dhandhuka . . .                                                                                                 | 793                                                         | 205 (9)                                                  | 0 (..)      | 0 (..)  | 0 (..)                                                | 511 (2)             | 318 (1)                |

STATEMENT IV.21-*contd.*

## Distribution of 1,000 of total population in villages of 2,000 and over and in towns of population below 20,000

(Number of villages and towns in each category in brackets under Cols. 3 to 8)

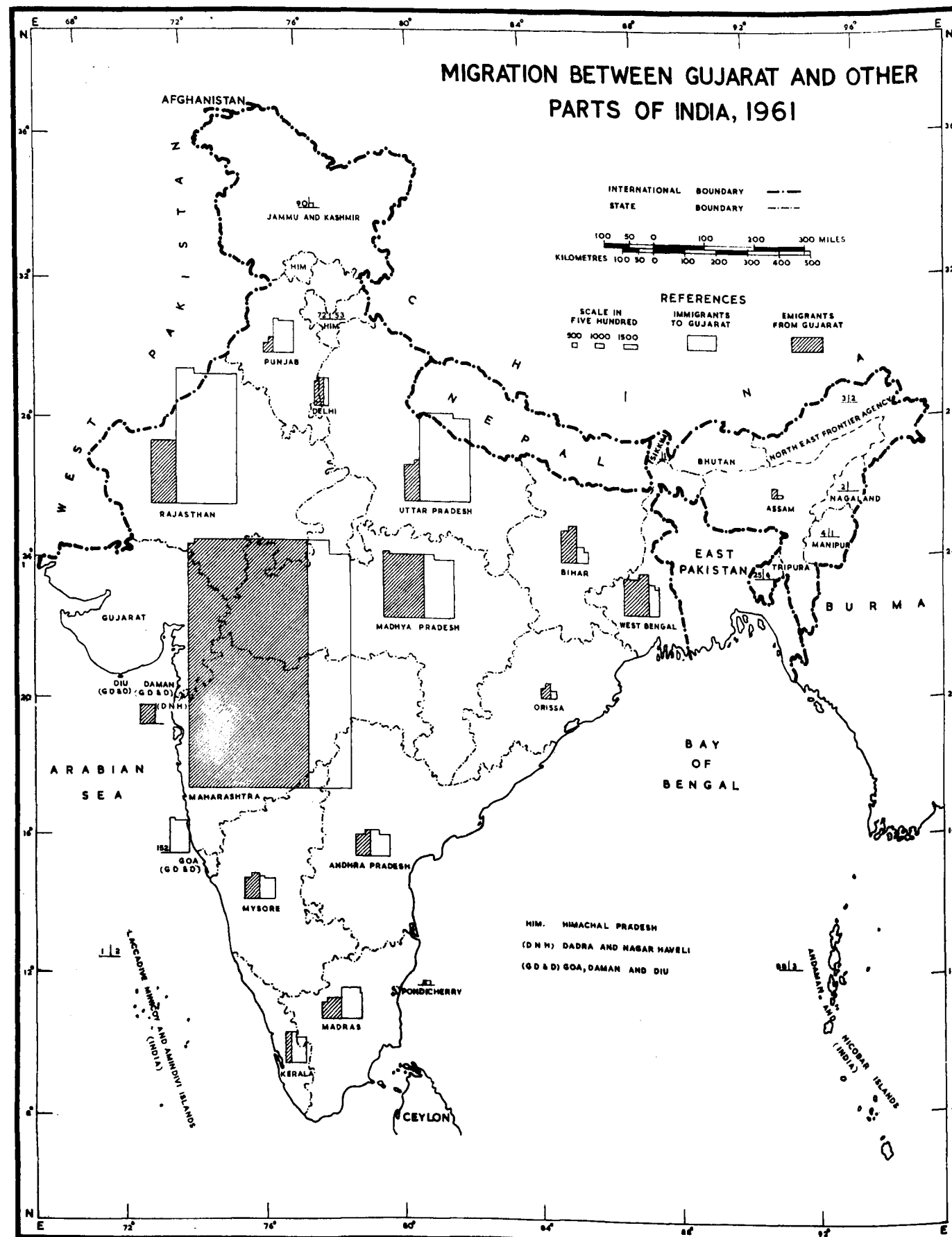
| District/Taluka/Mahal in which the majority of the villages and towns with the given characteristics are situated | Proportion of rural population to 1,000 of total population | Distribution of 1,000 of total population in villages of |             |         | Distribution of 1,000 of total population in towns of |                     |                        |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|-------------|---------|-------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|
|                                                                                                                   |                                                             | 2,000-4,999                                              | 5,000-9,999 | 10,000+ | Class VI under 5,000                                  | Class V 5,000-9,999 | Class IV 10,000-19,999 |
| 1                                                                                                                 | 2                                                           | 3                                                        | 4           | 5       | 6                                                     | 7                   | 8                      |
| <b>12 KAIRA DISTRICT</b>                                                                                          | 806                                                         | 427 (227)                                                | 168 (41)    | 32 (4)  | 0 (..)                                                | 104 (5)             | 169 (5)                |
| 1 Nadiad . . .                                                                                                    | 706                                                         | 437 (30)                                                 | 118 (4)     | 130 (2) | 0 (..)                                                | 106 (1)             | 0 (..)                 |
| 2 Kapadvanj . . .                                                                                                 | 876                                                         | 342 (22)                                                 | 141 (4)     | 0 (..)  | 0 (..)                                                | 0 (..)              | 0 (..)                 |
| 3 Mehmedabad . . .                                                                                                | 822                                                         | 473 (18)                                                 | 144 (3)     | 0 (..)  | 0 (..)                                                | 0 (..)              | 1,000 (2)              |
| 4 Matar . . .                                                                                                     | 1,000                                                       | 383 (14)                                                 | 64 (1)      | 0 (..)  | 0 (..)                                                | 0 (..)              | 0 (..)                 |
| 5 Anand . . .                                                                                                     | 780                                                         | 397 (30)                                                 | 353 (12)    | 98 (2)  | 0 (..)                                                | 99 (1)              | 0 (..)                 |
| 6 Thasra . . .                                                                                                    | 865                                                         | 423 (20)                                                 | 105 (2)     | 0 (..)  | 0 (..)                                                | 391 (1)             | 609 (1)                |
| 7 Balasinor . . .                                                                                                 | 849                                                         | 360 (11)                                                 | 69 (1)      | 0 (..)  | 0 (..)                                                | 0 (..)              | 1,000 (1)              |
| 8 Petlad . . .                                                                                                    | 748                                                         | 407 (23)                                                 | 205 (5)     | 0 (..)  | 0 (..)                                                | 156 (1)             | 215 (1)                |
| 9 Cambay . . .                                                                                                    | 702                                                         | 385 (16)                                                 | 100 (2)     | 0 (..)  | 0 (..)                                                | 0 (..)              | 0 (..)                 |
| 10 Borsad . . .                                                                                                   | 876                                                         | 583 (43)                                                 | 184 (7)     | 0 (..)  | 0 (..)                                                | 222 (1)             | 0 (..)                 |
| <b>13 PANCHMAHALS DISTRICT</b>                                                                                    | 895                                                         | 175 (80)                                                 | 22 (5)      | 16 (2)  | 0 (..)                                                | 157 (3)             | 277 (3)                |
| 1 Godhra . . .                                                                                                    | 758                                                         | 293 (16)                                                 | 0 (..)      | 0 (..)  | 0 (..)                                                | 0 (..)              | 0 (..)                 |
| 2 Kalol . . .                                                                                                     | 903                                                         | 467 (13)                                                 | 59 (1)      | 0 (..)  | 0 (..)                                                | 1,000 (1)           | 0 (..)                 |
| 3 Halol . . .                                                                                                     | 920                                                         | 102 (3)                                                  | 0 (..)      | 120 (1) | 0 (..)                                                | 1,000 (1)           | 0 (..)                 |
| 4 Shehera . . .                                                                                                   | 1,000                                                       | 236 (8)                                                  | 65 (1)      | 0 (..)  | 0 (..)                                                | 0 (..)              | 0 (..)                 |
| 5 Lunavada . . .                                                                                                  | 888                                                         | 105 (5)                                                  | 0 (..)      | 0 (..)  | 0 (..)                                                | 0 (..)              | 1,000 (1)              |
| 6 Santrampur . . .                                                                                                | 965                                                         | 68 (5)                                                   | 0 (..)      | 0 (..)  | 0 (..)                                                | 1,000 (1)           | 0 (..)                 |
| 7 Jhalod . . .                                                                                                    | 1,000                                                       | 178 (8)                                                  | 42 (1)      | 83 (1)  | 0 (..)                                                | 0 (..)              | 0 (..)                 |
| 8 Dohad . . .                                                                                                     | 733                                                         | 184 (9)                                                  | 92 (2)      | 0 (..)  | 0 (..)                                                | 0 (..)              | 296 (1)                |
| 9 Limkheda . . .                                                                                                  | 1,000                                                       | 43 (2)                                                   | 0 (..)      | 0 (..)  | 0 (..)                                                | 0 (..)              | 0 (..)                 |
| 10 Devgad Baria . . .                                                                                             | 934                                                         | 193 (11)                                                 | 0 (..)      | 0 (..)  | 0 (..)                                                | 0 (..)              | 1,000 (1)              |
| <b>14 BARODA DISTRICT</b>                                                                                         | 740                                                         | 214 (83)                                                 | 49 (9)      | 0 (..)  | 0 (..)                                                | 73 (4)              | 99 (3)                 |
| 1 Baroda . . .                                                                                                    | 328                                                         | 307 (16)                                                 | 191 (5)     | 0 (..)  | 0 (..)                                                | 0 (..)              | 37 (1)                 |
| 2 Savli . . .                                                                                                     | 1,000                                                       | 348 (15)                                                 | 72 (1)      | 0 (..)  | 0 (..)                                                | 0 (..)              | 0 (..)                 |
| 3 Vaghodia . . .                                                                                                  | 1,000                                                       | 184 (5)                                                  | 77 (1)      | 0 (..)  | 0 (..)                                                | 0 (..)              | 0 (..)                 |
| 4 Padra . . .                                                                                                     | 876                                                         | 456 (18)                                                 | 0 (..)      | 0 (..)  | 0 (..)                                                | 0 (..)              | 1,000 (1)              |
| 5 Karjan . . .                                                                                                    | 907                                                         | 214 (6)                                                  | 0 (..)      | 0 (..)  | 0 (..)                                                | 1,000 (1)           | 0 (..)                 |
| 6 Sinor . . .                                                                                                     | 844                                                         | 153 (2)                                                  | 0 (..)      | 0 (..)  | 0 (..)                                                | 1,000 (1)           | 0 (..)                 |
| 7 Dabhoi . . .                                                                                                    | 743                                                         | 169 (6)                                                  | 71 (1)      | 0 (..)  | 0 (..)                                                | 0 (..)              | 0 (..)                 |
| 8 Sankheda . . .                                                                                                  | 884                                                         | 118 (4)                                                  | 50 (1)      | 0 (..)  | 0 (..)                                                | 1,000 (2)           | 0 (..)                 |
| 9 Tilakwada . . .                                                                                                 | 1,000                                                       | 65 (1)                                                   | 0 (..)      | 0 (..)  | 0 (..)                                                | 0 (..)              | 0 (..)                 |
| 10 Nasvadi . . .                                                                                                  | 1,000                                                       | 56 (1)                                                   | 0 (..)      | 0 (..)  | 0 (..)                                                | 0 (..)              | 0 (..)                 |
| 11 Chhota Udaipur . . .                                                                                           | 925                                                         | 81 (4)                                                   | 0 (..)      | 0 (..)  | 0 (..)                                                | 0 (..)              | 1,000 (1)              |
| 12 Jabugam . . .                                                                                                  | 1,000                                                       | 118 (5)                                                  | 0 (..)      | 0 (..)  | 0 (..)                                                | 0 (..)              | 0 (..)                 |
| <b>15 BROACH DISTRICT</b>                                                                                         | 850                                                         | 201 (52)                                                 | 44 (5)      | 0 (..)  | 0 (..)                                                | 0 (..)              | 138 (1)                |
| 1 Broach . . .                                                                                                    | 593                                                         | 325 (12)                                                 | 48 (1)      | 0 (..)  | 0 (..)                                                | 0 (..)              | 0 (..)                 |
| 2 Vagra . . .                                                                                                     | 1,000                                                       | 118 (2)                                                  | 0 (..)      | 0 (..)  | 0 (..)                                                | 0 (..)              | 0 (..)                 |
| 3 Jambusar . . .                                                                                                  | 840                                                         | 337 (10)                                                 | 126 (2)     | 0 (..)  | 0 (..)                                                | 0 (..)              | 1,000 (1)              |
| 4 Amod . . .                                                                                                      | 1,000                                                       | 238 (5)                                                  | 158 (1)     | 0 (..)  | 0 (..)                                                | 0 (..)              | 0 (..)                 |
| 5 Anklesvar . . .                                                                                                 | 739                                                         | 348 (6)                                                  | 0 (..)      | 0 (..)  | 0 (..)                                                | 0 (..)              | 0 (..)                 |

STATEMENT IV.21-*concl.*

**Distribution of 1,000 of total population in villages of 2,000 and over and in towns of population below 20,000**

(Number of villages and towns in each category in brackets under Cols. 3 to 8)

| District/Taluka/Mahal in which<br>the majority of the villages<br>and towns with the given<br>characteristics are situated | Proportion of<br>rural popula-<br>tion to 1,000<br>of total<br>population | Distribution of 1,000<br>of total population in villages of |             |         | Distribution of 1,000<br>of total population in towns of |                        |                           |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|---------|----------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|
|                                                                                                                            |                                                                           | 2,000-4,999                                                 | 5,000-9,999 | 10,000+ | Class VI<br>under 5,000                                  | Class V<br>5,000-9,999 | Class IV<br>10,000-19,999 |
|                                                                                                                            |                                                                           | 3                                                           | 4           | 5       | 6                                                        | 7                      | 8                         |
| 1                                                                                                                          | 2                                                                         | 3                                                           | 4           | 5       | 6                                                        | 7                      | 8                         |
| BROACH DISTRICT- <i>contd.</i>                                                                                             |                                                                           |                                                             |             |         |                                                          |                        |                           |
| 6 Hansot . . . . .                                                                                                         | 1,000                                                                     | 65 ( 1)                                                     | 183 ( 1)    | 0 (..)  | 0 (..)                                                   | 0 (..)                 | 0 (..)                    |
| 7 Jhagadia . . . . .                                                                                                       | 1,000                                                                     | 255 ( 9)                                                    | 0 (..)      | 0 (..)  | 0 (..)                                                   | 0 (..)                 | 0 (..)                    |
| 8 Nandod . . . . .                                                                                                         | 824                                                                       | 73 ( 3)                                                     | 0 (..)      | 0 (..)  | 0 (..)                                                   | 0 (..)                 | 0 (..)                    |
| 9 Valia . . . . .                                                                                                          | 1,000                                                                     | 161 ( 4)                                                    | 0 (..)      | 0 (..)  | 0 (..)                                                   | 0 (..)                 | 0 (..)                    |
| 16 SURAT DISTRICT . . .                                                                                                    | 779                                                                       | 270 (178)                                                   | 64 (20)     | 0 (..)  | 0 (..)                                                   | 88 ( 6)                | 166 ( 7)                  |
| 1 Olpad . . . . .                                                                                                          | 1,000                                                                     | 110 ( 3)                                                    | 138 ( 2)    | 0 (..)  | 0 (..)                                                   | 0 (..)                 | 0 (..)                    |
| 2 Mangrol . . . . .                                                                                                        | 1,000                                                                     | 116 ( 4)                                                    | 55 ( 1)     | 0 (..)  | 0 (..)                                                   | 0 (..)                 | 0 (..)                    |
| 3 Kamrej . . . . .                                                                                                         | 891                                                                       | 208 ( 5)                                                    | 0 (..)      | 0 (..)  | 0 (..)                                                   | 0 (..)                 | 0 (..)                    |
| 4 Chorasi . . . . .                                                                                                        | 303                                                                       | 381 (18)                                                    | 177 ( 4)    | 0 (..)  | 0 (..)                                                   | 1,000 ( 1)             | 0 (..)                    |
| 5 Palsana . . . . .                                                                                                        | 1,000                                                                     | 208 ( 3)                                                    | 0 (..)      | 0 (..)  | 0 (..)                                                   | 0 (..)                 | 93 ( 2)                   |
| 6 Mandvi . . . . .                                                                                                         | 909                                                                       | 135 ( 3)                                                    | 0 (..)      | 0 (..)  | 0 (..)                                                   | 0 (..)                 | 0 (..)                    |
| 7 Songadh . . . . .                                                                                                        | 1,000                                                                     | 62 ( 1)                                                     | 0 (..)      | 0 (..)  | 0 (..)                                                   | 1,000 ( 1)             | 0 (..)                    |
| 8 Vyara . . . . .                                                                                                          | 872                                                                       | 147 ( 6)                                                    | 0 (..)      | 0 (..)  | 0 (..)                                                   | 0 (..)                 | 0 (..)                    |
| 9 Bardoli . . . . .                                                                                                        | 864                                                                       | 267 ( 6)                                                    | 106 ( 1)    | 0 (..)  | 0 (..)                                                   | 0 (..)                 | 1,000 ( 1)                |
| 10 Valod . . . . .                                                                                                         | 1,000                                                                     | 217 ( 3)                                                    | 130 ( 1)    | 0 (..)  | 0 (..)                                                   | 0 (..)                 | 1,000 ( 1)                |
| 11 Navsari . . . . .                                                                                                       | 720                                                                       | 377 (21)                                                    | 31 ( 1)     | 0 (..)  | 0 (..)                                                   | 0 (..)                 | 0 (..)                    |
| 12 Gandevi . . . . .                                                                                                       | 722                                                                       | 489 (14)                                                    | 69 ( 1)     | 0 (..)  | 0 (..)                                                   | 152 ( 1)               | 0 (..)                    |
| 13 Mahuva . . . . .                                                                                                        | 1,000                                                                     | 279 ( 7)                                                    | 0 (..)      | 0 (..)  | 0 (..)                                                   | 0 (..)                 | 311 ( 1)                  |
| 14 Bansda . . . . .                                                                                                        | 1,000                                                                     | 205 ( 7)                                                    | 64 ( 1)     | 0 (..)  | 0 (..)                                                   | 0 (..)                 | 0 (..)                    |
| 15 Bulsar . . . . .                                                                                                        | 740                                                                       | 330 (16)                                                    | 94 ( 2)     | 0 (..)  | 0 (..)                                                   | 0 (..)                 | 0 (..)                    |
| 16 Chikhli . . . . .                                                                                                       | 1,000                                                                     | 498 (24)                                                    | 44 ( 1)     | 0 (..)  | 0 (..)                                                   | 149 ( 1)               | 0 (..)                    |
| 17 Dharampur . . . . .                                                                                                     | 936                                                                       | 148 ( 8)                                                    | 0 (..)      | 0 (..)  | 0 (..)                                                   | 0 (..)                 | 0 (..)                    |
| 18 Pardi . . . . .                                                                                                         | 834                                                                       | 331 (13)                                                    | 72 ( 1)     | 0 (..)  | 0 (..)                                                   | 1,000 ( 1)             | 0 (..)                    |
| 19 Umbergaon . . . . .                                                                                                     | 932                                                                       | 360 (11)                                                    | 284 ( 4)    | 0 (..)  | 0 (..)                                                   | 0 (..)                 | 1,000 ( 2)                |
| 20 Uchhal . . . . .                                                                                                        | 1,000                                                                     | 82 ( 1)                                                     | 0 (..)      | 0 (..)  | 0 (..)                                                   | 1,000 ( 1)             | 0 (..)                    |
| 21 Nizar . . . . .                                                                                                         | 1,000                                                                     | 223 ( 4)                                                    | 0 (..)      | 0 (..)  | 0 (..)                                                   | 0 (..)                 | 0 (..)                    |
| 17 DANGS DISTRICT . . .                                                                                                    | 1,000                                                                     | 51 ( 1)                                                     | 0 (..)      | 0 (..)  | 0 (..)                                                   | 0 (..)                 | 0 (..)                    |
| 1 Dangs . . . . .                                                                                                          | 1,000                                                                     | 51 ( 1)                                                     | 0 (..)      | 0 (..)  | 0 (..)                                                   | 0 (..)                 | 0 (..)                    |



## CHAPTER V

## MIGRATION

### SECTION I

### INTRODUCTORY

#### PRELIMINARY REMARKS

1. The two principal causes responsible for the growth and movement of population, either by way of increase or decrease at a given period of time are (1) natural growth or the balance of total births *minus* total deaths and (2) migration or change of residence from one place to another. It is the second aspect of population growth, namely, migration, which this Chapter will discuss. Migration may be permanent, semi-permanent or temporary. It may result from a variety of causes, physical, social, economic or political. Among human beings the tendency to migrate is inborn. It is as ancient as mankind. In fact, man was nomad first and householder afterwards. In the primitive stage he wandered from place to place in search of food and suitable habitation and ultimately settled where sufficient food to sustain himself and his family was found. It was at this stage that household developed as a basic social institution. Natural calamities like flood, fire, famine and pestilence gave rise to wholesale movement of people and change of residence to escape the hardships caused by these visitations which were not only periodic but frequent. Shift of residence as a result of pressure of population on land is a recent phenomenon. Such currents of migration have assumed significant proportions in the wake of technological advance and increasing pace of industrialisation, bringing about redistribution of population between rural and urban areas. Political migrations India has known since the dawn of history. Even the Aryans themselves who came to India from their original home in the Arctic were migrants to this land. Hordes of foreigners and invaders who periodi-

cally came to this country and got themselves assimilated with the native stock were all migrants who left their original residence in other countries to settle in this land of fabulous wealth and prosperity. Another form of political migration, which has taken place on an unprecedented scale in our own times is the continuous movement of population from the other side of the border, as a result of the partition of this subcontinent into India and Pakistan. Streams of migrants which started then have not ceased even today. These then are the various aspects of migration and redistribution of the people having very significant economic and sociological repercussions on the growth and development of a country. Viewed from this angle, the study of migration trends assumes great importance in the analysis of demographic data as revealed by the census returns, compiled from the replies recorded on the enumeration slip against the question relating to the place of birth. By its very nature, the interpretation of the data will be limited to the meaning attached to the concept of place of birth with the result that true migration is more often than not likely to be artificially inflated and remigration to the place of birth will be masked. Census returns of migration, based as they are on place of birth data offer a very crude measure of migration as they do not take account of movements which might have taken place before the intercensal period; neither do they record moves during the intervening period as it is only the last move which is recorded at the time of enumeration. Previous migrations between the time of birth and the time of moving to the last destination as well as changes of residence by those who have come back to their original residence after

a number of moves in between cannot be accounted for by the census. The data given will have, therefore, to be interpreted subject to these limitations, which might artificially inflate the migration and omit to take account of remigration to place of birth. The importance of these statistics is all the greater, when it is borne in mind that there are no other alternative sources direct or indirect from which the origin and volume of migration within and outside the State can be studied.

#### ENLARGED SCOPE OF MIGRATION DATA

2. In view of the great utility and importance of migration data compiled by the census, the Registrar General, India, has introduced certain refinement in the traditional approach to this question. Till 1951, only the place of birth of the person enumerated was recorded and tabulated to give a general picture of the migratory tendencies at work in the State and the country. These data did not give any clue to the most important phases of migration, viz., (a) rural to rural, (b) rural to urban and (c) urban to urban within specified geographical limits. Neither was it possible to find out whether it was transitory, semi-permanent or permanent. These deficiencies have been removed by the 1961 Census by enlarging the scope and coverage of migration data by adding two more questions, viz., (i) whether the place of birth was rural or urban and (ii) duration of residence in place of enumeration.

3. The data about place of birth were recorded on the enumeration slip in the following questions.

#### Q.4(a) Birthplace

- |                                                                      |                                                                                               |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 If born in village or town in which enumerated                     | write PL                                                                                      |
| 2 If born in another village or town of district in which enumerated | write D                                                                                       |
| 3 If born in another district in the State of enumeration            | write name of district                                                                        |
| 4 If born in another State in India                                  | write name of district and State if name of district is known; otherwise write name of State. |

- |                                                                           |                       |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 5 If born in a country outside India, e.g., Pakistan or any other country | write name of country |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|

- 6 Persons born at sea or in air or in railway carriages or on road transport, e.g., buses etc., should be entered as such.

#### Q.4(b) Whether born in village or town

- |                                                                                                                          |                                                         |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 If born in a village                                                                                                   | write R                                                 |
| 2 If born in a town which is considered a town at the present time even if it was not so considered at the time of birth | write U                                                 |
| 3 If the person enumerated is not in a position to say whether the place of birth is a village or town                   | write the name of the place of birth as returned by him |

#### Q.4(c) Duration of Residence

- |                                                                                                                                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 For a person born in village or town or city in which enumerated                                                                   | write X                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| 2 For a person born in another village or town or city of district of enumeration or who was not born in the district of enumeration | write the number of completed years this person has been in the village / town / city of enumeration. (Do not take into account periods of temporary absence on leave or holiday or tour or business.) |
| 3 If the duration of residence is less than one year                                                                                 | write 0                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| If the duration of residence is one year or over                                                                                     | write the actual number of completed years of residence.                                                                                                                                               |

#### Q.5(a) Nationality

- |                        |                                |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 For Indian nationals | write I                        |
| 2 For other nationals  | write the nationality in full. |

4. Since these additional details were to be recorded for the first time on the present occasion, there were some instances wherein the respondent was not in a position to give a definite reply either about the name of the district or the State where he was born. Neither was it possible for him or the enumerator to identify whether the place of birth was a village or town. Since most of these lacunae were detected at the time of scrutiny of the test enumeration slips, it was clarified that in all such cases the place of birth as given by the enumerated person should be recorded on the enumeration slip, so that the correct identification may be made later in the tabulation offices where omissions in enumeration slips were advised to be treated as under:

- (i) In respect of Q. 4(a), wherever there was no entry, PL (that is a town or village in which enumerated) was entered.
- (ii) In respect of Q. 4(b), where PL was recorded in 4(a) the birthplace was treated as R or U according as the place of enumeration was rural or urban. In all other cases the place of birth was treated as "unclassifiable", and
- (iii) In case of Q. 4(c), where there was no entry, X was entered.

5. Initial scrutiny of slips in the tabulation offices revealed that cases were not few where instead of the name of the district, names of villages and towns where the enumerated persons were born were recorded. Most of these were traced from the District Census Handbooks, particularly of the adjoining districts. The omissions about rural and urban were made good from the name of the place which was not infrequently written instead of the district. Wherever it was not possible to make good the omission or remove the incompleteness with

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reasonable accuracy, they were tabulated as unclassifiable.

6. The data regarding birthplace were given in 1881 for the first time, giving the names of districts, feudatory States, provinces or countries of birth. The same table was repeated in 1891. In 1901, the details of birthplace were given under 4 broad groups, viz., (1) the district in which enumerated, (2) Bombay Presidency excluding the district in which enumerated, (3) India beyond Bombay Presidency and (4) other countries including birthplace not returned. The tables of 1911 to 1931 also correspond to the table of 1881 except that in 1911 data were given separately for cities. But in 1941 the data regarding birthplace were pruned down and given only under certain broad headings. The scope of 1951 table was slightly enlarged by adding one more table giving the data of non-Indian Nationals by sex for each district.

7. Against this background Migration Tables D-I to D-VI compiled in 1961 and listed below give very valuable data for the first time. Tables D-I and D-II of the 1961 Census correspond to Tables D-VI and D-IV of 1951 Census, but Tables D-III to D-VI are new and introduced only in the Census of 1961.

#### REFERENCE TO STATISTICS

8. The following tables give data on migration:

D-I—Non-Indian Nationals

D-II—Place of Birth

D-III—Migrants Classified by Place of Birth and Duration of Residence in Place of Enumeration

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

D-V—Cities showing Population Born Locally, Migrants from Rural Areas and Migrants from other Towns and Cities

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

While absolute figures are contained in the main tables given above, proportionate figures have been worked out in the following subsidiary tables:

D-I.1—Distribution of 1,000 Non-Indian Nationals by Countries of Nationality

D-II.1—Variation in Natural Population

D-II.2—Migration between the States and other Parts of India

D-II.3—Distribution of 10,000 Persons Enumerated in each State/Division/District by Place of Birth, Rural/Urban Characteristics and Sex

D-III.1—Distribution of 10,000 Persons Born Outside the Place of Enumeration by Place of Birth, Duration of Residence, at the Place of Enumeration and Sex

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

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

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

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

In addition to these tables, a number of inset tables, which will facilitate a detailed study of the problem of migration has been compiled and given in this Chapter, wherever necessary.

9. The following special tables on migrants to Ahmedabad City have also been compiled in the Census of 1961 and will be given in Census of India 1961 Gujarat, Vol. V, Part X-C, City Volume.

1 Migrants Classified by Sex, Broad Age-groups, Educational Levels and by Category of Worker/Non-worker

2 Migrants Classified by Sex, Religion, Place of Birth and Duration of Residence

3 Migrants Classified by Sex, Duration of Residence, Age-group and Educational Levels

4 Migrants Classified by Sex, Duration of Residence, Age-group and in case of Workers by Occupational Division and Group

5 Migrants Classified by Sex, Duration of Residence, Age-group, Industrial Division and Major Group and Class of Workers

6 Migrants Classified by Sex, Duration of Residence, Age-group and Marital Status

#### VARIOUS ASPECTS OF MIGRATION

10. Migration data will be studied under the following five heads by duration of residence.

A—Rural to rural migration within the same district. This will include (a) birth migration, (b) marriage migration, (c) job migration including (i) seasonal or temporary migration of labour or (ii) periodic migration on account of holiday or leave or illness and (d) casual migration on account of visits to relations, etc.

B—Rural to rural migration within the same State, which will include all the above reasons of A together with semi-permanent or permanent job migration.

C—Rural to rural migration outside the State, mainly on account of birth, marriage or job.

D—Rural to urban, urban to urban, urban to rural migration (i) within the district, (ii) within the State and (iii) from other States.

E—Migration of Non-Indian Nationals.

11. Before we go through the different aspects of migration, it is necessary to have a proper understanding of the various terms used in this Chapter. The most important are (i) migration, (ii) immigration and (iii) emigration. All these terms which have been very clearly

defined in Chapter VIII of 'Multilingual Demographic Dictionary', United Nations, 1958, page 46 are reproduced below:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

13. Since immigration laws regulating the entry, exit and movement of outsiders and foreigners and provisions regulating the entry of foreign nationals, prescribing restrictions about their movement, occupation, etc., which are in force in other countries do not exist in India, it is not possible to have detailed particulars of immigrants, their age, sex, education, occupation, etc., through the registration of immigrants. Census is, therefore, the only source to measure the volume and character of migration in the State and the country, as revealed by the place of birth data collected through enumeration. Even these statistics were incomplete and imperfect till 1951, when essential details about their age and sex composition, the areas of their origin and destination whether rural or urban, educational qualifications and details of occupations were not available. These have been compiled by the Census of 1961 for the first time by adding two important questions on the individual enumeration slip and compiling a number of tables throwing very important light on the various aspects of migration as affecting the demographic situation in the State and the country. Since migration assumes great significance in highly industrial areas where forces of economic pull operate to a far greater extent than in any other areas of the State, special migration tables have been compiled for the metropolitan area of the city of Ahmedabad giving detailed information about the migrants in this city. As noticed earlier these tables are being published as a separate volume in the Census of India Series, Vol. V, Gujarat. While these data

will be analysed in detail in the Census Report on the city of Ahmedabad, general conclusions emerging therefrom will be referred to in brief in this Chapter.

#### DIFFICULTIES IN ESTIMATING TRUE EXTENT OF MIGRATION

14. Migration as one of the contributory causes of population growth has already been referred to in brief while examining the population statistics in order to arrive at an estimate of the natural population of the State as discussed in Part D of Chapter II—The Growth and Movement of Population. A detailed study will naturally call for a comparison with the past which is not possible so far as the State of Gujarat is concerned, owing to reorganisation of States and changes in the geographical boundaries of the various units which have taken place from time to time after Independence. These difficulties are further accentuated by the merger on one hand of a large number of Princely States and Estates grouped under different administrative units at different censuses and the bifurcation, on the other, of the bilingual Bombay State into Gujarat and Maharashtra in 1960, whereby those who were local residents or treated as home born at previous censuses would be migrants in 1961 and *vice versa*. These handicaps in the analysis of comparable data for the past have been envisaged by the Registrar General while observing thus:

“We have not recast the birthplace data of 1951 Census according to the reorganised States. There should, therefore, be some difficulty in the preparation of subsidiary Tables D-II.1 and 2 in the case of those States which have been affected by reorganisation. For example, in the case of Madras the migration table gives data only for (a) persons born within the district of enumeration and (b) other States. In the absence of district-wise birthplace data it is not possible to make any adjustment between Madras and Andhra Pradesh. Similarly in the case of 1951 Census for Bombay, data are given only for (a) district of enumeration and (b) other districts. It is not possible to work out the emigration/immigration between Maharashtra and Gujarat. Similarly for birthplace outside the State they have given only the State. In the case of Madras table Bombay is given as one unit. It is not possible to find out how many among those were born in portions that have gone to Maharashtra and how many were born in portions that have gone to Gujarat. It is difficult, therefore, to prepare emigrants table for Maharashtra and Gujarat from the 1951 census migrants table”.

Since any comparisons with the past is, under the circumstances, not possible, there is no other alternative but to rest content with an analysis of the trends of migration as revealed by the current census only.

## SECTION 2

### MIGRATION WITHIN THE STATE

#### PERSONS BORN IN THE PLACE OF ENUMERATION

15. Statement V.1 on the next page gives data regarding persons born in place of enumeration.

Out of a total population of 20,633,350 enumerated in the State, 13,819,337 or 66.98 per cent—79.40 per cent of males and 53.76 per cent of females were born in the place of enumeration. Examining these statistics further, according as the place of birth is rural or urban, it is found that 69.69 per cent of the total rural population and 59.15 per cent of the total urban population in Gujarat were born in the place of enumeration. There are significant variations, however, in the percentages of each sex, 85.79 per cent of males in rural areas and 61.55 per cent of males in urban areas were born in the place of enumeration, the corresponding percentages for females being 52.85 and 56.48. These figures are illustrative of the extent to which these two sectors of the State population, namely, villages and towns which coincide with two different ways and levels of living are stationary or mobile. In other words, they indicate that two-thirds of the State population have hardly ever travelled outside their place of birth. Such persons would include those who have been away either for short or long intervals and have come back to their home at the time of the census count, as it is not possible for the census to take account of such intermediate shifts in population. The extent of immobility as revealed by the percentage of persons born in the place of enumeration to the total population fluctuates from one district to another according to the difference in the flow of migration from each of them. The districts, however, where the immobility is comparatively less and falls below the State average are Ahmedabad (56.20 per cent), the Dangs (59.35 per cent), Baroda (64.97 per cent), Surendranagar (65.61 per cent) and Rajkot (66.27 per cent). The State percentage of home born is exceeded in the rest of the districts and rises as high as 72.36 per cent in the district of the Panchmahals followed

at a little distance by 71.03 per cent in Banaskantha. Thus, the percentage of those born in the place of enumeration varies from 56.20 per cent for Ahmedabad, which includes the metropolitan area of Ahmedabad City, to 72.36 per cent in the Panchmahals, where the Adivasi population predominates. The proportions also reveal the relatively greater immobility of villages than that of towns. Another significant feature of migration is the comparatively lesser immobility of females than males, rural females being more mobile than those living in towns. Sex proportions of migrants as expressed by the percentages of those born in the place of enumeration reveal one of the most important aspects of our social structure and dispel the general belief that women are less mobile than men. The facts are otherwise. For, there are more female migrants than male, thanks to the traditional custom of having a bride in the family from within a specified caste or community living within well demarcated geographical zones. Marriage, the most important social event in the life of the individual thus becomes instrumental in large-scale movement of the female population as it is the woman who moves from her place of origin in the parental home to that of her husband's, where she settles for the rest of her life. Complementary to the marriage migration is birth migration resulting from the practice of having some of the earlier deliveries in the parental home where daughters are better looked after than in the house of the husband. The extent of birth migration is also appreciable as such a practice is more or less universal.

16. Out of a total number of 6,814,013 persons born outside the place of enumeration, 4,474,811 or 65.67 per cent were born elsewhere in the district of enumeration and 1,638,700 or 24.05 per cent in other districts of the State. While those born in States in India beyond the State of enumeration number 528,568 or 7.76 per cent, those born in countries beyond India number 171,934 or 2.52 per cent.



**STATEMENT V.1**  
**Persons born in place of enumeration, 1961**

| State/District<br>1     | Born in place of enumeration |                      |                      |                       |                      |                      |                      |                      |                      |       | Percentage<br>to total<br>population |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-------|--------------------------------------|
|                         | Total                        |                      |                      | Rural                 |                      |                      | Urban                |                      |                      |       |                                      |
|                         | Persons<br>2                 | Males<br>3           | Females<br>4         | Persons<br>5          | Males<br>6           | Females<br>7         | Persons<br>8         | Males<br>9           | Females<br>10        |       |                                      |
| <b>Total Population</b> | 20,633,350                   | 10,633,902           | 9,999,448            | 15,316,726            | 7,830,222            | 7,486,504            | 5,316,624            | 2,803,680            | 2,512,944            |       |                                      |
| <b>GUJARAT</b>          | 13,819,337<br>(66.98)        | 8,443,458<br>(79.40) | 5,375,879<br>(53.76) | 10,674,422<br>(69.69) | 6,717,866<br>(85.79) | 3,956,556<br>(52.85) | 3,144,915<br>(59.15) | 1,725,592<br>(61.55) | 1,419,323<br>(56.48) | 66.98 |                                      |
| 1 Jamnagar              | 562,388                      | 332,100              | 230,288              | 377,479               | 232,490              | 144,989              | 184,909              | 99,610               | 85,299               | 67.89 |                                      |
| 2 Rajkot                | 800,857                      | 479,845              | 321,012              | 512,870               | 321,481              | 191,389              | 287,987              | 158,364              | 129,623              | 66.27 |                                      |
| 3 Surendranagar         | 435,146                      | 271,540              | 163,606              | 328,224               | 208,613              | 119,611              | 106,922              | 62,927               | 43,995               | 65.61 |                                      |
| 4 Bhavnagar             | 775,122                      | 475,985              | 299,137              | 538,984               | 343,994              | 194,990              | 236,138              | 131,991              | 104,147              | 69.24 |                                      |
| 5 Amreli                | 450,409                      | 278,176              | 172,233              | 360,729               | 225,346              | 135,383              | 89,680               | 52,830               | 36,850               | 67.44 |                                      |
| 6 Junagadh              | 851,023                      | 505,023              | 346,000              | 625,343               | 383,066              | 242,277              | 225,680              | 121,957              | 103,723              | 68.32 |                                      |
| 7 Kutch                 | 474,545                      | 272,479              | 202,066              | 398,508               | 233,291              | 165,217              | 76,037               | 39,188               | 36,849               | 68.14 |                                      |
| 8 Banaskantha           | 707,558                      | 445,050              | 262,508              | 663,759               | 421,092              | 242,667              | 43,799               | 23,958               | 19,841               | 71.03 |                                      |
| 9 Sabarkantha           | 629,503                      | 395,827              | 233,676              | 595,340               | 377,159              | 218,181              | 34,163               | 18,668               | 15,495               | 68.53 |                                      |
| 10 Mehsana              | 1,180,606                    | 748,850              | 431,756              | 992,418               | 641,620              | 350,798              | 188,188              | 107,230              | 80,958               | 69.86 |                                      |
| 11 Ahmedabad            | 1,242,035                    | 739,195              | 502,840              | 578,990               | 378,673              | 200,317              | 663,045              | 360,522              | 302,523              | 56.20 |                                      |
| 12 Kaira                | 1,331,629                    | 867,722              | 463,907              | 1,101,320             | 736,110              | 365,210              | 230,309              | 131,612              | 98,697               | 67.34 |                                      |
| 13 Panchmahals          | 1,062,994                    | 678,685              | 384,309              | 959,584               | 623,886              | 335,698              | 103,410              | 54,799               | 48,611               | 72.36 |                                      |
| 14 Baroda               | 992,273                      | 621,281              | 370,992              | 765,701               | 497,208              | 268,493              | 226,572              | 124,073              | 102,499              | 64.97 |                                      |
| 15 Broach               | 599,500                      | 357,581              | 241,919              | 504,000               | 306,335              | 197,665              | 95,500               | 51,246               | 44,254               | 67.21 |                                      |
| 16 Surat                | 1,681,272                    | 950,484              | 730,788              | 1,328,696             | 763,867              | 564,829              | 352,576              | 186,617              | 165,959              | 68.58 |                                      |
| 17 Dangs                | 42,477                       | 23,635               | 18,842               | 42,477                | 23,635               | 18,842               | ..                   | ..                   | ..                   | 59.35 |                                      |

**Note:**  
The figures in brackets against Gujarat are percentage of persons born in place of enumeration to total population

17. Out of a total population of 20,633,350 enumerated in Gujarat, 20,461,416 or 99.17 per cent are born in India and 169,606 or 0.82 per cent only are born outside India. Most of those born outside India include a majority of those whose place of birth is Pakistan (138,590). This leaves 31,016 only who are born in countries outside India other than Pakistan. The quota of immigrants born outside India to the total population of the State is thus found to be insignificant (0.15 per cent). Among those born in India, 19,932,848 or 96.61 per cent of the total population returned in the State are born in Gujarat. Of these, 13,819,337 or 66.98 per cent of the total population are born in the place of enumeration; 4,474,811 or 21.69 per cent in the

district of enumeration, and 1,638,700 or 7.94 per cent in other districts of the State. Migrants outside the State thus form a very small percentage (3.39) of the total migrants numbering 6,814,013. Migration within the State itself, though appreciable, is in actual fact insignificant as such of the shift of residence within the district as also a substantial part of the inter-district migration is caused by marriage and birth migration which, as will be seen presently, is not migration in true sense of the term but a shift of residence brought about by social factors. These observations will be amply borne out by figures in the following table, giving the place of birth, their percentage to total population and their quota among different categories of migrants.

