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GUJARAT

PART IV-A

REPORT ON HOUSING AND ESTABLISHMENTS

R. K. TRIVEDI

Superintendent of Census Operations, Gujarat

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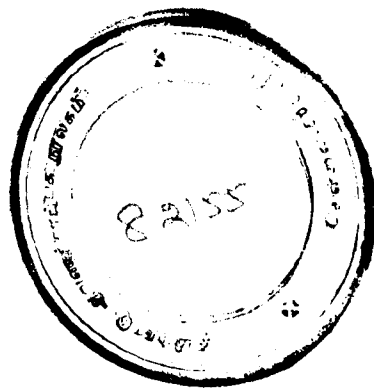
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PREFACE

1. This Report embodies for Gujarat the fruits of the First Housing Census taken in the country. In previous censuses, occupied census houses used as dwellings alone were numbered and listed. Non-residential houses such as temples, mosques, factories, workshops, schools, sarais, office premises and business houses, etc., were not entered in the house-list, as that was not necessary for the purposes of enumeration. They have been brought under the purview of the 1961 Census for the first time with a view to account for all structures either dwellings or non-dwellings. With the adoption of a uniform house-list throughout the country, important data such as material of wall and roof, tenure status and number of rooms in case of households, and essential data such as name of the proprietor, products manufactured, number of persons employed and kind of fuel and power, if machinery is used in case of workshops and factories, have been collected for the first time on this occasion. Statistics compiled therefrom will be published in two sub-parts. Sub-part I, which is the present publication, will contain the Report on Housing Tables, subsidiary tables numbering 11 and numerous other statements. Sub-part II will give all the E-Series Tables including that relating to establishments which have been classified according to power and size of employment for all the important minor groups of the National Standard Industrial Classification.

2. Compilation of E-Series Tables has been a very arduous task. Various procedures for frequency marking, coding and compilation had to be evolved and modified from time to time in the light of experience gained as such tables have been prepared for the first time on the present occasion. The study of this voluminous statistical material—first of its kind—has been a novel experience and a unique opportunity. In addition to the main and subsidiary tables, a large variety of inset tables had also to be prepared

to study the different aspects of housing and establishments in the State and its component units. The results presented in the two volumes aforesaid will, it is hoped, fill up the existing gap by making available material required in the various fields of planning and stimulate as well further study and research by removing the handicap which was experienced so far in the absence of these statistics.

3. A special study of settlement pattern of villages and typical houses in the various districts of the State was undertaken in connection with the Housing Census with a view to have a comprehensive idea of the housing conditions obtaining in the countryside. Numerous photographs have been taken and line drawings and ground plans prepared. Some of these are reproduced in this Report to give a realistic picture of the housing conditions of rural Gujarat. My thanks are due to the Block Development Officers working in the various Community Development Blocks who have taken a very lively interest in this study by furnishing sketches of typical houses as well as some useful photographs.

4. Behind this Report lies the labour of a number of my colleagues without whose help it would not have been possible to put the results of the First Housing Census in its present shape. I place on record the appreciation of devoted services rendered by Shri K. F. Patel, Deputy Superintendent, Shri U. D. Vora, Research Officer, Shri J. B. Bhatt and Shri V. A. Dhagia—Tabulation Officers, and above all the vast number of Enumerators and Supervisors who worked in the field, and Compilers and Assistant Compilers who laboured at the desk without sparing any pains to ensure the success of this novel undertaking. For the line drawings, ground plans, photographs, maps, charts, etc., which enrich this volume, the contribution made by Shri K. D. Vaishnav, our staff photographer and artist, and

Shri I. F. Dave and others of the Draftsmen Section deserve special mention. Finally, I must express my heartfelt gratitude to Shri Asok Mitra, Registrar General and ex-officio Census Commissioner, whose guidance in this work has been invaluable indeed.

5. Printing of census publications interspersed, as they are, with numerous statistical tables, is an arduous job and calls for wide experience, patience and perseverance on the part of the printer to ensure proper presentation and excellence of printing. Possessed of these qualities, Shri Dhirubhai D. Naik, Manager, Navajivan

AHMEDABAD,
17th November, 1962.

Press, I am happy to say, has done full justice to the work entrusted to his care.

6. I must also acknowledge with thanks the co-operation extended (i) by the Director General, Archaeological Survey of India, in making available for reproduction blocks relating to the excavations at Lothal and (ii) by Shri Gautumbhai Sarabhai and others who have given every facility in taking photographs of wood-carving of their houses, some of which have been reproduced in this Report.

7. The conclusions drawn in this Report are author's own and do not reflect in any way the views of the Government.

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

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTORY

SECTION 1

PRELIMINARY REMARKS

1. Housing is one of the three basic human needs—food, clothing and shelter, the provision of which is the principal objective of every national Government. Housing or the conditions under which people live is intimately connected with the size of population, its rate of growth and future trends in its increase. Unlike food and clothing, it is not so much an article of consumption by an individual as an article of use, commonly shared by a group of individuals, namely, the family, or the household, which is the primary unit of social structure in India.

The Need for Housing Census

2. The increase in population and the changes in the composition of families have a direct bearing on the problem of housing, which must be considered to be an essential and integral part of national planning. The problem of housing in this country is manifold. It has its inevitable repercussions not only on the social and economic life of the people but also on the health and morals of the society as well. The effects of insanitary living conditions and over-crowding on death rates, infant mortality, crime and delinquency are too obvious to be overlooked. Provision of adequate and comfortable living space with certain essential services and amenities, therefore, becomes the chief aim of any national policy on housing. But such a policy can be based only on factual data which are sadly lacking in this country.

3. Commenting on the state of housing statistics in the country, the Planning Commission has observed* :—

“The present position of housing statistics is unsatisfactory in relation to the needs of planning. Except for data regarding the total number of houses and households in the country thrown up by the decennial census there are no proper statistics on such aspects as current building activity, additions to houses made each year, quantity and cost of materials used, production and consumption of building materials and prices of building materials. Certain basic items of information on housing conditions have been collected in the population Census of 1961. These will facilitate compilation of an inventory of housing in the country and throw useful light on structural, functional, size and tenure characteristics.”

4. The organisation of a housing census in conjunction with the population census was considered to be the most opportune and appropriate undertaking, fulfilling as it does, the double purpose of ensuring a complete listing of all structures used either as dwelling or non-dwelling and at the same time providing a base for the national count ahead. The present census is, therefore, the first of its kind in the history of the Indian Census when a comprehensive housing-census has been organised on a uniform basis along with the population Census of 1961.

SECTION 2

FRAMING OF A UNIFORM HOUSE-LIST FORM

House-list Form

5. With a view to ensure complete coverage and equitable distribution of work among enumerators, it was usual in the former censuses to list out all houses with their numbers

and names of heads of households prior to the taking of the census count. This was purely an administrative act upto 1951. However, during 1961 Census a comprehensive schedule for collecting detailed information regarding each census house, census household, industrial establishments,

* Third Five Year Plan, p. 697.

factories and workshops formed part of the statutory census operations. The house-list form which has been thus brought into vogue throughout the country on a uniform basis during the current census has recorded data on housing such as material of wall and roof, number of rooms in a census household and of persons residing therein as well as essential data relating to establishments, workshops and factories, such as name of the establishment or proprietor, name of products, number of persons working and the kind of fuel or power, if machinery is used. Both these types of data will prove very useful to the National Buildings Organisation on the one hand and the Ministry of Commerce and Industries on the other at whose specific request they have been collected. Such an inquiry which is the first of its kind and which perhaps no other country has so far attempted, has been commended by the Third Session of the Conference of the Asian Statisticians of the ECAFE Region held in April 1960 as filling in the gap in the industrial statistics available to countries in the region on the character and level of activities of smaller establishments. The Housing Census of 1961 will, therefore, provide certain basic information on the structure of industrial segments and also furnish a frame for selecting samples of industrial establishments for carrying out further survey and research.

Pre-tests

6. Two pre-tests were taken of the draft house-list form and other census schedules drafted as early as 1958. The first pre-test was taken with the help of the Directors of State Bureaus of Economics and Statistics in February/March 1959 with a view to ascertain the suitability and convenience of the schedules, their size, form, usability of concepts and definitions, etc. A second draft based on the experience of the first was then prepared and pre-tested by the Superintendents of Census Operations in 1959. This pre-test which was conducted through the normal administrative channel and by persons who were to work as future enumerators, covered a much larger area and population under all representative conditions. The draft house-list and instructions for filling it, which were thus finalised, were discussed and given final shape along with other census schedules

at a meeting of the State Census Superintendents in September/October 1959.