**STATEMENT V.2**  
**Place of birth, percentage of migrants to total population and percentage of different categories of migrants, 1961**

| Country/State<br>where born<br>1                  | Persons<br>2      | Percentage to<br>total population of each<br>category of birth place<br>3 | Percentage to<br>total migrants<br>4 |
|---------------------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| <b>Total population</b>                           | <b>20,633,350</b> | <b>100.00</b>                                                             | <b>6,814,013 (100.00)</b>            |
| <b>(a) Born in India</b>                          | <b>20,461,416</b> | <b>99.17</b>                                                              | <b>97.48</b>                         |
| <b>I. BORN IN THE STATE OF ENUMERATION</b>        | <b>19,932,848</b> | <b>96.61</b>                                                              | <b>89.72</b>                         |
| (a) Born in Place of enumeration                  | 13,819,337        | 66.98                                                                     | ..                                   |
| (b) Born elsewhere in the district of enumeration | 4,474,811         | 21.69                                                                     | 65.67                                |
| (c) Born in other districts of State              | 1,638,700         | 7.94                                                                      | 24.05                                |
| <b>II. BORN IN OTHER STATES OF INDIA</b>          | <b>528,568</b>    | <b>2.56</b>                                                               | <b>7.76</b>                          |
| <b>(b) Born outside India</b>                     | <b>169,606</b>    | <b>0.82</b>                                                               | <b>2.49</b>                          |
| (a) in countries excluding Pakistan               | 31,016            | 0.15                                                                      | 0.46                                 |
| (b) Born in Pakistan                              | 138,590           | 0.67                                                                      | 2.03                                 |
| <b>(c) Born at Sea</b>                            | <b>1</b>          | <b>N</b>                                                                  | <b>N</b>                             |
| <b>(d) Unclassifiable</b>                         | <b>2,327</b>      | <b>0.01</b>                                                               | <b>0.03</b>                          |

N= Negligible

#### RURAL TO RURAL AND URBAN MIGRATION WITHIN THE DISTRICT

18. The study of migration has different aspects. It may be correlated to distance, duration of residence, age, sex, marital status, educational qualifications, source and destination according as they are rural or urban. The effect of all these factors which influence migration will be examined in the paragraphs that follow.

#### Rural to Rural Migration within the District

The total bulk of migration from and to villages of the same district is found to be 3,420,927 of whom 698,749 are males and 2,722,178 females, as shown in the Statement V.3 on the next page which also gives the break up of migrants of this category into different periods of residence for the State and districts. The real import of this migration can be better appreciated from the figures extracted below from Tables D-II and D-III.

STATEMENT V.5

Rural to urban migration within the district and duration of residence, 1961

| State/District  | Total migrants |         |         | Less than 1 year |        | 1-5    |        | 6-10   |        | 11-15  |        | 16 and over |         | Period not stated |       |
|-----------------|----------------|---------|---------|------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------------|---------|-------------------|-------|
|                 | P              | M       | F       | M                | F      | M      | F      | M      | F      | M      | F      | M           | F       | M                 | F     |
|                 | 2              | 3       | 4       | 5                | 6      | 7      | 8      | 9      | 10     | 11     | 12     | 13          | 14      | 15                | 16    |
| 1               |                |         |         |                  |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |             |         |                   |       |
| GUJARAT         | 630,787        | 284,367 | 346,420 | 34,967           | 28,324 | 86,205 | 80,921 | 45,054 | 61,877 | 36,348 | 48,815 | 77,909      | 120,732 | 3,884             | 5,751 |
| 1 Jannagar      | 38,167         | 17,403  | 20,764  | 2,370            | 1,849  | 4,658  | 5,035  | 2,950  | 4,220  | 2,967  | 3,224  | 4,022       | 5,853   | 436               | 583   |
| 2 Rajkot        | 60,780         | 26,596  | 34,184  | 2,294            | 2,410  | 7,307  | 7,763  | 4,192  | 6,031  | 3,898  | 5,249  | 8,794       | 12,521  | 111               | 210   |
| 3 Surendranagar | 28,420         | 11,696  | 16,724  | 1,523            | 1,462  | 3,353  | 3,637  | 1,657  | 2,695  | 1,386  | 2,212  | 3,749       | 6,686   | 28                | 32    |
| 4 Bhavnagar     | 51,693         | 22,339  | 29,354  | 2,660            | 2,828  | 6,192  | 7,476  | 3,559  | 5,258  | 3,043  | 4,266  | 6,539       | 9,059   | 346               | 447   |
| 5 Amreli        | 19,373         | 7,222   | 12,151  | 904              | 795    | 2,442  | 2,684  | 978    | 2,021  | 843    | 1,637  | 2,020       | 4,864   | 35                | 150   |
| 6 Junagadh      | 45,983         | 21,149  | 24,834  | 2,185            | 1,925  | 6,770  | 6,524  | 3,282  | 4,587  | 3,021  | 3,520  | 5,564       | 7,900   | 327               | 378   |
| 7 Kutch         | 20,853         | 9,472   | 11,381  | 1,472            | 1,337  | 2,843  | 2,794  | 2,146  | 2,496  | 1,298  | 1,659  | 1,548       | 2,787   | 165               | 308   |
| 8 Banaskantha   | 9,798          | 4,269   | 5,529   | 731              | 477    | 1,550  | 1,239  | 626    | 1,004  | 470    | 757    | 741         | 1,873   | 151               | 179   |
| 9 Sabarkantha   | 10,641         | 5,631   | 5,010   | 978              | 505    | 2,513  | 1,288  | 876    | 988    | 504    | 551    | 687         | 1,587   | 73                | 141   |
| 10 Mehsana      | 56,965         | 22,371  | 34,594  | 3,148            | 2,480  | 8,222  | 7,153  | 3,641  | 6,082  | 2,544  | 4,532  | 4,688       | 14,090  | 128               | 257   |
| 11 Ahmedabad    | 81,284         | 40,011  | 41,273  | 3,312            | 2,964  | 9,476  | 8,809  | 6,830  | 7,820  | 5,661  | 6,006  | 14,269      | 14,841  | 463               | 833   |
| 12 Kaira        | 60,848         | 25,998  | 34,850  | 3,181            | 2,423  | 9,197  | 8,062  | 3,824  | 5,443  | 2,654  | 4,406  | 6,729       | 13,612  | 413               | 904   |
| 13 Panchmahals  | 14,136         | 6,995   | 7,141   | 1,402            | 901    | 2,720  | 1,992  | 1,063  | 1,261  | 697    | 905    | 1,113       | 2,082   | ..                | ..    |
| 14 Baroda       | 42,113         | 20,503  | 21,610  | 2,888            | 2,082  | 6,504  | 5,549  | 3,200  | 3,947  | 2,671  | 3,147  | 5,030       | 6,578   | 210               | 307   |
| 15 Broach       | 12,685         | 5,830   | 6,855   | 895              | 551    | 1,858  | 1,807  | 757    | 1,095  | 652    | 936    | 1,576       | 2,315   | 92                | 151   |
| 16 Surat        | 77,048         | 36,882  | 40,166  | 5,024            | 3,335  | 10,600 | 9,159  | 5,473  | 6,929  | 4,039  | 5,788  | 10,840      | 14,084  | 906               | 871   |

Note:

The Dangs district being entirely rural has no urban area.

times is apparent from comparing the relative proportions of the sexes for different durations of residence which appear to be substantially higher in respect of those whose stay exceeds 16 years. This category has 8 to 10 times as many female migrants compared to males, as against females who have resided in the place of enumeration for 1 to 5 years whose strength is fourfold that of males.

Rural to Urban Migration Within the District

20. Statement V.5 on page 590 gives data regarding rural to urban migration within the district and duration of residence.

The total number of such migrants is 630,787 of whom 284,367 are males and 346,420 are females. The various factors noticed above in case of rural to rural migration within the same district exist, though to a lesser extent in case of rural to urban migration in the same district. But the most important factor which governs rural to urban migration is by its very nature economic. For, people from villages go out to the towns within the district only under certain economic pressure, which must be effective enough to impel them to sever their traditional connection with their home villages. The pull of this factor would indeed vary according to the extent of attraction the urban areas within the district offer in providing suitable jobs to outsiders. It is significant to note that of all the districts, Ahmedabad has the largest number of rural to urban migrants because of its greater capacity to absorb people from surrounding rural areas in the district within its growing and expanding economy. Next come Surat, Rajkot and Bhavnagar, which again are the districts with cities having population over 100,000. Kaira and Mehsana also reveal the same trait. The influence of marriage migration will, however, be seen from the preponderance of female migrants with durations of residence exceeding 5 years. Among those whose duration of residence is upto 5 years, males outnumber females, as movement from villages to neighbouring towns is seasonal or for short duration, either to fulfill the demand for labour in non-agricultural pursuits, or to avail of the facilities of secondary and higher education which cannot be had in the countryside. It is worth notice that (a) rural to urban flow of females in marriage is relatively much less than

rural to rural in the same district and that (b) this movement is gradually showing a downward trend as disclosed by the declining numbers of female migrants from villages to urban areas for different durations. But such migrants who have moved within the same district for 16 years and over are proportionately much larger than those who have moved recently or at some less recent period.

MIGRATION WITHIN THE STATE

Rural to Rural

21. As will be seen from the Statement V.6 on the next page the total volume of rural to rural migration within the State but outside the district of birth is 728,171 persons, of whom 207,544 or 28.50 per cent are males and 520,627 or 71.50 per cent are females.

Examining the figures district by district, it is noticed that the bulk of such migrants has no particular relation to the area and population of a district, as appears from the fact that the highest number of such migrants is received by Kaira (96,857), followed closely by Ahmedabad 94,595 as against 25,080 by Surat, which is the most populous district and only 5,538 by Kutch which is the largest in size. The volume of such migrants appears to be sizable and in the vicinity of 50,000 in Rajkot, Sabarkantha, Mehsana and Baroda districts and the lowest (4,165) in the Dangs. In all the districts females outnumber males, being generally three times as many as males and four times as many in Kutch and Mehsana. The only exception to this rule is the Dangs, where males outnumber females. The variation in the sex ratio of rural migrants from other districts denotes the relative extent of marriage migrations, which ignore the ordinary administrative boundaries by extending their sphere of influence into areas with which social contacts have long been established. The isolated character of Kutch acts as a deterrent to any appreciable movement of people in rural areas within the State but outside the district of birth.

22. Examining the figures of inter-village migration within the State, by duration of residence, it is noticed that 108,623 persons have left their villages of origin in one district and moved to villages in other districts of the State less than one year ago; 160,318 1 to 5 years;

## STATEMENT V.6

## Rural to rural migration within the State but outside the district of birth, 1961

| State/District  | Total migrants |         |         |        |        |        | Less than 1 year |        | 1-5    |        | 6-10   |        | 11-15   |       | 16 and over |   | Period not stated |   |
|-----------------|----------------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|-------|-------------|---|-------------------|---|
|                 | P              |         | M       |        | F      |        | M                | F      | M      | F      | M      | F      | M       | F     | M           | F | M                 | F |
|                 | 2              | 3       | 4       | 5      | 6      | 7      |                  |        |        |        |        |        |         |       |             |   |                   |   |
| 1               |                |         |         |        |        |        |                  |        |        |        |        |        |         |       |             |   |                   |   |
| GUJARAT         | 728,171        | 207,544 | 520,627 | 58,269 | 50,354 | 59,199 | 101,119          | 26,996 | 84,508 | 17,356 | 64,389 | 41,307 | 211,475 | 4,417 | 8,782       |   |                   |   |
| 1 Jamnagar      | 29,584         | 7,869   | 21,715  | 1,794  | 1,710  | 3,089  | 5,043            | 1,130  | 3,558  | 620    | 2,559  | 1,063  | 8,335   | 173   | 510         |   |                   |   |
| 2 Rajkot        | 52,882         | 12,972  | 39,910  | 3,197  | 3,165  | 3,708  | 7,874            | 1,483  | 6,595  | 1,185  | 4,885  | 3,324  | 17,208  | 75    | 183         |   |                   |   |
| 3 Surendranagar | 34,951         | 8,461   | 26,490  | 1,626  | 1,509  | 2,300  | 5,184            | 1,342  | 4,563  | 845    | 3,220  | 2,140  | 11,494  | 208   | 520         |   |                   |   |
| 4 Bhavnagar     | 30,457         | 6,961   | 23,496  | 2,002  | 2,012  | 1,924  | 4,393            | 810    | 3,683  | 501    | 2,845  | 1,498  | 10,198  | 226   | 365         |   |                   |   |
| 5 Amreli        | 44,270         | 10,617  | 33,653  | 1,802  | 1,942  | 3,183  | 6,827            | 1,371  | 5,519  | 1,086  | 4,472  | 2,839  | 14,343  | 336   | 550         |   |                   |   |
| 6 Junagadh      | 38,401         | 13,015  | 25,386  | 3,944  | 2,761  | 3,187  | 5,217            | 1,557  | 4,200  | 1,085  | 3,099  | 2,931  | 9,610   | 311   | 499         |   |                   |   |
| 7 Kutch         | 5,538          | 1,083   | 4,455   | 413    | 310    | 410    | 742              | 101    | 576    | 34     | 479    | 90     | 2,225   | 35    | 123         |   |                   |   |
| 8 Banaskantha   | 28,539         | 7,905   | 20,634  | 2,761  | 1,891  | 2,606  | 4,203            | 897    | 3,587  | 479    | 2,522  | 1,054  | 8,172   | 108   | 259         |   |                   |   |
| 9 Sabarkantha   | 52,769         | 19,777  | 32,992  | 5,676  | 4,951  | 6,948  | 8,255            | 2,701  | 5,439  | 1,708  | 3,932  | 2,651  | 10,352  | 93    | 63          |   |                   |   |
| 10 Mehsana      | 49,831         | 9,828   | 40,003  | 2,370  | 2,460  | 2,539  | 6,092            | 1,321  | 6,485  | 899    | 5,073  | 2,523  | 19,298  | 176   | 595         |   |                   |   |
| 11 Ahmedabad    | 94,595         | 25,267  | 69,328  | 8,075  | 7,714  | 6,930  | 12,475           | 3,355  | 10,957 | 2,049  | 8,433  | 4,521  | 28,979  | 337   | 770         |   |                   |   |
| 12 Kaira        | 96,857         | 26,238  | 70,619  | 7,675  | 6,774  | 7,275  | 12,848           | 3,584  | 11,183 | 2,162  | 9,084  | 4,240  | 27,954  | 1,302 | 2,776       |   |                   |   |
| 13 Panchmahals  | 23,010         | 6,044   | 16,966  | 1,424  | 1,249  | 1,693  | 3,187            | 738    | 2,840  | 548    | 2,274  | 1,440  | 6,992   | 201   | 424         |   |                   |   |
| 14 Baroda       | 69,838         | 20,052  | 49,786  | 5,092  | 4,235  | 5,751  | 9,351            | 2,661  | 8,072  | 1,684  | 6,348  | 4,637  | 21,410  | 227   | 370         |   |                   |   |
| 15 Broach       | 47,404         | 17,159  | 30,245  | 5,111  | 3,917  | 4,050  | 5,950            | 2,205  | 4,900  | 1,306  | 3,588  | 4,041  | 11,270  | 446   | 620         |   |                   |   |
| 16 Surat        | 25,080         | 11,912  | 13,168  | 4,684  | 3,466  | 2,895  | 2,929            | 1,386  | 2,012  | 909    | 1,360  | 1,876  | 3,256   | 162   | 145         |   |                   |   |
| 17 Dangs        | 4,165          | 2,384   | 1,781   | 623    | 288    | 711    | 549              | 354    | 339    | 256    | 216    | 439    | 379     | 1     | 10          |   |                   |   |

111,504 6 to 10 years; 81,745 11 to 15 years and 252,782 16 years and over. Of all the categories, the disparity of sexes is the greatest in case of those who have left their place of origin more than 16 years ago. The excess of females goes on gradually increasing for each successive duration till it reaches the maximum for those female migrants who have left their village more than 16 years ago. Birth migration, which is inherent in the existing system of marriage is another source of migration within the rural areas of the State. For, the first and at times some of the subsequent deliveries take place in the parental home, where the expectant mother receives all the attention and care she needs during this crucial period which it may not be possible for her to obtain at the house of her husband or father-in-law. Going over the different durations of residence at the place of enumeration, it is seen that among those who have left the places of their origin since less than a year ago, males outnumber females in the general population and individual districts except Bhavnagar, Amreli and Mehsana, which show a slight excess of females over males. The economic factors which govern small duration of residence away from home in rural to rural migration within the State are seasonal migration of agricultural labour as already seen in case of rural to rural migration within the district. In inter-district rural migration the only duration which shows masculinity of sex ratio is, therefore, the period of residence less than one year. Such casual movement within rural areas of the State takes place generally between two adjoining districts to meet the seasonable demand for labour, which is greater in agriculturally advanced districts like Kaira, Baroda, Junagadh and Rajkot. But the general masculinity of the sex ratio in the districts of Junagadh, Sabarkantha, the Panchmahals, Broach, Surat and the Dangs may be attributed to the movement of males from surrounding villages to work the forest produce in the jungle areas of these districts. The extent of marriage migration is, however, seen to be comparatively greater in the districts of Ahmedabad, Kaira, Baroda and Mehsana in Mainland Gujarat and Rajkot and Amreli districts in Peninsular Gujarat. In all other durations of residence more than one year, it is the marriage migration which raises the

sex ratio in favour of females which goes on rising from one duration to another. For, it is only the females who have to move after marriage and not the males who are always stationary.

23. Rural to rural migration within the State but outside the district of birth is thus seen to present two phases of inter-district migration, namely, one due to marriage and birth, whose contribution is far greater than that due to economic factors governing the demands for seasonal labour required either for agricultural purposes or for the exploitation of forest produce, when the change of residence is limited to less than a year. By its very nature, the movement of rural population from one district to another for longer periods would be very much restricted as there has been maximum exploitation of land and surplus land which can be brought under the plough is scarce. The movement is, therefore, confined only to agricultural labour which does not travel long distances; but moves only to the neighbouring villages of other districts, particularly where crops like cotton and wheat are to be harvested. Seasonal migration also takes place in certain areas where there are no perennial rivers and grazing lands, as in certain parts of Saurashtra, from where the *maldharis* or cattle breeders move out to Mainland Gujarat with their herds of cattle, after the rains are over.

*Rural to Urban*

24. The data regarding rural to urban migration within the State but outside the district of birth are given in Statements V.7 and V.8 on the next page.

This category of migration accounts for 473,080 persons, of whom 245,123 or 51.81 per cent are males and 227,957 or 48.19 per cent are females. In terms of absolute numbers, rural to urban migration within the State but outside the district of birth is much smaller than rural to rural migration within the State but outside the district of birth. But if we work out the relative proportions of such persons to the rural and urban population of the State, the proportions of such persons in the respective sector would be higher in case of rural to urban migration. The trends of migration are different for both the types of migration, that is rural to rural and rural to urban within the State but outside the district of birth. While in the former, sex

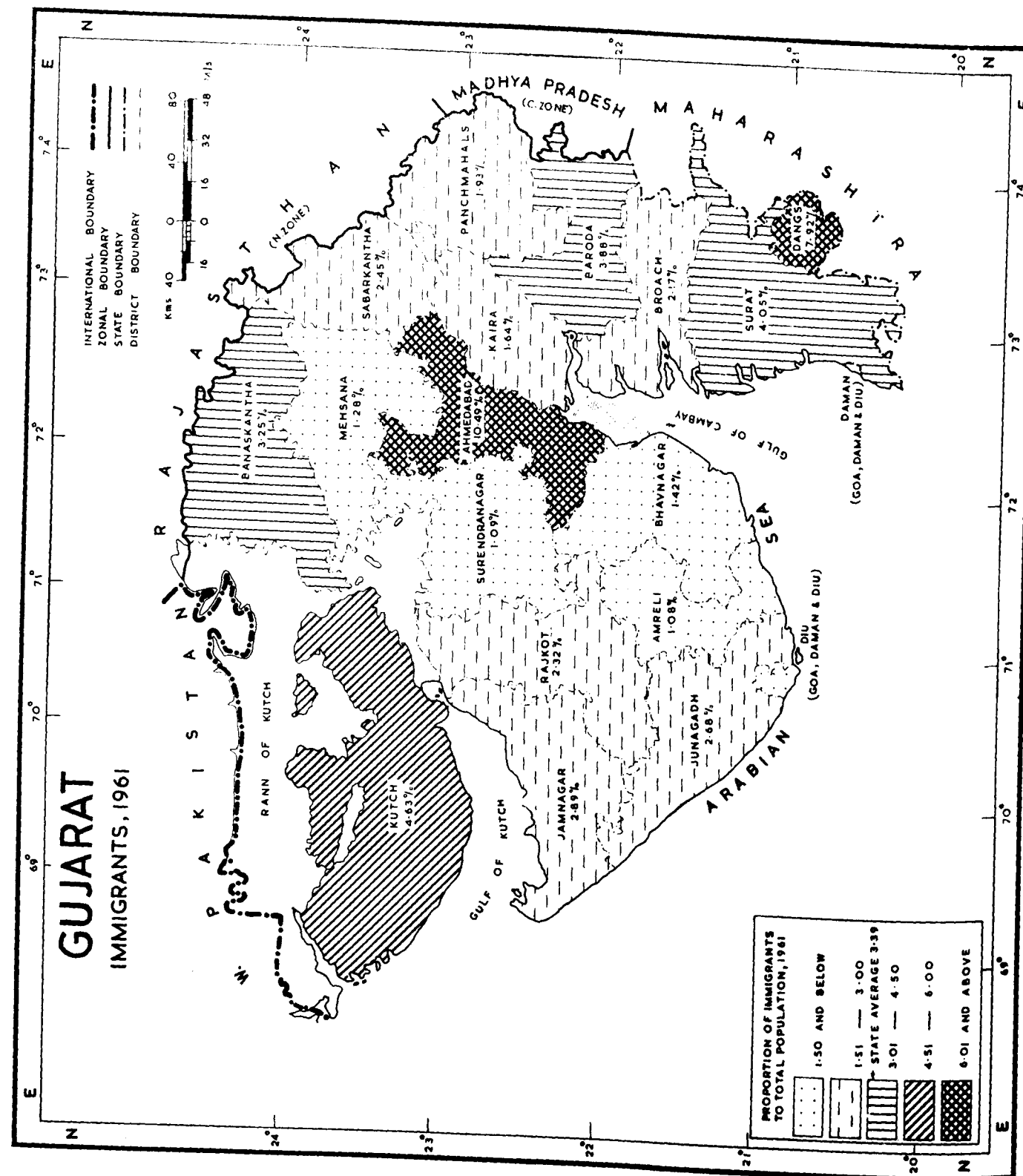
STATEMENT V.7  
Rural to urban migration within the State but outside the district of birth, 1961

| State/District<br>1 | Less than<br>1 year |                |                |  |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               | Period<br>not stated |               |
|---------------------|---------------------|----------------|----------------|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------------|---------------|
|                     | Total migrants      |                |                |  | 1-5           |               |               |               | 6-10          |               |               |               | 16 and over          |               |
|                     | P                   | M              | F              |  | M             | F             | M             | F             | M             | F             | M             | F             | M                    | F             |
| <b>GUJARAT</b>      | <b>473,080</b>      | <b>245,123</b> | <b>227,957</b> |  | <b>30,704</b> | <b>22,656</b> | <b>69,147</b> | <b>58,854</b> | <b>42,281</b> | <b>46,575</b> | <b>34,494</b> | <b>33,983</b> | <b>67,168</b>        | <b>63,930</b> |
| 1 Jannagar          | 15,241              | 7,203          | 8,038          |  | 1,572         | 1,202         | 2,471         | 2,501         | 1,196         | 1,523         | 1,002         | 1,224         | 874                  | 1,478         |
| 2 Rajkot            | 30,638              | 13,472         | 17,166         |  | 1,675         | 1,653         | 4,259         | 4,393         | 2,285         | 2,991         | 1,809         | 2,517         | 3,386                | 5,539         |
| 3 Surendranagar     | 11,374              | 4,664          | 6,710          |  | 835           | 740           | 1,704         | 1,832         | 672           | 1,051         | 433           | 784           | 1,020                | 2,297         |
| 4 Bhavnagar         | 11,460              | 5,143          | 6,317          |  | 1,049         | 761           | 1,844         | 1,693         | 706           | 1,146         | 531           | 756           | 968                  | 1,904         |
| 5 Amreli            | 12,147              | 4,617          | 7,530          |  | 1,332         | 1,157         | 1,585         | 1,792         | 444           | 1,116         | 415           | 873           | 818                  | 2,533         |
| 6 Junagadh          | 15,664              | 7,535          | 8,129          |  | 2,143         | 1,130         | 2,299         | 2,173         | 846           | 1,267         | 590           | 915           | 1,540                | 2,361         |
| 7 Kutch             | 1,734               | 1,026          | 708            |  | 366           | 145           | 400           | 256           | 165           | 135           | 23            | 50            | 48                   | 115           |
| 8 Banaskantha       | 3,121               | 1,598          | 1,523          |  | 340           | 245           | 735           | 469           | 236           | 261           | 106           | 164           | 159                  | 354           |
| 9 Sabarkantha       | 5,410               | 2,632          | 2,778          |  | 692           | 540           | 1,052         | 923           | 415           | 500           | 205           | 286           | 257                  | 481           |
| 10 Mehsana          | 12,501              | 5,608          | 6,893          |  | 1,017         | 826           | 1,876         | 1,727         | 836           | 1,247         | 620           | 951           | 1,235                | 2,101         |
| 11 Ahmedabad        | 253,684             | 139,198        | 114,486        |  | 11,432        | 8,910         | 34,178        | 28,004        | 26,241        | 26,170        | 22,644        | 19,073        | 44,129               | 31,324        |
| 12 Kaira            | 25,408              | 13,063         | 12,345         |  | 2,106         | 1,458         | 4,796         | 3,416         | 2,318         | 2,561         | 1,577         | 1,663         | 2,164                | 3,074         |
| 13 Panchmahals      | 5,426               | 2,682          | 2,744          |  | 459           | 356           | 981           | 883           | 465           | 561           | 236           | 301           | 541                  | 643           |
| 14 Baroda           | 39,720              | 21,189         | 18,531         |  | 3,431         | 2,030         | 6,996         | 5,307         | 3,129         | 3,480         | 2,526         | 2,566         | 5,025                | 5,030         |
| 15 Broach           | 8,623               | 4,070          | 4,553          |  | 1,060         | 712           | 1,198         | 1,181         | 474           | 730           | 305           | 506           | 988                  | 1,381         |
| 16 Surat            | 20,929              | 11,423         | 9,506          |  | 1,195         | 791           | 2,773         | 2,304         | 1,853         | 1,836         | 1,472         | 1,354         | 4,016                | 3,115         |

Note: The Dangs district being entirely rural, has no urban area.

STATEMENT V.8  
Percentage of each sex of migrants for different durations of residence in respect of rural to urban migration within the State but outside the district of birth, 1961

| State<br>1     | Less than 1 year |                |                |  |               |               |               |  |                |               |               |  | Period not stated |   |
|----------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|--|----------------|---------------|---------------|--|-------------------|---|
|                | Total Migrants   |                |                |  | 1-5           |               |               |  | 6-10           |               |               |  | 16 and over       |   |
|                | P                | M              | F              |  | P             | M             | F             |  | P              | M             | F             |  | P                 | F |
| <b>GUJARAT</b> | <b>473,080</b>   | <b>245,123</b> | <b>227,957</b> |  | <b>53,360</b> | <b>30,704</b> | <b>22,656</b> |  | <b>128,001</b> | <b>69,147</b> | <b>58,854</b> |  |                   |   |
|                | 100.00           | 100.00         | 100.00         |  | 11.28         | 12.53         | 9.94          |  | 27.06          | 28.21         | 25.82         |  |                   |   |
|                | 100.00           | 51.81          | 48.19          |  | 100.00        | 57.54         | 42.46         |  | 100.00         | 54.02         | 45.98         |  |                   |   |
| State<br>1     | 11-15            |                |                |  |               |               |               |  |                |               |               |  | Period not stated |   |
|                | 6-10             |                |                |  | 16 and over   |               |               |  | 16 and over    |               |               |  | Period not stated |   |
|                | P                | M              | F              |  | P             | M             | F             |  | P              | M             | F             |  | P                 | F |
| <b>GUJARAT</b> | <b>88,856</b>    | <b>42,281</b>  | <b>46,575</b>  |  | <b>68,477</b> | <b>34,494</b> | <b>33,983</b> |  | <b>131,098</b> | <b>67,168</b> | <b>63,930</b> |  |                   |   |
|                | 18.78            | 17.25          | 20.43          |  | 14.47         | 14.07         | 14.91         |  | 27.71          | 27.40         | 28.04         |  |                   |   |
|                | 100.00           | 47.58          | 52.42          |  | 100.00        | 50.37         | 49.63         |  | 100.00         | 51.23         | 48.77         |  |                   |   |



ratio is in favour of females, in case of the latter, it is in favour of males not only in case of total migrants but also in its break up of the different durations of residence except 6 to 10 years where it is slightly in favour of females. Further, 53.62 per cent of rural to urban migrants are to be found in the district of Ahmedabad alone. Next in order of numbers are Baroda, Rajkot, Kaira and Surat, where the strength of migrants under review exceeds 20,000. The very fact that males outnumber females in case of those who leave their village of origin in the State and migrate to towns in other districts shows that the movement is actuated by economic motives and the role played by marriage or birth migration is subordinated to the exigencies of earning bread for the family. The circumstances which compel a person to sever his connection with the place of his birth to which he is traditionally attached in a number of ways and moves out to live in alien environments go to show that the propelling force which drives him out is economic. It is the necessity to earn a livelihood, which pushes him out of his home village, where he cannot sustain himself and the members of his family. Examining the figures of migrants by different durations of residence outside the place of birth, it is seen that the largest percentage of rural to urban migrants is accounted for by those who have moved from their village home and lived in towns for more than 15 years. The next important duration is 1 to 5 years, followed by 6 to 10 years, 11 to 15 years and less than one year. This will be apparent from the fact that 27.71 per cent left their village more than 15 years ago, 27.06 per cent have been residing in towns since last 1 to 5 years, 18.78 per cent for 6 to 10 years, 14.47 per cent for 11 to 15 years and 11.28 per cent for less than one year. That marriage migration cannot be ruled out in this category of migration also will be apparent from the examination of statistics by duration of residence in towns away from the villages of migrants. Excess of females over males in practically all durations in some of the districts of the State amply bears out this deduction. Those migrants whose duration of residence is 1 to 5 years show an excess of males over females in all the districts except Jamnagar, Rajkot, Amreli and Surendranagar. Females also exceed males in case of

those migrants, whose duration of residence is 6 to 10 years in all the districts except Kutch, their proportion being very nearly equal in Ahmedabad and Surat. Excess of females is also observed in the two remaining durations 11 to 15 and 16 years and over, in all the districts of Peninsular as well as Mainland Gujarat except Ahmedabad and Surat. The disparity of sexes is particularly noteworthy in these two districts where excess of male migrants over females discloses that the shift of population occurs mainly for economic reasons. Some of the rural to urban migration in this category is also brought about by the movement of students from villages to towns where facilities for higher and university education are available. This aspect will, however, be considered later while examining the volume of migration in the different cities of Gujarat. It is also worth notice that the excess of females over males for each successive duration goes on increasing in all the districts except Ahmedabad, which stands apart from others in showing a masculine ratio throughout all the durations because of its highly urbanised and industrial character where most of the migrants from villages repair to seek their fortune in the metropolitan area of Ahmedabad City. In all the remaining districts the contribution of marriage migration is noteworthy as revealed by the progressive excess of females over males in all durations but that relating to less than one year.

#### IMMIGRATION

25. Statement V.9 on the next page compares density per sq. mile and percentage of migration from outside the State to the total population of the State and the districts.

The flow of immigrants from outside the State is the highest in the district of Ahmedabad (10.49 per cent) and the smallest in Amreli (1.08 per cent). The State average of 3.39 per cent is, however, exceeded by Kutch (4.63 per cent), Baroda (3.88 per cent), Surat (4.05 per cent) and the Dangs (7.92 per cent). The volume of this migration would mainly depend upon the extent to which employment opportunities are afforded by various tracts. They are doubtless greater in highly industrialised area that the district of Ahmedabad is, which accounts for 10.49 per cent of immigrants in its population. The

## STATEMENT V.9

## Immigration in districts and State

| State/District<br>1       | Density<br>per sq. mile<br>2 | Percentage of<br>immigration to<br>total population<br>3 |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>GUJARAT . . . . .</b>  | <b>290</b>                   | <b>3.39</b>                                              |
| 1 Jamnagar . . . . .      | 206                          | 2.89                                                     |
| 2 Rajkot . . . . .        | 283                          | 2.32                                                     |
| 3 Surendranagar . . . . . | 169                          | 1.09                                                     |
| 4 Bhavnagar . . . . .     | 313                          | 1.42                                                     |
| 5 Amreli . . . . .        | 269                          | 1.08                                                     |
| 6 Junagadh . . . . .      | 304                          | 2.68                                                     |
| 7 Kutch . . . . .         | 42                           | 4.63                                                     |
| 8 Banaskantha . . . . .   | 214                          | 3.25                                                     |
| 9 Sabarkantha . . . . .   | 336                          | 2.45                                                     |
| 10 Mehsana . . . . .      | 469                          | 1.28                                                     |
| 11 Ahmedabad . . . . .    | 642                          | 10.49                                                    |
| 12 Kaira . . . . .        | 740                          | 1.64                                                     |
| 13 Panchmahals . . . . .  | 426                          | 1.93                                                     |
| 14 Baroda . . . . .       | 507                          | 3.88                                                     |
| 15 Broach . . . . .       | 299                          | 2.17                                                     |
| 16 Surat . . . . .        | 503                          | 4.05                                                     |
| 17 Dangs . . . . .        | 104                          | 7.92                                                     |

next in order is the Dangs, where employment potential is greater after the opening up of hitherto isolated areas owing to the construction of new roads and the availability of the modern means of communications and transport. Other districts where immigration is noteworthy are Kutch, Baroda and Surat. In the district of Kutch two new townships, Adipur and Gandhidham, have been established after the partition of the country to settle the displaced persons from Pakistan. It is also the district where the major port of Kandla and the proposed free zone have been holding out great future for immigrants from outside the State to settle. The districts of Baroda and Surat, on the other hand, contain two important ancient cities, where the pace of industrialisation has been much quicker in recent times. Thus, the factors which govern the flow of migrants from outside the State are twofold, namely, (i) exploitation of areas hitherto inaccessible and (ii) growing employment potential offered by large towns and cities, where various medium and large scale

industries are coming into existence after Independence. The fact that higher density operates as a brake to any further absorption of persons from outside the State is revealed by districts like Kaira, Mehsana and Bhavnagar, where density is comparatively high, resulting in consequent reduction in the percentage of immigration from outside the State. It is also to be observed that districts like Surendranagar and Amreli offer little scope for drawing migrants from outside Gujarat despite their lower density as there are no avenues for employment either in rural or urban areas of these districts. There is thus some correlation, however remote, between density on the one hand and the flow of immigrants on the other—higher density operating as a check to migration owing to the fact that saturation point has been reached and any further absorption would unduly strain the economy of the district. But industrial areas have their own attraction in the growing employment opportunities in the expanding commerce and industries of large towns and cities like Ahmedabad, Baroda and Surat, to which people are naturally attracted for earning their living despite their higher densities.

26. Another way to assess the importance of a place in drawing migrants is to examine the statistics of inward and outward flow of traffic to the principal city of the State that Ahmedabad is. It is the largest metropolitan area in Gujarat, which absorbs considerable number of migrants within its ever expanding industrial economy. Figures of inward and outward railway passenger bookings for all stations within a radius of 30 miles obtained for the year 1960-61 from the railway authorities are reproduced below to give an idea of the movement of traffic to and from Ahmedabad.

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

The above figures which are exclusive of season ticket holders show that during the year 1960-61, 2,509,641 passengers were booked from as against 1,596,545 that were booked to Ahmedabad from various stations around the city and illustrate the large-scale movement inside and outside the city during the last 12 months.