Contents of House-list

7. Appendix I gives the final form of the house-list introduced by the current census. It has eighteen columns in all. Column No. 1 is meant for line number. Columns 2 and 3 give building number as given by the municipal or the local authority or census number, if any, with sub-numbers for each census house for easy identification and location of the house. Column 4 shows the purpose for which a census house is used, e.g., dwelling, shop, shop-cum-dwelling, business, school or other institution, jail, hostel, temple, mosque, etc. Columns 5 to 8 relate to establishments such as workshop or factory, in respect of which the name of the establishment or proprietor, name of products, repairs or servicing undertaken, average number of persons employed daily last week (including proprietor or household members, if working) and kind of fuel or power, if machinery is used were to be recorded. Columns 9 and 10 give the description of the material used in the construction of wall and roof. In column 11 is to be entered the sub-number of each census household with census house number as given in column 3 and the name of the head of the household in column 12. While column 13 gives the number of rooms in a census household, column 14 specifies whether the household lives in own or rented house. Columns 15 to 17 give the number of persons, males and females residing in the census house on the day of visit, and column 18 remarks as to the name of the proprietor, manager or director, if the census house is not used as a factory or a workshop but as a shop, business house, bank, etc. If the census household was occupied by members of Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes, it was to be indicated by writing words 'SC' or 'ST'. In short, any useful or significant information about the building or the census house was to be entered in the 'remarks' column. As for example, if a census house was vacant at the time of house-listing and if it was likely to be occupied in the course of the next few days and at any rate before the census enumeration, then the word 'vacant' was to be entered in column 4 and the remark "likely to be occupied shortly" in column 18.

SECTION 3

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

Evolution of the concept of a 'census house'

8. 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 emphasized 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 distinguished as a 'family unit'. The 'census house' was defined as "a dwelling with a separate main entrance" and the 'census household' as "all persons who live together in the same house and have a common mess."

9. 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 will thus be 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.

Building, House, Household

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

(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 thus 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 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 should 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.”

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 consisted 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).

SECTION 4

TRAINING

Training

11. The house-numbering operations were preceded by a thorough training of the workers both in the method of house-numbering as well as in the manner of filling up the various columns of the house-list. This training was imparted in the first instance by the Superintendent himself to the District Census Officers who in turn trained the Charge Officers and Section Officers drawn from the ranks of Block Development Officers, Assistant/Deputy Educational Inspectors, Panchayat Inspectors and other officers higher in grade than circle supervisors, the latter being placed in charge of training of enumerators and circle supervisors of 3 to 4 circles. This arrangement enabled the selection of training centres in such a way that the census workers attending the training classes had not to undertake long journeys. While the training was in progress, the Superintendent as well as the Deputy Superintendent addressed a number of training classes in the districts attended by all categories of census workers. The persons employed in house-numbering and house-listing were for the most part drawn from the revenue staff in rural areas, municipal staff in urban areas, and staff appointed by the authorities concerned in cantonments, railway colonies, forests, etc., assisted by school teachers, panchayat secretaries, and village level workers, wherever necessary. Every supervisor and enu-

merator had to undergo two rounds of training. The first round consisted of oral instructions with the aid of a roll-up map followed by another in the form of practical demonstration and test. Even during the course of house-numbering, which was first done by means of chalk and then by oil and *geru* or tar, intensive supervision and checking was organised to make sure that the numbering was done in a proper and systematic manner. The numbers thus given were checked by the Supervisors, Charge Officers, Sub-divisional Officers and District Census Officers.

12. During the course of training, it transpired that the distinction between ‘building’, ‘census house’, and ‘household’ was not properly understood in some places. These concepts were clearly defined and the system of house-numbering in rural and urban areas explained in a series of circulars by specific illustrations and diagrams.

13. The actual period during which the housing-census was taken was August to September 1960, whereafter giving of *pucca* numbers and listing were taken in hand and completed towards the end of November. Thus, both these operations—house-numbering and listing—were continuous and so arranged that there was no gap between the two.

Public Response

14. The response of the public was unique and unprecedented. No difficulty in house-num-

bering operations was experienced from any quarters, except in two ex-Jagirdari villages, Lakdipoida and Khempur in Lunawada taluka of the Panchmahals district, where the villagers adopted an attitude of non-co-operation in all the Government work because of the false and mis-conceived notions they harboured about their revenue rights. The house-numbering in Lakdipoida could be done for a few houses only, while in the village Khempur, it could not be undertaken at all owing to the opposition and threats by the village people. Since all efforts at persuasion made by official as well as non-official agencies to persuade the villagers failed, steps were taken to recover the arrears of land revenue under the provisions of Land Revenue Code. Prosecutions were also filed against the ring leaders numbering 58 under the Census Act for wilfully obstructing the census workers in the discharge

of their duties. But none of these proved effective. The Census Act provides for fine only and imprisonment in case of default. The villagers were so obdurate that they preferred to court imprisonment rather than pay the fine inflicted by the court. Even the posting of punitive police failed to disarm opposition. The Government eventually decided to send special police force and recover all outstanding revenue dues by harvesting their standing crops. When this was done, the stubborn resistance the villagers had been offering to the revenue officials for the last five years soon disappeared and the census work, which was suspended in these two villages was also taken up and completed without any let or hindrance on October 25, 1961. The one and only obstacle the Census of 1961 experienced in Gujarat was thus removed and the census returns which had so far remained incomplete brought up-to-date.

SECTION 5

NATURE OF RETURNS, PROCESSING, AND TABULATION OF DATA

Confusion of Concepts

15. In the past censuses, house-listing was purely an administrative arrangement. Only residential houses were numbered and listed with the name of the head of the household. Like the individual enumeration slip brought into use since 1941, the house-list form has been introduced for the first time in 1961 as a statutory part of the census schedules. The concept of a ‘census house’ has been enlarged and made comprehensive. It includes dwellings with their variations into shop-cum-dwelling, workshop-cum-dwelling, temple-cum-dwelling, etc., as well as non-dwellings such as shop, school, business houses and industrial establishments classified into workshops and factories. While all the different shades of a census house were easily understood, the concept of a workshop could not be grasped properly. Column 4 of the house-list contained instances wherein shops of barbers and washermen and studios of painters and photographers were entered as workshops, while establishments of tailors and sweetmeat makers were shown as mere shops instead of workshops. This is but natural when the census connotation of the term ‘workshop’ is different

from the meaning popularly attached to it. Workshop is generally associated in public mind with a place, where a number of persons are employed and where only repairing or servicing is done outside the house with the help of some machinery, and the household or the individual aspect of working which also includes production and processing is generally lost sight of. Entries with regard to the number of rooms, material of wall and roof as also the tenure status—whether owned or rented—of a census house offered little scope for misunderstanding. Columns 11 and 13 of the house-list which were required to be filled up for households only, were in several cases filled up for workshops and factories also. Such entries were ignored. Wherever columns 15 and 16 were filled in and column 17 for total was kept blank, the total was struck at the time of scrutiny.

Assessment of Quality of Housing Data

16. Columns 5 to 8 relate to establishments wherein entries in respect of workshops and factories were to be made. They suffered from omission and incompleteness particularly in case of those establishments which were seasonal in character and were not working at the time of

house-listing. The result was that there were omissions here and there in respect of columns 5 to 8 and rarely in case of other columns. These and other omissions were made good before undertaking coding in the house-lists which were examined for their correctness and obvious errors if any, and rectified wherever possible by reference to entries in other columns. For remaining entries, references were made to the Charge Officers on receipt of whose replies, discrepancies in the house-lists were rectified. There were some cases, however, wherein reconciliation of discrepancies could not be ensured for want of timely replies from the Charge Officers. But on the whole despite its novelty and the absence of previous experience in collecting the data of a housing census which included basic information on workshops and factories also, the entries in the house-list present a fairly accurate and truthful picture of housing conditions and industrial establishments in Gujarat. This will be apparent from a close correspondence between some of the census data and similar statistics collected by a special survey conducted in 1957 by the Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation for preparing slum clearance scheme and estimating housing shortage in the city.

Method of Frequency Marking

17. The original method of frequency marking suggested by the Registrar General was the system of tally mark in separate frequency tables. As this method was not found to be amenable to accurate checking, considerable time was lost in reconciling the discrepancies while applying cross checks to different tables. This method had, therefore, to be abandoned in favour of pagewise frequency marking adopted at a later stage in Gujarat.

Units of Tabulation

18. For the preparation of Housing Tables the various units for which these tables were to be prepared were specified in the Tabulation Plan. In the absence of any indication that information from the house-lists will be required for units smaller than those given in the Tabulation Plan, the frequency was marked only for the units specified. Had it been known at the outset that information for a smaller unit would also be required, frequency marking could have been undertaken

for that unit and information extracted accordingly. But fortunately, the pagewise marking of frequency adopted later helped overcome this difficulty and rendered possible the tabulation of data for smaller units also.

Compilation

19. Since the present was the first housing census of the country, instructions for the preparation of Housing Tables, Table E-III in particular, had to be supplemented from time to time in the light of the innovations tried in different census offices. According to the original plan, Table E-III was to be prepared only for workshops and factories using power to run the machinery. Subsequently it was decided that it would be prepared for all workshops and factories irrespective of the kind of fuel or power used, that is to say, for all establishments either worked by power or without power. This has caused some delay and also resulted in some extra work. But that was not only inevitable but also indispensable to ensure the quality of the data compiled, especially when an entirely new procedure had to be evolved and certain changes could be suggested only as experience was gained.