**STATEMENT V.10**  
**Distribution of 10,000 persons born outside the place of enumeration by place of birth and sex in rural areas only, 1961**

| State/District<br>1       | Born elsewhere in the district of enumeration |                  |                |                  |               |                |                |                |                |                | Born in other districts of the State |           |               |            |       |       |    |         |    |       |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------------------------|-----------|---------------|------------|-------|-------|----|---------|----|-------|
|                           | Rural                                         |                  |                |                  |               | Urban          |                |                |                |                | Total                                |           |               |            |       | Rural |    |         |    |       |
|                           | Males                                         |                  | Females        |                  | Total         | Males          |                | Females        |                | Total          | Males                                |           | Females       |            | Total | Males |    | Females |    | Total |
|                           | 2                                             | 3                | 4              | 5                |               | 6              | 7              | 8              | 9              |                | 10                                   | 11        | 12            | 13         |       | 14    | 15 | 16      | 17 |       |
| <b>GUJARAT . . . . .</b>  | <b>767,498</b>                                | <b>2,843,122</b> | <b>698,749</b> | <b>2,722,178</b> | <b>68,633</b> | <b>120,383</b> | <b>248,621</b> | <b>582,978</b> | <b>207,544</b> | <b>520,627</b> | <b>41,007</b>                        | <b>89</b> | <b>62,206</b> | <b>133</b> |       |       |    |         |    |       |
| 1 Jamnagar . . . . .      | 27,898                                        | 90,935           | 25,040         | 85,590           | 2,857         | 5,345          | 9,862          | 25,629         | 7,869          | 21,715         | 1,993                                | 127       | 3,914         | 249        |       |       |    |         |    |       |
| 2 Rajkot . . . . .        | 1,774                                         | 5,782            | 1,591          | 5,441            | 183           | 341            | 627            | 1,631          | 500            | 1,382          | 127                                  | 249       | 249           | 249        |       |       |    |         |    |       |
| 3 Surendranagar . . . . . | 38,095                                        | 125,478          | 32,820         | 112,515          | 5,275         | 12,963         | 15,673         | 45,424         | 12,972         | 39,910         | 2,701                                | 5,514     | 5,514         | 241        |       |       |    |         |    |       |
| 4 Bhavnagar . . . . .     | 1,674                                         | 5,513            | 1,443          | 4,942            | 231           | 571            | 689            | 1,995          | 569            | 1,754          | 205                                  | 241       | 241           | 241        |       |       |    |         |    |       |
| 5 Amreli . . . . .        | 26,015                                        | 80,821           | 23,530         | 74,538           | 2,477         | 6,249          | 10,469         | 30,170         | 8,461          | 26,490         | 2,005                                | 3,674     | 3,674         | 245        |       |       |    |         |    |       |
| 6 Junagadh . . . . .      | 1,742                                         | 5,413            | 1,575          | 4,992            | 166           | 419            | 701            | 2,019          | 567            | 1,774          | 134                                  | 245       | 245           | 245        |       |       |    |         |    |       |
| 7 Kutch . . . . .         | 40,713                                        | 148,782          | 36,344         | 139,631          | 4,349         | 9,076          | 9,030          | 27,119         | 6,961          | 23,496         | 2,063                                | 3,593     | 3,593         | 157        |       |       |    |         |    |       |
| 8 Banaskantha . . . . .   | 26,625                                        | 82,443           | 23,994         | 76,545           | 2,621         | 5,870          | 13,064         | 38,422         | 10,617         | 33,653         | 2,438                                | 4,755     | 4,755         | 290        |       |       |    |         |    |       |
| 9 Sabarkantha . . . . .   | 1,617                                         | 5,011            | 1,458          | 4,653            | 159           | 356            | 794            | 2,336          | 647            | 2,045          | 147                                  | 290       | 290           | 290        |       |       |    |         |    |       |
| 10 Mehsana . . . . .      | 53,625                                        | 159,549          | 48,167         | 149,283          | 5,436         | 10,200         | 15,841         | 30,046         | 13,015         | 25,386         | 2,816                                | 4,639     | 4,639         | 174        |       |       |    |         |    |       |
| 11 Ahmedabad . . . . .    | 1,997                                         | 5,941            | 1,794          | 5,560            | 203           | 380            | 590            | 1,119          | 485            | 945            | 105                                  | 174       | 174           | 174        |       |       |    |         |    |       |
| 12 Kaira . . . . .        | 32,371                                        | 113,853          | 29,963         | 109,719          | 2,398         | 4,064          | 1,838          | 5,277          | 1,083          | 4,455          | 748                                  | 816       | 816           | 51         |       |       |    |         |    |       |
| 13 Panchmahals . . . . .  | 34,325                                        | 170,584          | 32,462         | 167,938          | 1,860         | 2,591          | 9,805          | 22,895         | 7,905          | 20,634         | 1,898                                | 2,253     | 2,253         | 87         |       |       |    |         |    |       |
| 14 Baroda . . . . .       | 1,312                                         | 6,518            | 1,241          | 6,417            | 71            | 99             | 376            | 877            | 19,777         | 32,992         | 2,435                                | 2,621     | 2,621         | 101        |       |       |    |         |    |       |
| 15 Broach . . . . .       | 31,284                                        | 155,144          | 29,403         | 152,997          | 1,872         | 2,087          | 22,216         | 35,617         | 9,828          | 40,003         | 2,633                                | 4,351     | 4,351         | 111        |       |       |    |         |    |       |
| 16 Surat . . . . .        | 1,195                                         | 5,921            | 1,124          | 5,839            | 3,190         | 9,370          | 12,465         | 44,369         | 25,267         | 69,328         | 3,597                                | 5,937     | 5,937         | 208        |       |       |    |         |    |       |
| 17 Dangs . . . . .        | 44,907                                        | 288,755          | 41,708         | 279,329          | 81            | 236            | 28,808         | 75,265         | 879            | 2,411          | 125                                  | 208       | 208           | 168        |       |       |    |         |    |       |
|                           | 31,981                                        | 136,081          | 26,906         | 127,813          | 5,074         | 8,262          | 31,513         | 78,862         | 26,238         | 70,619         | 5,263                                | 8,203     | 8,203         | 168        |       |       |    |         |    |       |
|                           | 1,113                                         | 4,731            | 996            | 56,146           | 6,469         | 11,906         | 31,513         | 78,862         | 26,238         | 70,619         | 5,263                                | 8,203     | 8,203         | 168        |       |       |    |         |    |       |
|                           | 62,616                                        | 308,573          | 1,141          | 6,022            | 4,245         | 4,552          | 7,718          | 19,038         | 6,044          | 16,966         | 1,674                                | 2,072     | 2,072         | 59         |       |       |    |         |    |       |
|                           | 43,370                                        | 273,802          | 39,125         | 269,250          | 4,245         | 4,552          | 7,718          | 19,038         | 6,044          | 16,966         | 1,674                                | 2,072     | 2,072         | 59         |       |       |    |         |    |       |
|                           | 1,224                                         | 7,724            | 1,104          | 7,595            | 129           | 129            | 218            | 537            | 20,052         | 49,786         | 3,344                                | 4,293     | 4,293         | 119        |       |       |    |         |    |       |
|                           | 61,687                                        | 214,636          | 55,712         | 206,638          | 5,970         | 7,997          | 23,396         | 54,079         | 17,159         | 30,245         | 2,107                                | 2,522     | 2,522         | 99         |       |       |    |         |    |       |
|                           | 1,694                                         | 5,895            | 1,530          | 5,675            | 164           | 220            | 643            | 1,486          | 17,159         | 30,245         | 2,107                                | 2,522     | 2,522         | 99         |       |       |    |         |    |       |
|                           | 56,537                                        | 132,268          | 53,576         | 128,145          | 2,952         | 4,117          | 19,274         | 32,768         | 11,912         | 13,168         | 3,049                                | 2,900     | 2,900         | 51         |       |       |    |         |    |       |
|                           | 2,225                                         | 5,205            | 2,110          | 5,042            | 115           | 163            | 759            | 1,290          | 11,912         | 13,168         | 3,049                                | 2,900     | 2,900         | 51         |       |       |    |         |    |       |
|                           | 147,055                                       | 350,949          | 135,459        | 335,200          | 11,588        | 15,794         | 14,961         | 16,068         | 2,384          | 2,628          | 1,781                                | 2,43      | 2,43          | 83         |       |       |    |         |    |       |
|                           | 2,534                                         | 6,044            | 2,334          | 5,772            | 200           | 272            | 258            | 278            | 2,384          | 2,628          | 1,781                                | 2,43      | 2,43          | 83         |       |       |    |         |    |       |
|                           | 8,394                                         | 10,469           | 8,394          | 10,469           | 0             | 0              | 0              | 0              | 2,384          | 2,628          | 1,781                                | 2,43      | 2,43          | 83         |       |       |    |         |    |       |
|                           | 2,885                                         | 3,599            | 2,885          | 3,599            | 0             | 0              | 0              | 0              | 2,384          | 2,628          | 1,781                                | 2,43      | 2,43          | 83         |       |       |    |         |    |       |

(a)=Absolute figures

(b)=Proportionate figures



## RURAL TO URBAN MIGRATION

27. Subsidiary Table D-III.1 gives distribution of 10,000 persons born outside the place of enumeration by place of birth, duration of residence at the place of enumeration and sex. The figures given in Statement V.10 on page 597 have been extracted from that table for the State as a whole with a view to give an idea of the currents of migration in this particular category.

In every 10,000 persons enumerated in villages, 1,654 males and 6,125 females were born elsewhere in the district of enumeration, whereas 536 males and 1,256 females were born in other districts of the State. Thus, those born elsewhere in the same district far outnumber those born in the other districts of the State. These statistics also illustrate the influence of distance on the volume of migration, which decreases according as the distance from origin to destination increases. These figures can be further subdivided according as the place of birth is rural or urban. The proportion of those born in towns is much less than that of those born in villages, for the simple reason that the factors which govern the flow of urban migrants are mostly economic, whereas in the case of rural areas social factors in the form of marriage and birth migrations influence such a movement to a relatively greater extent. This disparity in the flow becomes further accentuated in the case of those born in other districts of the State, where as already seen distance acts as a deterrent to a greater flow of migrants from outside the district. Examining the proportion further according to the duration of residence at the place of enumeration, it is seen that since migration within the district is mostly for social reasons, females preponderate in all the durations of residence in case of rural to rural as well as rural to urban migration within the same district. This tendency also persists in case of rural to rural migration from other districts of the State. The only duration, however, which departs from this tendency is in case of duration less than one year, as the movement being either seasonal or temporary, males naturally preponderate in the case of rural to urban migration in the same district as well as in other districts of the State. In the case of other durations the

general tendency is for the females to preponderate, a fact which goes to show that so far as inter-district migration from rural areas is concerned, social factors provide the main cause which induces the movement of people from villages to other villages and towns within the same as well as in other districts. This tendency is uniformly reflected in all the districts of the State except the Dangs, where male migrants born in other districts of the State exceed female, as persons who leave their home village or town to reside in forest areas do so mostly for economic reasons, as the main attraction for movement into such isolated and uncongenial areas is the opportunities they offer for the exploitation of forest produce.

28. Statement V.11 on the next page extracted from Table D-III.1 shows distribution of 10,000 persons born outside the place of enumeration by place of birth and sex for urban areas.

In every 10,000 persons enumerated in towns 1,761 males and 2,218 females were born elsewhere in the district of enumeration and 1,853 males and 1,864 females were born in other districts of the State. In both the cases female proportions are higher than male, though the disparity is reduced to the minimum in case of those born in other districts of the State. If we examine these figures according as the place of birth is rural or urban, the same tendency is noticed in the case of those born elsewhere in the district of enumeration, but the position is slightly different in case of those born in other districts of the State, though the tendency for the female proportions to be higher than male particularly in case of migrants in rural areas is distinctly noticeable in case of those born in other districts of the State. In rural/urban migration in addition to social reasons economic factors intervene to encourage greater male migration towards towns, as females follow their male partners after some time, when they are properly settled or are at times left behind to look after the family in the village. The usual feminine trend of migrants born elsewhere in the rural areas of the district of enumeration is reversed in the case of Ahmedabad district which includes the capital city of Ahmedabad, where trade, commerce and industries have been expanding

STATEMENT V.11  
Distribution of 10,000 persons born outside the place of enumeration by place of birth and sex  
in urban areas only, 1961

| State/District | Born elsewhere in the district of enumeration |   |         |   |   |       |   |         |   |   | Born in other districts of the State |    |         |    |   |       |    |         |    |   |       |    |         |    |   |       |    |         |    |   |       |    |         |    |   |       |    |         |    |   |       |    |         |    |    |       |    |         |    |    |       |    |         |    |    |       |    |         |    |    |    |    |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |    |
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|                | Total                                         |   |         |   |   | Rural |   |         |   |   | Urban                                |    |         |    |   | Total |    |         |    |   | Rural |    |         |    |   | Urban |    |         |    |   |       |    |         |    |   |       |    |         |    |   |       |    |         |    |    |       |    |         |    |    |       |    |         |    |    |       |    |         |    |    |    |    |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |    |
|                | Males                                         |   | Females |   | 2 | Males |   | Females |   | 3 | Males                                |    | Females |    | 4 | Males |    | Females |    | 5 | Males |    | Females |    | 6 | Males |    | Females |    | 7 | Males |    | Females |    | 8 | Males |    | Females |    | 9 | Males |    | Females |    | 10 | Males |    | Females |    | 11 | Males |    | Females |    | 12 | Males |    | Females |    | 13 |    |    |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |    |
|                | 1                                             | 2 | 3       | 4 |   | 5     | 6 | 7       | 8 |   | 9                                    | 10 | 11      | 12 |   | 13    | 14 | 15      | 16 |   | 17    | 18 | 19      | 20 |   | 21    | 22 | 23      | 24 |   | 25    | 26 | 27      | 28 |   | 29    | 30 | 31      | 32 |   | 33    | 34 | 35      | 36 |    | 37    | 38 | 39      | 40 |    | 41    | 42 | 43      | 44 |    | 45    | 46 | 47      | 48 |    | 49 | 50 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |    |
| 1              |                                               |   |         |   |   |       |   |         |   |   |                                      |    |         |    |   |       |    |         |    |   |       |    |         |    |   |       |    |         |    |   |       |    |         |    |   |       |    |         |    |   |       |    |         |    |    |       |    |         |    |    |       |    |         |    |    |       |    |         |    |    |    |    |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | </ |

(b) = Proportionate figures

(a) = Absolute figures

Note: The Dangs district being entirely rural has no urban area.

of other States of India, Baroda and Surat follow it at a long distance and account for over 18,000 migrants each, Kaira and the Panchmahals account for a little over 6,000 migrants each and Mehsana 4,679, as against a little over 2,400 each in Banaskantha, Sabarkantha and Broach. In Saurashtra, Jamnagar leads with 4,135 because of its having comparatively larger avenues of employment in its expanding trade, commerce and industries, educational facilities and training for the three wings of the Army. The extent of urbanisation which is closely interlinked with the extent of economic development of a town is distinctly visible in the flow of in-migrants from villages of other States to the towns of Gujarat. As may be expected it is the highest in the district of Ahmedabad which contains the metropolitan area of Ahmedabad City. Since Mainland Gujarat is more industrialised than Peninsular Gujarat, it draws more immigrants than the latter. Banaskantha and Sabarkantha though less urbanised than many of the districts of Saurashtra draw comparatively greater number of migrants from the adjoining States on the border.

#### URBAN TO URBAN

33. Statement V.14 on the next page shows migrants from towns of other States of India to urban areas of Gujarat.

Migrants from towns of other States to towns of this State account for 172,553 persons of whom 95,394 are males and 77,159 are females. Their distribution into different durations of residence shows that as in the case of rural to urban migration those who have resided in Gujarat for 1 to 5 years account for nearly 1/3rd of this category of migrants, the quota of migrants being the least for those who have stayed in the State either for 11 to 15 years or less than one year. These figures also go to show that cities are drawing increasing number of migrants from other States either from their rural or urban areas than it used to do five years ago. For, those who have resided in Gujarat for 1 to 5 years outnumber those for longer durations of residence. It is also worth notice that nearly 1/5th of those coming from towns outside the

State have settled in the urban areas of the State on a semi-permanent basis, as seen from their long duration of residence extending over 16 years. The Saurashtra region despite its having a larger number of towns receives lesser bulk of migrants from outside the State than the Mainland Gujarat as the urban centres are mostly market towns and headquarters of local administration with some trade and very little industry. Opportunities for employment in this area in spite of its being more urbanised are comparatively less than in the cities of Mainland Gujarat. Urban to urban migration from outside the State is the highest in the city of Ahmedabad (66,913), followed at a great distance by Surat (21,208) and Baroda (17,127). Districts of Kaira and the Panchmahals fall in line with Jamnagar, Rajkot, Bhavnagar, Junagadh, Mehsana and Kutch where economic growth coupled with settlements of displaced persons tends to raise the figure of total migrants of this category beyond 5,000.

34. Another aspect of urban to urban migration from outside Gujarat is that the sex ratio, which is on the whole adverse tends to reduce the gap and becomes less adverse as the span of duration of residence increases. Sex disparity is indeed great in the initial stages and particularly in case of those who have resided in the State for less than one year, as outsiders coming from a long distance would not take the risk of moving with their household before their job is assured and housing accommodation is secured. In the duration less than one year, the sex ratio is adverse to females throughout the State in all its districts. The same phenomenon is also observed in case of urban to urban migrants from other States who have resided in the place of enumeration for 1 to 5 years. But it is becoming less and less adverse and a little favourable to females with longer durations of stay in such districts as Junagadh, Banaskantha and Baroda. This tendency to equalise the proportions of the sexes which ultimately becomes a little favourable to females, may be taken to include the influence of birth and marriage migrations, though to a very limited extent.

#### MIGRATION FROM OTHER STATES

STATEMENT V.14  
Migration from urban areas of other States of India to urban areas of Gujarat, 1961

| State/District  | Total migrants |        | Less than 1 year |        | 1-5    |        | 6-10   |        | 11-15  |        | 16 and over |        | Period not stated |     |
|-----------------|----------------|--------|------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------------|--------|-------------------|-----|
|                 |                |        |                  |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |             |        |                   |     |
|                 | P              | M      | P                | M      | F      | M      | F      | M      | F      | M      | F           | M      | F                 | M   |
| 1 GUJARAT       | 2              | 3      | 4                | 5      | 6      | 7      | 8      | 9      | 10     | 11     | 12          | 13     | 14                | 15  |
| 1 Jamnagar      | 172,553        | 95,394 | 77,159           | 15,243 | 10,493 | 31,685 | 25,184 | 17,163 | 15,808 | 10,982 | 9,533       | 19,510 | 15,224            | 811 |
| 2 Rajkot        | 7,366          | 4,280  | 3,086            | 1,109  | 583    | 1,989  | 1,435  | 627    | 490    | 245    | 264         | 244    | 280               | 66  |
| 3 Surendranagar | 8,355          | 4,366  | 3,989            | 1,135  | 862    | 1,768  | 1,555  | 699    | 697    | 316    | 367         | 436    | 495               | 12  |
| 4 Bhavnagar     | 2,807          | 1,466  | 1,341            | 341    | 224    | 609    | 533    | 234    | 257    | 115    | 144         | 165    | 179               | 2   |
| 5 Amreli        | 5,217          | 2,730  | 2,487            | 606    | 540    | 1,142  | 987    | 409    | 418    | 193    | 217         | 350    | 277               | 30  |
| 6 Junagadh      | 1,669          | 817    | 852              | 246    | 187    | 351    | 338    | 97     | 137    | 45     | 68          | 73     | 109               | 5   |
| 7 Kutch         | 5,318          | 2,705  | 2,613            | 575    | 350    | 1,078  | 1,063  | 531    | 622    | 198    | 172         | 275    | 387               | 48  |
| 8 Banaskantha   | 6,350          | 3,610  | 2,740            | 610    | 430    | 1,926  | 1,241  | 791    | 714    | 88     | 119         | 98     | 190               | 97  |
| 9 Sabarkantha   | 2,778          | 1,388  | 1,390            | 270    | 219    | 641    | 530    | 211    | 248    | 99     | 129         | 147    | 220               | 20  |
| 10 Mehsana      | 1,509          | 820    | 689              | 211    | 104    | 279    | 242    | 143    | 130    | 66     | 64          | 115    | 141               | 6   |
| 11 Ahmedabad    | 5,863          | 3,160  | 2,703            | 609    | 465    | 1,274  | 965    | 563    | 542    | 263    | 268         | 446    | 450               | 5   |
| 12 Kaira        | 66,913         | 38,932 | 27,981           | 4,453  | 3,147  | 10,195 | 7,721  | 7,368  | 6,144  | 5,972  | 4,275       | 10,704 | 6,337             | 240 |
| 13 Panchmahals  | 9,331          | 5,229  | 4,102            | 1,022  | 560    | 1,933  | 1,449  | 902    | 838    | 576    | 519         | 747    | 696               | 49  |
| 14 Baroda       | 7,969          | 4,254  | 3,735            | 640    | 469    | 1,290  | 1,143  | 756    | 735    | 485    | 557         | 1,083  | 831               | ..  |
| 15 Broach       | 17,127         | 9,158  | 7,969            | 1,589  | 1,049  | 3,222  | 2,536  | 1,498  | 1,564  | 934    | 980         | 1,843  | 1,772             | 72  |
| 16 Surat        | 2,753          | 1,526  | 1,227            | 470    | 261    | 526    | 439    | 206    | 200    | 78     | 93          | 224    | 210               | 22  |
|                 | 21,208         | 10,953 | 10,255           | 1,357  | 1,043  | 3,462  | 3,007  | 2,128  | 2,072  | 1,309  | 1,297       | 2,560  | 2,650             | 137 |

Note: The Dangs district being entirely rural has no urban area.

# SECTION 4

## CITY MIGRANTS

### MIGRATION INTO CITIES

35. There are 6 cities in Gujarat with population over 100,000, of which the city of Ahmedabad has a population of over 1,000,000. Migration into urban areas in general and cities in particular has already been discussed in some

detail in Chapter III—Urban Population. This section will, therefore, discuss only the rate of influx of migrants of different age-groups as revealed by the following table giving the total population, migrants and their percentage to the total by age and sex.

STATEMENT V.15  
Migrants into cities by age and sex, 1961

| Age-group      | AHMEDABAD |         | BARODA  |         | SURAT   |         | RAJKOT  |         | BHAVNAGAR |         | JAMNAGAR |         |
|----------------|-----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|---------|----------|---------|
|                | Males     | Females | Males   | Females | Males   | Females | Males   | Females | Males     | Females | Males    | Females |
| 1              | 2         | 3       | 4       | 5       | 6       | 7       | 8       | 9       | 10        | 11      | 12       | 13      |
| <b>Total</b>   |           |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |           |         |          |         |
| Population     | 637,061   | 512,857 | 160,646 | 137,752 | 150,333 | 137,693 | 100,735 | 93,410  | 92,085    | 84,388  | 77,623   | 70,949  |
| Migrants       | 332,937   | 251,486 | 71,090  | 61,299  | 44,212  | 38,856  | 43,123  | 45,309  | 28,370    | 28,462  | 27,349   | 25,903  |
| Percentage     | 52.26     | 49.04   | 44.25   | 44.50   | 29.41   | 28.22   | 42.81   | 48.51   | 30.81     | 33.73   | 35.23    | 36.51   |
| 0-14           |           |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |           |         |          |         |
| Population     | 236,107   | 210,805 | 61,110  | 55,606  | 56,617  | 53,482  | 43,286  | 39,475  | 39,114    | 35,295  | 32,270   | 29,615  |
| Migrants       | 58,219    | 50,719  | 13,851  | 12,517  | 8,079   | 7,253   | 9,976   | 8,829   | 5,797     | 7,464   | 5,642    | 5,041   |
| Percentage     | 24.66     | 24.06   | 22.67   | 22.51   | 14.27   | 13.56   | 23.05   | 22.37   | 14.82     | 21.15   | 17.48    | 17.02   |
| 15-34          |           |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |           |         |          |         |
| Population     | 230,347   | 187,994 | 59,998  | 48,782  | 53,958  | 48,132  | 35,323  | 32,091  | 31,698    | 28,601  | 27,932   | 24,460  |
| Migrants       | 149,415   | 120,774 | 34,641  | 28,599  | 20,574  | 17,488  | 19,601  | 20,546  | 12,819    | 11,226  | 14,015   | 12,464  |
| Percentage     | 64.87     | 64.24   | 57.74   | 58.63   | 38.13   | 36.33   | 55.49   | 64.02   | 40.44     | 39.25   | 50.18    | 50.96   |
| 35-59          |           |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |           |         |          |         |
| Population     | 151,187   | 94,622  | 33,249  | 26,725  | 33,139  | 28,483  | 18,341  | 16,879  | 17,983    | 16,150  | 14,713   | 12,987  |
| Migrants       | 112,757   | 66,771  | 19,110  | 16,423  | 12,825  | 11,530  | 11,739  | 12,240  | 8,128     | 7,474   | 6,775    | 6,858   |
| Percentage     | 74.58     | 70.57   | 57.48   | 61.45   | 38.70   | 40.48   | 64.00   | 72.52   | 45.20     | 46.28   | 46.05    | 52.81   |
| 60 +           |           |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |           |         |          |         |
| Population     | 19,307    | 19,341  | 6,274   | 6,634   | 6,608   | 7,587   | 3,771   | 4,944   | 3,287     | 4,340   | 2,707    | 3,885   |
| Migrants       | 12,534    | 13,199  | 3,486   | 3,759   | 2,734   | 2,585   | 1,803   | 3,694   | 1,625     | 2,297   | 916      | 1,540   |
| Percentage     | 64.92     | 68.24   | 55.56   | 56.66   | 41.37   | 34.07   | 47.81   | 74.72   | 49.44     | 52.93   | 33.84    | 39.64   |
| Age not stated |           |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |           |         |          |         |
| Population     | 113       | 95      | 15      | 5       | 11      | 9       | 14      | 21      | 3         | 2       | 1        | 2       |
| Migrants       | 12        | 23      | 2       | 1       | ..      | ..      | 4       | ..      | 1         | 1       | 1        | ..      |
| Percentage     | 10.62     | 24.21   | 13.33   | 20.00   | 0       | 0       | 28.57   | 0       | 33.33     | 50.00   | 100.00   | 0       |

### MIGRANTS BY AGE AND SEX

The largest number of migrants is absorbed in the city of Ahmedabad, which accounts for over 50 per cent of its total population. Among

migrants 52.26 per cent are males and 49.04 per cent females. Baroda and Rajkot come next in order. While Baroda has 44.25 per cent of its male population born outside the city and Rajkot 42.81 per cent, corresponding female

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

reasons but either because they have chosen permanently to settle at these alien places, or because they live with the earning members of the household on whom they are economically dependent. Another distinguishing feature of the migrants aged 60 and over is the preponderance of females over males, which illustrates the relatively greater vitality and longevity of females as compared to males, who in later years are exposed to greater friction of life than females.

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

### MIGRANTS BY EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

37. Another important feature of migration into cities can be studied from Statement V.16 on the pages 606 and 607 which compares the strength of migrants according to educational levels expressed as percentage of migrants of each sex to total population.

**STATEMENT**  
**Migrants to cities by sex**

| City<br>1     | (a) Total population<br>(b) Migrants<br>(c) Percentage<br>2 | Total migrants |         | Illiterate |         | Literate (without educational level) |         | Primary or Junior Basic |         |
|---------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|---------|------------|---------|--------------------------------------|---------|-------------------------|---------|
|               |                                                             | Males          | Females | Males      | Females | Males                                | Females | Males                   | Females |
|               |                                                             | 3              | 4       | 5          | 6       | 7                                    | 8       | 9                       | 10      |
| 1 Ahmedabad . | (a)                                                         | 637,061        | 512,857 | 242,961    | 300,476 | 115,746                              | 56,146  | 219,635                 | 142,659 |
|               | (b)                                                         | 332,937        | 251,486 | 113,727    | 148,081 | 74,180                               | 29,251  | 107,519                 | 67,198  |
|               | (c)                                                         | 52.26          | 49.04   | 46.81      | 49.28   | 64.09                                | 52.10   | 48.95                   | 47.10   |
| 2 Baroda .    | (a)                                                         | 160,646        | 137,752 | 56,748     | 77,061  | 31,424                               | 22,757  | 50,600                  | 32,696  |
|               | (b)                                                         | 71,090         | 61,299  | 18,146     | 29,951  | 12,929                               | 10,148  | 24,199                  | 17,630  |
|               | (c)                                                         | 44.25          | 44.50   | 31.98      | 38.87   | 41.14                                | 44.59   | 47.82                   | 53.92   |
| 3 Surat .     | (a)                                                         | 150,333        | 137,693 | 49,793     | 75,352  | 15,036                               | 9,800   | 73,844                  | 49,477  |
|               | (b)                                                         | 44,212         | 38,856  | 12,829     | 20,754  | 5,433                                | 3,061   | 20,420                  | 13,711  |
|               | (c)                                                         | 29.41          | 28.22   | 25.76      | 27.54   | 36.13                                | 31.23   | 27.65                   | 27.71   |
| 4 Rajkot .    | (a)                                                         | 100,735        | 93,410  | 36,821     | 53,496  | 2,955                                | 1,967   | 50,752                  | 35,464  |
|               | (b)                                                         | 43,123         | 45,309  | 10,570     | 23,625  | 1,588                                | 1,302   | 23,862                  | 18,724  |
|               | (c)                                                         | 42.81          | 48.51   | 28.71      | 44.16   | 53.74                                | 66.19   | 47.02                   | 52.80   |
| 5 Bhavnagar . | (a)                                                         | 92,085         | 84,388  | 36,747     | 52,905  | 13,131                               | 7,561   | 34,278                  | 22,220  |
|               | (b)                                                         | 28,370         | 28,462  | 8,352      | 16,257  | 4,785                                | 3,192   | 11,003                  | 8,337   |
|               | (c)                                                         | 30.81          | 33.73   | 22.73      | 30.73   | 36.44                                | 42.22   | 32.10                   | 37.52   |
| 6 Jamnagar .  | (a)                                                         | 77,623         | 70,949  | 31,772     | 45,596  | 12,063                               | 7,120   | 27,548                  | 17,008  |
|               | (b)                                                         | 27,349         | 25,903  | 8,640      | 15,251  | 3,910                                | 2,660   | 10,714                  | 7,283   |
|               | (c)                                                         | 35.23          | 36.51   | 27.19      | 33.45   | 32.41                                | 37.36   | 38.89                   | 42.82   |

| City<br>1     | (a) Total population<br>(b) Migrants<br>(c) Percentage<br>2 | University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree |         | Degree or diploma in engineering |         | Degree or diploma in medical |         | Degree or diploma in agriculture |         |
|---------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|----------------------------------|---------|------------------------------|---------|----------------------------------|---------|
|               |                                                             | Males                                                                 | Females | Males                            | Females | Males                        | Females | Males                            | Females |
|               |                                                             | 17                                                                    | 18      | 19                               | 20      | 21                           | 22      | 23                               | 24      |
| 1 Ahmedabad . | (a)                                                         | 9,296                                                                 | 2,360   | 839                              | ..      | 864                          | 198     | 29                               | ..      |
|               | (b)                                                         | 6,314                                                                 | 1,247   | 585                              | ..      | 635                          | 53      | 12                               | ..      |
|               | (c)                                                         | 67.92                                                                 | 52.84   | 69.73                            | ..      | 73.50                        | 38.41   | 41.38                            | ..      |
| 2 Baroda .    | (a)                                                         | 2,425                                                                 | 762     | 494                              | ..      | 338                          | 40      | 37                               | ..      |
|               | (b)                                                         | 1,787                                                                 | 556     | 365                              | ..      | 235                          | 30      | 17                               | ..      |
|               | (c)                                                         | 73.69                                                                 | 72.97   | 73.89                            | ..      | 69.53                        | 75.00   | 45.95                            | ..      |
| 3 Surat .     | (a)                                                         | 1,481                                                                 | 406     | 128                              | ..      | 171                          | 27      | 11                               | ..      |
|               | (b)                                                         | 801                                                                   | 184     | 101                              | ..      | 122                          | 4       | 1                                | ..      |
|               | (c)                                                         | 54.09                                                                 | 45.32   | 78.91                            | ..      | 71.35                        | 14.81   | 9.09                             | ..      |
| 4 Rajkot .    | (a)                                                         | 1,819                                                                 | 246     | 115                              | ..      | 120                          | 18      | 22                               | ..      |
|               | (b)                                                         | 1,359                                                                 | 177     | 80                               | ..      | 75                           | 15      | 5                                | ..      |
|               | (c)                                                         | 74.71                                                                 | 71.95   | 69.57                            | ..      | 62.50                        | 83.33   | 22.73                            | ..      |
| 5 Bhavnagar . | (a)                                                         | 1,059                                                                 | 241     | 104                              | ..      | 124                          | 8       | 3                                | 4       |
|               | (b)                                                         | 586                                                                   | 111     | 67                               | ..      | 76                           | 4       | 2                                | ..      |
|               | (c)                                                         | 55.34                                                                 | 46.06   | 64.42                            | ..      | 61.29                        | 50.00   | 66.67                            | 0       |
| 6 Jamnagar .  | (a)                                                         | 607                                                                   | 119     | 98                               | ..      | 125                          | 21      | 7                                | ..      |
|               | (b)                                                         | 369                                                                   | 92      | 67                               | ..      | 78                           | 17      | ..                               | ..      |
|               | (c)                                                         | 60.79                                                                 | 77.31   | 68.37                            | ..      | 62.40                        | 80.95   | ..                               | ..      |

**V.16**  
**and educational levels, 1961**

| City<br>1     | (a) Total population<br>(b) Migrants<br>(c) Percentage<br>2 | Matriculate or higher secondary |         | Technical diploma not equal to degree |         | Non-technical diploma not equal to degree |         |
|---------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------|---------------------------------------|---------|-------------------------------------------|---------|
|               |                                                             | Males                           | Females | Males                                 | Females | Males                                     | Females |
|               |                                                             | 11                              | 12      | 13                                    | 14      | 15                                        | 16      |
| 1 Ahmedabad . | (a)                                                         | 43,050                          | 10,548  | 1,392                                 | 34      | 89                                        | 8       |
|               | (b)                                                         | 27,052                          | 5,418   | 782                                   | 4       | 57                                        | ..      |
|               | (c)                                                         | 62.84                           | 51.37   | 56.18                                 | 11.76   | 64.04                                     | 0       |
| 2 Baroda .    | (a)                                                         | 16,294                          | 4,127   | 756                                   | 25      | 57                                        | 10      |
|               | (b)                                                         | 11,744                          | 2,793   | 533                                   | 10      | 42                                        | 4       |
|               | (c)                                                         | 72.08                           | 67.68   | 70.50                                 | 40.00   | 73.68                                     | 40.00   |
| 3 Surat .     | (a)                                                         | 9,158                           | 2,532   | 245                                   | 5       | 39                                        | 6       |
|               | (b)                                                         | 4,153                           | 1,107   | 74                                    | 3       | 8                                         | ..      |
|               | (c)                                                         | 45.35                           | 43.72   | 30.20                                 | 60.00   | 20.51                                     | 0       |
| 4 Rajkot .    | (a)                                                         | 7,531                           | 2,056   | 129                                   | 105     | 18                                        | 1       |
|               | (b)                                                         | 5,228                           | 1,407   | 81                                    | 19      | 5                                         | ..      |
|               | (c)                                                         | 69.42                           | 68.43   | 62.79                                 | 18.10   | 27.78                                     | 0       |
| 5 Bhavnagar . | (a)                                                         | 6,227                           | 1,387   | 95                                    | 4       | 20                                        | 26      |
|               | (b)                                                         | 3,246                           | 542     | 53                                    | ..      | 14                                        | 1       |
|               | (c)                                                         | 52.13                           | 39.08   | 55.79                                 | 0       | 70.00                                     | 3.85    |
| 6 Jamnagar .  | (a)                                                         | 5,128                           | 1,064   | 77                                    | 5       | 10                                        | ..      |
|               | (b)                                                         | 3,388                           | 591     | 36                                    | ..      | 4                                         | ..      |
|               | (c)                                                         | 66.07                           | 55.55   | 46.75                                 | 0       | 40.00                                     | ..      |

| City<br>1     | (a) Total population<br>(b) Migrants<br>(c) Percentage<br>2 | Degree or diploma in veterinary or dairying |         | Degree or diploma in technology |         | Degree or diploma in teaching |         | Other technical degrees or diplomas |         |
|---------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|---------|---------------------------------|---------|-------------------------------|---------|-------------------------------------|---------|
|               |                                                             | Males                                       | Females | Males                           | Females | Males                         | Females | Males                               | Females |
|               |                                                             | 25                                          | 26      | 27                              | 28      | 29                            | 30      | 31                                  | 32      |
| 1 Ahmedabad . | (a)                                                         | 4                                           | ..      | 164                             | 1       | 419                           | 289     | 2,573                               | 198     |
|               | (b)                                                         | 2                                           | ..      | 79                              | ..      | 264                           | 157     | 1,729                               | 77      |
|               | (c)                                                         | 50.00                                       | ..      | 48.17                           | 0       | 63.01                         | 54.33   | 67.20                               | 38.89   |
| 2 Baroda .    | (a)                                                         | 5                                           | ..      | 65                              | ..      | 207                           | 126     | 1,196                               | 148     |
|               | (b)                                                         | 2                                           | ..      | 36                              | ..      | 58                            | 64      | 997                                 | 113     |
|               | (c)                                                         | 40.00                                       | ..      | 55.38                           | ..      | 28.02                         | 50.79   | 83.36                               | 76.35   |
| 3 Surat .     | (a)                                                         | 3                                           | ..      | 21                              | ..      | 147                           | 56      | 256                                 | 32      |
|               | (b)                                                         | 1                                           | ..      | 2                               | ..      | 109                           | 16      | 158                                 | 16      |
|               | (c)                                                         | 33.33                                       | ..      | 9.52                            | ..      | 74.15                         | 28.57   | 61.72                               | 50.00   |
| 4 Rajkot .    | (a)                                                         | 1                                           | ..      | ..                              | ..      | 52                            | 33      | 400                                 | 24      |
|               | (b)                                                         | ..                                          | ..      | ..                              | ..      | 22                            | 17      | 248                                 | 23      |
|               | (c)                                                         | 0                                           | ..      | ..                              | ..      | 42.31                         | 51.52   | 62.00                               | 95.83   |
| 5 Bhavnagar . | (a)                                                         | ..                                          | ..      | 14                              | ..      | 35                            | 16      | 248                                 | 16      |
|               | (b)                                                         | ..                                          | ..      | 4                               | ..      | 16                            | 8       | 166                                 | 10      |
|               | (c)                                                         | ..                                          | ..      | 28.57                           | ..      | 45.71                         | 50.00   | 66.94                               | 62.50   |
| 6 Jamnagar .  | (a)                                                         | 1                                           | ..      | 8                               | ..      | 25                            | 7       | 154                                 | 9       |
|               | (b)                                                         | ..                                          | ..      | 3                               | ..      | 13                            | 3       | 127                                 | 6       |
|               | (c)                                                         | 0                                           | ..      | 37.50                           | ..      | 52.00                         | 42.86   | 82.47                               | 66.67   |

Illiteracy among males varies from 22.73 per cent in Bhavnagar to 46.81 per cent in Ahmedabad City, corresponding ranges for females being 27.54 per cent for the city of Surat and 49.28 per cent for Ahmedabad City. The strength of illiterates thus varies from city to city and has direct relation to their industrial character. Cities like Bhavnagar and Surat, where the pace of industrialisation is low, have comparatively lesser proportion of illiterates among migrants. For, non-industrial occupations require some standard of literacy, which is not necessary in mechanised industries, wherein physical labour can dispense with literacy if the workers are able-bodied and in a position to supply the much needed labour for keeping the wheels of machinery moving. Among literates without educational level, migrants account for as many as 64.09 per cent among males in Ahmedabad City and 66.19 per cent among females in Rajkot City. Rajkot stands second with 53.74 per cent of male and Ahmedabad with 52.10 per cent of female migrants in this category. Baroda, Bhavnagar and other cities follow at a varied distance. These variations are reflected also in the educational level primary or junior basic. Migrants claim a very large percentage of matriculates in the total population which is the highest in Baroda (71.19). The percentage which the migrants claim among technically qualified persons is proportionately very large, migrants in Baroda accounting for nearly 70 per cent of technical diploma holders in that city. Migrants also preponderate amongst persons holding university degrees or post-graduate degrees other than technical in both the sexes. Here again Baroda and Rajkot lead in that there the migrants account for about 3/4th of those who have acquired such academic qualifications. In university education, migrant females also claim a substantial share, which is the greatest in Baroda, Rajkot and Jamnagar, where it is in the vicinity of 75 per cent. Among those who hold engineering degree, male migrants carry the palm, as there is not a single woman who has returned a degree in engineering in any of the 6 cities of Gujarat. Their strength is as high as 78.91 per cent in Surat and the least 64.42 per cent in the city of Bhavnagar. Of all the various levels of technical education, the contribution of migrants is the highest in case of those holding medical degrees

who account for over 60 per cent of this degree holders in all the cities of the State, the highest being 73.50 per cent in Ahmedabad and 71.35 per cent in Surat and the least being 61.29 per cent in Bhavnagar. Among female migrants Rajkot has the largest proportion (83.33) of medical degree holders, the least being 14.81 per cent in Surat. As is to be expected, the strength of migrants among agricultural degree holders is appreciably low, as cities favour non-agricultural pursuits more than agricultural. For the same reason the strength of veterinary or dairy degree holders is insignificant and non-existent among migrants in cities of Rajkot, Bhavnagar and Jamnagar, whereas Ahmedabad and Baroda have two each and Surat has one. The percentage of migrants holding technological degree is noteworthy in Baroda (55.38 per cent) and Ahmedabad (48.17 per cent), there being only 4 such migrants in Bhavnagar, 3 in Jamnagar, 2 in Surat and none in Rajkot. The strength of male migrants holding teaching degree is very large indeed in Surat and Ahmedabad and the least (28.02 per cent) in Baroda. Female migrants also make a fair contribution among teachers who are degree holders. Their strength exceeds 50 per cent in Ahmedabad, Baroda, Rajkot and Bhavnagar, but the least in Surat 28.57 per cent. Among other technical degree holders, migrants of both the sexes preponderate and their percentage exceeds 60 in all the cities among males. Among females, it is as low as 38.89 per cent in Ahmedabad and as high as 95.83 per cent in Rajkot. This category of educational level wherein both males and females participate, is a general group of other technical degrees which includes those among females who have received degree in home science, knitting, embroidery, etc.