House-list form for the future

20. The form of house-list in its present size was found to be a little inconvenient for day-to-day handling and storing. For the purpose of coding, frequency marking and checking, each house-list form was required to be spread out, each form carefully folded and put back in its respective area after completion of work. There were about 5,433,000 census houses in Gujarat State, out of which samples were marked for 782,000 households. Two of the Housing Tables, E-I and E-III were to be prepared on full count. Of these two, E-III relating to industrial establishments was to be prepared only in respect of census houses used as workshops and factories numbering about 80,000 only. To compile the information in respect of this limited number, house-lists in respect of all the blocks had to be referred to at every stage of work, i.e., for coding, checking and compilation. The rest of the Housing Tables, namely, E-II, IV and V were to be prepared on the basis of 20 per cent samples. The number of samples in Gujarat State was about 780,000 (about 14% of

the total number of census houses). In this case also, all the house-lists had to be referred to at all stages of coding, checking and compilation, even though these tables were not to be compiled on the basis of full count.

All the house-lists had to be thus referred to for compiling tables for samples as well as for workshops and factories, limited in number, primarily due to the fact that the required information was to be extracted from the entries for 40 census houses listed on every page of the house-list. If information in respect of each census house were recorded on a separate schedule as in the case of a Household Schedule or transferred to a separate slip from the house-list, drawing of samples and separation of slips for workshops and factories would have been greatly simplified. The adoption of hand sorting and compilation as in the case of enumeration slips on a uniform basis would have further simplified the procedure, appreciably reduced the time and cost involved in processing the returns and facilitated as well the tabulation and cross tabulation of housing data. The suggestion is made for what it is worth for adoption at the next census.

Tabulation Plan

21. The five Housing Tables compiled in 'E' series are:—

- E-I Census houses and the uses to which they are put;
- E-II Census households classified by tenure status;
- E-III Census houses used as workshops and factories classified by industry, power used and size of employment;
- E-IV Distribution of census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by wall and roof material;
- E-V Households classified by number of members and by number of rooms occupied.

A separate table for the slum areas of Ahmedabad City has also been prepared.

Of the five tables stated above, Tables I and III have been prepared on full count and Tables II, IV and V on the basis of 20 per cent sampled households. For the purposes of drawing the sample, the house-lists were arranged separately in the order of location code numbers for rural and urban areas of a taluka and for every town with a population of 50,000 and over. The samples were marked continuously for all the house-lists thus arranged and the households left over at the end of the house-list after marking the last sample were carried over to the next house-list for sample selection.

22. In addition to the above tables, subsidiary tables numbering 11 have been compiled and placed after the chapter to which they relate.

CHAPTER II

USES OF OCCUPIED CENSUS HOUSES

SECTION 1

PRELIMINARY REMARKS

1. This Chapter deals with the different categories of census houses and the uses to which they are put. 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'.

(i) House Types

2. Houses are of two types, (1) dwellings and (2) non-dwellings. A dwelling is the first structure a man erects for providing shelter to his family on his assuming the status of a householder. In an economy which is entirely rural and for the most part agricultural, no specific place of work is necessary. Man works in open fields during day-time and returns home in the evening. But with the advancement and settlement of mankind to peaceful arts, need for separate places of work for plying various arts and crafts is gradually felt. To begin with, these are provided in some part of his dwelling preferably in the front portion of the house, used either as shop-cum-dwelling or workshop-cum-dwelling. But later on when the

life of the people gets organised and the economic structure develops and becomes more complex, separate places of work are also required. These are shops, workshops, factories, business premises, offices, etc., which in modern times have to be essentially outside their dwellings. All these are non-residential types of houses. With the growth of religion and culture, need for separate places of worship and entertainment is also felt. This is how structures used as dwellings and non-dwellings have come into existence in the wake of economic development and human progress.

(ii) Concepts and Definitions

3. The terms, building, house, household have already been explained in the Introductory Chapter. The following definitions of non-residential census houses reproduced from the "Instructions for filling up the house-list" will help proper interpretation of the statistics discussed in this Chapter.

(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, 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

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whether a particular census house is a shop-cum-dwelling or a workshop-cum-dwelling.

(iii) Reference to statistics

4. Absolute figures relating to census houses and the uses to which they are put are tabulated in Table E-I prepared on full count and proportionate figures in Subsidiary Tables E-I.1 and

E-I.2. Subsidiary Table E-I.1 gives distribution of 1,000 census houses by vacant and different types of occupied census houses. Subsidiary Table E-I.2 gives proportion of 1,000 census houses in the rural/urban areas to 1,000 houses in the district and taluka, which are vacant or used as (i) dwellings, (ii) shop-cum-dwellings and (iii) workshop-cum-dwellings.

SECTION 2

CENSUS HOUSES

Different categories of census houses

5. The following statement gives the number of census houses of different categories along

with the percentage distribution of each of them between rural and urban within brackets.

STATEMENT II.1

Different categories of census houses, 1961

Category of Census House						Total	Rural	Urban
1	Total No. of Census Houses	...	...	...	...	5,433,394	3,963,807	1,469,587
							(72.95%)	(27.05%)
2	Census houses vacant at the time of house-listing	...	...	...	...	599,904	439,312	160,592
							(73.23%)	(26.77%)
3	Occupied census houses used as:					3,823,562	2,815,159	1,008,403
i	Dwellings	...	...	...	...	25,527	18,306	7,221
							(71.71%)	(28.29%)
ii	Shop-cum-dwellings	...	...	...	...	21,566	12,350	9,216
							(57.27%)	(42.73%)
iii	Workshop-cum-dwellings	...	...	...	...	10,075	6,369	3,706
							(63.22%)	(36.78%)
iv	Hotels, sarais, dharamshalas, tourists homes and inspection houses	...	...	...	...	171,478	75,310	96,168
							(43.92%)	(56.08%)
v	Shops excluding eating houses	...	...	...	...	25,451	7,892	17,559
							(31.00%)	(69.00%)
vi	Business houses and offices	...	...	...	...	58,567	22,097	36,470
							(37.73%)	(62.27%)
vii	Factories, workshops and worksheds	...	...	...	...	25,634	20,020	5,614
							(78.10%)	(21.90%)
viii	Schools and other educational institutions including training classes, coaching and shop classes	...	...	...	...	14,976	6,472	8,504
							(43.21%)	(56.79%)
ix	Restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places	...	...	...	...	10,576	8,994	1,582
							(85.04%)	(14.96%)
x	Places of entertainment and community gathering (Panchayat Ghar)	...	...	...	...	8,003	3,243	4,760
							(40.52%)	(59.48%)
xi	Public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health centres, doctor's clinics, dispensaries, etc.	...	...	...	...	638,075	528,283	109,792
							(82.79%)	(17.21%)
xii	Others	...	...	...	...			

Housing census precedes population census. Numbering and house-listing mark the first and the most important stage of census operations. It is the basic foundation on which the census edifice is built. It is in effect the only means to ensure thorough and complete enumeration of all persons living in households either private or institutional. According to the house-lists prepared from August to October 1960, a total number of 5,433,394 census houses have been listed in the State of Gujarat, of which 3,963,807 or 73 per cent are in rural areas and 1,469,587 or 27 per cent in urban areas. The percentage of population closely follows the same order of distribution, 74.2 per cent of the population being rural and 25.8 per cent urban.

(i) *Distribution of different types of census houses between rural and urban*

6. 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. Amongst the non-dwellings, there are 10,075 hotels and dharamshalas, tourist homes and inspection houses, which can be considered to be casually used for residential purposes. Amongst the rest, the largest number is claimed by 'others' numbering 638,075 census houses of which 82.79 per cent are in rural areas and 17.21 in urban areas. Under this category is grouped a variety of census houses the most numerous amongst them being places used as cattle sheds and grass sheds. The rest are non-residential and used as shops excluding eating houses numbering 171,478, registered as well as unregistered factories, workshops, worksheds (exclusive of 21,566 workshop-cum-dwellings) 58,567, business houses and offices 25,451, schools and other educational institutions 25,534, restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places 14,976, places of entertainment and community gathering including Panchayat Ghars 10,576 and public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health centres, etc., 8,003. The proportions of shops, business houses, factories, restaurants and medical institutions are higher for the urban than for the rural areas because these categories thrive to a greater extent in towns than in villages. The

growth of primary education and the increasing facilities the State has provided for its expansion since Independence are noticeable from the percentage of schools and educational institutions located in villages being as high as 78.1 as against 21.9 per cent in towns. A very large proportion of places of entertainment and community gathering (Panchayat Ghar) 85.04 per cent in rural areas as compared to 14.96 per cent in the urban areas testifies to the around extension of the Panchayat movement in the State and the consequent construction of Panchayat Ghars in increasing numbers.

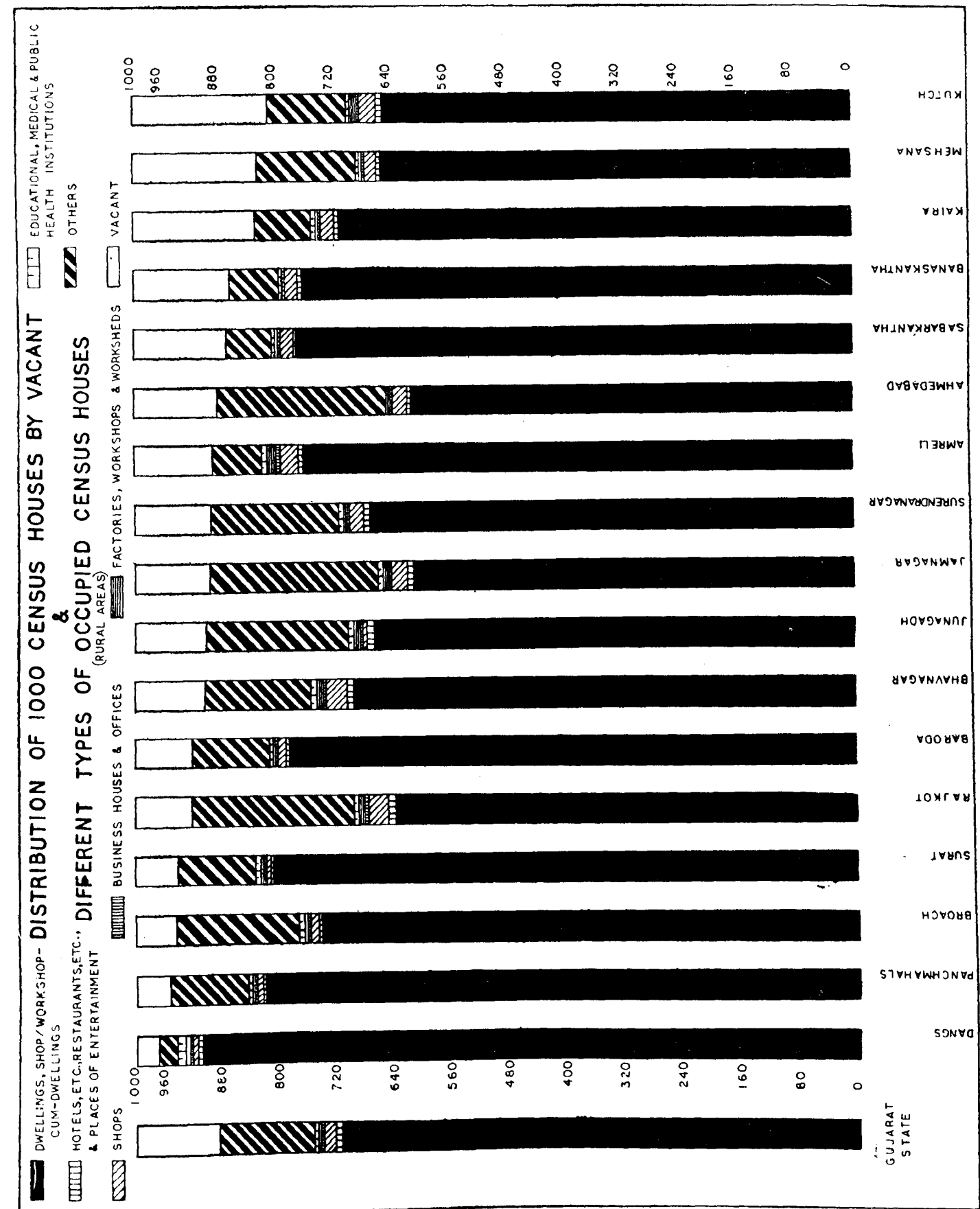
(ii) *Distribution of census houses in the districts*

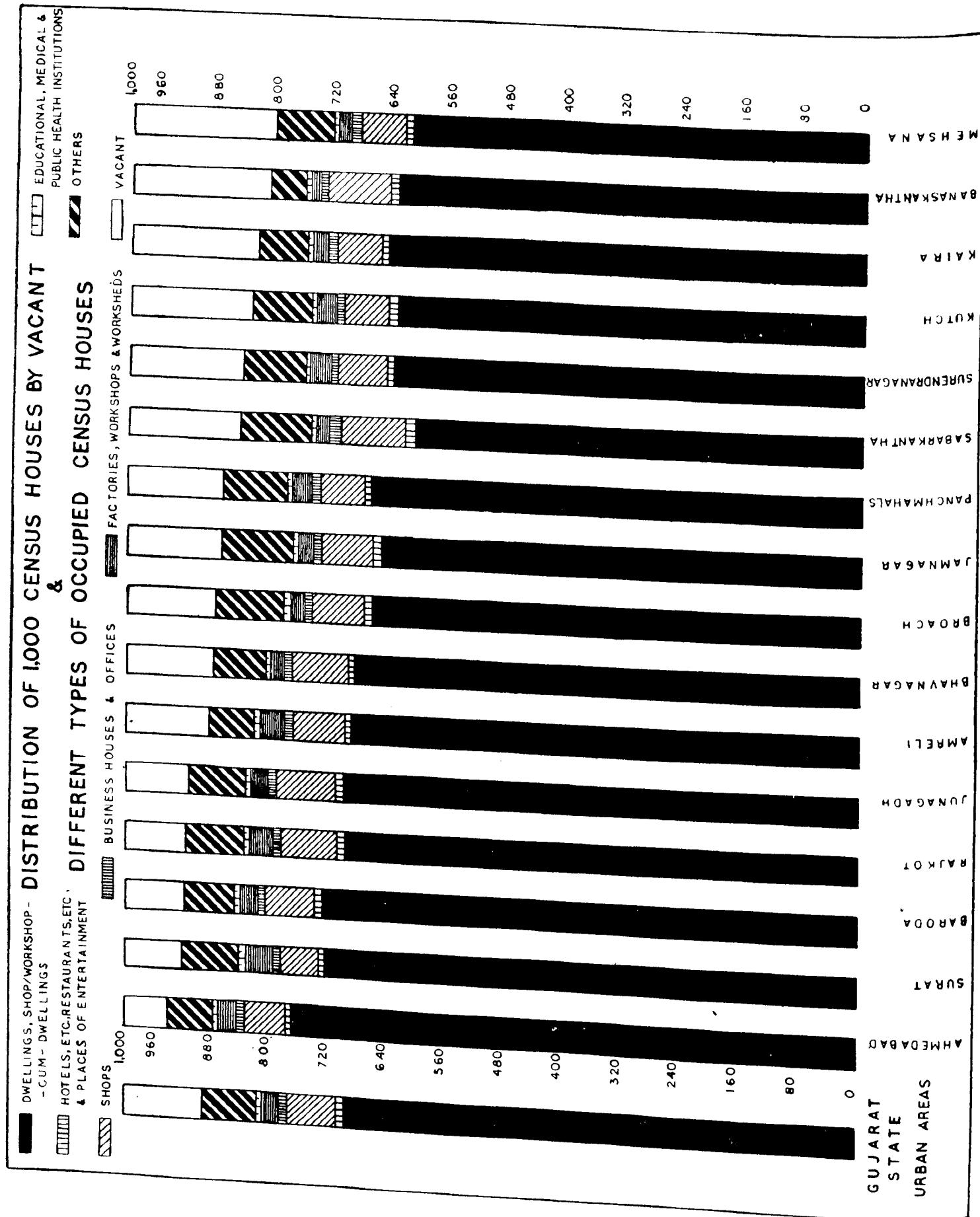
7. Statement II.2 on the opposite page gives the distribution of 1,000 census houses into vacant and different types of occupied census houses for the State and every district

8. In every 1,000 census houses in Gujarat, 110 are vacant as against 890 which are occupied. Amongst the latter, 712 are used as dwellings, of which 4 each are shop-cum-dwellings and workshop-cum-dwellings, 37 are used as shops, business houses and offices, 11 as factories, workshops and worksheds, 2 as hotels, sarais, etc., 3 as restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places, 5 as schools and other educational institutions, 2 as places of entertainment, 1 for medical relief and 117 as 'others' which do not fall under any of the aforesaid categories.

(iii) *Vacant census houses*

9. The total number of census houses vacant at the time of enumeration is 599,904, of which 439,312 or 73.23 per cent are in rural areas and 160,592 or 26.77 per cent in urban areas. The proportion of vacant houses is the highest (185) in Kutch and the lowest (30) in the Dangs district. The distribution of vacant houses per 1,000 of total, rural and urban census houses arranged in the ascending order of districts given in the statement at page 12 shows that while the Dangs, the Panchmahals, Surat, Broach, Baroda, Rajkot, Ahmedabad, Junagadh, Bhavnagar and Amreli districts fall below the State average, Jamnagar, Surendranagar, Sabarkantha, Banaskantha, Kaira, Mehsana and Kutch districts exceed it.