38. The foregoing analysis reveals that while absence of literacy or education is no bar to migration in cities so far as occupations involving physical labour are concerned, it seems to be an essential *sine qua non* of employment in higher walks of life and economic activity. The contribution of migrants among different levels of education, particularly in jobs requiring technical education, is the highest. For, higher jobs go only to those who fulfil the requisite educational and technical qualifications, the demand for which is

obviously greater in cities than in any other areas of the State

#### VOLUME OF CITYWARD MIGRATION

39. Table D-V which has been compiled specially for cities shows population born locally, migrants from rural areas and migrants from other towns and cities. This table will be helpful in having some idea of the acceleration or deceleration of the volume of migration in terms of 3 years and more, as it presents figures of immigration for two different durations, namely, less than 3 years and 3 years and more, according as the migrants are born in rural or other urban areas. The only cities in which the volume of migration has been more in the last 3 years than before are Rajkot and Jamnagar, which have been making much rapid progress since Independence. The powerful pull which they exert is seen from the fact that in Rajkot, those born in rural areas outside the State and resident in the city for less than 3 years outnumber those born outside the State and resident in the city for 3 years and more. The same tendency is observed in case of the city of Jamnagar also, wherein those born in other urban areas outside the State and resident in the city for less than 3 years outnumber those born in other urban areas outside the State and resident in the city for 3 years and more. In the remaining cities the number of those born either in the same district or outside the district and the State both in the rural as well as in the urban areas who are resident in the city for 3 years and more outnumber those resident for less than 3 years. Whereas the cities where volume of migration in the last 3 years has been larger than before might be taken to mean that such cities are exerting a powerful pull in drawing larger numbers from other parts of the State and outside in recent times, the absence of such a phenomenon does not necessarily mean that such a pull is absent or non-existent. In fact, the pull is there and does work in drawing larger numbers for absorption in the growing economy of these cities as in Ahmedabad, Baroda and Surat. But the pull appears to be greater in case of Rajkot and

Jamnagar, as they have shown signs of economic growth and development only in recent times. *Per contra*, in other cities, the pull had started long since, and so the figures of residence of immigrants for more than three years exhibit the cumulative effect of the past without any abatement in the present.

40. Another important aspect which Table D-V illustrates is the masculinity of the sex ratio as revealed by the general population of each city as well as by those born in the city of enumeration. Ahmedabad is the only city which shows masculinity of the sex ratio throughout, both in case of migrants from rural areas as well as from other urban areas either in the same district or State or outside and whether the duration of State is for less than 3 years or 3 years and more. Baroda is an exception to the general rule of masculinity in that it has returned an excess of females among migrants born in other urban areas outside the district but within the State and resident in the city for 3 years and more. Migrants of this category account for 8,683 males and 8,970 females. While Surat City shows masculinity of the sex ratio among migrants born in rural areas of the State or outside, it discloses an excess of females among urban migrants coming from the same or other districts of the State and resident in the city for 3 years and more. The cities of Peninsular Gujarat on the other hand show excess of females among rural as well as urban migrants in the city from the same or another district of the State, which goes to show that the sphere of marriage migration is wider in Peninsular Gujarat than in Mainland Gujarat, where it is confined only to two cities and that too in case of those born in other urban areas outside the district but within the State and resident in the city for 3 years and more. Further, in case of migrants from outside the State and resident in the city for 3 years or more the general trend of masculinity of the sex ratio is not disturbed, while cities in Peninsular Gujarat still maintain marriage ties with rural areas within the State, their ties are greater with the urban areas in the State outside the district.



## SECTION 5

## IMMIGRANTS FROM OTHER COUNTRIES

## DISPLACED PERSONS FROM PAKISTAN

41. Statement V.17 opposite gives data regarding persons born in Pakistan with their duration of residence in Gujarat.

The total migrants from Pakistan number 138,590 persons, 74,422 males and 64,168 females. Of these, those whose duration of residence in the State has been for 11 to 15 years may as well be taken to have settled permanently in Gujarat. As will be seen from Statement V.18 on pages 612,613 and 614, such persons number 69,256, nearly one-half of the total migrants from across the border.

42. Of the latter, 37,226 or 53.75 per cent are males and 32,030 or 46.25 per cent are females. The rest of the 50 per cent of total migrants from Pakistan might be taken to have settled either permanently or semi-permanently, and others are in the process of settling at suitable places where satisfactory means of living are available. Another important feature of these statistics is that only 10 per cent of those who have settled on a permanent basis have found a living in rural areas, whereas a vast majority of 90 per cent have absorbed themselves in urban occupations. In both the cases males slightly outnumber females. Of those who have settled on permanent basis in urban areas, nearly one-half are accounted for by the 6 cities of Gujarat. As usual, the city of Ahmedabad accounts for the largest contingent (9,731); Baroda comes next with 7,620; but the city of Surat has had the least attraction for these migrants as it accounts for only 692 persons settled in that city on a permanent basis. The districts which account for more than 5,000 persons settled on a permanent basis are Rajkot, Junagadh, Ahmedabad, and Baroda. The least number of displaced persons who have settled on a permanent basis either in rural or urban areas are to be found in Surendranagar (490), Amreli

(309), Sabarkantha (146), Broach (196) and the Dangs (8). The areas where they have settled in rural areas are Kutiyana in Junagadh district; Nakhatrana, Abdasa and Rapar talukas in Kutch district; Radhanpur, Santalpur, Deesa, Vav and Deodar in Banaskantha district; Sami in Mehsana district; Ahmedabad City taluka in Ahmedabad district; Matar in Kaira district; Vaghodia in Baroda district and Gandevi in Surat district, their number in other talukas and mahals being very insignificant.

43. Examining the figures of migrants from Pakistan classified by place of birth and duration of residence in place of origin given in Table D-III, it is noticed that urban proportions far outnumber the rural. Their numbers go on progressively increasing from one duration to another till it reaches climax in the group 11 to 15 years and suddenly dwindles down in the group that follows, namely 16 years and over. The last named group shows the volume of migration from the areas now included in Pakistan prior to partition and constitutes 5.00 per cent of the total migrants from that country. The out and out urban characteristic of migration from across the border is illustrated by these statistics, which show the economic pull exerted by urban areas in inducing the settlement of refugees in Gujarat as in the rest of the country. These figures are further instructive as pointing out that the flow of migrants has been continuous ever since partition and persists even today, as appears from quite a sizable number of such persons with duration of residence in this country less than one year. It further goes to show that even after the first rush of refugees, which was responsible for wholesale movement of the displaced persons from Pakistan, the stream which started in the initial stages has continued unabated till present times, though in a gradually decreasing degree, as the minority communities on the other side

STATEMENT V.17  
Persons born in Pakistan, 1961

| State/District  | Total<br>Rural<br>Urban | Duration of residence at the place of enumeration in years |        |       |       |        |        |        |        |        |        |             |       | Period not stated |     |
|-----------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|--------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------------|-------|-------------------|-----|
|                 |                         | Less than 1 year                                           |        |       |       | 1-5    |        | 6-10   |        | 11-15  |        | 16 and over |       |                   |     |
|                 |                         | M                                                          | F      | M     | F     | M      | F      | M      | F      | M      | F      | M           | F     | M                 | F   |
| 1<br>GUJARAT    | 2                       | 3                                                          | 4      | 5     | 6     | 7      | 8      | 9      | 10     | 11     | 12     | 13          | 14    | 15                | 16  |
|                 | T                       | 74,422                                                     | 64,168 | 4,280 | 3,284 | 11,617 | 10,715 | 16,890 | 14,694 | 37,226 | 32,030 | 3,957       | 2,964 | 452               | 481 |
|                 | R                       | 13,436                                                     | 10,842 | 1,360 | 808   | 2,668  | 2,015  | 4,305  | 3,451  | 4,326  | 3,229  | 667         | 1,237 | 110               | 102 |
|                 | U                       | 60,986                                                     | 53,326 | 2,920 | 2,476 | 8,949  | 8,700  | 12,585 | 11,243 | 32,900 | 28,801 | 3,290       | 1,727 | 342               | 379 |
| 1 Jamnagar      | R                       | 423                                                        | 287    | 42    | 23    | 98     | 71     | 54     | 33     | 177    | 110    | 47          | 48    | 5                 | 2   |
|                 | U                       | 4,003                                                      | 3,330  | 278   | 132   | 482    | 438    | 410    | 425    | 2,252  | 2,180  | 524         | 116   | 45                | 39  |
| 2 Rajkot        | R                       | 421                                                        | 301    | 47    | 28    | 112    | 69     | 84     | 56     | 109    | 78     | 66          | 69    | 3                 | 1   |
|                 | U                       | 5,933                                                      | 5,427  | 194   | 223   | 655    | 675    | 731    | 736    | 4,128  | 3,459  | 207         | 327   | 18                | 7   |
| 3 Surendranagar | R                       | 186                                                        | 115    | 33    | 14    | 77     | 38     | 14     | 22     | 36     | 12     | 21          | 29    | 5                 | 4   |
|                 | U                       | 609                                                        | 610    | 65    | 50    | 120    | 149    | 110    | 106    | 233    | 209    | 81          | 92    | ..                | ..  |
| 4 Bhavnagar     | R                       | 169                                                        | 107    | 34    | 16    | 46     | 37     | 38     | 21     | 39     | 18     | 11          | 15    | 1                 | 74  |
|                 | U                       | 3,300                                                      | 2,913  | 66    | 63    | 230    | 215    | 302    | 278    | 2,000  | 2,148  | 620         | 135   | 82                | ..  |
| 5 Amreli        | R                       | 185                                                        | 86     | 10    | 7     | 37     | 23     | 38     | 8      | 75     | 39     | 21          | 9     | 4                 | 3   |
|                 | U                       | 347                                                        | 246    | 35    | 22    | 80     | 65     | 81     | 64     | 124    | 71     | 21          | 25    | 2                 | 2   |
| 6 Junagadh      | R                       | 1,020                                                      | 282    | 98    | 46    | 289    | 67     | 255    | 45     | 336    | 106    | 31          | 17    | 11                | 1   |
|                 | U                       | 6,994                                                      | 6,719  | 174   | 201   | 653    | 835    | 693    | 763    | 5,400  | 4,864  | 54          | 39    | 20                | 17  |
| 7 Kutch         | R                       | 996                                                        | 1,921  | 156   | 138   | 226    | 313    | 119    | 250    | 368    | 442    | 117         | 762   | 10                | 16  |
|                 | U                       | 6,379                                                      | 5,605  | 350   | 301   | 1,698  | 1,672  | 2,872  | 2,384  | 1,336  | 1,039  | 86          | 152   | 37                | 57  |
| 8 Banaskantha   | R                       | 2,377                                                      | 1,879  | 285   | 180   | 371    | 322    | 499    | 406    | 1,043  | 796    | 163         | 164   | 16                | 11  |
|                 | U                       | 1,603                                                      | 1,348  | 103   | 75    | 228    | 238    | 315    | 315    | 865    | 676    | 16          | 25    | 9                 | 18  |
| 9 Sabarkantha   | R                       | 284                                                        | 173    | 49    | 29    | 106    | 58     | 50     | 29     | 52     | 45     | 26          | 12    | 1                 | ..  |
|                 | U                       | 373                                                        | 323    | 36    | 24    | 144    | 122    | 158    | 148    | 28     | 21     | 7           | 7     | ..                | ..  |
| 10 Mehsana      | R                       | 987                                                        | 639    | 44    | 17    | 132    | 76     | 363    | 237    | 386    | 274    | 57          | 32    | 5                 | 3   |
|                 | U                       | 1,959                                                      | 1,722  | 109   | 95    | 301    | 315    | 352    | 315    | 1,117  | 946    | 79          | 49    | 1                 | 2   |
| 11 Ahmedabad    | R                       | 4,089                                                      | 3,553  | 203   | 141   | 548    | 519    | 2,239  | 1,989  | 1,052  | 822    | 24          | 29    | 23                | 53  |
|                 | U                       | 17,254                                                     | 14,340 | 844   | 769   | 2,386  | 2,343  | 4,159  | 3,648  | 8,597  | 6,972  | 1,203       | 499   | 65                | 109 |
| 12 Kaira        | R                       | 649                                                        | 478    | 102   | 56    | 182    | 149    | 181    | 119    | 157    | 133    | 12          | 8     | 15                | 13  |
|                 | U                       | 2,031                                                      | 1,476  | 164   | 131   | 541    | 377    | 616    | 468    | 628    | 471    | 72          | 21    | 10                | 10  |
| 13 Panchmahals  | R                       | 366                                                        | 283    | 15    | 14    | 92     | 77     | 183    | 146    | 67     | 42     | 9           | 2     | ..                | ..  |
|                 | U                       | 1,711                                                      | 1,598  | 54    | 54    | 231    | 222    | 386    | 367    | 1,018  | 910    | 22          | 45    | ..                | ..  |
| 14 Baroda       | R                       | 456                                                        | 230    | 67    | 22    | 115    | 71     | 90     | 45     | 158    | 80     | 24          | 24    | 2                 | 2   |
|                 | U                       | 6,012                                                      | 5,567  | 254   | 221   | 787    | 682    | 785    | 743    | 4,055  | 3,832  | 108         | 62    | 23                | 27  |
| 15 Broach       | R                       | 152                                                        | 41     | 58    | 8     | 55     | 19     | 16     | 5      | 7      | 1      | 11          | 8     | 5                 | ..  |
|                 | U                       | 360                                                        | 252    | 55    | 22    | 104    | 80     | 83     | 55     | 104    | 84     | 11          | 10    | 3                 | 3   |
| 16 Surat        | R                       | 632                                                        | 449    | 110   | 67    | 160    | 96     | 71     | 38     | 260    | 227    | 27          | 21    | 4                 | 4   |
|                 | U                       | 2,118                                                      | 1,850  | 139   | 93    | 309    | 272    | 465    | 428    | 1,015  | 919    | 175         | 126   | 15                | 12  |
| 17 Dangs*       | R                       | 44                                                         | 18     | 2     | 7     | 22     | 22     | 10     | 11     | 2      | 4      | ..          | ..    | ..                | ..  |

\*Entirely rural



## STATEMENT V.18

## Displaced persons (from Pakistan) in urban and rural areas, 1961

(Duration of residence at the place of enumeration 11-15 years)

| State/District/<br>Taluka/Mahal/<br>City | Total<br>Rural<br>Urban | Displaced persons<br>(from Pakistan)<br>(Duration 11-15 years) |               |               | State/District/<br>Taluka/Mahal/<br>City | Total<br>Rural<br>Urban | Displaced persons<br>(from Pakistan)<br>(Duration 11-15 years) |              |              |
|------------------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|------------------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
|                                          |                         | P                                                              | M             | F             |                                          |                         | P                                                              | M            | F            |
| 1                                        | 2                       | 3                                                              | 4             | 5             | 1                                        | 2                       | 3                                                              | 4            | 5            |
| <b>GUJARAT</b>                           | <b>T</b>                | <b>69,256</b>                                                  | <b>37,226</b> | <b>32,030</b> |                                          |                         |                                                                |              |              |
|                                          | <b>R</b>                | <b>7,555</b>                                                   | <b>4,326</b>  | <b>3,229</b>  |                                          |                         |                                                                |              |              |
|                                          | <b>U</b>                | <b>61,701</b>                                                  | <b>32,900</b> | <b>28,801</b> |                                          |                         |                                                                |              |              |
| <b>1 Jamnagar District</b>               | <b>T</b>                | <b>4,719</b>                                                   | <b>2,429</b>  | <b>2,290</b>  | <b>4 Bhavnagar District</b>              | <b>T</b>                | <b>4,205</b>                                                   | <b>2,039</b> | <b>2,166</b> |
|                                          | <b>R</b>                | <b>287</b>                                                     | <b>177</b>    | <b>110</b>    |                                          | <b>R</b>                | <b>57</b>                                                      | <b>39</b>    | <b>18</b>    |
|                                          | <b>U</b>                | <b>4,432</b>                                                   | <b>2,252</b>  | <b>2,180</b>  |                                          | <b>U</b>                | <b>4,148</b>                                                   | <b>2,000</b> | <b>2,148</b> |
| 1 Jamnagar . . .                         | R                       | 80                                                             | 41            | 39            | 1 Bhavnagar . . .                        | R                       | 3                                                              | ..           | 3            |
| 2 Dhrol . . .                            | R                       | 7                                                              | 4             | 3             | 2 Vallabhipur . . .                      | R                       | 6                                                              | 4            | 2            |
| 3 Jodiya . . .                           | R                       | 60                                                             | 36            | 24            | 3 Botad . . .                            | R                       | 4                                                              | 4            | ..           |
| 4 Kalavad . . .                          | R                       | 38                                                             | 26            | 12            | 4 Gadhada . . .                          | R                       | 5                                                              | 4            | 1            |
| 5 Lalpur . . .                           | R                       | 12                                                             | 9             | 3             | 5 Palitana . . .                         | R                       | 1                                                              | ..           | 1            |
| 6 Jamjodhpur . . .                       | R                       | 21                                                             | 14            | 7             | 6 Sihor . . .                            | R                       | 6                                                              | 3            | 3            |
| 7 Okhamandal . . .                       | R                       | 23                                                             | 16            | 7             | 7 Umralla . . .                          | R                       | 26                                                             | 20           | 6            |
| 8 Kalyanpur . . .                        | R                       | 24                                                             | 16            | 8             | 8 Gariadhar . . .                        | R                       | 1                                                              | 1            | ..           |
| 9 Khambhalia . . .                       | R                       | 6                                                              | 5             | 1             | 9 Kundla . . .                           | R                       | 4                                                              | 3            | 1            |
| 10 Bhanvad . . .                         | R                       | 16                                                             | 10            | 6             | 10 Talaja . . .                          | R                       | 1                                                              | ..           | 1            |
| Jamnagar City . . .                      | U                       | 3,982                                                          | 2,001         | 1,981         | Bhavnagar City . . .                     | U                       | 3,154                                                          | 1,471        | 1,683        |
| <b>2 Rajkot District</b>                 | <b>T</b>                | <b>7,774</b>                                                   | <b>4,237</b>  | <b>3,537</b>  | <b>5 Amreli District</b>                 | <b>T</b>                | <b>309</b>                                                     | <b>199</b>   | <b>110</b>   |
|                                          | <b>R</b>                | <b>187</b>                                                     | <b>109</b>    | <b>78</b>     |                                          | <b>R</b>                | <b>114</b>                                                     | <b>75</b>    | <b>39</b>    |
|                                          | <b>U</b>                | <b>7,587</b>                                                   | <b>4,128</b>  | <b>3,459</b>  |                                          | <b>U</b>                | <b>195</b>                                                     | <b>124</b>   | <b>71</b>    |
| 1 Rajkot . . .                           | R                       | 13                                                             | 6             | 7             | 1 Amreli . . .                           | R                       | 19                                                             | 16           | 3            |
| 2 Jasdan . . .                           | R                       | 9                                                              | 7             | 2             | 2 Kunkavav-Vadia . . .                   | R                       | 29                                                             | 17           | 12           |
| 3 Paddhari . . .                         | R                       | 25                                                             | 10            | 15            | 3 Babra . . .                            | R                       | 11                                                             | 7            | 4            |
| 4 Gondal . . .                           | R                       | 16                                                             | 12            | 4             | 4 Lathi . . .                            | R                       | 11                                                             | 8            | 3            |
| 5 Lodhika . . .                          | R                       | 2                                                              | 2             | ..            | 5 Lilia . . .                            | R                       | 3                                                              | 2            | 1            |
| 6 Kotda Sangani . . .                    | R                       | 5                                                              | 3             | 2             | 6 Dhari . . .                            | R                       | 27                                                             | 15           | 12           |
| 7 Morvi . . .                            | R                       | 24                                                             | 10            | 14            | 7 Khambha . . .                          | R                       | 2                                                              | ..           | 2            |
| 8 Maliya . . .                           | R                       | 12                                                             | 8             | 4             | 8 Kodinar . . .                          | R                       | 12                                                             | 10           | 2            |
| 9 Wankaner . . .                         | R                       | 6                                                              | 5             | 1             |                                          |                         |                                                                |              |              |
| 10 Jetpur . . .                          | R                       | 44                                                             | 28            | 16            | <b>6 Junagadh District</b>               | <b>T</b>                | <b>10,706</b>                                                  | <b>5,736</b> | <b>4,970</b> |
| 11 Dhoraji . . .                         | R                       | 6                                                              | 3             | 3             |                                          | <b>R</b>                | <b>442</b>                                                     | <b>336</b>   | <b>106</b>   |
| 12 Jamkandorna . . .                     | R                       | 2                                                              | 1             | 1             |                                          | <b>U</b>                | <b>10,264</b>                                                  | <b>5,400</b> | <b>4,864</b> |
| 13 Upleta . . .                          | R                       | 23                                                             | 14            | 9             | 1 Junagadh . . .                         | R                       | 54                                                             | 33           | 21           |
| Rajkot City . . .                        | U                       | 4,990                                                          | 2,689         | 2,301         | 2 Bhesan . . .                           | R                       | 26                                                             | 17           | 9            |
| <b>3 Surendranagar District</b>          | <b>T</b>                | <b>490</b>                                                     | <b>269</b>    | <b>221</b>    | 3 Visavadar . . .                        | R                       | 14                                                             | 13           | 1            |
|                                          | <b>R</b>                | <b>48</b>                                                      | <b>36</b>     | <b>12</b>     | 4 Mendarda . . .                         | R                       | 1                                                              | 1            | ..           |
|                                          | <b>U</b>                | <b>442</b>                                                     | <b>233</b>    | <b>209</b>    | 5 Mangrol . . .                          | R                       | 12                                                             | 12           | ..           |
| 1 Wadhwan . . .                          | R                       | 1                                                              | ..            | 1             | 6 Manavadar . . .                        | R                       | 30                                                             | 29           | 1            |
| 2 Muli . . .                             | R                       | 8                                                              | 5             | 3             | 7 Keshod . . .                           | R                       | 26                                                             | 24           | 2            |
| 3 Chotila . . .                          | R                       | 1                                                              | 1             | ..            | 8 Vanthali . . .                         | R                       | 28                                                             | 27           | 1            |
| 4 Limbdi . . .                           | R                       | 1                                                              | 1             | ..            | 9 Patan Veraval . . .                    | R                       | 34                                                             | 30           | 4            |
| 5 Lakhtar . . .                          | R                       | 12                                                             | 7             | 5             | 10 Malia . . .                           | R                       | 33                                                             | 21           | 12           |
| 6 Sayla . . .                            | R                       | 1                                                              | 1             | ..            | 11 Talala . . .                          | R                       | 14                                                             | 13           | 1            |
| 7 Dhrangadhra . . .                      | R                       | 4                                                              | 4             | ..            | 12 Una . . .                             | R                       | 42                                                             | 31           | 11           |
| 8 Halvad . . .                           | R                       | 17                                                             | 16            | 1             | 13 Porbandar . . .                       | R                       | 17                                                             | 9            | 8            |
| 9 Dasada . . .                           | R                       | 3                                                              | 1             | 2             | 14 Ranavav . . .                         | R                       | 3                                                              | 3            | ..           |
|                                          |                         |                                                                |               |               | 15 Kutiyana . . .                        | R                       | 108                                                            | 73           | 35           |

## STATEMENT V.18-contd.

## Displaced persons (from Pakistan) in urban and rural areas, 1961

(Duration of residence at the place of enumeration 11-15 years)

| State/District/<br>Taluka/Mahal/<br>City | Total<br>Rural<br>Urban | Displaced persons<br>(from Pakistan)<br>(Duration 11-15 years) |              |              | State/District/<br>Taluka/Mahal/<br>City | Total<br>Rural<br>Urban | Displaced persons<br>(from Pakistan)<br>(Duration 11-15 years) |              |              |
|------------------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|------------------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
|                                          |                         | P                                                              | M            | F            |                                          |                         | P                                                              | M            | F            |
| 1                                        | 2                       | 3                                                              | 4            | 5            | 1                                        | 2                       | 3                                                              | 4            | 5            |
| <b>7 Kutch District</b>                  | <b>T</b>                | <b>3,185</b>                                                   | <b>1,704</b> | <b>1,481</b> | <b>11 Ahmedabad District</b>             | <b>T</b>                | <b>17,443</b>                                                  | <b>9,649</b> | <b>7,794</b> |
|                                          | <b>R</b>                | <b>810</b>                                                     | <b>368</b>   | <b>442</b>   |                                          | <b>R</b>                | <b>1,874</b>                                                   | <b>1,052</b> | <b>822</b>   |
|                                          | <b>U</b>                | <b>2,375</b>                                                   | <b>1,336</b> | <b>1,039</b> |                                          | <b>U</b>                | <b>15,569</b>                                                  | <b>8,597</b> | <b>6,972</b> |
| 1 Bhuj . . .                             | R                       | 79                                                             | 33           | 46           | 1 Ahmedabad City . . .                   | R                       | 1,795                                                          | 1,004        | 791          |
| 2 Nakhatrana . . .                       | R                       | 118                                                            | 50           | 68           | 2 Viramgam . . .                         | R                       | 15                                                             | 9            | 6            |
| 3 Lakhpat . . .                          | R                       | 49                                                             | 19           | 30           | 3 Daskroi . . .                          | R                       | 30                                                             | 17           | 13           |
| 4 Abdasa . . .                           | R                       | 109                                                            | 37           | 72           | 4 Dehgam . . .                           | R                       | 7                                                              | 4            | 3            |
| 5 Mandvi . . .                           | R                       | 72                                                             | 25           | 47           | 5 Sanand . . .                           | R                       | 6                                                              | 2            | 4            |
| 6 Mundra . . .                           | R                       | 34                                                             | 13           | 21           | 6 Dholka . . .                           | R                       | 15                                                             | 11           | 4            |
| 7 Anjar . . .                            | R                       | 56                                                             | 32           | 24           | 7 Dhandhuka . . .                        | R                       | 6                                                              | 5            | 1            |
| 8 Bhachau . . .                          | R                       | 69                                                             | 36           | 33           | Ahmedabad City . . .                     | U                       | 9,731                                                          | 5,332        | 4,399        |
| 9 Rapar . . .                            | R                       | 188                                                            | 101          | 87           | <b>12 Kaira District</b>                 | <b>T</b>                | <b>1,389</b>                                                   | <b>785</b>   | <b>604</b>   |
| 10 Khadir . . .                          | R                       | 32                                                             | 19           | 13           |                                          | <b>R</b>                | <b>290</b>                                                     | <b>157</b>   | <b>133</b>   |
| 11 Khavda . . .                          | R                       | 4                                                              | 3            | 1            |                                          | <b>U</b>                | <b>1,099</b>                                                   | <b>628</b>   | <b>471</b>   |
| <b>8 Banaskantha District</b>            | <b>T</b>                | <b>3,380</b>                                                   | <b>1,908</b> | <b>1,472</b> | 1 Nadiad . . .                           | R                       | 23                                                             | 14           | 9            |
|                                          | <b>R</b>                | <b>1,839</b>                                                   | <b>1,043</b> | <b>796</b>   | 2 Kapadvanj . . .                        | R                       | 58                                                             | 29           | 29           |
|                                          | <b>U</b>                | <b>1,541</b>                                                   | <b>865</b>   | <b>676</b>   | 3 Matar . . .                            | R                       | 128                                                            | 67           | 61           |
| 1 Palanpur . . .                         | R                       | 18                                                             | 14           | 4            | 4 Anand . . .                            | R                       | 44                                                             | 27           | 17           |
| 2 Danta . . .                            | R                       | 4                                                              | 2            | 2            | 5 Thasra . . .                           | R                       | 23                                                             | 13           | 10           |
| 3 Vadgam . . .                           | R                       | 68                                                             | 40           | 28           | 6 Petlad . . .                           | R                       | 11                                                             | 5            | 6            |
| 4 Dhanera . . .                          | R                       | 18                                                             | 12           | 6            | 7 Cambay . . .                           | R                       | ..                                                             | 1            | ..           |
| 5 Deesa . . .                            | R                       | 283                                                            | 158          | 125          | 8 Borsad . . .                           | R                       | 2                                                              | 1            | 1            |
| 6 Kankrej . . .                          | R                       | 42                                                             | 23           | 19           |                                          |                         |                                                                |              |              |
| 7 Vav . . .                              | R                       | 175                                                            | 103          | 72           | <b>13 Panchmahals District</b>           | <b>T</b>                | <b>2,037</b>                                                   | <b>1,085</b> | <b>952</b>   |
| 8 Tharad . . .                           | R                       | 59                                                             | 32           | 27           |                                          | <b>R</b>                | <b>109</b>                                                     | <b>67</b>    | <b>42</b>    |
| 9 Deodar . . .                           | R                       | 121                                                            | 70           | 51           |                                          | <b>U</b>                | <b>1,928</b>                                                   | <b>1,018</b> | <b>910</b>   |
| 10 Radhanpur . . .                       | R                       | 872                                                            | 487          | 385          | 1 Godhra . . .                           | R                       | 64                                                             | 40           | 24           |
| 11 Santalpur . . .                       | R                       | 179                                                            | 102          | 77           | 2 Kalol . . .                            | R                       | 15                                                             | 8            | 7            |
| <b>9 Sabarkantha District</b>            | <b>T</b>                | <b>146</b>                                                     | <b>80</b>    | <b>66</b>    | 3 Halol . . .                            | R                       | 13                                                             | 6            | 7            |
|                                          | <b>R</b>                | <b>97</b>                                                      | <b>52</b>    | <b>45</b>    | 4 Shehera . . .                          | R                       | 8                                                              | 6            | 2            |
|                                          | <b>U</b>                | <b>49</b>                                                      | <b>28</b>    | <b>21</b>    | 5 Jhalod . . .                           | R                       | 5                                                              | 3            | 2            |
| 1 Idar . . .                             | R                       | 2                                                              | 1            | 1            | 6 Dohad . . .                            | R                       | 1                                                              | 1            | ..           |
| 2 Khed Brahma . . .                      | R                       | 4                                                              | 3            | 1            | 7 Limkheda . . .                         | R                       | 3                                                              | 3            | ..           |
| 3 Bhiloda . . .                          | R                       | 1                                                              | 1            | ..           |                                          |                         |                                                                |              |              |
| 4 Himatnagar . . .                       | R                       | 2                                                              | 2            | ..           | <b>14 Baroda District</b>                | <b>T</b>                | <b>8,125</b>                                                   | <b>4,213</b> | <b>3,912</b> |
| 5 Prantij . . .                          | R                       | 34                                                             | 13           | 21           |                                          | <b>R</b>                | <b>238</b>                                                     | <b>158</b>   | <b>80</b>    |
| 6 Modasa . . .                           | R                       | 44                                                             | 27           | 17           |                                          | <b>U</b>                | <b>7,887</b>                                                   | <b>4,055</b> | <b>3,832</b> |
| 7 Malpur . . .                           | R                       | 2                                                              | 2            | ..           | 1 Baroda . . .                           | R                       | 15                                                             | 14           | 1            |
| 8 Bayad . . .                            | R                       | 8                                                              | 3            | 5            | 2 Savli . . .                            | R                       | 17                                                             | 13           | 4            |
| <b>10 Mehsana District</b>               | <b>T</b>                | <b>2,723</b>                                                   | <b>1,503</b> | <b>1,220</b> | 3 Vaghodia . . .                         | R                       | 166                                                            | 105          | 61           |
|                                          | <b>R</b>                | <b>660</b>                                                     | <b>386</b>   | <b>274</b>   | 4 Karjan . . .                           | R                       | 6                                                              | 4            | 2            |
|                                          | <b>U</b>                | <b>2,063</b>                                                   | <b>1,117</b> | <b>946</b>   | 5 Sinor . . .                            | R                       | 2                                                              | 2            | ..           |
| 1 Patan . . .                            | R                       | 5                                                              | 4            | 1            | 6 Dabhoi . . .                           | R                       | 31                                                             | 19           | 12           |
| 2 Chanasma . . .                         | R                       | 7                                                              | 2            | 5            | 7 Tilakwada . . .                        | R                       | 1                                                              | 1            | ..           |
| 3 Sami . . .                             | R                       | 516                                                            | 295          | 221          | Baroda City . . .                        | U                       | 7,620                                                          | 3,897        | 3,723        |
| 4 Harij . . .                            | R                       | 79                                                             | 48           | 31           | <b>15 Broach District</b>                | <b>T</b>                | <b>196</b>                                                     | <b>111</b>   | <b>85</b>    |
| 5 Mehsana . . .                          | R                       | 1                                                              | 1            | ..           |                                          | <b>R</b>                | <b>8</b>                                                       | <b>7</b>     | <b>1</b>     |
| 6 Sidhpur . . .                          | R                       | 15                                                             | 10           | 5            |                                          | <b>U</b>                | <b>188</b>                                                     | <b>104</b>   | <b>84</b>    |
| 7 Kheralu . . .                          | R                       | 5                                                              | 5            | ..           | 1 Broach . . .                           | R                       | 2                                                              | 2            | ..           |
| 8 Visnagar . . .                         | R                       | 7                                                              | 4            | 3            | 2 Amod . . .                             | R                       | 4                                                              | 3            | 1            |
| 9 Vijapur . . .                          | R                       | 7                                                              | 3            | 4            | 3 Nandod . . .                           | R                       | 2                                                              | 2            | ..           |
| 10 Kadi . . .                            | R                       | 4                                                              | 3            | 1            |                                          |                         |                                                                |              |              |
| 11 Kalol . . .                           | R                       | 14                                                             | 11           | 3            |                                          |                         |                                                                |              |              |

## STATEMENT V.18-contd.

## Displaced persons (from Pakistan) in urban and rural areas, 1961

(Duration of residence at the place of enumeration 11-15 years)

| State/District/<br>Taluka/Mahal/<br>City<br>1 | Total<br>Rural<br>Urban<br>2 | Displaced persons<br>(from Pakistan)<br>(Duration 11-15 years) |              |              | State/District/<br>Taluka/Mahal/<br>City<br>1 | Total<br>Rural<br>Urban<br>2 | Displaced persons<br>(from Pakistan)<br>(Duration 11-15 years) |          |          |
|-----------------------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|----------|----------|
|                                               |                              | P<br>3                                                         | M<br>4       | F<br>5       |                                               |                              | P<br>3                                                         | M<br>4   | F<br>5   |
| <b>16 Surat District</b>                      | <b>T</b>                     | <b>2,421</b>                                                   | <b>1,275</b> | <b>1,146</b> | <b>16 Surat District-contd.</b>               |                              |                                                                |          |          |
|                                               | <b>R</b>                     | <b>487</b>                                                     | <b>260</b>   | <b>227</b>   | 10 Navsari . . . R                            |                              | 3                                                              | 1        | 2        |
|                                               | <b>U</b>                     | <b>1,934</b>                                                   | <b>1,015</b> | <b>919</b>   | 11 Gandevi . . . R                            | 411                          | 213                                                            | 198      |          |
| 1 Olpad . . . R                               |                              | 6                                                              | 2            | 4            | 12 Bansda . . . R                             |                              | 1                                                              | ..       | 1        |
| 2 Mangrol . . . R                             |                              | 5                                                              | 3            | 2            | 13 Bulsar . . . R                             |                              | 3                                                              | 2        | 1        |
| 3 Kamrej . . . R                              |                              | 5                                                              | 3            | 2            | 14 Chikhli . . . R                            |                              | 3                                                              | 2        | 1        |
| 4 Chorasi . . . R                             |                              | 20                                                             | 11           | 9            | 15 Umbergaon . . R                            |                              | 6                                                              | 3        | 3        |
| 5 Palsana . . . R                             |                              | 3                                                              | 3            | ..           | 16 Uchhal . . . R                             |                              | 1                                                              | 1        | ..       |
| 6 Mandvi . . . R                              |                              | 4                                                              | 3            | 1            | 17 Nizar . . . R                              |                              | 4                                                              | 4        | ..       |
| 7 Songadh . . . R                             |                              | 3                                                              | 2            | 1            | Surat City . . . U                            | 692                          | 343                                                            | 349      |          |
| 8 Bardoli . . . R                             |                              | 8                                                              | 6            | 2            | <b>17 Dangs District*</b>                     | <b>R</b>                     | <b>8</b>                                                       | <b>4</b> | <b>4</b> |
| 9 Valod . . . R                               |                              | 1                                                              | 1            | ..           |                                               |                              |                                                                |          |          |

\*Entirely rural,

of the frontier still find it necessary to move out and settle in this country even after a lapse of 15 years since partition. The number of those who have returned the duration of residence in this country as 16 years and over is also appreciable, 1,904 persons in rural areas and 5,017 in towns. These figures represent a picture of migration in normal times during pre-Independence days. It is noteworthy that among those who have moved to rural areas of this country prior to Independence, there is a preponderance of females over males—667 males and 1,237 females, revealing social contact on either side of the border which was responsible for marriage migration between the two areas before partition. The migrations which took place then to urban areas naturally show a preponderance of males as they were brought about by economic reasons—3,290 males and 1,727 females, as the migrants would naturally find greater scope of employment in urban areas than in the countryside.

## Non-Indian Nationals

44. Table D-I-Non-Indian Nationals gives the number of persons belonging to different foreign nationalities resident in Gujarat at the time of census taking. The total number of non-Indian

nationals in Gujarat is 5,372, of whom 3,283 are males and 2,089 are females. Statement V. 19 on pages 615 and 616 compares foreign nationals by country of origin for the years 1961, 1951 and 1931, wherever such figures are available.

45. Among non-Indian nationals, 2,678 persons are nationals of countries in Asia beyond India (including U.S.S.R.), 1,198 are nationals of countries in Europe, 1,324 are nationals of countries in Africa, 97 nationals of countries in America and 75 nationals of countries in Oceania. Countries in Asia have the largest number of immigrants and non-Indian nationals to their credit, the quota of Pakistan being the largest. As against 81,973 males and 67,376 females returned as Pakistan born in 1951, there are 74,422 males and 64,168 females returned as Pakistan born in 1961. The reduction in number is obviously due to deaths during the intercensal period. Among Pakistan nationals in India there are 1,076 males and 612 females in 1961 as against 568 males and 510 females in 1951. Other important Asiatic countries from which immigrants are received in appreciable numbers are Nepal and Burma. The sex ratio among immigrants from Pakistan and Nepal is in favour of males and in case of

## STATEMENT V.19

## Foreign nationals by country of origin

| Name of foreign<br>country<br>1                   | Persons Born  |               |               |               |              |              | Nationals    |              |              |              |             |             |
|---------------------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
|                                                   | 1961          |               | 1951          |               | 1931         |              | 1961         |              | 1951         |              | 1931        |             |
|                                                   | M<br>2        | F<br>3        | M<br>4        | F<br>5        | M<br>6       | F<br>7       | M<br>8       | F<br>9       | M<br>10      | F<br>11      | M<br>12     | F<br>13     |
| <b>Grand Total</b>                                | <b>89,947</b> | <b>79,659</b> | <b>90,519</b> | <b>75,149</b> | <b>4,125</b> | <b>1,142</b> | <b>3,283</b> | <b>2,089</b> | <b>1,488</b> | <b>1,019</b> | <b>N.A.</b> | <b>N.A.</b> |
| <b>A-COUNTRIES IN ASIA</b>                        | <b>79,768</b> | <b>67,393</b> | <b>85,473</b> | <b>69,647</b> | <b>1,678</b> | <b>388</b>   | <b>1,847</b> | <b>831</b>   | <b>921</b>   | <b>608</b>   | <b>N.A.</b> | <b>N.A.</b> |
| Aden . . . . .                                    | 60            | 84            | N.A.          | N.A.          | 65           | 28           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | N.A.        | N.A.        |
| Afghanistan . . . . .                             | 182           | 34            | 178           | 37            | 367          | 78           | 31           | 3            | 44           | 6            | N.A.        | N.A.        |
| Bahrain . . . . .                                 | 3             | 2             | ..            | ..            | N.A.         | N.A.         | ..           | 1            | ..           | ..           | N.A.        | N.A.        |
| Bhutan . . . . .                                  | 7             | 3             | ..            | ..            | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | N.A.        | N.A.        |
| Burma . . . . .                                   | 1,570         | 1,707         | 1,317         | 1,427         | ..           | ..           | 16           | 13           | 14           | 13           | N.A.        | N.A.        |
| Cambodia . . . . .                                | ..            | 3             | ..            | ..            | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | N.A.        | N.A.        |
| Ceylon . . . . .                                  | 112           | 64            | 41            | 47            | 20           | 14           | 35           | 3            | 3            | 3            | N.A.        | N.A.        |
| China . . . . .                                   | 19            | 48            | 22            | 8             | 36           | 5            | 9            | 8            | 15           | 3            | N.A.        | N.A.        |
| Indonesia . . . . .                               | 40            | 29            | N.A.          | N.A.          | N.A.         | N.A.         | 6            | ..           | ..           | ..           | N.A.        | N.A.        |
| Iran . . . . .                                    | 53            | 21            | N.A.          | N.A.          | N.A.         | N.A.         | 29           | 4            | 28           | 16           | N.A.        | N.A.        |
| Iraq . . . . .                                    | 4             | 3             | N.A.          | N.A.          | N.A.         | N.A.         | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | N.A.        | N.A.        |
| Israel . . . . .                                  | 146           | 8             | N.A.          | N.A.          | 40           | 4            | 142          | 3            | ..           | ..           | N.A.        | N.A.        |
| Japan . . . . .                                   | 2,629         | 723           | 1,493         | 372           | 616          | 89           | 427          | 141          | 221          | 56           | N.A.        | N.A.        |
| Nepal . . . . .                                   | ..            | ..            | ..            | ..            | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | N.A.        | N.A.        |
| Pakistan . . . . .                                | 74,422        | 64,168        | 81,973        | 67,376        | N.A.         | N.A.         | 1,076        | 612          | 568          | 510          | N.A.        | N.A.        |
| Persia . . . . .                                  | ..            | ..            | N.A.          | N.A.          | 5            | 1            | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | N.A.        | N.A.        |
| Philippines . . . . .                             | 76            | 68            | N.A.          | N.A.          | N.A.         | N.A.         | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | N.A.        | N.A.        |
| Saudi Arabia . . . . .                            | ..            | ..            | ..            | ..            | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | N.A.        | N.A.        |
| Singapore, Malaya and<br>British Borneo . . . . . | 105           | 95            | 35            | 60            | 10           | 6            | 5            | 2            | ..           | ..           | N.A.        | N.A.        |
| Syria . . . . .                                   | 1             | ..            | N.A.          | N.A.          | N.A.         | N.A.         | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | N.A.        | N.A.        |
| Thailand . . . . .                                | 3             | 16            | ..            | ..            | 3            | 3            | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | N.A.        | N.A.        |
| Tibet . . . . .                                   | 9             | 2             | N.A.          | N.A.          | N.A.         | N.A.         | 5            | ..           | ..           | ..           | N.A.        | N.A.        |
| Turkey . . . . .                                  | 4             | 2             | N.A.          | N.A.          | 5            | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | N.A.        | N.A.        |
| U.S.S.R. . . . .                                  | 24            | 27            | 1             | ..            | 1            | ..           | 20           | 23           | 2            | ..           | N.A.        | N.A.        |
| Unspecified<br>Elsewhere in Asia . . . . .        | 297           | 286           | 413           | 320           | 227          | 98           | 46           | 18           | 22           | 3            | N.A.        | N.A.        |
|                                                   | ..            | ..            | ..            | ..            | 283          | 62           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | N.A.        | N.A.        |
| <b>B-COUNTRIES IN EUROPE</b>                      | <b>1,591</b>  | <b>1,723</b>  | <b>296</b>    | <b>229</b>    | <b>526</b>   | <b>222</b>   | <b>659</b>   | <b>539</b>   | <b>533</b>   | <b>361</b>   | <b>N.A.</b> | <b>N.A.</b> |
| Albania . . . . .                                 | 1             | 2             | ..            | ..            | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | N.A.        | N.A.        |
| Austria . . . . .                                 | ..            | ..            | N.A.          | N.A.          | ..           | ..           | 1            | ..           | ..           | ..           | N.A.        | N.A.        |
| Belgium . . . . .                                 | 3             | 9             | N.A.          | N.A.          | ..           | ..           | 5            | 3            | ..           | 2            | N.A.        | N.A.        |
| Czechoslovakia . . . . .                          | 6             | ..            | N.A.          | N.A.          | ..           | ..           | 6            | ..           | ..           | ..           | N.A.        | N.A.        |
| Eire . . . . .                                    | ..            | ..            | 8             | 9             | 3            | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | N.A.        | N.A.        |
| France . . . . .                                  | 37            | 76            | N.A.          | N.A.          | 5            | 6            | 2            | 8            | 17           | 17           | N.A.        | N.A.        |
| Germany (West) . . . . .                          | 12            | 12            | N.A.          | N.A.          | ..           | ..           | 10           | 11           | 8            | 9            | N.A.        | N.A.        |
| Greece . . . . .                                  | ..            | ..            | N.A.          | N.A.          | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | 37           | 3            | N.A.        | N.A.        |
| Iceland . . . . .                                 | 2             | 1             | ..            | ..            | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | N.A.        | N.A.        |
| Ireland . . . . .                                 | 14            | 17            | N.A.          | N.A.          | 139          | 96           | 3            | 4            | ..           | ..           | N.A.        | N.A.        |
| Italy . . . . .                                   | 10            | 13            | N.A.          | N.A.          | 1            | ..           | 2            | 7            | 2            | 7            | N.A.        | N.A.        |
| Netherlands . . . . .                             | 4             | 1             | ..            | ..            | ..           | ..           | 3            | 1            | ..           | 1            | N.A.        | N.A.        |
| Norway . . . . .                                  | 38            | 1             | N.A.          | N.A.          | ..           | ..           | 38           | ..           | ..           | ..           | N.A.        | N.A.        |

N.A.=Not available

STATEMENT V.18-*contd.*

## Displaced persons (from Pakistan) in urban and rural areas, 1961

(Duration of residence at the place of enumeration 11-15 years)

| State/District/<br>Taluka/Mahal/<br>City<br>1 | Total<br>Rural<br>Urban<br>2 | Displaced persons<br>(from Pakistan)<br>(Duration 11-15 years) |              |              | State/District/<br>Taluka/Mahal/<br>City<br>1 | Total<br>Rural<br>Urban<br>2 | Displaced persons<br>(from Pakistan)<br>(Duration 11-15 years) |          |          |
|-----------------------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|----------|----------|
|                                               |                              | P                                                              | M            | F            |                                               |                              | P                                                              | M        | F        |
|                                               |                              | 3                                                              | 4            | 5            |                                               |                              | 3                                                              | 4        | 5        |
| <b>16 Surat District</b>                      | <b>T</b>                     | <b>2,421</b>                                                   | <b>1,275</b> | <b>1,146</b> | <b>16 Surat District-<i>contd.</i></b>        |                              |                                                                |          |          |
|                                               | <b>R</b>                     | <b>487</b>                                                     | <b>260</b>   | <b>227</b>   | 10 Navsari . . . R                            |                              | 3                                                              | 1        | 2        |
|                                               | <b>U</b>                     | <b>1,934</b>                                                   | <b>1,015</b> | <b>919</b>   | 11 Gandevi . . . R                            | 411                          | 213                                                            | 198      |          |
| 1 Olpad . . . R                               |                              | 6                                                              | 2            | 4            | 12 Bansda . . . R                             | 1                            | ..                                                             | 1        |          |
| 2 Mangrol . . . R                             |                              | 5                                                              | 3            | 2            | 13 Bulsar . . . R                             | 3                            | 2                                                              | 1        |          |
| 3 Kamrej . . . R                              |                              | 5                                                              | 3            | 2            | 14 Chikhli . . . R                            | 3                            | 2                                                              | 1        |          |
| 4 Chorasi . . . R                             |                              | 20                                                             | 11           | 9            | 15 Umbergaon . . R                            | 6                            | 3                                                              | 3        |          |
| 5 Palsana . . . R                             |                              | 3                                                              | 3            | ..           | 16 Uchhal . . . R                             | 1                            | 1                                                              | ..       |          |
| 6 Mandvi . . . R                              |                              | 4                                                              | 3            | 1            | 17 Nizar . . . R                              | 4                            | 4                                                              | ..       |          |
| 7 Songadh . . . R                             |                              | 3                                                              | 2            | 1            | Surat City . . . U                            | 692                          | 343                                                            | 349      |          |
| 8 Bardoli . . . R                             |                              | 8                                                              | 6            | 2            |                                               |                              |                                                                |          |          |
| 9 Valod . . . R                               |                              | 1                                                              | 1            | ..           | <b>17 Dangs District*</b>                     | <b>R</b>                     | <b>8</b>                                                       | <b>4</b> | <b>4</b> |

\*Entirely rural,

of the frontier still find it necessary to move out and settle in this country even after a lapse of 15 years since partition. The number of those who have returned the duration of residence in this country as 16 years and over is also appreciable, 1,904 persons in rural areas and 5,017 in towns. These figures represent a picture of migration in normal times during pre-Independence days. It is noteworthy that among those who have moved to rural areas of this country prior to Independence, there is a preponderance of females over males—667 males and 1,237 females, revealing social contact on either side of the border which was responsible for marriage migration between the two areas before partition. The migrations which took place then to urban areas naturally show a preponderance of males as they were brought about by economic reasons—3,290 males and 1,727 females, as the migrants would naturally find greater scope of employment in urban areas than in the country-side.

## Non-Indian Nationals

44. Table D-I-Non-Indian Nationals gives the number of persons belonging to different foreign nationalities resident in Gujarat at the time of census taking. The total number of non-Indian

nationals in Gujarat is 5,372, of whom 3,283 are males and 2,089 are females. Statement V. 19 on pages 615 and 616 compares foreign nationals by country of origin for the years 1961, 1951 and 1931, wherever such figures are available.

45. Among non-Indian nationals, 2,678 persons are nationals of countries in Asia beyond India (including U.S.S.R.), 1,198 are nationals of countries in Europe, 1,324 are nationals of countries in Africa, 97 nationals of countries in America and 75 nationals of countries in Oceania. Countries in Asia have the largest number of immigrants and non-Indian nationals to their credit, the quota of Pakistan being the largest. As against 81,973 males and 67,376 females returned as Pakistan born in 1951, there are 74,422 males and 64,168 females returned as Pakistan born in 1961. The reduction in number is obviously due to deaths during the intercensal period. Among Pakistan nationals in India there are 1,076 males and 612 females in 1961 as against 568 males and 510 females in 1951. Other important Asiatic countries from which immigrants are received in appreciable numbers are Nepal and Burma. The sex ratio among immigrants from Pakistan and Nepal is in favour of males and in case of

## STATEMENT V.19

## Foreign nationals by country of origin

| Name of foreign<br>country<br>1                   | Persons Born  |               |               |               |              |              | Nationals    |              |              |              |             |             |
|---------------------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
|                                                   | 1961          |               | 1951          |               | 1931         |              | 1961         |              | 1951         |              | 1931        |             |
|                                                   | M             | F             | M             | F             | M            | F            | M            | F            | M            | F            | M           | F           |
|                                                   | 2             | 3             | 4             | 5             | 6            | 7            | 8            | 9            | 10           | 11           | 12          | 13          |
| <b>Grand Total</b>                                | <b>89,947</b> | <b>79,659</b> | <b>90,519</b> | <b>75,149</b> | <b>4,125</b> | <b>1,142</b> | <b>3,283</b> | <b>2,089</b> | <b>1,488</b> | <b>1,019</b> | <b>N.A.</b> | <b>N.A.</b> |
| <b>A-COUNTRIES IN ASIA</b>                        | <b>79,768</b> | <b>67,393</b> | <b>85,473</b> | <b>69,647</b> | <b>1,678</b> | <b>388</b>   | <b>1,847</b> | <b>831</b>   | <b>921</b>   | <b>608</b>   | <b>N.A.</b> | <b>N.A.</b> |
| Aden . . . . .                                    | 60            | 84            | N.A.          | N.A.          | 65           | 28           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | N.A.        | N.A.        |
| Afghanistan . . . . .                             | 182           | 34            | 178           | 37            | 367          | 78           | 31           | 3            | 44           | 6            | N.A.        | N.A.        |
| Bahrain . . . . .                                 | 3             | 2             | ..            | ..            | N.A.         | N.A.         | ..           | 1            | ..           | ..           | N.A.        | N.A.        |
| Bhutan . . . . .                                  | 7             | 3             | ..            | ..            | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | N.A.        | N.A.        |
| Burma . . . . .                                   | 1,570         | 1,707         | 1,317         | 1,427         | ..           | ..           | 16           | 13           | 14           | 13           | N.A.        | N.A.        |
| Cambodia . . . . .                                | ..            | 3             | ..            | ..            | 20           | 14           | ..           | 3            | ..           | ..           | N.A.        | N.A.        |
| Ceylon . . . . .                                  | 112           | 64            | 41            | 47            | 36           | 5            | 35           | 8            | 15           | 3            | N.A.        | N.A.        |
| China . . . . .                                   | 19            | 48            | 22            | 8             | N.A.         | N.A.         | 9            | 8            | ..           | ..           | N.A.        | N.A.        |
| Indonesia . . . . .                               | 40            | 29            | N.A.          | N.A.          | N.A.         | N.A.         | 6            | ..           | ..           | ..           | N.A.        | N.A.        |
| Iran . . . . .                                    | 53            | 21            | N.A.          | N.A.          | N.A.         | N.A.         | 29           | 4            | 28           | 16           | N.A.        | N.A.        |
| Iraq . . . . .                                    | 4             | 3             | N.A.          | N.A.          | N.A.         | N.A.         | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | N.A.        | N.A.        |
| Israel . . . . .                                  | 146           | 8             | N.A.          | N.A.          | 40           | 4            | 142          | 3            | ..           | ..           | N.A.        | N.A.        |
| Japan . . . . .                                   | 2,629         | 723           | 1,493         | 372           | 616          | 89           | 427          | 141          | 221          | 56           | N.A.        | N.A.        |
| Nepal . . . . .                                   | 74,422        | 64,168        | 81,973        | 67,376        | N.A.         | N.A.         | 1,076        | 612          | 568          | 510          | N.A.        | N.A.        |
| Pakistan . . . . .                                | ..            | ..            | N.A.          | N.A.          | N.A.         | N.A.         | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | N.A.        | N.A.        |
| Persia . . . . .                                  | 2             | ..            | N.A.          | N.A.          | N.A.         | N.A.         | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | N.A.        | N.A.        |
| Philippines . . . . .                             | 76            | 68            | N.A.          | N.A.          | N.A.         | N.A.         | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | N.A.        | N.A.        |
| Saudi Arabia . . . . .                            | 105           | 95            | 35            | 60            | 10           | 6            | 5            | 2            | ..           | ..           | N.A.        | N.A.        |
| Singapore, Malaya and<br>British Borneo . . . . . | 1             | ..            | N.A.          | N.A.          | N.A.         | N.A.         | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | N.A.        | N.A.        |
| Syria . . . . .                                   | 3             | 16            | ..            | ..            | 3            | 3            | ..           | ..           | 1            | ..           | N.A.        | N.A.        |
| Thailand . . . . .                                | 9             | 2             | N.A.          | N.A.          | N.A.         | N.A.         | 5            | ..           | ..           | ..           | N.A.        | N.A.        |
| Tibet . . . . .                                   | 4             | 2             | N.A.          | N.A.          | 5            | ..           | ..           | ..           | 2            | 1            | N.A.        | N.A.        |
| Turkey . . . . .                                  | 24            | 27            | 1             | ..            | 1            | ..           | 20           | 23           | 2            | ..           | N.A.        | N.A.        |
| U.S.S.R. . . . .                                  | 297           | 286           | 413           | 320           | 227          | 98           | 46           | 18           | 22           | 3            | N.A.        | N.A.        |
| Unspecified<br>Elsewhere in Asia . . . . .        | ..            | ..            | ..            | ..            | 283          | 62           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | N.A.        | N.A.        |
| <b>B-COUNTRIES IN EUROPE</b>                      | <b>1,591</b>  | <b>1,723</b>  | <b>296</b>    | <b>229</b>    | <b>526</b>   | <b>222</b>   | <b>659</b>   | <b>539</b>   | <b>533</b>   | <b>361</b>   | <b>N.A.</b> | <b>N.A.</b> |
| Albania . . . . .                                 | 1             | 2             | N.A.          | N.A.          | ..           | ..           | 1            | ..           | ..           | ..           | N.A.        | N.A.        |
| Austria . . . . .                                 | ..            | 9             | N.A.          | N.A.          | ..           | ..           | 5            | 3            | ..           | 2            | N.A.        | N.A.        |
| Belgium . . . . .                                 | 6             | ..            | N.A.          | N.A.          | ..           | ..           | 6            | ..           | ..           | ..           | N.A.        | N.A.        |
| Czechoslovakia . . . . .                          | ..            | ..            | 8             | 9             | 3            | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | N.A.        | N.A.        |
| Eire . . . . .                                    | 37            | 76            | N.A.          | N.A.          | 5            | 6            | 2            | 8            | 17           | 17           | N.A.        | N.A.        |
| France . . . . .                                  | 12            | 12            | N.A.          | N.A.          | ..           | ..           | 10           | 11           | 8            | 9            | N.A.        | N.A.        |
| Germany (West) . . . . .                          | ..            | 1             | N.A.          | N.A.          | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | 37           | 3            | N.A.        | N.A.        |
| Greece . . . . .                                  | 2             | ..            | ..            | ..            | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | N.A.        | N.A.        |
| Iceland . . . . .                                 | ..            | ..            | ..            | ..            | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | ..           | N.A.        | N.A.        |
| Ireland . . . . .                                 | 14            | 17            | N.A.          | N.A.          | 139          | 96           | 3            | 4            | ..           | ..           | N.A.        | N.A.        |
| Italy . . . . .                                   | 10            | 13            | N.A.          | N.A.          | 1            | ..           | 2            | 7            | 2            | 7            | N.A.        | N.A.        |
| Netherlands . . . . .                             | 4             | 1             | N.A.          | N.A.          | ..           | ..           | 3            | 1            | ..           | 1            | N.A.        | N.A.        |
| Norway . . . . .                                  | 38            | 1             | N.A.          | N.A.          | ..           | ..           | 38           | ..           | ..           | ..           | N.A.        | N.A.        |

N.A.—Not available

STATEMENT V.19-*contd.*

## Foreign nationals by country of origin

| Name of foreign country<br>I                   | Persons Born |        |       |       |       |      | Nationals |     |      |     |      |      |
|------------------------------------------------|--------------|--------|-------|-------|-------|------|-----------|-----|------|-----|------|------|
|                                                | 1961         |        | 1951  |       | 1931  |      | 1961      |     | 1951 |     | 1931 |      |
|                                                | M            | F      | M     | F     | M     | F    | M         | F   | M    | F   | M    | F    |
|                                                | 2            | 3      | 4     | 5     | 6     | 7    | 8         | 9   | 10   | 11  | 12   | 13   |
| <b>B-COUNTRIES IN EUROPE-<i>contd.</i></b>     |              |        |       |       |       |      |           |     |      |     |      |      |
| Poland . . . . .                               | 34           | ..     | N.A.  | N.A.  | ..    | ..   | 35        | ..  | 1    | ..  | N.A. | N.A. |
| Portugal . . . . .                             | 1,218        | 1,451  | N.A.  | N.A.  | ..    | ..   | 140       | 182 | 263  | 171 | N.A. | N.A. |
| Rumania . . . . .                              | 12           | ..     | N.A.  | N.A.  | ..    | ..   | 12        | ..  | ..   | ..  | N.A. | N.A. |
| Spain . . . . .                                | 59           | 40     | N.A.  | N.A.  | ..    | ..   | 31        | 42  | 7    | 3   | ..   | ..   |
| Sweden . . . . .                               | ..           | 3      | N.A.  | N.A.  | ..    | ..   | ..        | 4   | ..   | 1   | N.A. | N.A. |
| Switzerland . . . . .                          | 1            | 2      | N.A.  | N.A.  | ..    | ..   | ..        | ..  | ..   | 5   | N.A. | N.A. |
| U.K. . . . .                                   | 140          | 95     | 96    | 41    | 55    | 18   | 371       | 275 | 198  | 142 | N.A. | N.A. |
| Unspecified (Elsewhere in Europe) . . . . .    | ..           | ..     | 192   | 179   | 323   | 102  | ..        | ..  | ..   | ..  | N.A. | N.A. |
| <b>C-COUNTRIES IN AFRICA</b>                   |              |        |       |       |       |      |           |     |      |     |      |      |
| Angola . . . . .                               | 8,377        | 10,272 | 4,661 | 5,170 | 1,818 | 464  | 689       | 635 | 1    | 4   | N.A. | N.A. |
| Congo . . . . .                                | ..           | 1      | ..    | ..    | N.A.  | N.A. | ..        | ..  | ..   | ..  | N.A. | N.A. |
| Ethiopia . . . . .                             | 5            | 8      | ..    | ..    | ..    | ..   | ..        | ..  | ..   | ..  | N.A. | N.A. |
| Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland . . . . . | 37           | 36     | N.A.  | N.A.  | 8     | 19   | 1         | 1   | ..   | 1   | N.A. | N.A. |
| Kenya . . . . .                                | 146          | 130    | N.A.  | N.A.  | ..    | ..   | 62        | 28  | ..   | ..  | N.A. | N.A. |
| Malagasy (Madagascar) . . . . .                | 365          | 384    | 1     | ..    | 66    | 69   | 51        | 56  | ..   | ..  | N.A. | N.A. |
| Mauritius . . . . .                            | 20           | 25     | N.A.  | N.A.  | ..    | ..   | 1         | ..  | ..   | ..  | N.A. | N.A. |
| Mozambique . . . . .                           | 78           | 88     | 27    | 14    | 45    | 13   | 3         | ..  | ..   | ..  | N.A. | N.A. |
| Seychelles . . . . .                           | 15           | 25     | ..    | ..    | N.A.  | N.A. | 1         | 3   | ..   | ..  | N.A. | N.A. |
| Somalia . . . . .                              | 3            | 4      | ..    | N.A.  | ..    | ..   | ..        | ..  | ..   | ..  | N.A. | N.A. |
| Sudan . . . . .                                | 2            | ..     | ..    | ..    | ..    | ..   | ..        | ..  | ..   | ..  | N.A. | N.A. |
| Tanganyika . . . . .                           | 2            | ..     | N.A.  | N.A.  | ..    | ..   | ..        | ..  | ..   | ..  | N.A. | N.A. |
| U.A.R. (Egypt) . . . . .                       | 52           | 91     | N.A.  | N.A.  | 1     | ..   | 7         | 9   | ..   | ..  | N.A. | N.A. |
| Uganda . . . . .                               | 10           | 14     | N.A.  | N.A.  | ..    | ..   | ..        | ..  | ..   | ..  | N.A. | N.A. |
| Union of South Africa . . . . .                | 68           | 49     | N.A.  | N.A.  | 23    | 27   | 1         | 8   | ..   | ..  | N.A. | N.A. |
| Zanzibar and Pemba . . . . .                   | 254          | 360    | 1,173 | 1,513 | 90    | 144  | 107       | 78  | ..   | ..  | N.A. | N.A. |
| Unspecified . . . . .                          | 1            | 3      | N.A.  | N.A.  | 45    | 35   | ..        | ..  | ..   | ..  | N.A. | N.A. |
| Elsewhere in Africa . . . . .                  | 7,319        | 9,054  | 3,460 | 3,643 | 1,540 | 156  | 455       | 451 | 1    | 3   | N.A. | N.A. |
| <b>D-COUNTRIES IN TWO AMERICAS</b>             |              |        |       |       |       |      |           |     |      |     |      |      |
| Brazil . . . . .                               | 89           | 118    | 50    | 64    | 100   | 68   | 47        | 50  | 29   | 41  | N.A. | N.A. |
| Canada . . . . .                               | 1            | ..     | N.A.  | N.A.  | N.A.  | N.A. | ..        | ..  | 5    | 1   | N.A. | N.A. |
| Guatemala . . . . .                            | 8            | 20     | 11    | 15    | ..    | ..   | 1         | 1   | ..   | ..  | N.A. | N.A. |
| Mexico . . . . .                               | ..           | 3      | ..    | ..    | 53    | 8    | ..        | ..  | ..   | ..  | N.A. | N.A. |
| Panama . . . . .                               | ..           | ..     | ..    | ..    | N.A.  | N.A. | ..        | 1   | ..   | ..  | N.A. | N.A. |
| Trinidad . . . . .                             | 2            | 3      | N.A.  | N.A.  | ..    | ..   | ..        | 1   | ..   | ..  | N.A. | N.A. |
| U.S.A. . . . .                                 | ..           | 1      | ..    | ..    | ..    | ..   | ..        | ..  | ..   | ..  | N.A. | N.A. |
| Unspecified . . . . .                          | 71           | 69     | 29    | 45    | 4     | 11   | 45        | 45  | 24   | 40  | N.A. | N.A. |
| <b>E-COUNTRIES IN OCEANIA</b>                  |              |        |       |       |       |      |           |     |      |     |      |      |
| Australia . . . . .                            | 7            | 22     | 10    | 4     | 43    | 49   | 1         | 2   | ..   | ..  | N.A. | N.A. |
| Fiji Islands . . . . .                         | 122          | 153    | 39    | 39    | 3     | ..   | 41        | 34  | 4    | 5   | N.A. | N.A. |
| New Zealand . . . . .                          | 15           | 16     | 15    | 12    | 2     | ..   | 4         | 9   | 1    | 2   | N.A. | N.A. |
| Unspecified . . . . .                          | 74           | 97     | N.A.  | N.A.  | N.A.  | N.A. | 9         | 10  | ..   | ..  | N.A. | N.A. |
|                                                | 33           | 40     | 20    | 22    | 1     | ..   | 28        | 21  | 3    | 3   | N.A. | N.A. |
|                                                | ..           | ..     | 4     | 5     | N.A.  | N.A. | ..        | ..  | ..   | ..  | N.A. | N.A. |

N.A.—Not available

immigrants from Burma it is in favour of females for both the years 1951 and 1961. The same tendency is also noticeable in Portugal as well as in countries of Africa unspecified, which also shows excess of female immigrants over males. But the ratio is generally in favour of males in case of non-Indian nationals as distinguished from foreign immigrants as long distance from which they come act as a deterrent to the establishment of any equality of ratio between the two sexes. But in the case of immigrants, those who are shown as immigrants and born in countries outside India are in fact the progeny of those who have migrated there on a semi-permanent basis to return to their home land in India in older ages. A cursory glance at Table D-I shows that Gujarat receives immigrants from nearly all the countries of the world. The great disparity between the numbers of non-Indian nationals on the one hand and foreign immigrants on the other, shows how far and wide the people of this State are scattered in other parts of the world. For, those who have not returned themselves as non-Indian nationals but as foreign immigrants are not foreigners in this country but the children born to Indians in foreign countries.

46. While examining the figures of non-Indian nationals, be it noted that whereas the number of Portuguese nationals tabulated in Table D-I is shown to be 322, persons shown as Portugal born in Table D-II numbered 2,669. This difference arose from the fact that on March 1st, 1961 when the census count was taken, the position about the Portuguese possessions in India was undefined. The result was that those only of the persons born in Goa, Daman and Diu and enumerated in the State who returned themselves as Portuguese nationals against Q. 5(a) were shown and tabulated as

such in Table D-I. But where in reply to Q. 4(a) the exact place of birth was not specifically mentioned for a person born outside India, the name of the country was to be written according to the manual of instructions. Since Portugal was the State shown against all such persons, such slips came to be tabulated as Portugal born, under whose political authority they were at the time of enumeration, though born in Goa, Daman and Diu.

*Foreign Immigrants*

47. The total number of persons born outside India is 169,606 and forms 0.82 per cent of the State population. Among foreign migrants, Pakistan accounts for 138,590 out of a total number of 147,161 born in countries in Asia beyond India (including U.S.S.R.). If Pakistan be excluded, other Asiatic countries whose contribution to foreign migrants is significant are the neighbouring countries of Burma (3,277) and Nepal (3,352). Among non-Asiatic countries the contribution made by countries in Africa is the largest (18,649) and derived from children born to State emigrants to that country. That country would also occupy the first place among all foreign immigrants, if Pakistan be excluded for the purposes of comparison. Next to Africa come countries of Europe which account for a sizable number of foreign immigrants 3,314. Countries in two Americas and countries in Oceania also make some contribution which is 207 and 275 respectively. If those born in countries in Asia beyond India (including U.S.S.R.) be excluded, the sex ratio of the foreign born is seen to be in favour of females in case of all the non-Asiatic countries. This may be possibly due to some extent to the marriage ties contracted with foreign nationals by Indians staying abroad.

## SECTION 6

### INTER-STATE MIGRANTS

#### (a) IMMIGRANTS FROM AND EMIGRANTS TO OTHER STATES

48. The statistics of migration between the State and other States of India as returned in 1961 are given below.

The total immigrants from other States of India number 528,568 as against emigrants from the various districts of the State to other States of India, numbering 734,692. Thus, Gujarat sends out 206,124 more persons than those it receives from other parts of the country. These

figures are exclusive of immigrants to and emigrants from the State to foreign countries. The outward flow is thus found to be comparatively greater than the inward stream illustrating the relatively greater tendency on the part of the people of the State to move out to other parts of the country to better their material prospects.

49. The following table compares the numerical and proportionate strength of immigrants to and emigrants from Gujarat and works out the deficiency or excess of immigrants over emigrants.

**STATEMENT V.20**

**Immigrants to and emigrants from Gujarat from and to other States of India, 1961**

| State/Union Territory                     | Immigrant to Gujarat | Percentage    | Emigrants from Gujarat | Percentage    | Excess (+) or Deficiency (—) of immigrants over emigrants |
|-------------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------|------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| 1                                         | 2                    | 3             | 4                      | 5             | 6                                                         |
| <b>STATES</b>                             | <b>528,568</b>       | <b>100.00</b> | <b>734,692</b>         | <b>100.00</b> | <b>—206,124</b>                                           |
| 1 Andhra Pradesh                          | 8,853                | 1.67          |                        |               |                                                           |
| 2 Assam                                   | 272                  | 0.05          | 6,574                  | 0.90          | +2,279                                                    |
| 3 Bihar                                   | 2,608                | 0.49          | 933                    | 0.13          | —661                                                      |
| 4 Jammu and Kashmir                       | 492                  | 0.09          | 9,904                  | 1.35          | —7,296                                                    |
| 5 Kerala                                  | 7,849                | 1.49          | 90                     | 0.01          | +402                                                      |
| 6 Madhya Pradesh                          | 34,008               | 6.43          | 3,143                  | 0.43          | +4,706                                                    |
| 7 Madras                                  | 11,766               | 2.23          | 48,281                 | 6.57          | —14,273                                                   |
| 8 Maharashtra                             | 185,794              | 35.15         | 7,451                  | 1.01          | +4,315                                                    |
| 9 Mysore                                  | 6,205                | 1.17          | 575,371                | 78.32         | —389,577                                                  |
| 10 Orissa                                 | 778                  | 0.15          | 6,872                  | 0.94          | —667                                                      |
| 11 Punjab                                 | 12,300               | 2.33          | 2,523                  | 0.34          | —1,745                                                    |
| 12 Rajasthan                              | 151,643              | 28.69         | 2,389                  | 0.33          | +9,911                                                    |
| 13 Uttar Pradesh                          | 83,309               | 15.76         | 29,932                 | 4.07          | +121,711                                                  |
| 14 West Bengal                            | 5,391                | 1.02          | 10,955                 | 1.49          | +72,354                                                   |
|                                           |                      |               | 18,382                 | 2.50          | —12,991                                                   |
| <b>UNION TERRITORIES AND OTHER AREAS</b>  |                      |               |                        |               |                                                           |
| 1 Andaman and Nicobar Islands             | 3                    | N             |                        |               |                                                           |
| 2 Delhi                                   | 2,616                | 0.50          | 88                     | 0.01          | —85                                                       |
| 3 Himachal Pradesh                        | 53                   | 0.01          | 5,297                  | 0.72          | —2,681                                                    |
| 4 Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands | 2                    | N             | 72                     | 0.01          | —19                                                       |
| 5 Manipur                                 | 1                    | N             | 1                      | N             | +1                                                        |
| 6 Tripura                                 | 6                    | N             | 4                      | N             | —3                                                        |
| 7 Dadra and Nagar Haveli                  | ..                   | N             | 25                     | N             | —19                                                       |
| 8 Goa, Daman and Diu                      | 14,205               | 2.69          | 5,996                  | N             | —5,996                                                    |
| 9 Pondicherry                             | 411                  | 0.08          | 152                    | 0.02          | +14,053                                                   |
| 10 North-East Frontier Agency             | 2                    | N             | 252                    | 0.03          | +159                                                      |
| 11 Nagaland                               | ..                   | 0             | 3                      | N             | —1                                                        |
| 12 SIKKIM                                 | 1                    | N             | 2                      | N             | —2                                                        |
|                                           |                      |               | ..                     | 0             | +1                                                        |

N=Negligible

The foregoing statistics show that Gujarat ultimately loses 206,124 persons to other States and Union Territories of India. The percentage distribution of immigrants from other States shows that contribution made by Maharashtra is the highest (185,794 or 35.15 per cent) of the total immigrants to Gujarat. Next in order of importance are Rajasthan, (151,643 or 28.69 per cent), Uttar Pradesh (83,309 or 15.76 per cent) and Madhya Pradesh (34,008 or 6.43 per cent). In case of other States, except Goa, Daman and Diu which account for 14,205 or 2.69 per cent, the flow of migrants generally varies inversely with the distance and the mobility of the people, as seen from the percentage of States like Madras, Punjab, Mysore, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, West Bengal on the one hand and distant States like Assam, Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir and Orissa on the other. Emigrants from Gujarat also show similar trends, their strength being relatively greater in the neighbouring States of Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan than that in States which are not contiguous. Emigration to Maharashtra is also the largest, which accounts for 575,371 or 78.32 per cent of the total emigrants from Gujarat. Out of these 450,832 or 61.36 per cent have moved to the City of Bombay alone, where most of them have settled on a semi-permanent basis. But the overall balance is favourable to the States of Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh in whose case, there is an excess of 121,711 and 72,354 immigrants over emigrants from Gujarat. The increasing pressure of population in both these areas is to a considerable extent responsible for the movement of their population to Gujarat. Their strength is proportionately greater in the city of Ahmedabad, which absorbs 38.08 and 56.86 per cent respectively of the total immigrants to Gujarat from Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. Among the rest of the States, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal and Bihar have comparatively greater attraction for the emigrants from Gujarat as against Punjab, Kerala, Madras and Andhra Pradesh, which have a favourable balance against Gujarat in that they send more than they receive.

50. The figures discussed above amply reveal the various trends and the outward and the inward flow of migrants from and to other States of India. It also reveals the closest association

Gujarat has with the adjoining State of Maharashtra, both of which prior to 1960 formed part of the same State, namely, the composite State of Bombay. They thus have much in common to attract them towards each other, not only economically but also socially and culturally. So far as immigration to Gujarat is concerned, if the States of Maharashtra and Rajasthan, which jointly account for 337,437 persons or 63.84 per cent of the total immigrant population of the State, the flow of immigration from other States, both numerical as well as proportionate, 173,831 or 32.89 per cent cannot be regarded to be significant except in the case of Uttar Pradesh, which contributes 15.76 per cent of the total immigrants. Similar observation may also be made in respect of emigrants from Gujarat, whose strength dwindles down to 147,429 if those to Maharashtra are excluded. But in point of numbers, the flow is sizable and fairly distributed overall the States, except Assam and Jammu and Kashmir and varies between 2,389 to the Punjab and 48,281 to Madhya Pradesh. The flow of emigrants from the State appears to be mainly regulated by two factors, namely, (i) distance and (ii) economic opportunities. The latter at times ignore distance in these days of modern means of communications and transport which have bridged distance to a considerable extent. While reasons for migration to neighbouring States are social as well as economic, movement to distant States which are not contiguous is actuated by causes which are purely economic.

#### *Distribution of migrants by rural and urban*

51. Statement V.21 on the next page distributes migrants by rural and urban areas.

Out of the total immigrants numbering 528,568, 162,506 or 30.74 per cent have settled in villages and 366,062 or 69.26 per cent in towns of the State. Among those immigrants who have settled in rural areas, Maharashtra and Rajasthan jointly account for 124,568 or 76.65 per cent, their contribution to urban areas being 212,869 or 58.15 per cent. The rest of the States have very little attraction for the countryside, where opportunities for gainful employment are limited. These statistics confirm the usual tendency of immigrants to shift towards urban areas where

## STATEMENT V.21

## Distribution of migrants by rural and urban areas, 1961

| State/Union Territory | Total Migrants             | Migrants in    |                | State/Union Territory                      | Total Migrants  | Migrants in |             |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------------------------------|-----------------|-------------|-------------|
|                       |                            | Rural areas    | Urban areas    |                                            |                 | Rural areas | Urban areas |
| 1                     | 2                          | 3              | 4              | 1                                          | 2               | 3           | 4           |
| <b>GUJARAT</b>        | <b>528,568</b><br>(100.00) | <b>162,506</b> | <b>366,062</b> | 12 Delhi                                   | 2,616<br>(0.50) | 313         | 2,303       |
| 1 Maharashtra         | 185,794<br>(35.15)         | 70,725         | 115,069        | 13 Bihar                                   | 2,608<br>(0.49) | 762         | 1,846       |
| 2 Rajasthan           | 151,643<br>(28.69)         | 53,843         | 97,800         | 14 Orissa                                  | 778<br>(0.15)   | 186         | 592         |
| 3 Uttar Pradesh       | 83,309<br>(15.76)          | 8,760          | 74,549         | 15 Jammu and Kashmir                       | 492<br>(0.09)   | 59          | 433         |
| 4 Madhya Pradesh      | 34,008<br>(6.43)           | 9,467          | 24,541         | 16 Pondicherry                             | 411<br>(0.08)   | 1           | 410         |
| 5 Goa, Daman and Diu  | 14,205<br>(2.69)           | 10,368         | 3,837          | 17 Assam                                   | 272<br>(0.05)   | 50          | 222         |
| 6 Punjab              | 12,300<br>(2.33)           | 1,935          | 10,365         | 18 Himachal Pradesh                        | 53<br>(0.01)    | 19          | 34          |
| 7 Madras              | 11,766<br>(2.23)           | 1,753          | 10,013         | 19 Tripura                                 | 6<br>(N)        | ..          | 6           |
| 8 Andhra Pradesh      | 8,853<br>(1.67)            | 1,640          | 7,213          | 20 Andaman and Nicobar Islands             | 3<br>(N)        | 2           | 1           |
| 9 Kerala              | 7,849<br>(1.49)            | 726            | 7,123          | 21 Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands | 2<br>(N)        | ..          | 2           |
| 10 Mysore             | 6,205<br>(1.17)            | 980            | 5,225          | 22 North-East Frontier Agency              | 2<br>(N)        | ..          | 2           |
| 11 West Bengal        | 5,391<br>(1.02)            | 916            | 4,475          | 23 Manipur                                 | 1<br>(N)        | ..          | 1           |
|                       |                            |                |                | 24 SIKKIM                                  | 1<br>(N)        | 1           | ..          |

N=Negligible

## NOTE:

Figures in brackets in Col. 2 are percentages

alone industrial development which is taking place in cities like Ahmedabad, Surat, Baroda and Rajkot can offer avenues of employment to those coming from outside the State.