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STATEMENT II. 2
Distribution of 1,000 census houses by vacant and different types of occupied census houses by district

State/District	Vacant census houses	Total	Dwellings, Shop-cum-dwellings, workshop-cum-dwellings				Hotels, Sarais, Dharam-shalas, Tourist homes and inspection houses
			Total	Dwellings	Shop-cum dwellings	Workshop-cum dwellings	
1	2		4	5	6	7	8
GUJARAT	110	890	712	704	4	4	2
Jamnagar	111	889	627	624	2	1	2
Rajkot	79	921	663	661	1	1	2
Surendranagar	120	880	662	658	3	1	2
Bhavnagar	104	896	693	685	3	5	4
Amreli	107	893	745	733	4	8	2
Junagadh	93	907	679	672	3	4	2
Kutch	185	815	647	645	1	1	2
Banaskantha	137	863	755	746	7	2	3
Sabarkantha	130	870	757	747	8	2	2
Mehsana	177	823	648	642	3	3	2
Ahmedabad	86	914	700	692	5	3	1
Kaira	170	830	702	692	5	5	2
Panchmahals	57	943	799	789	5	5	1
Baroda	78	922	770	760	7	3	2
Broach	67	933	728	718	8	2	2
Surat	63	937	790	770	9	11	2
Dangs	30	970	911	905	5	1	5

STATEMENT II.2-Contd.
Occupied Census Houses

State/District	Shops excluding eating houses	Business houses and offices	Factories, work-shops and worksheds	Schools and other educational institutions including training classes, coaching & shop classes	Restaurants, sweet-meas-shops and eating places	Places of entertainment and community gathering (Panchayat Ghar)	Public health & medical institutions, hospitals, health centres, Doctor's Clinics Dispensaries etc.	Others
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
GUJARAT	32	5	11	5	3	2	1	117
Jamnagar	39	5	16	4	4	4	1	187
Rajkot	48	6	18	4	5	3	2	170
Surendranagar	34	4	14	5	2	3	1	151
Bhavnagar	47	6	12	5	2	3	2	124
Amreli	39	4	19	5	3	3	1	72
Junagadh	42	5	16	4	4	3	1	151
Kutch	33	5	11	4	4	3	1	105
Banaskantha	26	2	3	4	2	1	N	68
Sabarkantha	26	3	4	5	3	2	1	67
Mehsana	27	4	7	4	2	1	1	127
Ahmedabad	40	8	15	4	4	1	2	139
Kaira	29	4	9	4	2	1	1	76
Panchmahals	18	4	6	5	1	1	1	107
Baroda	28	5	9	5	2	2	2	97
Broach	24	5	5	7	2	2	2	156
Surat	17	4	12	6	2	1	2	101
Dangs	6	4	4	11	1	1	1	26

N=Negligible

Number of vacant census houses per 1,000 of all census houses, 1961

State/District	Vacant		
	Total	Rural	Urban
Dangs	30	30	..
Panchmahals	57	44	129
Surat	63	58	79
Broach	67	56	121
Baroda	78	78	81
Rajkot	79	77	82
Ahmedabad	86	116	60
Junagadh	93	97	84
Bhavnagar	104	96	119
Amreli	107	105	113
GUJARAT	110	111	109
Jamnagar	111	102	128
Surendranagar	120	104	156
Sabarkantha	130	128	151
Banaskantha	137	131	188
Kaira	170	169	175
Mehsana	177	171	197
Kutch	185	188	168

10. In the State as a whole, the incidence of vacant houses is a little higher in rural areas than in the urban. The only districts which conform to this pattern are Ahmedabad, Junagadh and Kutch. In the remaining districts the process is reversed and the proportion of vacant houses in every 1,000 urban houses exceeds the similar proportion for the rural areas of the different districts. The lowest proportion (30) for the Dangs district which is entirely rural, is an indication of the fact that owing to the immobility and backwardness of the people in forest areas, there are very few houses that are either surplus or remain vacant. At the other extreme is the case of a highly urbanised and industrial district like Ahmedabad which attracts and absorbs within its fold large numbers from far and distant places. Viewed from this angle, the proportions of vacant houses in the urban and rural areas of Ahmedabad district which are 60 and 116 respectively would appear to be significant. Mention must also be made of Junagadh, Baroda, Panchmahals, Broach, Surat and Ahmedabad districts, where the proportion of vacant houses in every thousand census houses is smaller than in the rest of the districts of the State, partly owing to the inclusion of Adivasi

areas and partly because of the stationary character of the people who do not find it necessary to go out in search of occupation elsewhere. The reverse is equally true of Jamnagar, Rajkot, Surendranagar, Amreli, Kutch, Sabarkantha, Mehsana and Kaira districts where the people are more mobile because of their enterprising nature which carries them far and wide not only in this country but also in some of the foreign countries, Africa in particular, for bettering their economic condition.

(iv) Distribution of vacant houses by taluka

11. There are very wide variations in the incidence of vacant houses in the different talukas of the districts which, as will be seen below, range themselves into two groups according as the proportions are high or low.

Rajkot Division

12. In Jamnagar district, out of every thousand and census houses, 111 are vacant as against 889 which are occupied. But the proportion is as low as 60 for Jamjodhpur taluka and goes upto 144 for Dhrol, 166 for Okhamandal and 199 for Khambhalia talukas. In Rajkot district, the incidence of vacancy is as high as 156 in Morvi taluka and as low as 37 in Jamkandorna taluka. But in Surendranagar district, the proportion of vacant houses rises still further to 209 for Wadhwan taluka and falls down to 70 for Sayla taluka. In Bhavnagar district, the district average is exceeded by Bhavnagar taluka (119), Sihor taluka (107), Mahuva taluka (110) and Kundla taluka (106), all others being less than the district average of 104. The lowest number of vacant houses is in Vallabhipur mahal having 81. In Amreli district, where 107 out of every thousand census houses are vacant, the incidence rises to 178 for Lilia mahal and falls down to 68 for Kodinar taluka. In Junagadh district, Mangrol, Una, Porbandar and Ranavav, the talukas from which Muslims in large numbers have migrated to Pakistan, have larger proportions of vacant houses compared to the district average of 93, which is as low as 64 for Talala mahal. But in Kutch district which has a high average of 185, the incidence of vacancy rises to 243 for Mandvi taluka and 269 for Mundra taluka and falls down to 57 for Khavda mahal.

Baroda Division

13. The highest proportion of vacant houses (232) in Vadgam mahal of Banaskantha district falls down to 40 for Vav. Sabarkantha district does not show very wide variations except in the case of Khedbrahma, Bhiloda and Meghraj talukas, where the proportion ranges from 53 to 90 and is found to be lower than all other talukas probably owing to the fact that they are inhabited by the tribals. In Broach district which shows 67 houses vacant in every thousand, the proportion rises to 100 for Broach, but falls down to 27 in Valia, 32 in Sagbara, 37 in Dediapada and 36 in Amod talukas probably for the same reason as that noticed in the case of Sabarkantha district. Similar tendencies are at work in the Adivasi areas of other districts also. In the Panchmahals district, the proportion of vacant houses ranges from 36 for Jambughoda taluka to 88 for Halol. In Baroda district, Chhota Udepur (24), Jabugam (40) and Tilakwada (54) and in Surat district talukas like Uchhal (18), Bansda (26), Valod (28), Dharampur (29), Songadh (30), Vyara (35) and Mahuva (36) show very low proportions of vacant houses owing to their being tribal tracts which are stationary and rural in character. This truth comes out with greater force in case of the forest district of the Dangs, where the proportion is 30 houses vacant in every 1,000 census houses. The reverse is, however, the case as evidenced by the higher proportions of vacant houses in the talukas and mahals of Mehsana, Kaira, Ahmedabad and Baroda districts where the people are more mobile and the agricultural conditions much better owing to the fertility of soil. In Mehsana district the proportion of vacant houses rises as high as 183 for Kheralu, 203 for Kalol, 236 for Vijapur and 248 for Kadi talukas. In Kaira district the district average of 170 rises as high as 206 for Petlad and drops down to 104 for Matar. In Baroda district, it ranges from 101 for Dabhoi to 104 for Padra and 107 for Sinor, which are agriculturally prosperous areas. Ahmedabad district which includes the industrial City of Ahmedabad obviously has a small proportion of vacant houses (86), which, however rises to 127 for Dhandhuka, 162 for Daskroi and 205 for Dehgam taluka.

Conclusions

14. The foregoing analysis goes to show that the incidence of vacant houses is lower in those talukas and mahals which are rural and backward or tribal for the simple reason that these areas do not have any appreciable proportion of surplus houses that would remain vacant or unoccupied. The incidence of vacant houses is also lower in those talukas which are highly urbanised and have come under the impact of the modern industrial revolution. But there are certain talukas which show a fairly large proportion of vacant houses in spite of their being urbanised owing to the enterprising nature of their inhabitants who go out of their native place for making money, and keep their houses vacant. The talukas which can be placed in this category are Jamnagar, Morvi, Wadhwan, Bhavnagar, Porbandar, Ranavav and most of the talukas of Kutch, Mehsana and Kaira districts.

15. The variation in the proportion of vacant houses in different districts is, however, no indication of the extent to which they are surplus to the requirements of the people. Large proportions of vacant units in some of the larger towns negative any such inference. These houses have remained vacant not because there is any excess of supply over demand which makes them available for occupation, but because of a variety of reasons, the principal amongst them being the desire of the house-owners not to give them on hire. Both in urban as well as in rural areas a number of persons go out of their places of birth for earning their livelihood either in the same district or in other districts of the State or even outside the State and the country. They periodically visit their hometown or village either for celebration of some marriage in the family or to attend to some social call. These people prefer to keep their houses vacant, so that they can live there on such occasions, which they cannot do if the house is occupied by a tenant. There will again be some houses which, though available on hire may not be suitable for occupation. But such instances will be few and far between owing to the alround acute shortage of housing in the State. For, by temperament, human nature is so constituted that it adjusts itself to any conditions and makes the most and best of what it gets.