52. Emigrants from Gujarat to other States of India number 734,692 of whom 96,410 or 13.12 per cent have shifted to villages and 638,282 or 86.88 per cent to towns in other States of India, exhibiting the same tendency that is observed in the case of immigrants, a large majority of whom choose to reside in the towns of the State. In the case of emigrants who go out of the State, the

preference for towns is relatively greater than that for villages except in the case of those settled in Assam, Jammu and Kashmir and Rajasthan. The greater intercourse between rural areas in case of Rajasthan can be explained by the fact of greater social contact between the villages across the border resulting in marriage and birth migration to an appreciable extent. Very high concentration of emigrants in the urban areas of Maharashtra is accounted for by the concentration of Gujaratis at Bombay which was the capital of former Bombay Province comprising the bifurcating areas of Gujarat and Maharashtra.

53. The foregoing discussion will be properly understood from the following table, giving figures

of emigrants to other States of India distributed between the rural and urban areas.

## STATEMENT V.22

## Emigrants from Gujarat enumerated in Total/Rural/Urban areas of other States and Union Territories of India, 1961

| State/Union Territory                     | Total          |                |                | Rural         |               |               | Urban          |                |                |
|-------------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
|                                           | P              | M              | F              | P             | M             | F             | P              | M              | F              |
| 1                                         | 2              | 3              | 4              | 5             | 6             | 7             | 8              | 9              | 10             |
| <b>Total</b>                              | <b>734,692</b> | <b>402,728</b> | <b>331,964</b> | <b>96,410</b> | <b>42,559</b> | <b>53,851</b> | <b>638,282</b> | <b>360,169</b> | <b>278,113</b> |
| <b>STATES</b>                             |                |                |                |               |               |               |                |                |                |
| 1 Andhra Pradesh                          | 6,574          | 3,367          | 3,207          | 414           | 266           | 148           | 6,160          | 3,101          | 3,059          |
| 2 Assam                                   | 933            | 690            | 243            | 612           | 457           | 155           | 321            | 233            | 88             |
| 3 Bihar                                   | 9,904          | 5,719          | 4,185          | 1,345         | 860           | 485           | 8,559          | 4,859          | 3,700          |
| 4 Jammu and Kashmir                       | 90             | 47             | 43             | 49            | 38            | 11            | 41             | 9              | 32             |
| 5 Kerala                                  | 3,143          | 2,367          | 776            | 121           | 70            | 51            | 3,022          | 2,297          | 725            |
| 6 Madhya Pradesh                          | 48,281         | 23,677         | 24,604         | 16,766        | 6,623         | 10,143        | 31,515         | 17,054         | 14,461         |
| 7 Madras                                  | 7,451          | 4,249          | 3,202          | 274           | 190           | 84            | 7,177          | 4,059          | 3,118          |
| 8 Maharashtra                             | 575,371        | 323,078        | 252,293        | 46,279        | 23,654        | 22,625        | 529,092        | 299,424        | 229,668        |
| 9 Mysore                                  | 6,872          | 4,450          | 2,422          | 665           | 512           | 153           | 6,207          | 3,938          | 2,269          |
| 10 Orissa                                 | 2,523          | 1,329          | 1,194          | 534           | 348           | 186           | 1,989          | 981            | 1,008          |
| 11 Punjab                                 | 2,389          | 1,293          | 1,096          | 706           | 355           | 351           | 1,683          | 938            | 745            |
| 12 Rajasthan                              | 29,932         | 10,371         | 19,561         | 19,240        | 4,753         | 14,487        | 10,692         | 5,618          | 5,074          |
| 13 Uttar Pradesh                          | 10,955         | 5,609          | 5,346          | 2,098         | 1,149         | 949           | 8,857          | 4,460          | 4,397          |
| 14 West Bengal                            | 18,382         | 10,912         | 7,470          | 1,016         | 686           | 330           | 17,366         | 10,226         | 7,140          |
| <b>UNION TERRITORIES AND OTHER AREAS</b>  |                |                |                |               |               |               |                |                |                |
| 1 Andaman and Nicobar Islands             | 88             | 82             | 6              | 65            | 65            | ..            | 23             | 17             | 6              |
| 2 Delhi                                   | 5,297          | 2,811          | 2,486          | 23            | 16            | 7             | 5,274          | 2,795          | 2,479          |
| 3 Himachal Pradesh                        | 72             | 41             | 31             | 31            | 18            | 13            | 41             | 23             | 18             |
| 4 Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands | 1              | 1              | ..             | 1             | 1             | ..            | ..             | ..             | ..             |
| 5 Manipur                                 | 4              | 3              | 1              | 2             | 2             | ..            | 2              | 1              | 1              |
| 6 Tripura                                 | 25             | 14             | 11             | 10            | 4             | 6             | 15             | 10             | 5              |
| 7 Dadra and Nagar Haveli                  | 5,996          | 2,381          | 3,615          | 5,996         | 2,381         | 3,615         | ..             | ..             | ..             |
| 8 Goa, Daman and Diu                      | 152            | 76             | 76             | 75            | 43            | 32            | 77             | 33             | 44             |
| 9 Pondicherry                             | 252            | 159            | 93             | 83            | 66            | 17            | 169            | 93             | 76             |
| 10 North-East Frontier Agency             | 3              | 2              | 1              | 3             | 2             | 1             | ..             | ..             | ..             |
| 11 Nagaland                               | 2              | ..             | 2              | 2             | ..            | 2             | ..             | ..             | ..             |
| 12 SIKKIM                                 | ..             | ..             | ..             | ..            | ..            | ..            | ..             | ..             | ..             |

Migrants from other States show a uniform tendency as regards their shift from place of origin to destination. Immigrants enumerated in urban areas are proportionately greater than those enumerated in rural areas. For, people would move long distances for residence in those areas only where economic opportunities are relatively greater

as in towns. The residence in countryside takes place either for social reasons or for limited economic opportunities offered by opening up of new tracts in the forest areas where exploitation of forest wealth has been rendered possible in regions which had remained hitherto inaccessible. Thus, towns are largely preferred to villages as



their ultimate destination by immigrants, whose movement from rural to rural or urban to rural is comparatively much less than rural to urban or urban to urban. Rural to rural migration from other States is generally greater than urban to rural migration and is numerically very important in case of the adjoining States of Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh. Immigrants from other States do come to Gujarat to reside in its rural areas, but their proportion is comparatively much smaller for the simple reason that

the countryside has very limited temptations for inter-State migrants coming from towns in the State of their origin. In case of emigrants settled in other States, the number of emigrants from rural areas of Gujarat exceeds that from urban areas to all the other States of India except Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Madras, Mysore and Uttar Pradesh, where migration from urban areas is relatively greater than that from rural areas, as will be seen from the following statement.

STATEMENT V.23

Emigrants from Gujarat to other States of India by place of birth, viz., Rural, Urban and Unclassifiable

| State/Union Territory<br>1                | Total          |                |                | Rural          |                |                | Urban          |                |                | Unclassifiable |              |              |
|-------------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|
|                                           | P<br>2         | M<br>3         | F<br>4         | P<br>5         | M<br>6         | F<br>7         | P<br>8         | M<br>9         | F<br>10        | P<br>11        | M<br>12      | F<br>13      |
| <b>Total</b>                              | <b>734,692</b> | <b>402,728</b> | <b>331,964</b> | <b>384,467</b> | <b>211,933</b> | <b>172,534</b> | <b>347,379</b> | <b>189,123</b> | <b>158,256</b> | <b>2,846</b>   | <b>1,672</b> | <b>1,174</b> |
| <b>STATES</b>                             |                |                |                |                |                |                |                |                |                |                |              |              |
| 1 Andhra Pradesh                          | 6,574          | 3,367          | 3,207          | 3,106          | 1,649          | 1,457          | 3,449          | 1,704          | 1,745          | 19             | 14           | 5            |
| 2 Assam                                   | 933            | 690            | 243            | 675            | 491            | 184            | 253            | 194            | 59             | 5              | 5            | ..           |
| 3 Bihar                                   | 9,904          | 5,719          | 4,185          | 6,216          | 3,637          | 2,579          | 3,679          | 2,076          | 1,603          | 9              | 6            | 3            |
| 4 Jammu and Kashmir                       | 90             | 47             | 43             | 49             | 37             | 12             | 41             | 10             | 31             | ..             | ..           | ..           |
| 5 Kerala                                  | 3,143          | 2,367          | 776            | 941            | 728            | 213            | 2,195          | 1,636          | 559            | 7              | 3            | 4            |
| 6 Madhya Pradesh                          | 48,281         | 23,677         | 24,604         | 26,825         | 12,387         | 14,438         | 21,373         | 11,239         | 10,134         | 83             | 51           | 32           |
| 7 Madras                                  | 7,451          | 4,249          | 3,202          | 2,748          | 1,591          | 1,157          | 4,679          | 2,639          | 2,040          | 24             | 19           | 5            |
| 8 Maharashtra                             | 575,371        | 323,078        | 252,293        | 294,158        | 169,534        | 124,624        | 278,848        | 152,129        | 126,719        | 2,365          | 1,415        | 950          |
| 9 Mysore                                  | 6,872          | 4,450          | 2,422          | 2,427          | 1,555          | 872            | 4,433          | 2,884          | 1,549          | 12             | 11           | 1            |
| 10 Orissa                                 | 2,523          | 1,329          | 1,194          | 1,707          | 971            | 736            | 810            | 358            | 452            | 6              | ..           | 6            |
| 11 Punjab                                 | 2,389          | 1,293          | 1,096          | 1,223          | 677            | 546            | 1,164          | 616            | 548            | 2              | ..           | 2            |
| 12 Rajasthan                              | 29,932         | 10,371         | 19,561         | 19,924         | 5,342          | 14,582         | 9,962          | 5,014          | 4,948          | 46             | 15           | 31           |
| 13 Uttar Pradesh                          | 10,955         | 5,609          | 5,346          | 4,833          | 2,610          | 2,223          | 6,107          | 2,987          | 3,120          | 15             | 12           | 3            |
| 14 West Bengal                            | 18,382         | 10,912         | 7,470          | 11,657         | 7,179          | 4,478          | 6,707          | 3,725          | 2,982          | 18             | 8            | 10           |
| <b>UNION TERRITORIES AND OTHER AREAS</b>  |                |                |                |                |                |                |                |                |                |                |              |              |
| 1 Andaman and Nicobar Islands             | 88             | 82             | 6              | 44             | 41             | 3              | 44             | 41             | 3              | ..             | ..           | ..           |
| 2 Delhi                                   | 5,297          | 2,811          | 2,486          | 2,282          | 1,276          | 1,006          | 2,993          | 1,528          | 1,465          | 22             | 7            | 15           |
| 3 Himachal Pradesh                        | 72             | 41             | 31             | 25             | 14             | 11             | 46             | 26             | 20             | 1              | 1            | ..           |
| 4 Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands | 1              | 1              | ..             | ..             | ..             | ..             | 1              | 1              | ..             | ..             | ..           | ..           |
| 5 Manipur                                 | 4              | 3              | 1              | 1              | 1              | ..             | 3              | 2              | 1              | ..             | ..           | ..           |
| 6 Tripura                                 | 25             | 14             | 11             | 18             | 11             | 7              | 7              | 3              | 4              | ..             | ..           | ..           |
| 7 Dadra and Nagar Haveli                  | 5,996          | 2,381          | 3,615          | 5,526          | 2,147          | 3,379          | 411            | 206            | 205            | 59             | 28           | 31           |
| 8 Goa, Daman and Diu                      | 152            | 76             | 76             | ..             | ..             | ..             | ..             | ..             | ..             | 152            | 76           | 76           |
| 9 Pondicherry                             | 252            | 159            | 93             | 80             | 55             | 25             | 171            | 103            | 68             | 1              | 1            | ..           |
| 10 North-East Frontier Agency             | 3              | 2              | 1              | ..             | ..             | ..             | 3              | 2              | 1              | ..             | ..           | ..           |
| 11 Nagaland                               | 2              | ..             | 2              | ..             | ..             | 2              | ..             | ..             | ..             | ..             | ..           | ..           |
| 12 Sikkim                                 | ..             | ..             | ..             | ..             | ..             | ..             | ..             | ..             | ..             | ..             | ..           | ..           |

54. So far as migratory trends towards Maharashtra are concerned, it would be pertinent to observe that till only a little while ago Gujarat and Maharashtra formed part of the same State or Province known as the State of Bombay after Independence and the Presidency or Province of Bombay during British regime. They were under the same administration, governed by common economic policy and inspired by the same ideals and objectives for more than 150 years. There was thus very close community of interest and enterprise between the peoples of the two States which administratively as well as economically formed one single whole till 1960. It is a result of bifurcation and formation of two States that people who were formerly citizens of a common State have been classified as migrants in 1961.

Both Gujarat and Maharashtra looked upto Bombay as their ideal city for the development and expansion of which they joined hands and worked as one man. The city of Bombay exercised a unique pull for all the surplus labour, skill and business acumen of the people of the two areas, for whom all roads led to Bombay. It was from the city of Bombay that new ideas and culture filtered down to distant parts of the State, both rural as well as urban, which had a unique fascination and glamour for this *prima urbis*. It is, therefore, but natural that the people of Gujarat and Maharashtra should be closely associated in the pursuit of economic activities for which the city and port of Bombay held the greatest attraction. Even apart from economic contacts, culturally, socially as also in the matter of religion, both these regions have very much in common, which further promoted the movement of the people from one region to another. Small wonder that most of those who are now returned as emigrants from Gujarat into the State of Maharashtra are concentrated in the city of Bombay, which accounts for 450,832 or 78.36 per cent of the total emigrants returned in the State of Maharashtra.

#### REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF MIGRANTS

55. The extent of migration to the State as a whole as well as to the different districts of the State will be available from the statement opposite which gives the percentages of all immigrants

from outside the State to its total population in 1961.

STATEMENT V.24

Percentage of all immigrants from outside State to its total population in 1961

| State/District<br>1 | 1961        |              |
|---------------------|-------------|--------------|
|                     | Males<br>2  | Females<br>3 |
| <b>GUJARAT</b>      | <b>3.66</b> | <b>3.11</b>  |
| 1 Jamnagar          | 3.36        | 2.39         |
| 2 Rajkot            | 2.47        | 2.17         |
| 3 Surendranagar     | 1.19        | 0.98         |
| 4 Bhavnagar         | 1.46        | 1.38         |
| 5 Amreli            | 1.15        | 1.00         |
| 6 Junagadh          | 2.73        | 2.63         |
| 7 Kutch             | 5.17        | 4.10         |
| 8 Banaskantha       | 2.81        | 3.71         |
| 9 Sabarkantha       | 2.04        | 2.88         |
| 10 Mehsana          | 1.43        | 1.13         |
| 11 Ahmedabad        | 12.18       | 8.53         |
| 12 Kaira            | 1.78        | 1.49         |
| 13 Panchmahals      | 1.66        | 2.22         |
| 14 Baroda           | 4.13        | 3.60         |
| 15 Broach           | 2.22        | 2.11         |
| 16 Surat            | 4.11        | 3.98         |
| 17 Dangs            | 7.38        | 8.52         |

Immigrants from outside the State account for 3.66 per cent of males and 3.11 per cent of females, which spelt into absolute numbers are found to be 389,542 males and 310,960 females, giving a total of 700,502 immigrants from outside the State and the country. One significant feature of these statistics is the relatively greater proportion of males in all the districts of the State except those on the eastern border, namely, the Dangs, the Panchmahals, Sabarkantha and Banaskantha. The greater female proportion in these districts which are Adivasi areas, is due to social and economic factors, the principal among which is marriage migration from the other side of the border. The proportions of immigrants are, however, noteworthy in the districts of Kutch, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Surat and the Dangs. The district of Ahmedabad containing as it does the highly urbanised area of Ahmedabad City naturally attracts the largest numbers and proportions of male and female immigrants because of its capacity to absorb them in its varied occupations, which offer employment in its expanding industries and commerce. The same

reasons also operate in case of Baroda and Surat, though to a lesser extent. Among the districts, the Dangs stands second in having a comparatively larger proportion of male and female immigrants from outside the State partly due to its location on the border and partly due to the greater opportunities now available for the exploitation of the forest produce of the jungle areas which have been opened up by the construction of roads after Independence. Next to the Dangs comes Kutch, where also the percentage of immigrants to its total population is relatively high, despite the usual tendency of its local population to migrate outside for trade and commerce. This area which was hitherto isolated and backward has great potentialities for development and settlement of outsiders around the growing port of Kandla, where the free trade zone will shortly be coming into existence. The real cause, however, for the return of a high percentage of immigrants in this district is the settlement in this area of displaced persons particularly in the new townships of Gandhidham and Adipur, set up for the rehabilitation of refugees from Pakistan. In the rest of the districts, namely, Surendranagar, Bhavnagar and Amreli in Peninsular Gujarat and Mehsana, Kaira and the Panchmahals in Mainland Gujarat, the strength of immigrants proportionate to the total population is far from appreciable. The relative importance of the districts is, however, altered, if the strength of immigrants in the different districts of the State is examined in terms of absolute numbers. The districts which are most important in order are Ahmedabad (231,910), Surat (99,198) and Baroda (59,200). Other districts where immigration is numerically important are Jamnagar, Rajkot, Junagadh and Kutch in the Saurashtra region and Banaskantha, Kaira and the Panchmahals districts in Mainland Gujarat where the number of immigrants exceeds 20,000. Jamnagar besides having a number of urban areas has the city of Jamnagar, a thriving centre of trade, commerce and industry which offers facilities for higher and technical education in arts, science, medicine, etc., and for training the three wings of the Army. Rajkot also falls in line with Jamnagar with the added importance it has acquired as a regional centre of administrative and railway services manned by an

appreciable number of persons from outside the State. But a substantial number of immigrants in Junagadh and Kutch is drawn from displaced persons who were rehabilitated in these districts in the initial stages of their migration. The industrial and commercial importance of Ahmedabad, Surat and Baroda as rising urban centres, has already been seen while considering the percentage strength of immigrants in the total population of these districts. The strength of numbers in Ahmedabad and Baroda districts is also due to their being important centres of higher and university education, viz., Gujarat University and Gujarat Vidyapith at Ahmedabad and Maharaja Sayajirao University at Baroda. The numerical strength of immigrants in Kaira is the result of a large number of medium and large size towns and the facilities of education which this district offers at Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel University at Vallabh Vidyanagar, as also at the various colleges and educational institutions in the different towns of the district. The forest districts of Mainland Gujarat also show significant proportions of immigrants because of the opening of the forest areas on the border. In the Panchmahals, however, the additional factor at work is the establishment of railway township of Freelandganj, where workshops, offices and staff quarters have been built anew.

56. As seen earlier the various factors which induce immigrants to leave their original residence and move out to distant areas are varied and arise from the operation of economic and social causes in terms of employment opportunities and marriage migration. Other factors at work are the opportunities for education and political migrations whose contribution in raising the strength of immigrants is equally noteworthy during the decade.

#### (b) SEX RATIO OF MIGRANTS

57. Statement V.25 on the next page gives females per 1,000 males in rural and urban areas of the State.

The extent of inward and outward flow of migration can be judged from the following statistics, which give absolute figures along with the sex ratios within brackets. It will be pertinent to clarify that persons having their birthplace outside the State of Gujarat, wherein they are

enumerated, have been regarded as in-migrants as against out-migrants whose birth place is within the State but are enumerated in other States of India.

**STATEMENT V.25**  
**Females per 1,000 males in rural and urban areas of the State, 1961**

| Description<br>1                                                    | Females per 1,000 males |                     |            |                    |            |                    |                |                |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|------------|--------------------|------------|--------------------|----------------|----------------|
|                                                                     | Total                   |                     | Rural      |                    | Urban      |                    | Unclassifiable |                |
|                                                                     | Males<br>2              | Females<br>3        | Males<br>4 | Females<br>5       | Males<br>6 | Females<br>7       | Males<br>8     | Females<br>9   |
| Actual population of the State                                      | 10,633,902              | 9,999,448<br>(940)  | 7,830,222  | 7,486,504<br>(956) | 2,803,680  | 2,512,944<br>(896) | ..             | ..             |
| Immigrant population from adjacent States                           | 193,159                 | 178,286<br>(923)    | 59,290     | 74,745<br>(1,261)  | 133,869    | 103,541<br>(773)   | ..             | ..             |
| Immigrant population from States other than adjacent States         | 106,436                 | 53,015<br>(498)     | 18,046     | 12,522<br>(694)    | 88,390     | 40,493<br>(458)    | ..             | ..             |
| Immigrant population from countries outside India                   | 89,947                  | 79,659<br>(886)     | 18,901     | 16,581<br>(877)    | 71,046     | 63,078<br>(888)    | ..             | ..             |
| Emigrant population from State to adjacent States                   | 359,507                 | 300,073<br>(835)    | 189,410    | 157,023<br>(829)   | 168,588    | 142,006<br>(842)   | 1,509          | 1,044<br>(692) |
| Emigrant population from State to States other than adjacent States | 43,221                  | 31,891<br>(738)     | 22,523     | 15,511<br>(689)    | 20,535     | 16,250<br>(791)    | 163            | 130<br>(798)   |
| Natural population of the State*                                    | 10,647,088              | 10,020,452<br>(941) | 7,945,918  | 7,555,190<br>(951) | 2,699,498  | 2,464,088<br>(913) | 1,672          | 1,174<br>(702) |

\* Excludes emigrants to countries outside India  
NOTE: Figures in brackets show the sex ratio.

58. The inward movement accounts for 528,568 persons from other States of India but the outward flow is appreciably greater and stands at 734,692. The net difference of 206,124 represents the excess of emigrants over immigrants. The natural population of the State thus works out to be 20,667,540 excluding the emigrants to countries outside India as against 20,633,350 returned at the census. In-migrants to rural areas are found to be 162,506 from other States of India as against 384,467 who are out-migrants, the corresponding figures for urban areas being 366,062 and 347,379. While there is not much difference between in-migrants and out-migrants in case of urban areas, the difference in the case of rural areas is substantial, one might say rather considerable. In fact the entire balance in favour of migrants seems to have been supplied by the rural areas from which persons born in this State migrate in far greater numbers than those which this State

receives. Thus, those who go out from the rural areas of the State to other States in the country exceed those who come to the rural areas of Gujarat by 221,961.

59. Another feature worthy of note in this connection is that the contribution of emigrants from rural as well as urban areas of the State to other parts of the country is equal. But in case of immigrants, those who have come to the urban areas of Gujarat are more than double those who have settled in villages. This is due to the fact that opportunities for employment in urban areas are far greater than those in villages. Further, immigrants from adjacent States are far greater in number than emigrants from Gujarat to Rajasthan, but in case of Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra it is the emigrants who exceed immigrants. Further, immigrants from adjacent States are far greater in number than those from non-adjacent States, as revealed by their com-

parative strength, 371,445 received from adjoining States against 159,451 from non-adjacent States. The outward flow is also greater in urban areas than in the rural areas of adjacent States except Rajasthan, as the main occupation of emigrants from Gujarat is trade and commerce which mainly thrive in the urban areas. The real import of these figures can be better understood by comparing the sex ratios for the different categories of migrants for the total, rural and urban areas of the State. These ratios show that there are 940 females per 1,000 males in the general population of the State, corresponding rural ratios rising to 956 and falling to 896 for urban areas. While the sex ratio for the natural population practically remains unchanged at 941, rural ratio in this population is raised to 951 and the urban lowered to 913. The sex ratios are also divergent and very disproportionate in case of different categories of migrants from villages or towns. Though immigrants from adjacent States tend to lower the sex ratio, the reduction is not much and is to the extent of only 17 females per 1,000 males; but in the case of immigrants from distant States, the ratio falls as low as 498 for the total, 694 for the rural and 458 for the urban areas. But in case of immigrants from adjacent States the rural ratio rises as high as 1,261 against urban which is 773. These ratios bear testimony to the fact that the higher female ratio among immigrants from adjacent States enumerated in rural areas results from birth and marriage migration. The reasons, however, which tend to lower the urban ratios both from the adjacent as well as non-adjacent States, are opportunities for economic employment. The sex ratios of the immigrants from adjacent and other States show the varied extent to which females are left behind, the extent being relatively greater in case of non-adjacent States than in the case of the bordering States.

(c) COMPARISON OF IMMIGRANTS WITH LANGUAGE RETURNS

60. Statement V.26 on the next page compares the number of immigrants into the State from other States of India with the returns of language numerically predominant in these States.

These figures show interesting variations between immigrants into the State from other

States of India and the number of speakers of that language which is numerically predominant in that State. These figures reveal a twofold tendency, namely, (i) where immigrants into the State outnumber the speakers of the language which is considered to be numerically predominant in that State and (ii) where such speakers exceed immigrants from that State as in Andhra Pradesh, Punjab and Madras. These two sets of figures represent two aspects of the census statistics. In one it is the migratory aspect which is predominant, whereas in the other it is the mother tongue aspect which influences the returns of speakers of that language. The variation in the number of immigrants and the excess of speakers of the numerically predominant language can be very easily explained by the fact that those only who have their place of birth outside the State are shown as immigrants, whereas children born to them within the State would not be immigrants but form part of the natural population of the State, though speaking a mother tongue which is different from that of the State in which they are born and enumerated. But where the immigrants into the State outnumber the speakers of the numerically predominant language of another State from which they come, the reason for this variation is to be sought in the fact that all the immigrants who come from a particular State are not the speakers of the language which is numerically predominant in that State. Quite a number of languages along with their dialects which have been classified as returned by the speakers have been shown in the language returns of the census and classified exactly as they have been returned. In the result, immigrants from a particular State would be tabulated against a variety of languages and dialects returned as mother tongue different from a language considered to be numerically predominant in that State, showing an excess of immigrants from a State over the speakers of a language numerically predominant in that State. A tendency reverse to that noticed above will be at work in case of children born to Gujarati speaking persons enumerated in another State. Such individuals when they come back to their native place would be immigrants in Gujarat not speaking a language predominant in the State of their birth. While in one set of figures, it is the

## STATEMENT V.26

Immigrants into the State from other States compared to the language returns for the numerically predominant languages of the respective States, 1961

| State of origin<br>1                    | Immigrants into the State |        | Population speaking the numerically predominant language of the State of origin as mother tongue |        |
|-----------------------------------------|---------------------------|--------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
|                                         | M<br>2                    | F<br>3 | M<br>4                                                                                           | F<br>5 |
| Andhra Pradesh                          | 5,233                     | 3,620  | 6,190                                                                                            | 4,352  |
| Assam                                   | 188                       | 84     | 28                                                                                               | 9      |
| Jammu and Kashmir                       | 344                       | 148    | 82                                                                                               | 40     |
| Mysore                                  | 3,812                     | 2,393  | 3,160                                                                                            | 2,032  |
| Maharashtra                             | 93,791                    | 92,003 | 104,432                                                                                          | 86,828 |
| Orissa                                  | 467                       | 311    | 303                                                                                              | 76     |
| Punjab*                                 | 8,123                     | 4,177  | 8,642                                                                                            | 5,985  |
| Rajasthan†                              | 83,076                    | 68,567 | 32,521                                                                                           | 23,957 |
| Bihar                                   | 1,763                     | 845    | 125,214                                                                                          | 67,065 |
| Madhya Pradesh                          | 16,292                    | 17,716 |                                                                                                  |        |
| Uttar Pradesh                           | 61,547                    | 21,762 |                                                                                                  |        |
| Delhi                                   | 1,447                     | 1,169  | 9                                                                                                | 4      |
| Himachal Pradesh                        | 36                        | 17     |                                                                                                  |        |
| Kerala                                  | 5,812                     | 2,037  | 5,714                                                                                            | 1,995  |
| Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands | ..                        | 2      |                                                                                                  |        |
| Madras                                  | 7,398                     | 4,368  | 7,894                                                                                            | 5,370  |
| Pondicherry                             | 239                       | 172    |                                                                                                  |        |
| West Bengal                             | 2,907                     | 2,484  | 2,082                                                                                            | 1,311  |
| Tripura                                 | 3                         | 3      |                                                                                                  |        |
| Manipur                                 | 1                         | ..     | 2                                                                                                | ..     |
| Andaman and Nicobar Islands             | 2                         | 1      | ..                                                                                               | ..     |
| Goa, Daman and Diu‡                     | 5,913                     | 8,292  | 20,279                                                                                           | 19,611 |
| North-East Frontier Agency              | ..                        | 2      | N.A.                                                                                             | N.A.   |
| Sikkim§                                 | 1                         | ..     | 1,876                                                                                            | 781    |

N.A.=Not available

\* Numerically predominant language of Punjab is Punjabi as well as Hindi. Number of speakers of Hindi language is shown in Cols. 4 and 5 against the States of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, etc. The figures shown under Cols. 4 and 5 against Punjab pertain to the speakers of Punjabi only.

† The figures shown under Cols. 4 and 5 against Rajasthan pertain to speakers of Marwari, Marwari Gondi and Rajasthani languages.

‡ Numerically predominant language of Goa, Daman and Diu is Konkani. Number of speakers of Kokna, Kokni and Kukna languages appearing in Table C-V has been shown against Goa, Daman and Diu.

§ The numerically predominant language of Sikkim is Nepali. The figures shown under Cols. 4 and 5 against Sikkim pertain to speakers of Nepali language.

migratory aspect which is uppermost, in the other, it is the language aspect which colours the statistics and reflects the variety of language returns. The difference, however, between the returns of immigrant into the State from Goa, Daman and Diu and the number of persons speaking Konkani, which has been considered to be the numerically predominant language of these areas is striking. As against 20,279 males

and 19,611 females returned as speaking Konkani as their mother tongue in the State, corresponding figures of immigrants are 5,913 males and 8,292 females. The anomaly is apparent from the fact that Konkani is also the mother tongue of a large number of persons born in Maharashtra. The comparison, therefore, of the number of immigrants with the speakers of the numerically predominant language of the State of their origin

is of doubtful value in a country like India, where the languages and dialects spoken and returned as mother tongue are numerous and have some significance only in those areas or States which are wholly constituted on a linguistic basis, though States which are 100 per cent so are non-existent.

(d) RURAL TO RURAL IMMIGRATION FROM OTHER STATES BY SEX

61. The subjoined table summarises the figures of immigration in rural areas of the State from rural areas of other States of India classified by sex.

STATEMENT V.27

Immigration in rural areas of the State from rural areas of other States of India classified by sex (thousands), 1961

| State/District<br>1 | Rural population<br>of State |                  | Immigrants<br>into rural<br>areas from<br>rural areas of<br>adjacent States |           | Immigrants into<br>rural from rural<br>areas of States<br>other than<br>adjacent States |          | Immigrants into<br>rural areas from<br>rural areas of<br>States of India<br>(Totals of cols.<br>4+6 and 5+7) |           | Percentage of rural<br>immigrants from<br>rural areas of<br>States of India<br>to rural popula-<br>tion of State |             |
|---------------------|------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
|                     | M                            | F                | M                                                                           | F         | M                                                                                       | F        | M                                                                                                            | F         | M                                                                                                                | F           |
| 1                   | 2                            | 3                | 4                                                                           | 5         | 6                                                                                       | 7        | 8                                                                                                            | 9         | 10                                                                                                               | 11          |
| <b>GUJARAT</b>      | <b>7,830,222</b>             | <b>7,486,504</b> | <b>45</b>                                                                   | <b>61</b> | <b>11</b>                                                                               | <b>8</b> | <b>56</b>                                                                                                    | <b>68</b> | <b>0.72</b>                                                                                                      | <b>0.91</b> |
| 1 Jamnagar          | 271,923                      | 262,838          | N                                                                           | N         | N                                                                                       | N        | N                                                                                                            | N         | 0.17                                                                                                             | 0.10        |
| 2 Rajkot            | 377,002                      | 363,533          | N                                                                           | N         | N                                                                                       | N        | 1                                                                                                            | N         | 0.14                                                                                                             | 0.08        |
| 3 Surendranagar     | 246,266                      | 231,298          | N                                                                           | N         | N                                                                                       | N        | 1                                                                                                            | N         | 0.25                                                                                                             | 0.12        |
| 4 Bhavnagar         | 395,028                      | 371,978          | N                                                                           | N         | N                                                                                       | N        | N                                                                                                            | N         | 0.08                                                                                                             | 0.07        |
| 5 Amreli            | 267,179                      | 258,074          | N                                                                           | N         | 1                                                                                       | 1        | 1                                                                                                            | 1         | 0.52                                                                                                             | 0.41        |
| 6 Junagadh          | 457,590                      | 436,301          | 1                                                                           | N         | 2                                                                                       | 2        | 2                                                                                                            | 2         | 0.49                                                                                                             | 0.51        |
| 7 Kutch             | 272,100                      | 289,302          | 1                                                                           | N         | N                                                                                       | N        | 1                                                                                                            | N         | 0.33                                                                                                             | 0.15        |
| 8 Banaskantha       | 475,230                      | 450,260          | 6                                                                           | 11        | N                                                                                       | N        | 6                                                                                                            | 11        | 1.36                                                                                                             | 2.48        |
| 9 Sabarkantha       | 437,412                      | 419,967          | 5                                                                           | 10        | N                                                                                       | N        | 5                                                                                                            | 10        | 1.21                                                                                                             | 2.34        |
| 10 Mehsana          | 703,122                      | 686,848          | 2                                                                           | 1         | N                                                                                       | N        | 2                                                                                                            | 1         | 0.28                                                                                                             | 0.19        |
| 11 Ahmedabad        | 448,428                      | 418,192          | 2                                                                           | 2         | 1                                                                                       | 1        | 3                                                                                                            | 2         | 0.68                                                                                                             | 0.43        |
| 12 Kaira            | 836,230                      | 757,539          | 2                                                                           | 1         | 1                                                                                       | N        | 2                                                                                                            | 2         | 0.29                                                                                                             | 0.21        |
| 13 Panchmahals      | 677,858                      | 636,229          | 2                                                                           | 7         | N                                                                                       | N        | 2                                                                                                            | 7         | 0.24                                                                                                             | 1.04        |
| 14 Baroda           | 588,009                      | 541,823          | 3                                                                           | 3         | 1                                                                                       | 1        | 4                                                                                                            | 3         | 0.65                                                                                                             | 0.60        |
| 15 Broach           | 388,882                      | 369,289          | 5                                                                           | 6         | 1                                                                                       | N        | 6                                                                                                            | 6         | 1.42                                                                                                             | 1.54        |
| 16 Surat            | 950,545                      | 958,884          | 14                                                                          | 17        | 4                                                                                       | 3        | 17                                                                                                           | 20        | 1.81                                                                                                             | 2.03        |
| 17 Dangs            | 37,418                       | 34,149           | 2                                                                           | 3         | N                                                                                       | N        | 3                                                                                                            | 3         | 6.71                                                                                                             | 7.98        |

N=Negligible

NOTE:

Percentages shown in Cols. 10 and 11 have been worked out on the absolute figures.

The most of the inward movement of migrants into the rural areas of Gujarat from the similar areas of other States of India is from the adjacent States. For, out of a total number of 124,601 such in-migrants, 105,877 or 84.97 per cent are received from the villages of the States adjacent to Gujarat. A comparison of the number of immigrants from

adjacent States with those from non-adjacent States shows that the districts of the State which are affected to a greater extent are Banaskantha, Sabarkantha on the border of Rajasthan, the Panchmahals on the border of Madhya Pradesh, Broach, Surat and the Dangs on the border of Maharashtra. These statistics further go to show

that female immigrants outnumber male, as these districts have social intercourse with their brethren on the border resulting in inter-State marriages, which are absent in other districts which do not adjoin and have a higher proportion of males.

(e) URBAN TO URBAN IMMIGRATION FROM OTHER STATES BY SEX

62. Number of migrants in urban areas of the State from urban areas of other States of India are given in the following table, classified by sex.

STATEMENT V.28

Immigration in urban areas of the State from urban areas of other States of India classified by sex (thousands), 1961

| State/District<br>1 | Urban population<br>of State |                  | Immigrants<br>into urban<br>areas from<br>urban areas of<br>adjacent States |           | Immigrants<br>into urban<br>areas from<br>urban areas of<br>States other<br>than<br>adjacent States |           | Immigrants into<br>urban areas from<br>urban areas of<br>States of India<br>(Total of cols.<br>4+6 and 5+7) |           | Percentage of<br>immigrants from<br>urban areas of<br>States of India<br>to urban popula-<br>tion of State |             |
|---------------------|------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
|                     | M                            | F                | M                                                                           | F         | M                                                                                                   | F         | M                                                                                                           | F         | M                                                                                                          | F           |
| 1                   | 2                            | 3                | 4                                                                           | 5         | 6                                                                                                   | 7         | 8                                                                                                           | 9         | 10                                                                                                         | 11          |
| <b>GUJARAT</b>      | <b>2,803,680</b>             | <b>2,512,944</b> | <b>59</b>                                                                   | <b>56</b> | <b>36</b>                                                                                           | <b>22</b> | <b>95</b>                                                                                                   | <b>77</b> | <b>3.40</b>                                                                                                | <b>3.07</b> |
| 1 Jamnagar          | 152,377                      | 141,281          | 2                                                                           | 2         | 2                                                                                                   | 1         | 4                                                                                                           | 3         | 2.81                                                                                                       | 2.18        |
| 2 Rajkot            | 238,659                      | 229,325          | 3                                                                           | 3         | 2                                                                                                   | 2         | 4                                                                                                           | 4         | 1.83                                                                                                       | 1.74        |
| 3 Surendranagar     | 95,035                       | 90,607           | 1                                                                           | 1         | 1                                                                                                   | N         | 1                                                                                                           | 1         | 1.54                                                                                                       | 1.48        |
| 4 Bhavnagar         | 182,701                      | 169,728          | 2                                                                           | 2         | 1                                                                                                   | 1         | 3                                                                                                           | 2         | 1.49                                                                                                       | 1.47        |
| 5 Amreli            | 73,444                       | 69,126           | 1                                                                           | 1         | N                                                                                                   | N         | 1                                                                                                           | 1         | 1.11                                                                                                       | 1.23        |
| 6 Junagadh          | 180,706                      | 171,046          | 1                                                                           | 1         | 1                                                                                                   | 1         | 3                                                                                                           | 3         | 1.50                                                                                                       | 1.53        |
| 7 Kutch             | 69,124                       | 65,914           | 2                                                                           | 2         | 2                                                                                                   | 1         | 4                                                                                                           | 3         | 5.22                                                                                                       | 4.16        |
| 8 Banaskantha       | 36,721                       | 33,933           | 1                                                                           | 1         | N                                                                                                   | N         | 1                                                                                                           | 1         | 3.78                                                                                                       | 4.10        |
| 9 Sabarkantha       | 32,812                       | 28,396           | 1                                                                           | 1         | N                                                                                                   | N         | 1                                                                                                           | 1         | 2.50                                                                                                       | 2.43        |
| 10 Mehsana          | 154,934                      | 145,059          | 2                                                                           | 2         | 1                                                                                                   | 1         | 3                                                                                                           | 3         | 2.04                                                                                                       | 1.86        |
| 11 Ahmedabad        | 739,841                      | 603,738          | 22                                                                          | 19        | 16                                                                                                  | 9         | 39                                                                                                          | 28        | 5.26                                                                                                       | 4.63        |
| 12 Kaira            | 203,490                      | 180,281          | 3                                                                           | 3         | 2                                                                                                   | 1         | 5                                                                                                           | 4         | 2.57                                                                                                       | 2.28        |
| 13 Panchmahals      | 80,703                       | 74,156           | 3                                                                           | 3         | 1                                                                                                   | 1         | 4                                                                                                           | 4         | 5.27                                                                                                       | 5.04        |
| 14 Baroda           | 213,017                      | 184,477          | 6                                                                           | 6         | 3                                                                                                   | 2         | 9                                                                                                           | 8         | 4.30                                                                                                       | 4.32        |
| 15 Broach           | 69,243                       | 64,555           | 1                                                                           | 1         | 1                                                                                                   | N         | 2                                                                                                           | 1         | 2.20                                                                                                       | 1.90        |
| 16 Surat            | 280,873                      | 261,322          | 8                                                                           | 8         | 3                                                                                                   | 2         | 11                                                                                                          | 10        | 3.90                                                                                                       | 3.92        |

N= Negligible

NOTE:

- Percentages shown in Cols. 10 and 11 have been worked out on the absolute figures.
- The Dangs district being entirely rural has no urban area.

The inward flow of migrants into the towns of Gujarat from the towns of other States of India is represented by 95,394 males and 77,159 females and account for 3.40 per cent of males and 3.07 of females living in urban areas. A considerable proportion of these immigrants goes to the credit of Ahmedabad district where the metropolitan city and the temporary Capital of the State attracts persons from the towns of other States for employment in Government offices as well as in its constantly expanding industry and commerce. The next in order come Surat and Baroda, followed at a great distance by Rajkot. This

distribution equally holds good in case of the break up of immigrants from urban areas into those from adjacent and non-adjacent States. Out of the 4 districts where the flow of in-migrants from adjacent States is comparatively large, Ahmedabad is the only area where the strength of males and females is glaringly disproportionate. In the rest of the districts the ratio is slightly in favour of females which is obviously due to inter-State marriage migrations. But when we come to non-adjacent States, the ratio is not only distinctly in favour of males, but very disparate as most of those who are coming from long distances do so

in search of jobs and, therefore, have a natural tendency to leave their womenfolk at home, who do not accompany them in the initial stages of their shift for obvious economic reasons.

63. Immigration from other States of India into Gujarat classified by sex is expressed in the following table as percentage of total, rural and urban population of the States, 1961.

STATEMENT V.29

**Immigration from other States of India into the State, classified by sex, expressed as percentage of total, rural and urban population of the State, 1961**

| Total/<br>Rural/<br>Urban | Population of State |            |           | Percentage of total immigration from other States of India to actual population of State |       |         | Percentage of immigration from States adjacent to the State to actual population of State |       |         | Percentage of immigration from States other than those adjacent to State to actual population of State |       |         |
|---------------------------|---------------------|------------|-----------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|---------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|---------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|---------|
|                           | Total               | Males      | Females   | Total                                                                                    | Males | Females | Total                                                                                     | Males | Females | Total                                                                                                  | Males | Females |
|                           | 1                   | 2          | 3         | 4                                                                                        | 5     | 6       | 7                                                                                         | 8     | 9       | 10                                                                                                     | 11    | 12      |
| T                         | 20,633,350          | 10,633,902 | 9,999,448 | 2.56                                                                                     | 2.81  | 2.30    | 1.80                                                                                      | 1.82  | 1.78    | 0.76                                                                                                   | 0.99  | 0.52    |
| R                         | 15,316,726          | 7,830,222  | 7,486,504 | 1.06                                                                                     | 0.97  | 1.15    | 0.87                                                                                      | 0.75  | 1.00    | 0.19                                                                                                   | 0.22  | 0.15    |
| U                         | 5,316,624           | 2,803,680  | 2,512,944 | 6.89                                                                                     | 7.92  | 5.73    | 4.47                                                                                      | 4.77  | 4.12    | 2.42                                                                                                   | 3.15  | 1.61    |

Immigrants from other parts of the country account for 2.6 per cent distributed between the adjacent and non-adjacent States in the proportion of 1.80 and 0.76 per cent. The female proportions among such migrants in the general population are obviously lower for reasons already noted before, but higher in case of immigrants from adjacent States with which they are bound by ties of marriage and birth. But immigrants from rural areas of adjacent and non-adjacent States show a slightly different trend. Whereas the percentage of female immigrants to total population is slightly higher than male in case of the former, it is the males who preponderate in the latter. The urban proportions are uniformly in favour of males, the disparity being greater in case of non-adjacent States than in the case of those on the border of Gujarat.

(f) ECONOMIC ACTIVITY OF IMMIGRANTS

64. Very useful data about the economic activity of immigrants from other States of India distributed into 9 industrial categories of workers and non-workers expressed as percentages of total population under each category can be had from Statement V.30 on pages 631 and 632.

Absolute and proportionate figures given in the preceding statement are very revealing. Immigrants from other parts of the country would come to this State only to pursue that economic activity which offers scope for the absorption of

outsiders within its fold. Industries in the primary sector, like cultivation and agricultural labour, where cultivable land is not sufficient even for the maintenance of the local population would naturally have no attraction for others to come from distant quarters. Moreover, chances for the demand of agricultural labour also from outside the State are nil, when agricultural labour in the State itself is for the most part under-employed. Outside workers, therefore, have very little scope for absorption in these two industrial categories as appears from the insignificant proportions of immigrants, i.e., 0.66 and 0.96 per cent only of those working in agriculture and agricultural labour. Even though the difference between the two percentages is not appreciable, the percentage of immigrants working as agricultural labour is a trifle higher than that for agriculture, meaning thereby that cultivation has relatively lesser scope for the employment of outsiders than agricultural labour. It is interesting to note that areas where cultivation can have at least some chance for immigrants to settle, are the backward areas of Banaskantha and Sabar-kantha and the undeveloped tribal tracts of Broach, Surat and the Dangs, which have been recently opened up as a result of improved means of communications. But the third industrial category in the primary sector, namely, mining, quarrying, livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities,

STATEMENT V.30

**Distribution in districts of immigrants from other States of India in the nine industrial categories of workers and non-workers expressed as percentages of total population under each category, 1961**

| State/District<br>1                  | Industrial classification of workers |       |       |      |       |       |      |       |      | Non-workers<br>11 |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------|-------|------|-------|-------|------|-------|------|-------------------|
|                                      | I                                    | II    | III   | IV   | V     | VI    | VII  | VIII  | IX   |                   |
|                                      | 2                                    | 3     | 4     | 5    | 6     | 7     | 8    | 9     | 10   |                   |
| <b>GUJARAT</b>                       | 4,519                                | 1,252 | 105   | 556  | 536   | 90    | 411  | 159   | 847  | 12,159            |
| (a) Total population                 | 30                                   | 12    | 8     | 13   | 85    | 11    | 22   | 26    | 59   | 264               |
| (b) Immigrant population             | 0.66                                 | 0.96  | 7.62  | 2.34 | 15.86 | 12.22 | 5.35 | 16.35 | 6.97 | 2.17              |
| (c) (b) Expressed as per cent of (a) |                                      |       |       |      |       |       |      |       |      |                   |
| <b>JAMNAGAR</b>                      | 165                                  | 19    | 7     | 23   | 23    | 4     | 17   | 9     | 39   | 521               |
| (a) Total population                 | N                                    | N     | N     | N    | 1     | N     | N    | 1     | 3    | 7                 |
| (b) Immigrant population             | N                                    | N     | N     | N    | 4.35  | N     | N    | 11.11 | 7.69 | 1.34              |
| (c) (b) Expressed as per cent of (a) |                                      |       |       |      |       |       |      |       |      |                   |
| <b>RAJKOT</b>                        | 253                                  | 37    | 8     | 39   | 29    | 7     | 29   | 12    | 61   | 734               |
| (a) Total population                 | N                                    | N     | N     | N    | 1     | N     | N    | 1     | 2    | 8                 |
| (b) Immigrant population             | N                                    | N     | N     | N    | 3.45  | N     | N    | 8.33  | 3.28 | 1.09              |
| (c) (b) Expressed as per cent of (a) |                                      |       |       |      |       |       |      |       |      |                   |
| <b>SURENDRANAGAR</b>                 | 123                                  | 32    | 4     | 26   | 17    | 2     | 12   | 4     | 30   | 413               |
| (a) Total population                 | N                                    | N     | N     | N    | N     | N     | N    | N     | 1    | 3                 |
| (b) Immigrant population             | N                                    | N     | N     | N    | N     | N     | N    | N     | 3.33 | 0.73              |
| (c) (b) Expressed as per cent of (a) |                                      |       |       |      |       |       |      |       |      |                   |
| <b>BHAVNAGAR</b>                     | 204                                  | 63    | 5     | 38   | 25    | 5     | 26   | 12    | 55   | 685               |
| (a) Total population                 | N                                    | N     | N     | N    | N     | N     | N    | 1     | 1    | 6                 |
| (b) Immigrant population             | N                                    | N     | N     | N    | N     | N     | N    | 8.33  | 1.82 | 0.88              |
| (c) (b) Expressed as per cent of (a) |                                      |       |       |      |       |       |      |       |      |                   |
| <b>AMRELI</b>                        | 176                                  | 44    | 4     | 23   | 7     | 2     | 11   | 3     | 26   | 372               |
| (a) Total population                 | N                                    | N     | 1     | N    | N     | N     | N    | N     | N    | 4                 |
| (b) Immigrant population             | N                                    | N     | 25.00 | N    | N     | N     | N    | N     | N    | 1.08              |
| (c) (b) Expressed as per cent of (a) |                                      |       |       |      |       |       |      |       |      |                   |
| <b>JUNAGADH</b>                      | 303                                  | 59    | 10    | 35   | 20    | 6     | 29   | 10    | 57   | 716               |
| (a) Total population                 | N                                    | N     | 1     | 1    | 1     | N     | N    | 1     | 1    | 9                 |
| (b) Immigrant population             | N                                    | N     | 10.00 | 2.86 | 5.00  | N     | N    | 10.00 | 1.75 | 1.26              |
| (c) (b) Expressed as per cent of (a) |                                      |       |       |      |       |       |      |       |      |                   |
| <b>KUTCH</b>                         | 129                                  | 31    | 4     | 32   | 8     | 6     | 14   | 7     | 39   | 426               |
| (a) Total population                 | N                                    | N     | N     | N    | N     | N     | N    | 2     | 3    | 10                |
| (b) Immigrant population             | N                                    | N     | N     | N    | N     | N     | N    | 28.57 | 7.69 | 2.35              |
| (c) (b) Expressed as per cent of (a) |                                      |       |       |      |       |       |      |       |      |                   |

N=Negligible

NOTE: Category I=As Cultivator, II=As Agricultural Labourer, III=In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied activities, IV=At Household Industry, V=In Manufacturing other than Household Industry, VI=In Construction, VII=In Trade and Commerce, VIII=In Transport, Storage and Communications, IX=In Other Services.



STATEMENT V.30-contd.

| State/District<br>I                  | Industrial classification of workers |         |          |         |        |         |          |           |          | Non-<br>workers<br>11 |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------|----------|---------|--------|---------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------------------|
|                                      | I<br>2                               | II<br>3 | III<br>4 | IV<br>5 | V<br>6 | VI<br>7 | VII<br>8 | VIII<br>9 | IX<br>10 |                       |
| BANASKANTHA                          |                                      |         |          |         |        |         |          |           |          |                       |
| (a) Total population                 | 322                                  | 28      | 10       | 34      | 3      | 6       | 16       | 4         | 29       | 545                   |
| (b) Immigrant population             | 4                                    | N       | 1        | 2       | N      | 2       | 1        | 1         | 2        | 12                    |
| (c) (b) Expressed as per cent of (a) | 1.24                                 | N       | 10.00    | 5.88    | N      | 33.33   | 6.25     | 25.00     | 6.90     | 2.20                  |
| SABARKANTHA                          |                                      |         |          |         |        |         |          |           |          |                       |
| (a) Total population                 | 310                                  | 29      | 4        | 21      | 5      | 5       | 14       | 2         | 29       | 500                   |
| (b) Immigrant population             | 6                                    | N       | 1        | 1       | 1      | 1       | 1        | N         | 2        | 8                     |
| (c) (b) Expressed as per cent of (a) | 1.94                                 | N       | 25.00    | 4.76    | 20.00  | 20.00   | 7.14     | N         | 6.90     | 1.60                  |
| MEHSANA                              |                                      |         |          |         |        |         |          |           |          |                       |
| (a) Total population                 | 397                                  | 73      | 5        | 95      | 23     | 5       | 37       | 11        | 78       | 966                   |
| (b) Immigrant population             | N                                    | N       | N        | N       | 1      | N       | 1        | 1         | 2        | 9                     |
| (c) (b) Expressed as per cent of (a) | N                                    | N       | N        | N       | 4.35   | N       | 2.70     | 9.09      | 2.56     | 0.93                  |
| AHMEDABAD                            |                                      |         |          |         |        |         |          |           |          |                       |
| (a) Total population                 | 178                                  | 78      | 4        | 51      | 207    | 13      | 79       | 29        | 122      | 1,449                 |
| (b) Immigrant population             | N                                    | N       | 1        | 2       | 57     | 2       | 10       | 8         | 19       | 90                    |
| (c) (b) Expressed as per cent of (a) | N                                    | N       | 25.00    | 3.92    | 27.54  | 15.38   | 12.66    | 27.59     | 15.57    | 6.21                  |
| KAIRA                                |                                      |         |          |         |        |         |          |           |          |                       |
| (a) Total population                 | 375                                  | 118     | 5        | 42      | 33     | 6       | 31       | 10        | 64       | 1,294                 |
| (b) Immigrant population             | N                                    | N       | N        | 1       | 3      | N       | 1        | 1         | 3        | 13                    |
| (c) (b) Expressed as per cent of (a) | N                                    | N       | N        | 2.38    | 9.09   | N       | 3.23     | 10.00     | 4.69     | 1.00                  |
| PANCHMAHALS                          |                                      |         |          |         |        |         |          |           |          |                       |
| (a) Total population                 | 634                                  | 30      | 6        | 23      | 5      | 2       | 14       | 10        | 30       | 715                   |
| (b) Immigrant population             | 5                                    | N       | 1        | 1       | 1      | N       | 1        | 3         | 1        | 12                    |
| (c) (b) Expressed as per cent of (a) | 0.79                                 | N       | 16.67    | 4.35    | 20.00  | N       | 7.14     | 30.00     | 3.33     | 1.68                  |
| BARODA                               |                                      |         |          |         |        |         |          |           |          |                       |
| (a) Total population                 | 253                                  | 162     | 4        | 16      | 41     | 4       | 28       | 13        | 65       | 941                   |
| (b) Immigrant population             | 1                                    | N       | N        | 1       | 6      | N       | 2        | 2         | 8        | 25                    |
| (c) (b) Expressed as per cent of (a) | 0.40                                 | N       | N        | 6.25    | 14.63  | N       | 7.14     | 15.38     | 12.31    | 2.66                  |
| BROACH                               |                                      |         |          |         |        |         |          |           |          |                       |
| (a) Total population                 | 186                                  | 144     | 4        | 10      | 13     | 3       | 13       | 4         | 31       | 485                   |
| (b) Immigrant population             | 4                                    | 2       | N        | N       | 1      | N       | 1        | N         | 2        | 8                     |
| (c) (b) Expressed as per cent of (a) | 2.15                                 | 1.39    | N        | N       | 7.69   | N       | 7.69     | N         | 6.45     | 1.65                  |
| SURAT                                |                                      |         |          |         |        |         |          |           |          |                       |
| (a) Total population                 | 484                                  | 295     | 19       | 49      | 76     | 13      | 40       | 21        | 91       | 1,364                 |
| (b) Immigrant population             | 7                                    | 7       | 1        | 3       | 10     | 3       | 4        | 3         | 8        | 42                    |
| (c) (b) Expressed as per cent of (a) | 1.45                                 | 2.37    | 5.26     | 6.12    | 13.16  | 23.08   | 10.00    | 14.29     | 8.79     | 3.08                  |
| DANGS                                |                                      |         |          |         |        |         |          |           |          |                       |
| (a) Total population                 | 26                                   | 9       | 2        | N       | N      | N       | N        | N         | 2        | 32                    |
| (b) Immigrant population             | 2                                    | 1       | 1        | N       | N      | N       | N        | N         | N        | 2                     |
| (c) (b) Expressed as per cent of (a) | 7.69                                 | 11.11   | 50.00    | N       | N      | N       | N        | N         | N        | 6.25                  |
| N=Negligible                         |                                      |         |          |         |        |         |          |           |          |                       |

N=Negligible

offers better scope for immigrants to earn their livelihood, as evidenced by the proportion of migrants from outside the State working in this industrial category being 7.62 per cent. The districts which are important in this respect are the districts of Amreli, Junagadh, Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, Ahmedabad, the Panchmahals, Surat and the Dangs, all of which, except Ahmedabad, have forest areas, fisheries being important in Jafraabad in Amreli district and Veraval in Junagadh. Opportunities for the exploitation of forest produce are substantial in the forest district of the Dangs where 50 per cent working in this industrial category are immigrants. Next to agriculture, household industries which are by their very nature plied in the household with the help of the members of the family, usually do not call for any outside aid, employment of persons outside the household being limited in some and non-existent in others operated in the traditional manner. It is, therefore, not unexpected that the percentage of immigrants from other States who get employment in this industrial category should be as low as 2.34 per cent. The only districts, however, where this general percentage in the State is exceeded are Junagadh (2.86), Banaskantha (5.88), Sabarkantha (4.76), Ahmedabad (3.92), Kaira (2.38), the Panchmahals (4.35), Baroda (6.25) and Surat (6.12). The areas where household industry can afford to have outside employment are the areas where household industries thrive and occupy a very important place in the economy of the district as in Baroda and Surat. The backward areas of Banaskantha, Sabarkantha and the Panchmahals, where the tribals predominate also show a similar trend. Industrial Category V which relates to workers in manufacturing other than household industry, offers a substantial scope for the employment of immigrants from other States in India who account for 15.86 per cent of the workers engaged in this type of economic activity. Ahmedabad tops the list by having 27.54 per cent of its workers in this category from immigrants outside Gujarat, followed by Sabarkantha and the Panchmahals, 20 per cent each, Baroda 14.63 and Surat 13.16 per cent. The city of Ahmedabad known as the Manchester of India has much scope of employment in its growing textile industry, which attracts people from different parts of the

country. The industrial expansion of Baroda and Surat in recent times is equally responsible for giving these districts an appreciable percentage of workers in this category from other States of India. The relatively high proportion of Sabarkantha and the Panchmahals might well be taken to indicate the opportunities immigrants from other parts of the country have for settling in these underdeveloped areas. The quota of immigrants in the construction industry of the State is found to be 12.22 per cent and comes next to manufacturing industry which is slightly exceeded by workers in transport, storage and communications. The districts, where the State average of 12.22 in construction is exceeded, are Banaskantha (33.33), Sabarkantha (20.00), Ahmedabad (15.38) and Surat (23.08 per cent). Construction activities are going on fairly well in all the districts of the State, but their demand is usually met from local labour, the recruitment of workers from outside being imperative only where large works undertaken by the railway and P.W.D. are in progress. In all these districts, except Ahmedabad, major irrigation projects were being executed in 1960-61. These were Hathmati in Sabarkantha, Kakrapar and Ukai in Surat and Dantiwada in Banaskantha. Whereas Sabarkantha had in progress the extension of the Ahmedabad-Prantij railway line to Udaipur, in Ahmedabad the intense building activity both in the public and private sectors was responsible for the absorption of a little over 15 per cent in this industrial category from other States of India. Immigrants from other States account for 5.35 per cent only of workers in trade and commerce and 6.97 per cent in other services. By the very nature of these industries, employment of those from outside the State is bound to be limited. Except either in the highly urbanised and industrial areas like Ahmedabad (12.66 per cent), Baroda (7.14 per cent) and Surat (10 per cent) on the one hand and in the underdeveloped districts like Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, the Panchmahals and Broach on the other, where outside traders can have a fair field, the proportions of immigrants working in this industrial category are comparatively insignificant in the rest. Of all the categories, however, transport and communications is one wherein the participation of immigrants is the highest, 16.35 per cent. This percentage is exceeded by Kutch which has 28.57 per cent, Banaskantha 25.00



per cent, Ahmedabad 27.59 per cent and the Panchmahals 30.00 per cent of its workers in this industrial category drawn from immigrants. The reason for a very high percentage in Ahmedabad employed in transport is quite obvious, as this premier city of the State being an important commercial centre absorbs those who help it in sending out its textile products to the various parts of the country and receiving goods in exchange for its large and expanding population by motor transport. The relatively higher percentage of Banaskantha may be due to a large number of public carriers and other modes of transport employed for moving earth and other material to the site of the irrigation project then in progress in the State. The Panchmahals having the railway colony of Freelandganj, and Kutch having the major port of Kandla would naturally accommodate more than ¼th of the workers in this industry from outside the State. In other districts this proportion varies according as there is a port of some consequence or not as in Jamnagar, Bhavnagar and Junagadh. In other services falling under the Industrial Category IX, in-migrants from

other States account for 6.97 per cent. This proportion varies from district to district from negligible to 15.57 per cent for Ahmedabad. In this category is included a large variety of workers the demand and utility for whose services generally vary with the extent of urbanisation and industrialisation on the one hand and the backwardness of an area and opportunities or otherwise for gainful employment to persons coming from outside the State on the other. It is for this reason that the percentage of such immigrants is the highest in Ahmedabad (15.57), and gradually declines in Baroda (12.31), Surat (8.79), Jamnagar (7.69), Kutch (7.69), Banaskantha (6.90) and Sabarkantha (6.90).

(g) NON-WORKING MIGRANTS

65. Immigrants cannot afford to remain long without job. Non-workers among them are their children and womenfolk, who account for 2.17 per cent of this category in the State, which fluctuates from district to district according to the quantum of migrants, which is the highest in the Dangs (6.25 per cent) and Ahmedabad (6.21 per cent).

STATEMENT

Distribution of industrial categories of workers and non-workers among

|                         |      | Population of State |                  |                  | Immigrants from States in India |               |                | Immigrants from States adjacent to the State |               |                |
|-------------------------|------|---------------------|------------------|------------------|---------------------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------------------------------------|---------------|----------------|
| Total                   |      | T                   | M                | F                | T                               | M             | F              | T                                            | M             | F              |
| 1                       |      | 2                   | 3                | 4                | 5                               | 6             | 7              | 8                                            | 9             | 10             |
| <b>Primary sector</b>   |      | <b>5,875,910</b>    | <b>3,572,553</b> | <b>2,303,357</b> | <b>49,783</b>                   | <b>19,656</b> | <b>30,127</b>  | <b>43,877</b>                                | <b>15,872</b> | <b>28,005</b>  |
| Industrial              | I    | 4,519,060           | 2,816,996        | 1,702,064        | 30,115                          | 7,781         | 22,334         | 27,795                                       | 6,960         | 20,835         |
| Category                | II   | 1,252,000           | 679,267          | 572,733          | 11,681                          | 5,360         | 6,321          | 10,815                                       | 4,978         | 5,837          |
|                         | III  | 104,850             | 76,290           | 28,560           | 7,987                           | 6,515         | 1,472          | 5,267                                        | 3,934         | 1,333          |
| <b>Secondary sector</b> |      | <b>1,181,808</b>    | <b>916,764</b>   | <b>265,044</b>   | <b>108,004</b>                  | <b>98,841</b> | <b>9,163</b>   | <b>63,441</b>                                | <b>56,368</b> | <b>7,073</b>   |
| Industrial              | IV   | 555,606             | 343,163          | 212,443          | 12,532                          | 8,419         | 4,113          | 8,409                                        | 5,806         | 2,603          |
| Category                | V    | 536,159             | 500,109          | 36,050           | 84,765                          | 81,909        | 2,856          | 46,696                                       | 44,195        | 2,501          |
|                         | VI   | 90,043              | 73,492           | 16,551           | 10,707                          | 8,513         | 2,194          | 8,336                                        | 6,367         | 1,969          |
| <b>Tertiary sector</b>  |      | <b>1,416,870</b>    | <b>1,196,459</b> | <b>220,411</b>   | <b>106,558</b>                  | <b>98,165</b> | <b>8,393</b>   | <b>68,250</b>                                | <b>61,377</b> | <b>6,873</b>   |
| Industrial              | VII  | 411,156             | 381,287          | 29,869           | 21,890                          | 20,985        | 905            | 14,870                                       | 14,132        | 738            |
| Category                | VIII | 159,061             | 155,867          | 3,194            | 25,876                          | 25,046        | 830            | 15,658                                       | 14,927        | 731            |
|                         | IX   | 846,653             | 659,305          | 187,348          | 58,792                          | 52,134        | 6,658          | 37,722                                       | 32,918        | 5,404          |
| <b>Non-workers</b>      |      | <b>12,158,762</b>   | <b>4,948,126</b> | <b>7,210,636</b> | <b>264,223</b>                  | <b>81,733</b> | <b>182,490</b> | <b>195,877</b>                               | <b>59,542</b> | <b>136,335</b> |

66. The above analysis which has yielded some interesting conclusions can be usefully pursued further by supplementing it with the data given in Statement V.31 cross-tabulated into primary, secondary and tertiary sectors of industrial activities and non-workers.

The distribution of immigrants into various sectors is very instructive and corroborates the observations already arrived at before in respect of immigrants from other States of India. Out of the total immigrants of 528,568 received from other States, 264,345 are workers and 264,223 non-workers. Among workers, primary sector including Industrial Categories I, II and III accounts for 49,783 or 18.83 per cent, secondary sector comprising Industrial Categories IV, V and VI accounts for 108,004 or 40.86 per cent and tertiary sector having Categories VII, VIII and IX accounts for 106,558 persons or 40.31 per cent. The relative contribution of immigrants from adjacent States to all the three categories is higher than that made by immigrants from States which are not adjacent. The primary sector draws comparatively more immigrants from adjacent States than from other States by the

very nature of the occupation which this sector contains. In the remaining two sectors, secondary and tertiary, the contribution of adjacent States is indeed greater than that from other States of India, but it is not as low as it is in the primary sector. Quantitatively speaking, the tertiary sector draws more immigrants from the neighbouring States than the secondary but the position is reversed in case of immigrants from non-adjacent States, which send out more persons to work in the secondary sector than in the tertiary. Examining the percentages of immigrants to the population of the State, it is noticed that secondary and tertiary sectors enjoy superiority over the primary. Within the secondary sector, manufacturing other than household industry and construction play an important role in attracting immigrants from other States, whereas in the tertiary sector, transport and communications enjoys this position. The percentages of workers aged 15-59 to total of each category are much higher than those of non-workers who mostly comprise women, children of school-going ages and others who cannot work or get themselves employed in some gainful employment.

V.31

the general population and among immigrants from other States of India, 1961

| Total<br>1              |      | Immigrants from States other than adjacent States |               |               | Percentage of immigrants from States of India to population of State |              |             | Percentage of population aged 15 to 59 to total of its category |              |              |
|-------------------------|------|---------------------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|-------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
|                         |      | T                                                 | M             | F             | T                                                                    | M            | F           | T                                                               | R            | U            |
| 11                      |      | 12                                                | 13            |               | 14                                                                   | 15           | 16          | 17                                                              | 18           | 19           |
| <b>Primary sector</b>   |      | <b>5,906</b>                                      | <b>3,784</b>  | <b>2,122</b>  | <b>0.85</b>                                                          | <b>0.55</b>  | <b>1.31</b> | <b>85.93</b>                                                    | <b>83.25</b> | <b>2.68</b>  |
| Industrial              | I    | 2,320                                             | 821           | 1,499         | 0.67                                                                 | 0.28         | 1.31        | 85.90                                                           | 83.45        | 2.45         |
| Category                | II   | 866                                               | 382           | 484           | 0.93                                                                 | 0.79         | 1.10        | 86.65                                                           | 84.25        | 2.40         |
|                         | III  | 2,720                                             | 2,581         | 139           | 7.62                                                                 | 8.54         | 5.15        | 78.93                                                           | 62.50        | 16.43        |
| <b>Secondary sector</b> |      | <b>44,563</b>                                     | <b>42,473</b> | <b>2,090</b>  | <b>9.14</b>                                                          | <b>10.78</b> | <b>3.46</b> | <b>91.33</b>                                                    | <b>44.93</b> | <b>46.40</b> |
| Industrial              | IV   | 4,123                                             | 2,613         | 1,510         | 2.26                                                                 | 2.45         | 1.94        | 86.26                                                           | 69.71        | 16.55        |
| Category                | V    | 38,069                                            | 37,714        | 355           | 15.81                                                                | 16.38        | 7.92        | 96.19                                                           | 17.77        | 78.42        |
|                         | VI   | 2,371                                             | 2,146         | 225           | 11.89                                                                | 11.58        | 13.26       | 93.59                                                           | 53.72        | 39.87        |
| <b>Tertiary sector</b>  |      | <b>38,308</b>                                     | <b>36,788</b> | <b>1,520</b>  | <b>7.52</b>                                                          | <b>8.20</b>  | <b>3.81</b> | <b>93.18</b>                                                    | <b>37.97</b> | <b>55.21</b> |
| Industrial              | VII  | 7,020                                             | 6,853         | 167           | 5.32                                                                 | 5.50         | 3.03        | 92.74                                                           | 34.21        | 58.53        |
| Category                | VIII | 10,218                                            | 10,119        | 99            | 16.27                                                                | 16.07        | 25.99       | 97.85                                                           | 28.12        | 69.73        |
|                         | IX   | 21,070                                            | 19,816        | 1,254         | 6.94                                                                 | 7.91         | 3.55        | 92.52                                                           | 41.64        | 50.88        |
| <b>Non-workers</b>      |      | <b>68,346</b>                                     | <b>22,191</b> | <b>46,155</b> | <b>2.17</b>                                                          | <b>1.65</b>  | <b>2.53</b> | <b>27.24</b>                                                    | <b>15.59</b> | <b>11.65</b> |

## (h) ECONOMIC ACTIVITY OF EMIGRANTS

67. The following table gives the data of

emigrants from Gujarat to other States of India  
classified by industrial categories of workers and  
non-workers by sex.

STATEMENT V.32

Emigrants from the State to other States of India classified by industrial category of  
workers and non-workers and sex, 1961

| Emigrants to<br>1   |   | Primary Sector   |                 |                 |                 |                   |                 | Secondary Sector   |                  |                   | Tertiary Sector    |  |  | Non-<br>workers |
|---------------------|---|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|--------------------|------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--|--|-----------------|
|                     |   | I                | II              | III             | IV              | V                 | VI              | VII                | VIII             | IX                |                    |  |  |                 |
|                     |   | 2                | 3               | 4               | 5               | 6                 | 7               | 8                  | 9                | 10                | 11                 |  |  |                 |
| Total               | M | 8,660<br>(2.15)  | 3,885<br>(0.97) | 5,327<br>(1.32) | 5,704<br>(1.41) | 73,303<br>(18.20) | 8,488<br>(2.11) | 110,300<br>(27.39) | 20,169<br>(5.01) | 50,031<br>(12.42) | 116,861<br>(29.02) |  |  |                 |
|                     | F | 19,998<br>(6.02) | 4,462<br>(1.35) | 928<br>(0.28)   | 2,388<br>(0.72) | 5,186<br>(1.56)   | 518<br>(0.16)   | 3,203<br>(0.96)    | 571<br>(0.17)    | 10,939<br>(3.30)  | 283,771<br>(85.48) |  |  |                 |
|                     | T | 28,658<br>(3.90) | 8,347<br>(1.14) | 6,255<br>(0.85) | 8,092<br>(1.10) | 78,489<br>(10.68) | 9,006<br>(1.23) | 113,503<br>(15.45) | 20,740<br>(2.82) | 60,970<br>(8.30)  | 400,632<br>(54.53) |  |  |                 |
| STATES              |   |                  |                 |                 |                 |                   |                 |                    |                  |                   |                    |  |  |                 |
| 1 Andhra Pradesh    | M | 24               | 11              | 22              | 21              | 623               | 66              | 1,429              | 47               | 238               | 886                |  |  |                 |
|                     | F | 2                | 1               | ..              | 12              | 16                | ..              | 46                 | 5                | 39                | 3,086              |  |  |                 |
|                     | T | 26               | 12              | 22              | 33              | 639               | 66              | 1,475              | 52               | 277               | 3,972              |  |  |                 |
| 2 Assam             | M | 25               | ..              | 14              | ..              | 34                | 2               | 71                 | 6                | 389               | 149                |  |  |                 |
|                     | F | 3                | ..              | 59              | 2               | 2                 | ..              | 6                  | ..               | ..                | 171                |  |  |                 |
|                     | T | 28               | ..              | 73              | 2               | 36                | 2               | 77                 | 6                | 389               | 320                |  |  |                 |
| 3 Bihar             | M | 15               | 2               | 544             | 97              | 1,095             | 236             | 1,464              | 111              | 626               | 1,529              |  |  |                 |
|                     | F | 3                | ..              | 8               | 1               | 3                 | ..              | 31                 | ..               | 55                | 4,084              |  |  |                 |
|                     | T | 18               | 2               | 552             | 98              | 1,098             | 236             | 1,495              | 111              | 681               | 5,613              |  |  |                 |
| 4 Jammu and Kashmir | M | ..               | ..              | ..              | ..              | ..                | ..              | 6                  | ..               | 25                | 16                 |  |  |                 |
|                     | F | ..               | ..              | ..              | ..              | ..                | ..              | ..                 | ..               | ..                | 43                 |  |  |                 |
|                     | T | ..               | ..              | ..              | ..              | ..                | ..              | 6                  | ..               | 25                | 59                 |  |  |                 |
| 5 Kerala            | M | 1                | ..              | 2               | 1               | 98                | 1               | 358                | 1,402            | 149               | 355                |  |  |                 |
|                     | F | ..               | ..              | ..              | ..              | ..                | ..              | ..                 | 1                | 6                 | 769                |  |  |                 |
|                     | T | 1                | ..              | 2               | 1               | 98                | 1               | 358                | 1,403            | 155               | 1,124              |  |  |                 |
| 6 Madhya Pradesh    | M | 1,542            | 603             | 553             | 680             | 3,623             | 1,034           | 5,337              | 1,026            | 2,083             | 7,196              |  |  |                 |
|                     | F | 4,466            | 594             | 114             | 423             | 116               | 102             | 234                | 4                | 496               | 18,055             |  |  |                 |
|                     | T | 6,008            | 1,197           | 667             | 1,103           | 3,739             | 1,136           | 5,571              | 1,030            | 2,579             | 25,251             |  |  |                 |
| 7 Madras            | M | 3                | 1               | 13              | 16              | 508               | 29              | 1,984              | 116              | 351               | 1,228              |  |  |                 |
|                     | F | 3                | ..              | 3               | 8               | 5                 | ..              | 7                  | 2                | 45                | 3,129              |  |  |                 |
|                     | T | 6                | 1               | 16              | 24              | 513               | 29              | 1,991              | 118              | 396               | 4,357              |  |  |                 |
| 8 Maharashtra       | M | 4,197            | 2,711           | 3,243           | 4,158           | 62,781            | 6,434           | 90,878             | 14,256           | 40,974            | 93,446             |  |  |                 |
|                     | F | 6,500            | 3,147           | 573             | 1,361           | 4,878             | 302             | 2,408              | 524              | 9,449             | 223,151            |  |  |                 |
|                     | T | 10,697           | 5,858           | 3,816           | 5,519           | 67,659            | 6,736           | 93,286             | 14,780           | 50,423            | 316,597            |  |  |                 |
| 9 Mysore            | M | 21               | 5               | 31              | 51              | 537               | 77              | 1,115              | 1,266            | 387               | 960                |  |  |                 |
|                     | F | 5                | 8               | 2               | 20              | 4                 | 2               | 12                 | 1                | 51                | 2,317              |  |  |                 |
|                     | T | 26               | 13              | 33              | 71              | 541               | 79              | 1,127              | 1,267            | 438               | 3,277              |  |  |                 |
| 10 Orissa           | M | 22               | 30              | 7               | 25              | 573               | 38              | 155                | 14               | 160               | 305                |  |  |                 |
|                     | F | 4                | ..              | ..              | 5               | 53                | ..              | 23                 | ..               | 7                 | 1,102              |  |  |                 |
|                     | T | 26               | 30              | 7               | 30              | 626               | 38              | 178                | 14               | 167               | 1,407              |  |  |                 |
| 11 Punjab           | M | 39               | 7               | 10              | 8               | 94                | 64              | 363                | 29               | 204               | 475                |  |  |                 |
|                     | F | 16               | ..              | 1               | 10              | ..                | 1               | 81                 | ..               | 23                | 964                |  |  |                 |
|                     | T | 55               | 7               | 11              | 18              | 94                | 65              | 444                | 29               | 227               | 1,439              |  |  |                 |

Note:

1. Category I=As Cultivator, II=As Agricultural Labourer, III=In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied activities, IV=At Household Industry, V=In Manufacturing other than Household Industry, VI=In Construction, VII=In Trade and Commerce, VIII=In Transport, Storage and Communications, IX=In Other Services.