16. 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 now-a-days 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 area.

The table given below compares the distribution of 1,000 census houses by vacant and different types of occupied houses for the States and Union Territories of India.

The proportion of vacant houses varies from 20 for Assam to 113 for Rajasthan as against 110 for Gujarat. Assam also leads in having the largest proportion of dwellings of all kinds including shop-cum-dwellings and workshop-cum-dwellings,

STATEMENT II.3

Distribution of 1,000 census houses by vacant and different types of occupied census houses, 1961 (States and Union Territories)

Sl. No.	States and Union Territories	Vacant census houses	Total	Occupied			
				Dwellings, shop-cum-dwellings, workshop-cum-dwellings			
				Total	Dwellings	Shop-cum-dwellings	Workshop-cum-dwellings
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh ..	59	941	802	787	4	11
2	Assam ..	20	980	931	908	21	2
3	Bihar ..	30	970	798	765	13	20
4	GUJARAT ..	110	890	712	704	4	4
5	Jammu and Kashmir ..	105	895	486	472	3	11
6	Kerala ..	85	915	815	811	3	1
7	Madhya Pradesh ..	49	951	711	668	7	36
8	Maharashtra ..	72	928	674	652	7	15
9	Mysore ..	82	918	737	724	4	9
10	Punjab ..	77	923	664	657	5	2
11	Rajasthan ..	113	887	728	721	4	3
12	Uttar Pradesh ..	33	967	641	635	3	3
13	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	66	934	847	814	32	1
14	Delhi ..	32	968	780	760	17	3
15	Himachal Pradesh ..	129	871	534	489	7	38
16	Manipur ..	20	980	719	711	7	1
17	Pondicherry ..	47	953	829	817	5	7
18	Tripura ..	17	983	923	911	9	3

Note:—Figures for States other than Gujarat, Assam, Maharashtra, Punjab, Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan and Madhya

the lowest being Jammu & Kashmir which has 486 as against 712 for Gujarat. These variations appear to be influenced to a large extent by the proportions of occupied census houses classified under 'others' which shows that Jammu & Kashmir has as many as 335 such houses. While Kerala has 9 and Assam 20 under this category, there is no other State where it falls below 99. Assam has the largest proportion of shop-cum-dwellings (21) and Madhya Pradesh that of workshop-cum-dwellings (36). In no State the proportion of hotels, sarais, dharamshalas, etc., exceeds 3, the highest in the Punjab. Kerala has the largest proportion of (i) shops excluding eating houses (42) as well as of (ii) restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places (18). The proportions of business houses and offices varies from 1 for Madhya

Pradesh to 6 for Kerala as against 5 for Gujarat. But, in the matter of factories and workshops, Jammu & Kashmir leads with 21, the proportions in other States ranging between 2 for Assam and 16 for Kerala as against 11 for Gujarat. In the matter of educational institutions, Assam leads with 9 followed by Bihar, Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Maharashtra and Mysore each having 5. In having places of entertainment and community gathering, Maharashtra leads with 18 followed by 15 for Jammu & Kashmir and 12 for Madhya Pradesh and 11 for Andhra Pradesh and 10 for Bihar, the average in the rest varying from 1 to 4. As regards public health and medical institutions, the proportion per thousand is 2 each for Assam, Kerala and Maharashtra and 1 for all the rest.

STATEMENT II.3—Contd.

Distribution of 1,000 census houses by vacant and different types of occupied census houses, 1961 (States and Union Territories)

Census Houses	Hotels, Sarais, Dharamshalas, Tourist homes and Inspection houses	Shops excluding eating houses	Business Houses and offices	Factories workshops and worksheds	Schools and other educational institutions including training classes, coaching & shop classes	Restaurants, Sweetmeat shops & eating places	Places of entertainment & community gathering (Panchayat Ghar)	Public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health centres, Doctor's Clinic dispensaries etc.	Others	Sl. No.
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
1	1	13	2	6	4	2	11	1	99	1
2	2	8	4	2	9	1	1	2	20	2
1	1	15	4	8	5	1	10	1	127	3
2	2	32	5	11	5	3	2	1	117	4
1	1	25	4	21	5	2	15	1	335	5
1	1	42	6	16	5	18	1	2	9	6
2	2	11	1	9	3	..	12	1	201	7
1	1	18	5	14	5	2	18	2	149	8
2	2	24	5	8	5	3	1	1	132	9
3	3	37	3	11	3	2	1	1	198	10
2	2	34	2	5	3	1	1	1	110	11
1	1	21	2	9	2	0	4	1	286	12
3	3	11	8	5	7	0	6	5	42	13
3	3	81	9	15	3	3	2	2	70	14
3	3	7	3	40	3	1	13	1	266	15
3	3	25	3	67	11	1	21	1	129	16
7	7	39	5	12	5	1	3	1	51	17
2	2	20	5	7	7	5	1	3	10	18

Pradesh are provisional.

SECTION 3

TYPES OF OCCUPIED CENSUS HOUSES

(i) Dwellings

17. In every 1,000 census houses in the State, 712 are used as dwellings, of which 4 each are shop-cum-dwellings and workshop-cum-dwellings. The highest proportion of dwellings (911) is found in the forest areas of the Dangs district. For the rest of the districts it varies from 627 for Jamnagar to 799 for the Panchmahals. The table given below shows the proportion of total dwellings which also includes shop-cum-dwellings and workshop-cum-dwellings per 1,000 census houses, arranged in the ascending order.

Proportion of dwellings of all kinds per 1,000 census houses, 1961

State/District	Proportion of dwellings of kinds per 1,000 census houses
Jamnagar	627
Kutch	647
Mehsana	648
Surendranagar	662
Rajkot	663
Junagadh	679
Bhavnagar	693
Ahmedabad	700
Kaira	702
GUJARAT	712
Broach	728
Amreli	745
Banaskantha	755
Sabarkantha	757
Baroda	770
Surat	790
Panchmahals	799
Dangs	911

Amongst the census houses, the category which predominates and naturally so is dwellings. In every 100 census houses which are occupied, four-fifths are dwellings and one-fifth are non-dwellings. In this country which has agriculture as its major economic activity, most of the people need not have any particular place of work. But every one must have a roof to live under. Obviously, the proportion of dwellings is the greatest of all the census houses which are occupied.

18. The proportions of dwelling houses in 1,000 occupied census houses exceed the State average in all the districts of the State except Jamnagar, Kutch, Mehsana, Surendranagar, Rajkot, Junagadh, Bhavnagar, Ahmedabad and Kaira. As will be seen later, the smaller proportions of dwellings indicate a corresponding increase in non-dwellings which in turn bespeak better economic condition of these areas compared to those where the proportion of dwellings is higher.

Shop-cum-dwellings, Workshop-cum-dwellings

19. These are variations of dwellings which combine residence with shop or workshop. In every thousand census houses classified as shop-cum-dwellings, 717 are in rural areas and 283 in urban areas, the corresponding proportions for workshop-cum-dwellings being 573 and 427 respectively.

(ii) Shop-cum-dwellings

20. There are very interesting variations in the proportions of shop-cum-dwellings in the different talukas of the State. Most of the talukas in Rajkot Division fall below the State average of 4, those that exceed it being Lakhtar taluka in Surendranagar district, Sihor taluka in Bhavnagar district, Amreli, Babra, Rajula and Kodinar talukas in Amreli district, and Talala mahal and Malia taluka in Junagadh district. In Baroda Division, the State average is appreciably exceeded by most of the talukas of Banaskantha district, all the talukas of Sabarkantha and Broach districts, all the talukas except Vaghodia of Baroda district, and all the talukas and mahals of Surat district except Uchhal mahal as also by the forest district of Dangs. In Kaira district the taluka proportions range from 4 to 7. These proportions which rise or fall according as a taluka or mahal is backward or progressive, indicate that larger proportions of shop-cum-dwellings are usually associated with backward and tribal areas which have no separate market areas or bazaars having regular shops which are for the most part located in the front portion of residential houses.