2. Figures in brackets show percentages to the total population.

STATEMENT V.32-contd.

| Emigrants to<br>1                 |                                         |   | Primary Sector |     |     | Secondary Sector |       |     | Tertiary Sector |       |       | Non-workers<br>11 |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|---|----------------|-----|-----|------------------|-------|-----|-----------------|-------|-------|-------------------|
|                                   |                                         |   | I              | II  | III | IV               | V     | VI  | VII             | VIII  | IX    |                   |
|                                   |                                         |   | 2              | 3   | 4   | 5                | 6     | 7   | 8               | 9     | 10    |                   |
| STATES                            |                                         |   |                |     |     |                  |       |     |                 |       |       |                   |
| 12                                | Rajasthan                               | M | 1,777          | 190 | 153 | 329              | 561   | 174 | 980             | 1,185 | 1,251 | 3,771             |
|                                   |                                         | F | 6,790          | 200 | 144 | 395              | 53    | 108 | 101             | 23    | 341   | 11,406            |
|                                   |                                         | T | 8,567          | 390 | 297 | 724              | 614   | 282 | 1,081           | 1,208 | 1,592 | 15,177            |
| 13                                | Uttar Pradesh                           | M | 180            | 50  | 27  | 140              | 548   | 56  | 1,370           | 175   | 898   | 2,165             |
|                                   |                                         | F | 52             | 20  | 6   | 37               | 9     | ..  | 56              | 9     | 126   | 5,031             |
|                                   |                                         | T | 232            | 70  | 33  | 177              | 557   | 56  | 1,426           | 184   | 1,024 | 7,196             |
| 14                                | West Bengal                             | M | 5              | 3   | 309 | 26               | 1,860 | 146 | 3,873           | 387   | 1,363 | 2,940             |
|                                   |                                         | F | 3              | 2   | ..  | 28               | 41    | ..  | 93              | 2     | 130   | 7,171             |
|                                   |                                         | T | 8              | 5   | 309 | 54               | 1,901 | 146 | 3,966           | 389   | 1,493 | 10,111            |
| UNION TERRITORIES AND OTHER AREAS |                                         |   |                |     |     |                  |       |     |                 |       |       |                   |
| 1                                 | Andaman and Nicobar Islands             | M | 1              | ..  | 2   | 1                | 1     | 1   | 63              | ..    | 6     | 7                 |
|                                   |                                         | F | ..             | ..  | ..  | 1                | ..    | ..  | ..              | ..    | ..    | 6                 |
|                                   |                                         | T | 1              | ..  | 2   | 1                | 1     | 1   | 63              | ..    | 6     | 13                |
| 2                                 | Delhi                                   | M | ..             | ..  | 3   | 9                | 321   | 33  | 759             | 67    | 673   | 946               |
|                                   |                                         | F | ..             | ..  | 1   | 3                | 4     | ..  | 90              | ..    | 114   | 2,274             |
|                                   |                                         | T | ..             | ..  | 4   | 12               | 325   | 33  | 849             | 67    | 787   | 3,220             |
| 3                                 | Himachal Pradesh                        | M | 2              | ..  | 1   | ..               | 1     | ..  | ..              | ..    | 20    | 17                |
|                                   |                                         | F | 6              | ..  | ..  | ..               | ..    | ..  | ..              | ..    | 2     | 23                |
|                                   |                                         | T | 8              | ..  | 1   | ..               | 1     | ..  | ..              | ..    | 22    | 40                |
| 4                                 | Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands | M | ..             | ..  | ..  | ..               | ..    | ..  | ..              | 1     | ..    | ..                |
|                                   |                                         | F | ..             | ..  | ..  | ..               | ..    | ..  | ..              | 1     | ..    | ..                |
|                                   |                                         | T | ..             | ..  | ..  | ..               | ..    | ..  | ..              | ..    | ..    | ..                |
| 5                                 | Manipur                                 | M | ..             | ..  | ..  | ..               | ..    | ..  | 3               | ..    | ..    | ..                |
|                                   |                                         | F | ..             | ..  | ..  | ..               | ..    | ..  | ..              | ..    | ..    | 1                 |
|                                   |                                         | T | ..             | ..  | ..  | ..               | ..    | ..  | 3               | ..    | ..    | 1                 |
| 6                                 | Tripura                                 | M | ..             | ..  | ..  | ..               | ..    | ..  | 4               | 3     | ..    | 7                 |
|                                   |                                         | F | ..             | ..  | 1   | ..               | ..    | ..  | ..              | ..    | ..    | 10                |
|                                   |                                         | T | ..             | ..  | 1   | ..               | ..    | ..  | 4               | 3     | ..    | 17                |
| 7                                 | Dadra and Nagar Haveli                  | M | 806            | 272 | 379 | 142              | 36    | 70  | 53              | 68    | 198   | 357               |
|                                   |                                         | F | 2,142          | 490 | 15  | 83               | ..    | 2   | 14              | ..    | 39    | 830               |
|                                   |                                         | T | 2,948          | 762 | 394 | 225              | 36    | 72  | 67              | 68    | 237   | 1,187             |
| 8                                 | Goa, Daman and Diu                      | M | ..             | ..  | 14  | ..               | 2     | ..  | 21              | 10    | 4     | 25                |
|                                   |                                         | F | 3              | ..  | 1   | ..               | 2     | ..  | ..              | ..    | 4     | 66                |
|                                   |                                         | T | 3              | ..  | 15  | ..               | 4     | ..  | 21              | 10    | 8     | 91                |
| 9                                 | Pondicherry                             | M | ..             | ..  | ..  | ..               | 7     | 27  | 14              | ..    | 30    | 81                |
|                                   |                                         | F | ..             | ..  | ..  | ..               | ..    | 1   | 1               | ..    | 11    | 80                |
|                                   |                                         | T | ..             | ..  | ..  | ..               | 7     | 28  | 15              | ..    | 41    | 161               |
| 10                                | North-East Frontier Agency              | M | ..             | ..  | ..  | ..               | ..    | ..  | ..              | ..    | 2     | ..                |
|                                   |                                         | F | ..             | ..  | ..  | ..               | ..    | ..  | ..              | ..    | 1     | ..                |
|                                   |                                         | T | ..             | ..  | ..  | ..               | ..    | ..  | ..              | ..    | 3     | ..                |
| 11                                | Nagaland                                | M | ..             | ..  | ..  | ..               | ..    | ..  | ..              | ..    | ..    | ..                |
|                                   |                                         | F | ..             | ..  | ..  | ..               | ..    | ..  | ..              | ..    | ..    | ..                |
|                                   |                                         | T | ..             | ..  | ..  | ..               | ..    | ..  | ..              | ..    | ..    | ..                |

Out of the total number of 734,692 emigrants from Gujarat to other States of India, 334,060 or 45.47 per cent are workers and 400,632 or 54.53 per cent are non-workers. The workers are distributed into the three sectors as under.

68. 43,260 or 5.89 per cent of the emigrants are working in primary sector, 95,587 or 13.01 per cent in secondary sector and 195,213 or 26.57 per cent in tertiary sector. Among workers 285,867 or 85.57 per cent are males and 48,193 or 14.43 per cent are females. The only sector wherein female workers preponderate is the primary sector, which has 17,872 males and 25,388 females. In the remaining two sectors, female workers are both numerically as well as proportionately much less than male. Even in the primary sector, it is cultivation and agricultural labour which have returned more female than male workers, while Industrial Category III representing mining, quarrying, animal husbandry, plantation, orchards, etc., shows a distinct and overwhelming preponderance of males who number 5,327 as against 928 females. Among non-workers the ratio is distinctly in favour of females, who account for 283,771 as against 116,861 males. Of all the 3 sectors, one which is the most important is the tertiary sector and the industrial category which claims the largest number of workers is trade and commerce, which has returned 113,503 workers. Other industrial categories which are relatively important are manufacturing (78,489) and other services (60,970). This analysis illustrates the nature of economic activity pursued by emigrants from Gujarat to other States of India and truly brings out the business acumen of the people of Gujarat, who move out far and wide into the country to seek their fortune in trade and commerce.

#### Primary Sector

69. Emigrants working at primary sector appear to be mainly concentrated in the States of Maharashtra (10,697), Rajasthan (8,567), Madhya Pradesh (6,008) and Dadra and Nagar Haveli (2,948). The two industrial categories which employ them are cultivation and agricultural labour. The strength of emigrants engaged in cultivation is far greater than that of those working as agricultural labourers. The very fact that the areas in which these emigrants

are concentrated are the States contiguous to Gujarat, illustrates the nature of migratory tendencies at work between these two adjoining regions. The real clue to this process is, however, afforded by the preponderance of females over males working in these two industrial categories. The excess of females should not be taken to mean that more females have gone out of the State to earn their livelihood in cultivation. For, in fact they are the daughters of people living in the border areas of Gujarat who have close social contact with their counterpart across the border with whom they intermarry. The figures of emigrants which have been thus returned more honestly relate to those who are not emigrants in the proper sense of the term but are genuine permanent residents across the border where they have gone after marriage leaving their parental home in this State. It is thus the social aspect rather than the economic which governs the flow of migration between these two contiguous tracts and does not indicate to any substantial extent change of residence to make a living. The position is, however, reversed when we come to Industrial Category III, which has among emigrants 5,327 male workers and 928 female workers. Border States do claim a fair share of these emigrants, but there is a heavy preponderance in favour of males. This industrial category, which also includes some of the other States like Bihar (552) and West Bengal (309), where the strength of emigrants working in plantations, mining, etc., is also appreciable. The migration from the State of those who choose to reside in other parts of the country for working in this industrial category is mainly economic.

#### Secondary Sector

70. This sector which is made up of Industrial Categories IV, V and VI, relating to (i) household industry other than manufacturing, (ii) manufacturing industries and (iii) construction, accounts for 95,587 emigrants of whom 87,495 are males and 8,092 females. Household industry which accounts for 8,092 workers has 5,704 males and 2,388 females. Manufacturing industry, which is the most important occupation in the secondary sector, accounts for 78,489 workers, of whom 73,303 are males and 5,186 females.

Construction has 8,488 males and 518 females. The pattern of distribution of emigrants working in this sector in different States is slightly different from that in the primary sector. So far as Industrial Categories V and VI are concerned, Maharashtra all throughout continues to maintain its first position because of the simple reason that Gujarat and Maharashtra formed part of the erstwhile composite State of Bombay, whose capital, the city of Bombay, has been adopted as their permanent and semi-permanent home by Gujaratis. As in the case of agriculture, household industries in Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh have comparatively larger attraction for the people of Gujarat than any other States of India. In manufacturing other than household industry, Maharashtra again carries the palm with 67,659 migrants from this State working at that industry, followed in order by Madhya Pradesh (3,739), West Bengal (1,901) and Bihar (1,098), where emigrant workers exceed 1,000. Among emigrants working in construction activity, Maharashtra accounts for 6,736 followed at a great distance by Madhya Pradesh (1,136), the rest being scattered over other States to a varying extent.

#### Tertiary Sector

71. This sector is made up of 3 industrial categories, namely, trade, transport and other services, of which trade is the most important and accounts for 113,503 or 58.14 per cent of the total emigrant workers engaged in tertiary sector. 93,286 or 82.19 per cent of those engaged in trade are concentrated in the State of Maharashtra. Other States that follow at a great distance are Madhya Pradesh (5,571), West Bengal (3,966), Madras (1,991), Bihar (1,495), Andhra Pradesh (1,475), Uttar Pradesh (1,426), Mysore (1,127) and Rajasthan (1,081). Remaining States also have a fair sprinkling of those engaged in trade, their quota being insignificant in such distant States as Jammu and Kashmir and Assam. Transport claims 20,740 emigrants and from Gujarat of whom 20,169 are males and 571 females. Their concentration is again the highest in Maharashtra (14,780), the rest being distributed in order in Kerala (1,403), Mysore (1,267), Rajasthan (1,208) and Madhya Pradesh (1,030). Other services claim 60,970 workers, 50,031 males and 10,939 females. Maharashtra

excepted, which accounts for 50,423, the States which draw sizable number of migrants from Gujarat are Madhya Pradesh (2,579), Rajasthan (1,592), West Bengal (1,493) and Uttar Pradesh (1,024).

#### Non-workers

72. Among non-workers numbering 400,632, 11,686 or 29.17 per cent are males and 283,771 or 70.83 per cent females. Among migrants, males account for only 29.02 per cent of non-workers as against 85.48 per cent among females. These figures very truly depict the usual nature and quality of emigrants among whom most of the males are workers, whereas most of the females are non-workers.

73. The foregoing statistics illustrate in a striking manner the close economic association that Gujarat has with Maharashtra. For both these States are the components of one parent State or Province of Bombay in existence during the British regime, when they formed part of the same economic structure which grew as a single unit all these years. It is, therefore, but natural that the people of these two States who had much in common as regards their social, religious and cultural life should be closely interlinked also in their economic pursuits by working a common industrial and commercial policy for the betterment of their Presidency/State as seen from the phenomenal growth and development of the city of Bombay which exerted an equal economic pull for both these regions. Other States with which Gujarat has closer association are Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan. The mobile character and adventurous spirit of the people of the State is also discernible from a fair distribution of Gujarati speaking population in almost all the States of the country working in trade, commerce and manufacture, which offer all the scope and opportunities needed for the display of the business acumen of the people of Gujarat.

#### (i) INDUSTRIAL CATEGORY OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS OF IMMIGRANTS FROM OTHER STATES

74. Statement V.33 on page 640 and 641 gives distribution by industrial category of workers and non-workers of immigrants from other States of India per 10,000 of all immigrant population (total, rural and urban) in the State, 1961.

## STATEMENT V.33

Distribution by industrial category of workers and non-worker of immigrants from other States of India per 10,000 of all immigrant population (total/rural/urban) in the State, 1961

| State/District<br>1 | Total<br>Rural<br>Urban<br>2 | All<br>Immi-<br>grants<br>3 | Per 10,000 of all immigrant population belonging to |            |            |            |              |            |            |            |              |              |
|---------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|--------------|------------|------------|------------|--------------|--------------|
|                     |                              |                             | I                                                   | II         | III        | IV         | V            | VI         | VII        | VIII       | IX           | X            |
|                     |                              |                             | 4                                                   | 5          | 6          | 7          | 8            | 9          | 10         | 11         | 12           | 13           |
| <b>GUJARAT</b>      | <b>T</b>                     | <b>10,000</b>               | <b>570</b>                                          | <b>221</b> | <b>151</b> | <b>237</b> | <b>1,604</b> | <b>203</b> | <b>414</b> | <b>489</b> | <b>1,112</b> | <b>4,999</b> |
|                     | <b>R</b>                     | <b>10,000</b>               | <b>1,820</b>                                        | <b>706</b> | <b>380</b> | <b>435</b> | <b>495</b>   | <b>425</b> | <b>301</b> | <b>287</b> | <b>774</b>   | <b>4,377</b> |
|                     | <b>U</b>                     | <b>10,000</b>               | <b>15</b>                                           | <b>6</b>   | <b>50</b>  | <b>149</b> | <b>2,096</b> | <b>104</b> | <b>464</b> | <b>579</b> | <b>1,262</b> | <b>5,275</b> |
| 1 Jamnagar          | T                            | 10,000                      | 90                                                  | 2          | 154        | 32         | 1,061        | 112        | 211        | 510        | 2,549        | 5,279        |
|                     | R                            | 10,000                      | 179                                                 | 13         | 1,227      | 146        | 319          | 478        | 139        | 279        | 1,560        | 5,279        |
|                     | U                            | 10,000                      | 78                                                  | 1          | 13         | 17         | 1,159        | 63         | 221        | 541        | 2,678        | 5,229        |
| 2 Rajkot            | T                            | 10,000                      | 27                                                  | 4          | 8          | 60         | 434          | 196        | 285        | 677        | 1,883        | 6,426        |
|                     | R                            | 10,000                      | 138                                                 | 25         | 20         | 148        | 255          | 1,095      | 122        | 881        | 1,340        | 5,976        |
|                     | U                            | 10,000                      | 7                                                   | ..         | 5          | 44         | 466          | 36         | 314        | 641        | 1,980        | 6,507        |
| 3 Surendranagar     | T                            | 10,000                      | 45                                                  | 23         | 37         | 110        | 773          | 147        | 286        | 934        | 1,723        | 5,922        |
|                     | R                            | 10,000                      | 126                                                 | 84         | 98         | 259        | 1,225        | 420        | 448        | 217        | 2,225        | 4,898        |
|                     | U                            | 10,000                      | 13                                                  | ..         | 13         | 52         | 598          | 41         | 223        | 1,212      | 1,528        | 6,320        |
| 4 Bhavnagar         | T                            | 10,000                      | 80                                                  | 41         | 14         | 93         | 580          | 341        | 291        | 683        | 1,030        | 6,847        |
|                     | R                            | 10,000                      | 313                                                 | 179        | 45         | 268        | 95           | 1,279      | 157        | 307        | 754          | 6,603        |
|                     | U                            | 10,000                      | 18                                                  | 4          | 6          | 46         | 710          | 91         | 326        | 784        | 1,103        | 6,912        |
| 5 Amreli            | T                            | 10,000                      | 174                                                 | 131        | 1,760      | 105        | 580          | 99         | 197        | 261        | 579          | 6,114        |
|                     | R                            | 10,000                      | 263                                                 | 204        | 2,830      | 155        | 23           | 113        | 158        | 328        | 356          | 5,570        |
|                     | U                            | 10,000                      | 32                                                  | 14         | 41         | 23         | 1,476        | 77         | 259        | 154        | 936          | 6,988        |
| 6 Junagadh          | T                            | 10,000                      | 188                                                 | 74         | 554        | 784        | 676          | 293        | 184        | 572        | 853          | 5,822        |
|                     | R                            | 10,000                      | 255                                                 | 138        | 899        | 1,627      | 697          | 397        | 132        | 283        | 474          | 5,098        |
|                     | U                            | 10,000                      | 131                                                 | 19         | 263        | 72         | 657          | 205        | 228        | 816        | 1,174        | 6,435        |
| 7 Kutch             | T                            | 10,000                      | 138                                                 | 20         | 22         | 42         | 192          | 188        | 186        | 1,151      | 1,769        | 6,292        |
|                     | R                            | 10,000                      | 384                                                 | 57         | 59         | 91         | 89           | 52         | 124        | 647        | 1,104        | 7,393        |
|                     | U                            | 10,000                      | 5                                                   | ..         | 2          | 16         | 247          | 262        | 220        | 1,423      | 2,129        | 5,696        |
| 8 Banaskantha       | T                            | 10,000                      | 1,567                                               | 150        | 261        | 748        | 135          | 728        | 241        | 476        | 724          | 4,970        |
|                     | R                            | 10,000                      | 1,975                                               | 183        | 328        | 842        | 79           | 904        | 208        | 303        | 557          | 4,621        |
|                     | U                            | 10,000                      | 23                                                  | 27         | 8          | 392        | 344          | 63         | 365        | 1,131      | 1,356        | 6,291        |
| 9 Sabarkantha       | T                            | 10,000                      | 2,982                                               | 168        | 356        | 540        | 531          | 432        | 255        | 155        | 993          | 3,588        |
|                     | R                            | 10,000                      | 3,667                                               | 194        | 418        | 602        | 364          | 469        | 205        | 68         | 702          | 3,311        |
|                     | U                            | 10,000                      | 35                                                  | 58         | 88         | 271        | 1,251        | 274        | 470        | 530        | 2,247        | 4,776        |
| 10 Mehsana          | T                            | 10,000                      | 120                                                 | 48         | 173        | 275        | 960          | 133        | 501        | 992        | 1,203        | 5,653        |
|                     | R                            | 10,000                      | 333                                                 | 107        | 484        | 560        | 408          | 241        | 492        | 775        | 1,428        | 5,172        |
|                     | U                            | 10,000                      | 19                                                  | 20         | 26         | 139        | 1,223        | 82         | 505        | 1,007      | 1,096        | 5,883        |
| 11 Ahmedabad        | T                            | 10,000                      | 7                                                   | 6          | 27         | 124        | 3,030        | 127        | 522        | 429        | 998          | 4,730        |
|                     | R                            | 10,000                      | 69                                                  | 109        | 198        | 291        | 2,223        | 337        | 437        | 829        | 722          | 4,785        |
|                     | U                            | 10,000                      | 4                                                   | 2          | 20         | 117        | 3,063        | 118        | 525        | 412        | 1,010        | 4,729        |
| 12 Kaira            | T                            | 10,000                      | 82                                                  | 74         | 175        | 399        | 1,200        | 154        | 450        | 351        | 1,450        | 5,665        |
|                     | R                            | 10,000                      | 240                                                 | 179        | 377        | 642        | 502          | 432        | 320        | 297        | 1,384        | 5,627        |
|                     | U                            | 10,000                      | 18                                                  | 31         | 94         | 302        | 1,481        | 42         | 502        | 373        | 1,476        | 5,681        |

Note:

Category I=As Cultivator, II=As Agricultural Labourer, III=In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied activities, IV=At Household Industry, V=In Manufacturing other than Household Industry, VI=In Construction, VII=In Trade and Commerce, VIII=In Transport, Storage and Communications, IX=In Other Services, X=Non-workers.

## STATEMENT V.33-contd.

| State/District<br>1 | Total<br>Rural<br>Urban<br>2 | All<br>Immi-<br>grants<br>3 | Per 10,000 of all immigrant population belonging to |       |     |     |       |     |     |       |       |       |
|---------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|-------|-----|-----|-------|-----|-----|-------|-------|-------|
|                     |                              |                             | I                                                   | II    | III | IV  | V     | VI  | VII | VIII  | IX    | X     |
|                     |                              |                             | 4                                                   | 5     | 6   | 7   | 8     | 9   | 10  | 11    | 12    | 13    |
| 13 Panchmahals      | T                            | 10,000                      | 2,011                                               | 58    | 379 | 320 | 240   | 53  | 286 | 1,275 | 606   | 4,772 |
|                     | R                            | 10,000                      | 4,912                                               | 130   | 113 | 521 | 74    | 44  | 283 | 164   | 427   | 3,332 |
|                     | U                            | 10,000                      | 11                                                  | 8     | 562 | 182 | 354   | 60  | 288 | 2,042 | 729   | 5,764 |
| 14 Baroda           | T                            | 10,000                      | 225                                                 | 97    | 88  | 112 | 1,299 | 84  | 441 | 503   | 1,681 | 5,470 |
|                     | R                            | 10,000                      | 1,067                                               | 463   | 381 | 299 | 1,042 | 120 | 493 | 196   | 1,663 | 4,276 |
|                     | U                            | 10,000                      | 7                                                   | 2     | 11  | 63  | 1,366 | 75  | 428 | 582   | 1,686 | 5,780 |
| 15 Broach           | T                            | 10,000                      | 2,204                                               | 951   | 186 | 191 | 703   | 126 | 362 | 156   | 956   | 4,165 |
|                     | R                            | 10,000                      | 3,098                                               | 1,339 | 219 | 203 | 455   | 145 | 340 | 44    | 634   | 3,523 |
|                     | U                            | 10,000                      | 19                                                  | 4     | 105 | 162 | 1,308 | 80  | 417 | 430   | 1,742 | 5,733 |
| 16 Surat            | T                            | 10,000                      | 815                                                 | 850   | 124 | 296 | 1,104 | 302 | 449 | 338   | 909   | 4,813 |
|                     | R                            | 10,000                      | 1,488                                               | 1,567 | 216 | 198 | 560   | 490 | 357 | 286   | 639   | 4,199 |
|                     | U                            | 10,000                      | 26                                                  | 8     | 18  | 410 | 1,743 | 81  | 556 | 398   | 1,225 | 5,535 |
| 17 Dangs*           | R                            | 10,000                      | 3,010                                               | 1,251 | 988 | 191 | 36    | 220 | 288 | 116   | 684   | 3,216 |

\* Entirely rural

Proportions of workers and non-workers among immigrants from other States are very nearly equal, there being 5,001 workers and 4,999 non-workers in every 10,000 of all immigrant population. The proportion of non-workers increases to 5,275 for urban areas and declines to 4,377 for rural areas. In the rural areas of the State as a whole, workers of Industrial Category I agriculture account for 1,820 per 10,000 of all immigrants. Other categories important in rural areas are agricultural labour and other services which respectively account for 706 and 774 workers per 10,000 of all immigrants. The two categories which are, however, important, as attracting greater flow of immigrants towards towns are Category V—Manufacturing other than household industry (2,096) and Category IX—Other Services (1,262). Two more categories which follow in order of preference are transport and communications (579), and trade and commerce (464). This table fully corroborates the observations made before while reviewing the distribution of immigrants in para 64. Industrial categories like agriculture, agricultural labour, mining and quarrying, dairying, and exploitation of forest produce, have proportionately larger number of immigrants in rural areas. These are the districts of Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, the Panchmahals, Baroda, Broach, Surat and the Dangs, where tribal areas are still unexploited. But in towns manufacturing industries account for greater proportion of workers among immi-

grants from other States, a position which is shared to a greater extent by 'other services' and transport and communications because of the urban nature of these industrial activities.

## GENERAL SUMMARY

75. Two facets of population growth are (i) reproduction and (ii) migration. While natural growth of numbers brings about pressure of population on land and inequality of available resources, migration is a temporary process which comes into play to establish an equilibrium between resources and needs. The factor of migration tends to be unimportant between areas which are so interconnected, that the differences of geographical boundaries disappear, bringing about a general uniformity in the scale and standard of living of the people. Migration is in effect a process which brings about mobility of the people and removes the inequality between the level of living at one place and the avenues of employment at the other. There is thus an operation of two sets of causes which govern the push and pull of the people from their original habitat to another. For, while deficiencies in economic opportunities determine the degree of pull, increase or development of resources and opportunities regulate the factors of pull by determining the volume and direction of migration. A place where economic resources have come to a standstill or become stagnant, as in many of the rural areas of the State, as evidenced by land-man

ratio, the forces of push would be at work to drive the rural-folk from their original surroundings. *Per contra*, where resources have expanded by advance in technology, factors of pull come into play as in the city of Ahmedabad and other cities of the State like Baroda, Surat, Rajkot and Jamnagar, where there is demand for labour force to be absorbed in the developing economy of the city. That the degree of pull varies directly with the extent of industrial advance is evident from the comparatively greater pull exercised by the city of Ahmedabad as compared to any other city in the State. The relatively slower pace of Surat and Bhavnagar as compared to cities of more recent origin like Rajkot and Jamnagar is seen from the variation in the pull exerted and the relative proportions of migrants attracted by them. The resultant effect of the factors of push and pull will determine the nature and extent of influence they exert upon the trends of migration to and from a particular region. The State has nearly 75 per cent of its population living in villages. It is thus the urban economy of the State which mainly influences the flow of migration from outside Gujarat. Since the agrarian economy, owing to the operation of various factors, has reached a stage where any further absorption of the people on land is not possible, the pressure of population on land due to continuous growth of numbers is being keenly felt. The result is that both unemployment and underemployment in the countryside force out people to places where opportunities for a better living are available. These factors have set into motion substantial currents of migration from rural to urban areas as rural to rural migration for economic reasons is totally out of question as point of saturation has already been reached and any further exploitation of land under the existing circumstances is not possible till rural areas are industrialised. Redistribution of population between villages and towns is, therefore, taking place on an appreciable scale, a process which has been very much facilitated in recent times owing to better means of transport and communications by road and rail. The unprecedented expansion of motor transport in particular during the past decade has been to a very large extent responsible for removing much of the inequality in the former standards

of living of the people residing in the countryside by establishing greater contact with towns and facilitating movement to places within the same as well as other districts of the State, where better avenues of employment are available. While the economic growth and industrial development which have been taking place in the wake of the successive Five Year Plans have increased the pull by urban areas causing considerable redistribution of population between villages and towns in recent times, some rural to rural readjustment has also been taking place in areas hitherto undeveloped, isolated and backward, but now full of possibilities for more profitable exploitation owing to their being opened up by modern means of communications and transport. There is some urban to urban migration also, as most of the towns in the State are administrative or market towns where non-agricultural pursuits hardly existed in the past and economic activity, as seen from the functional distribution of towns was more agricultural than industrial. Such towns under the growing pressure of population would push out some of the residents to larger towns and cities where disparity between want and fulfilment can be removed. Thus, the pull which the cities exercise is no less for many a town than for villages. In fact, the push is proportionately greater for the urbanite in smaller residential towns who is finding it increasingly difficult to maintain his usual standard of living in towns which have either become stagnant or are gradually declining. It was the operation of such factors which tempted many from the city of Surat during the preceding decades to move and settle in Bombay, where opportunities not only for maintaining but also for improving the usual standard of living were greater.

76. Another factor which influences the flow of inward migrants either within or outside the State is the distance between the place of origin and destination. But since the difficulties and handicaps which formerly came in the way of people travelling long distances have undergone salutary changes in modern times when people have become more mobile than ever before, distance does not exert that restrictive influence which it used to do in the past. On the contrary, the growing movement of people from and to the State over long distances to areas where prospects of economic relief are greater, shows that the

main cause which influences the people in changing their place of residence is the overriding consideration of better employment and income.

77. The rapid and progressive growth of numbers in the State since 1931 on an unprecedented scale and the prospects of still higher growth in the near future are really disconcerting. For, with still greater improvement in living conditions and health of the people and consequent control of death-rate without corresponding control of birth-rate, the pressure of population bids fair to so increase both in the rural as well as in the urban areas that any increase in economic opportunities and resources will miserably fall short of the wants of the people. The trends of migration may again take a different turn and redistribute the population to areas where new resources are developed and pace of industrialisation accelerated.

78. The selective process of migration discriminates in favour of certain ages, sex, education, distance, etc. In the course of migration, working ages are preferred to those of the younger and older sections of the population. Though illiteracy does not operate as a bar to migration, literacy and higher levels of education are more in demand than those who are illiterate. Among those with educational levels, persons with technical qualifications, who are in a better position to contribute to the development of their new residence, have greater scope for absorption than those with non-technical qualifications. Further, the working section among migrants is comparatively larger than the non-working section comprised of children, the aged, the infirm and women, who are mostly dependent. The selective process thus weeds out those who are physically unfit either for reasons of age, infirmity or sex and is partial to those who are skilled and literate. For, in this age of the survival of the fittest, the unproductive elements of society are discarded in favour of those who are productive and have greater economic value in the new economy in which the migrants are absorbed.

79. Examining the nature of migration and the period for residence it is noticed that in case of movement of population within the district or from other

districts of the State, there is some seasonal migration, which is confined to harvest season particularly where *rabi* crop is grown. There are certain areas, however, as the Bhal, etc., where there is wholesale seasonal migration of the people from one region to another from Saurashtra and Kutch to Gujarat after the *kharif* crops are harvested. People in these areas move out either to be absorbed as labourers or wander from place to place with their herds of cattle to areas where grazing and watering facilities are ample to return to their home on the onset of monsoon. The rest of the migration that takes place either within or from outside the State is on a semi-permanent basis, as old relations with their home town or village are maintained in tact, as the migrants invariably visit it once a year as well as on social occasions and other occurrences, which keep their local contacts alive. People who settle in the State from outside or from other districts on a permanent basis would, therefore, be quite insignificant in number.

80. Apart from economic reasons, large scale migrations in which females preponderate, take place within the State and across the border due to the custom of giving daughter and receiving bride in marriage within specified communities. The social factors which thus operate to promote marriage and birth migrations know no geographic or administrative boundaries. Though they are not migrants in the strictest sense of the term, they result from the nature of data the census collects on the basis of place of birth and do not conform to the accepted meaning of migration. In fact they are as much permanent residents in the place of enumeration as any other person born and enumerated there.

81. The third type of migration which the country and the State have seen in modern times is the enforced political migration, as a result of the partition of the country into India and Pakistan. This migration accounts for quite a large number of persons from across the other side of the border, which formed part of the country prior to partition. If this enforced migration is ignored, then the total migration from outside the country would be insignificant (31,016).

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AS ON 17-2-1964**

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Path (R)

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Ram Narain Lal Beni Modho, 2-A, Katra Road  
Universal Book Co., 20, M. G. Road  
The University Book Agency (of Lahore), Elgin  
Road  
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Bharat Law House, 15, Mahatma Gandhi Marg (R)  
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Superintendent, Printing & Stationery, Queens Road  
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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 Naoraji Road  
Popular Book Depot, Lamington Road  
Sunder Das Gian Chand, 601, Girgaum Road, Near  
Princess Street



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Shivaji Park Road No. 5 (R)  
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Indo Nath & Co., A-6, Daulat Nagar, Borivli  
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Road (R)  
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Road (R)  
Bombay National History Society, 91 Walkeshwar  
Road (R)  
Dowamadeo & 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  
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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)

## COCHIN—

Saraswat Corporation Ltd., Palliarakav Road

## CUTTACK—

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

## DEHRADUN—

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

## DELHI—

J. M. Jaina & Brothers, Mori Gate  
Atma Ram & Sons, Kashmere Gate  
Federal Law Book Depot, Kashmere Gate  
Bahri Bros., 188, Lajpat Rai Market  
Bawa Harkishan Dass Bedi (Vijaya General Agencies)  
P.B. 2027, Ahata Kedara, Chamalian Road  
Book-Well, 4, Sant Narankari Colony, P. B. 1565  
Imperial Publishing Co., 3, Faiz Bazar, Daryaganj  
Metropolitan Book Co., 1, Faiz Bazar,  
Publication Centre, Subzimandi  
Youngman & Co., Nai Sarak,  
Indian Army Book Depot, 3, Daryaganj  
All India Educational Supply Co., Shri Ram Buildings,  
Jawahar Nagar (R)  
Dhanwant Medical & Law Book House, 1522,  
Lajpat Rai Market (R)  
University Book House, 15, U. B. Bangalore Road,  
Jawahar Nagar (R)

Law Literature House, 2646, Balimaran (R)  
Summer Brothers, P. O. Birla Lines (R)  
Universal Book & Stationery Co., 16, Netaji  
Subhash Marg  
B. Nath & Bros., 3808, Charkhawalan (Chowri  
Bazar) (R)  
Rajkamal Prakashan Private Ltd., 8, Faiz Bazar  
Premier Book Co., Printers, Publishers & Booksellers,  
Nai Sarak (R)  
Universal Book Traders, 80, Gokhle Market  
Tech. & Commercial Book Coy., 75, Gokhle  
Market (R)  
Saini Law Publishing Co., 1416, Chabiganj,  
Kashmere Gate (R)  
G. M. Ahuja, Booksellers & Stationers, 309, Nehru  
Bazar (R)  
Sat Narain & Sons, 3141 Mohd. Ali Bazar,  
Mori Gate

## DELHI-contd.

Kitab Mahal (Wholesale Div.) Private Ltd., 28, Faiz Bazar  
Hindu Sahitya Sansar, Nai Sarak (R)  
Munshi Ram Manohar Lal, Oriental Booksellers  
& Publishers, P. B. 1165, Nai Sarak (R)  
K. L. Seth, Suppliers of Law, Commercial Tech.  
Books, Shanti Nagar, Ganeshpura (R)  
Adarsh Publishing Service, 5A/10 Ansari Road (R)

## DHANBAD—

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

## DHARWAR—

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

## ERNAKULAM—

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

## FEROZEPUR—

English Book Depot, 78, Jhoke Road

## GAUHATI—

Mokshada Pustakalaya

## GAYA—

Sahitya Sadan, Gautam Budha Marg

## GHAZIABAD—

Jayana Book Agency (R)

## GORAKHPUR—

Vishwa Vidyalaya Prakashan, Nakhes Road

## GUDUR—

The General Manager, The N.D.C. Publishing & Ptg.  
Society Ltd. (R)

## GUNTUR—

Book Lovers Private Ltd., Kadriguda, Chowrasta

## GWALIOR—

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

## HUBLI—

Pervaje's Book House, Koppikar Road

## HYDERABAD—

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

## IMPHAL—

Tikendra & Sons, Booksellers (R)

## INDORE—

Wadhwa & Co., 56, M. G. Road  
Swarup Brother's, Khajuri Bazar (R)  
Madhya Pradesh Book Centre, 41, Ahilya Pura (R)  
Modern Book House, Shiv Vilas Palace (R)  
Navyug Sahitya Sadan, Publishers & Booksellers,  
10, Khajuri Bazar (R)

## JABALPUR—

Modern Book House, 286, Jawaharganj  
National Book House, 135 Jai Prakash Narain Marg (R)

## JAIPUR—

Government Printing and Stationery Department,  
Rajasthan  
Bharat Law House, Booksellers & Publishers,  
Opp., Prem Prakash Cinema  
Garg Book Co., Tripolia Bazar  
Vani Mandir, Sawai Mansingh Highway  
Kalyan Mal & Sons, Tripolia Bazar (R)  
Popular Book Depot, Chaura Rasta  
Krishna Book Depot, Chaura Rasta (R)  
Dominion Law Depot, Shah Building, P.B. No. 23 (R)

## JAMNAGAR—

Swedeshi Vastu Bhandar

## JAMSHEDPUR—

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

## JAWALAPUR—

Sahyog Book Depot (R)

## JHUNJHUNU—

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

## JODHPUR—

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

## JULLUNDUR—

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—

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

MANDYA SUGAR TOWN—

K. N. Narimhe Gowda & Sons (R)

MANGALORE—

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

MANJESHWAR—

Mukunda Krishna Nayak (R)

MATHURA—

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

MEERUT—

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

MONGHYR—

Anusandhan, Minerva Press Buildings (R)

MUSSOORIE—

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

MUZAFFARNAGAR—

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

MUZAFFARPUR—

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

MYSORE—

H. Venkataramiah & Sons, New Statue Circle  
Peoples Book House, Opp., Jagan Mohan Palace

Geeta Book House, Booksellers & Publishers 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  
Faquir 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. & Nouelles, 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)

PONDICHERY—

M/s. Honesty Book House, 9 Rue Duplix (R)

POONA—

Deccan Book Stall, Deccan Gymkhana  
Imperial Book Depot, 266, M. G. Road  
International Book Service, Deccan Gymkhana  
Raka Book Agency, Opp., Natu's Chawl, Near Appa Balwant Chowk  
Utility Book Depot, 1339, Shivaji Nagar (R)

PUDUKOTTAI—

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

RAJKOT—

Mohan Lal Dossabhai Shah, Booksellers and Sub-Agents

RANCHI—

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

REWA—

Superintendent, Government State Emporium V. P.

ROURKELA—

The Rourkela Review (R)

SAHARANPUR—

Chandra Bharata Pustak Bhandar, Court Road (R)

SECUNDERABAD—

Hindustan Diary Publishers, Market Street

SILCHAR—

Shri Nishitto Sen, Nazirpatti (R)

SIMLA—

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

SINNAR—

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

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

} For local sales

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—

Kalpna 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

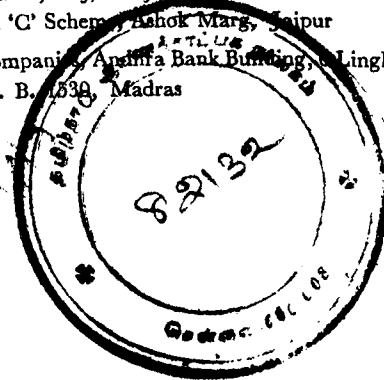
**Foreign**

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)

**(On S & R Basis)**

The Head Clerk, Govt. Book Depot, Ahmedabad  
 The Asstt. Director, Extension Centre, Kapileshwar Road,  
 Belgaum  
 The Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Dhar  
 The Asstt. Director, Footwear Extension Centre, Polo  
 Ground No. 1, Jodhpur  
 The Officer I/C., Extension Centre, Club Road, Muzaffarpur  
 The Director, Indian Bureau of Mines, Govt. of India,  
 Ministry of Mines & Fuel, Nagpur  
 The Asstt. Director, Industrial Extension Centre, Nadiad  
 (Gujarat)  
 The Head Clerk, Photozincographic Press, 5, Finance Road,  
 Poona  
 Government Printing & Stationery, Rajkot  
 The Officer I/C., Extension Centre, Industrial Estate,  
 Kokar, Ranchi  
 The Director, S. I. S. I. Industrial Extension Centre, Udhna,  
 Surat  
 The Registrar of Companies, Narayani Building, 27,  
 Erabourne Road, Calcutta-1  
 The Registrar of Companies, Kerala, 50, Feet Road,  
 Ernakulam  
 The Registrar of Companies, H. No. 3-5-83, Hyderguda,  
 Hyderabad  
 Registrar of Companies, Assam, Manipur and Tripura,  
 Shillong  
 Registrar of Companies, Sunlight Insurance Building, Ajmeri  
 Gate Extension, New Delhi  
 The Registrar of Companies, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh,  
 Link Road, Jullundur City  
 Registrar of Companies, Bihar, Jammal Road, Patna-1  
 Registrar of Companies, Raj, & Ajmer: Shri Kamta Prasad  
 House, 1st Floor, 'C' Scheme, Bahok Marg, Jaipur  
 The Registrar of Companies, Andhra Bank Building, Linghi  
 Chetty Street, P. B. 1639, Madras

The Registrar of Companies, Mahatma Gandhi Road, West  
 Cott. Bldg. P. B. 334, Kanpur  
 The Registrar of Companies, Everest 100, Marine Drive,  
 Bombay  
 The Registrar of Companies, 162, Brigade Road, Bangalore  
 The Registrar of Companies, Gwalior  
 Asstt. Director, Extension Centre, Bhuli Road, Dhanbad  
 Registrar of Companies, Orissa, Cuttack Candhi, Cuttack  
 The Registrar of Companies, Gujarat State, Gujarat  
 Samachar Building, Ahmedabad  
 Publication Division, Sales Depot, North Block, New Delhi  
 The Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries,  
 New Delhi  
 The Officer I/C., University Employment Bureau, Lucknow  
 Officer I/C., S. I. S. I. Extension Centre, Malda  
 Officer I/C., S. I. S. I. Extension Centre, Habra, Tabaluria,  
 24 Parganas  
 Officer I/C., S. I. S. I. Model Carpentry Workshop, Piyali  
 Nagar, P. O. Burnipur  
 Officer I/C., S. I. S. I. Chrontanning Extension Centre,  
 Tangra 33, North Topsia Road, Calcutta-46  
 Officer I/C., S.I.S.I. Extension Centre, (Footwear), Calcutta  
 Asstt. Director, Extension Centre, Hyderabad  
 Asstt. Director, Extension Centre, Krishna Distt. (A.P.)  
 Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Jhabua  
 Dy. Director Incharge, S.I.S.I., C/o Chief Civil Admn. Goa,  
 Panjim  
 The Registrar of Trade Unions, Kanpur  
 The Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Gopal  
 Bhavan, Mornia  
 The Officer I/C., State Information Centre, Hyderabad  
 The Registrar of Companies, Pondicherry  
 The Asstt. Director of Publicity and Information, Vidhana  
 Saubha (P. B. 271) Bangalore



CS  
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 No. 15.4