(iii) Workshop-cum-dwellings

21. In the case of workshop-cum-dwellings, the rural-urban ratios for Surat (6:29), Ahmedabad (2:4), Banaskantha (2:9), Mehsana (3:5), Kaira (3:11), Panchmahals (4:13) and Broach (1:4) districts deserve notice as showing a greater proportion of this type of dwelling per 1,000 census houses in urban areas than in the rural indicating on the whole the thriving and prosperous nature of the household industries in the towns of these districts. The distribution of workshop-cum-dwellings appears to be governed by factors different from those which influence the proportions of shop-cum-dwellings. In every thousand census houses in the State, the proportion of workshop-cum-dwellings is 4 only which is not exceeded by any of the talukas in Jamnagar, Rajkot and Surendranagar districts. In Bhavnagar, the State average is, however, exceeded by all the talukas and mahals except Vallabhipur, Palitana, Talaja and Mahuva talukas, the proportion being as high as 23 for Botad. In Amreli district it rises upto 16 for Kunkavav and 19 for Kodinar taluka. In Junagadh, the proportion ranges from 1 each for Mendarda, Mangrol, Manavadar and Ranavav mahals to 11 for Una taluka. All the talukas of Kutch district except Khavda mahal (14) fall below the State average and nowhere exceed 2. Similar variations are also noticeable in the talukas of Banaskantha district. The conditions in Sabarkantha are in no way different, Khed Brahma with 5 being the only taluka where the State average is exceeded. In Broach district, the proportion varies from 1 to 2 for all the talukas except Broach where it rises to 5. In Mehsana, the talukas which are worthy of note are Kheralu (12) and Sidhpur (7), the rest varying from 1 to 3. But in Ahmedabad district, the proportion falls below the State average in all the talukas except Dholka (9) and Dhandhuka (6). In Kaira district, the proportion varies from 1 for Thasra and Anand talukas to 20 for Cambay, while in the Panchmahals it ranges from 1 for Halol and Limkheda talukas to 16 for Lunawada. Talukas of Baroda district also present the same picture as revealed by its proportions varying from 1 for Dabhoi and Vaghodia to 17 for Tilakwada. The proportions of the various talukas of Surat district are quite unique. The district average which is the highest

in the State rises as high as 26 for Chorasi taluka and falls down to 1 in Nizar mahal and Songadh taluka, similar proportions for the district of Dangs being only 1.

22. These variations appear to have been brought about by a variety of factors, the principal amongst them being the importance and extent of household industries which raise the proportion of workshop-cum-dwellings for those talukas where they usually preponderate. These proportions also reveal the relative strength of village artisans and craftsmen like carpenters, blacksmiths, weavers, etc., who ply their traditional avocations in some portion of their dwellings.

(iv) Hotels, sarais, dharamshalas, tourist homes and inspection houses

23. Next to dwellings are hotels, sarais, dharamshalas, tourist homes and inspection houses which are casually or temporarily used for dwelling purposes. The proportion of such places varies from one each for Ahmedabad and Panchmahals districts to five for the Dangs, followed by Surendranagar with four. Their distribution by taluka does not reveal any significant departure either from the State (2) or the district average except in a few cases such as Okhamandal taluka (8) in Jamnagar district and Danta taluka (5) in Banaskantha district where the shrines of Lord Krishna at Dwarka and of Goddess Bhawani at Ambaji respectively attract pilgrims from all over the State and other parts of the country. No particular reason can, however, be assigned for the high proportions of dwellings of this category revealed by some of the talukas where tea shops popularly known as hotels in this part of the country might have been possibly returned as such by the enumerator.

(v) Shops, business houses and offices

24. The maximum proportion of shops excluding eating houses is to be found in Rajkot district (48), followed by Bhavnagar (47), Junagadh (42) and Ahmedabad (40), the lowest being 6 in the Dangs. As is to be expected, the largest proportion of business houses and offices exists in the district of Ahmedabad which claims 8 such places out of every 1,000 census houses owing to the inclusion therein of the metropolitan City of Ahmedabad. Similar proportions are 6 each for

Bhavnagar and Rajkot districts, 5 each for Junagadh, Kutch, Jamnagar, Baroda and Broach, the lowest being 3 for Sabarkantha and 2 for Banaskantha districts. The extent of urbanisation and non-agricultural pursuits seems to influence the strength of this type of census houses in the various districts of the State.

(vi) *Factories, workshops and worksheds*

25. The largest proportions of factories, workshops and worksheds in every 1,000 census houses are to be found in Amreli (19), and Rajkot (18) districts. While Banaskantha (3), Sabarkantha (4), Dangs (4), Broach (5), Panchmahals (6), Mehsana (7), Kaira (9) and Baroda (9) fall below the State average (11), the rest of the districts rise above it.

26. The distribution of factories, workshops and worksheds appears to be more or less dependent upon the nature and extent of urbanisation and industrial development in a particular district or taluka, the proportions being higher in those areas which possess prosperous centres of trade, commerce and industries and lower in backward areas which are either rural or non-industrial.

(vii) *Schools and other educational institutions*

27. The proportion of schools and other educational institutions per 1,000 census houses varies from 4 to 7 in the various districts except the Dangs where it rises to 11. The higher ratio for rural areas is the result, however, of the intensive campaign for the spread of primary education carried out in the State during the past decade. Taken as a whole, talukas in Broach, Surat, Panchmahals and Baroda districts appear to be generally well placed in the matter of provision of educational facilities as compared to others. Even in some of the backward areas, the proportion rises much above the State average owing to the implementation of various schemes initiated by Government for the amelioration of Scheduled Tribes. Greater facilities for primary education provided in the Panchmahals, Broach, Surat, Banaskantha and Sabarkantha districts where Adivasis preponderate are evidenced by the higher proportions of this category of houses, a fact which holds equally good in case of Baroda district also, where an additional factor in the shape of compul-

sory primary education introduced by the former Baroda State also operates.

(viii) *Restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places*

28. The proportion of restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places is the highest in Rajkot district (5), but the lowest in the Panchmahals and Dangs districts each having 1 per mille of census houses. The rural-urban ratio for this category which works out to be 13.2 : 56.8 however, shows their greater demand in towns than in villages.

(ix) *Places of entertainment and community gathering*

29. The State average for the places of public entertainment and community gathering is 2 in every 1,000 census houses which is exceeded by Jamnagar having 4, Bhavnagar, Amreli, Junagadh, Rajkot and Surendranagar, each having 3 and equalled by Kutch, Sabarkantha, Baroda and Broach districts each having 2 as against only 1 for Banaskantha, Mehsana, Ahmedabad, Kaira, the Panchmahals, Surat and the Dangs districts.

Distribution of 1,000 census houses used as places of public entertainment and community gathering into rural and urban, 1961

State/District	Rural	Urban
GUJARAT	850	150
Jamnagar	841	159
Rajkot	925	75
Surendranagar	862	138
Bhavnagar	869	131
Amreli	925	75
Junagadh	932	68
Kutch	850	150
Banaskantha	939	61
Sabarkantha	929	71
Mehsana	828	172
Ahmedabad	625	375
Kaira	886	114
Panchmahals	842	158
Baroda	777	223
Broach	860	140
Surat	779	221
Dangs	1,000	..

30. Out of 10,576 houses classified under this category, 8,994 or 85 per cent are in the rural areas of the State. The same order of distribution

is also maintained in the various districts of the State where it varies from 625 for Ahmedabad to 939 for Banaskantha district and 1,000 for Dangs which is exclusively rural. This should not be taken to mean that facilities for public entertainment are greater in villages than in towns. For, as will be seen from the statistics given on the preceding page, the inflated ratio for the rural areas is the result of inclusion under this category of a large number of Panchayat Ghars constructed during the past decennium as a result of the intensive campaign carried out by Government for the introduction of Panchayat Raj in the villages of the State. It must, however, be remarked that these Panchayat Ghars are used more as Panchayat Offices where business of the Panchayat is transacted and less as places of community gathering—an aspect which is yet to develop. One, therefore, wonders whether the Panchayat Ghars have fallen into good company as a result of their grouping with places of entertainment.

(x) *Public health and medical institutions*

31. In every 1,000 census houses, there is one occupied census house used as public health and medical institution in the State as a whole which is also the average for Surendranagar, Amreli, Junagadh, Kutch, Panchmahals, Jamnagar, Sabarkantha, Mehsana, Kaira and the Dangs districts, exceeded by Bhavnagar, Rajkot, Baroda, Broach, Surat and Ahmedabad districts, each having 2. The distribution of public health and medical facilities is 405 for the rural as against 595 for the urban areas of the State. This ratio lends support to the view that centres of medical relief have a tendency to concentrate themselves to a greater extent in towns than in villages. This ratio is, however, found to be higher than the State average in the urban areas of Junagadh, Baroda, Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Rajkot and Jamnagar districts. Even in rural areas, the proportion is not at all discouraging. *Per contra*, there are certain districts like Kutch, Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, Kaira and Broach where the rural ratio is higher than the urban. On the whole there is a fair distribution of medical and public health facilities all over Gujarat owing to the greater stress laid by the State Government in the matter of providing medical relief in rural areas.

32. It is significant to note that in the matter

Proportion of 1,000 census houses used as public health and medical institutions, etc., in rural and urban areas of the State and districts

State/District	Rural	Urban
GUJARAT	495	595
Jamnagar	351	649
Rajkot	286	714
Surendranagar	427	573
Bhavnagar	336	664
Amreli	485	515
Junagadh	353	647
Kutch	695	305
Banaskantha	669	331
Sabarkantha	776	224
Mehsana	485	515
Ahmedabad	141	859
Kaira	552	448
Panchmahals	492	508
Baroda	402	598
Broach	593	407
Surat	425	575
Dangs	1,000	..

of distribution of educational institutions, places of entertainment and community gathering including Panchayat Ghar, and public health and medical institutions, the taluka proportions more or less follow the same order that is exhibited by the districts with a few variations here and there in case of talukas and mahals which are either backward or situated in the interior.

(xi) *Others*

33. 117 out of 1,000 census houses have been classified as 'others', the highest being 187 in Jamnagar district and the lowest being 26 in the Dangs. Under this heading are grouped such of the census houses as could not be classified under any of the aforesaid categories. They include a very wide variety of structures such as temple, mosque, church, cow-shed, motor garrage, lamphouse, lighthouse, engine-room, store-room, water-room, grass-shed, fuel-room, graveyard, *delo*, *bethak*, *parabdi*, *smashan chhapri*, tomb, urinal, privy, shooting room of the police department, etc. There are great fluctuations from district to district in the distribution of census houses classified as 'others'. But the proportions of 1,000 houses used as 'others', shown on page 20 disclose a heavy preponderance of this type of structures in villages. While it is not possible to assign any particular

reason for the rural-urban variation noticeable in this category, it is for the most part indicative of the greater extra-residential facility the people

make use of which in the rural areas consists of separate houses for storage of grass and sheds for keeping their cattle.

Distribution of 1,000 census houses used for other purposes into rural and urban, 1961

State/District	Rural	Urban	State/District	Rural	Urban
GUJARAT	823	172			
Jamnagar	810	190	Sabarkantha	864	136
Rajkot	814	186	Mehsana	873	122
Surendranagar	825	175	Ahmedabad	762	238
Bhavnagar	805	195	Kaira	816	184
Amreli	780	220	Panchmahals	876	124
Junagadh	839	161	Baroda	795	205
Kutch	853	147	Broach	892	108
Danaskantha	934	66	Surat	818	182
			Dangs	1,000	..

SECTION 4

CITIES/TOWNS WITH POPULATION OF 50,000 OR MORE

Distribution by category of census houses

34. Figures of distribution of 1,000 census

houses by vacant and different types of occupied census houses extracted from Subsidiary Table E-I.1 are given in the following statement.

STATEMENT II.4

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

City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Vacant census houses	Total	Dwellings, Shop-cum-dwellings, workshop cum-dwellings			
			Total	Dwellings	Shop-cum-dwellings	Workshop-cum-dwellings
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ahmedabad	39	961	797	787	7	3
Baroda	55	945	751	741	7	3
Surat	69	931	722	673	6	43
Rajkot	72	928	728	727	1	N
Jamnagar	81	919	707	706	1	N
Bhavnagar	110	890	721	717	3	1
Nadiad	126	874	694	687	3	4
Cambay	168	832	633	577	5	51
Godhra	84	916	684	672	4	8
Navsari	85	915	719	709	7	3
Morvi	118	882	646	646	N	N
Junagadh	65	935	737	736	1	N
Porbandar	53	947	752	748	3	1
Broach	133	867	665	648	11	6
Patan	261	739	559	544	5	10

N=Negligible

STATEMENT II.4—Contd.

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

City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Occupied Census Houses								
	Hotels, Sarais, Dharam-shalas, Tourist homes and Inspection houses	Shops excluding eating houses	Business houses and offices	Factories, workshops and worksheds	Schools and other educational institutions including training classes, coaching and shop classes	Restaurants, Sweetmeat shops and eating places	Places of entertainment and community gathering (Panchayat Ghar)	Public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health centres, Doctor's Clinics, Dispensaries, etc.	Others
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Ahmedabad	1	56	13	24	4	6	1	4	55
Baroda	5	71	11	26	4	5	1	4	67
Surat	2	55	12	52	4	4	1	5	74
Rajkot	2	74	15	40	3	8	1	4	53
Jamnagar	1	89	12	18	3	9	2	4	74
Bhavnagar	2	82	10	7	3	5	1	3	56
Nadiad	3	63	13	29	4	6	1	3	58
Cambay	1	56	11	37	3	4	1	3	83
Godhra	2	66	18	28	5	1	N	3	109
Navsari	3	75	12	15	5	5	2	6	73
Morvi	2	84	10	32	4	5	1	4	94
Junagadh	2	95	10	24	4	7	1	3	52
Porbandar	2	77	10	28	2	6	1	3	66
Broach	3	69	12	21	5	6	1	4	81
Patan	3	51	8	25	4	4	2	3	80

N = Negligible

35. The proportion of vacant houses per mille of census houses is the least in Ahmedabad City (39) and the highest in Patan Town (261); other proportions which are worthy of note are Cambay (168), Broach (133), Nadiad (126), Morvi (118) and Bhavnagar (110). The only reasonable explanation that can be offered for the higher incidence of vacant houses in these towns appears to be the greater tendency towards migration on the part of the people living in these towns whose enterprising nature and trade connections established in the past draw them out of their home town for bettering their economic condition. The relatively smaller proportion of vacant houses in towns such as Ahmedabad, Baroda, Surat, Jamnagar, Rajkot, Junagadh, Porbandar and Navsari indicates on the other hand greater demand for housing as also the

lesser tendency of the people to move out in search of employment which they get close to their doors.

36. Hotels, shops, business houses, offices, factories, workshops, and worksheds are the usual features of urban areas and appropriate larger proportions of these types of census houses in towns than in villages. But shop-cum-dwellings and workshop-cum-dwellings which combine places of work or business along with residence in a portion of the dwelling appear to be commoner in rural than in non-rural areas. Their proportionate distribution, however, in every 1,000 census houses is not in any way related to the size of the town as will be seen from the fact that while Broach has the largest proportion (11) of shop-cum-dwellings, Surat (43) and Cambay (51) have the largest proportion of workshop-cum-dwellings

revealing the greater extent of household industries in these towns. The same uneven distribution is also noticed in the case of (i) shops excluding eating houses and (ii) business houses and offices which are respectively found to be in the proportion of 95 for Junagadh and 13 for Godhra, the highest amongst towns with population 50,000 and over. But in the case of occupied census houses used as factories, workshops and workshops, Surat leads with 52 in every 1,000

census houses illustrating the thriving nature of household industries in that city. While the two cities of Jamnagar (9) and Rajkot (6) have comparatively larger proportions of restaurants and sweetmeat shops, facilities for medical relief are greater in Narsari and Barut City where the proportions of public health and medical institutions in every 1,000 census houses are 5 and 5 respectively.

SECTION 5

SOCIAL AND EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND AMENITIES COMPARED TO SIZE OF TOWNS

37. The following statement compares the percentages of urban population with those of social and educational institutions and amenities

for the different classes of towns according to the size of population.

STATEMENT II.5

Distribution of urban population and social and educational institutions and amenities according to size of towns

Size	Towns		Population	Percentage of urban population	Educational and medical institutions	
	Class	No.			No.	Per cent
100,000 and over	I	6	2,255,532	42.42	4,353	41.96
50,000—99,999	II	9	561,173	10.55	1,155	11.13
20,000—49,999	III	43	1,286,400	24.20	2,488	23.98
10,000—19,999	IV	54	716,530	13.48	1,348	13.00
5,000—9,999	V	60	460,545	8.66	955	9.21
Less than 5,000	VI	9	36,444	0.69	75	0.72
State Total		181	5,316,624	100.00	10,374	100.00

38. The total urban population of the State is 5,316,624 of which 2,225,532 or 42.42 per cent live in the six cities of the State, namely, Ahmedabad, Surat, Baroda, Rajkot, Bhavnagar and Jamnagar. The total number of educational and medical institutions in the urban areas of the

State is 10,374, of which 4,353 or 41.96 per cent are located in the cities falling under Class I. Class II likewise claims 10.55 per cent of the total urban population and 11.13 per cent of such institutions in the towns. The rest of the classes also follow the same order of distribution and

reveal close correspondence between the percentages of educational amenities and medical relief on the one hand and of town-dwellers on the other. The pattern of distribution is the same also for different districts, as will be seen from

the comparison of the percentages of urban population and institutions having facilities for education and medical relief given in the following statement.

STATEMENT II.6

Urban population of the State and each district compared with the strength of social and educational institutions and amenities according to size of towns

District	Population	Percentage of urban population	Educational and medical institutions	
			No.	Per cent
Jamnagar	293,658	5.52	507	4.89
Rajkot	467,984	8.80	840	8.10
Surendranagar	185,642	3.49	333	3.21
Bhavnagar	352,429	6.63	666	6.42
Amreli	142,570	2.68	266	2.56
Junagadh	351,752	6.62	577	5.56
Kutch	135,038	2.54	277	2.67
Banaskantha	70,654	1.33	140	1.35
Sabarkantha	61,208	1.15	141	1.36
Mehsana	299,993	5.64	620	5.98
Ahmedabad	1,343,579	25.27	2,541	24.49
Kaira	383,771	7.22	760	7.33
Panchmahals	154,859	2.91	353	3.40
Baroda	397,494	7.43	906	8.73
Broach	133,798	2.52	307	2.96
Surat	542,195	10.20	1,140	10.99

39. With a view to measure the growth, if any, of social and educational institutions and amenities in different urban areas, cities and towns of Gujarat have been classified below as

(i) industrial, (ii) commercial and (iii) administrative or residential according to the six population sizes.

STATEMENT II.7

Social and educational institutions and amenities compared to size of towns

Class of Town	Total			Industrial & Manufacturing Towns		
	No. of Towns	Population	No. of educational and medical institutions	No. of Towns	Population	No. of educational and medical institutions
I	6	2,255,532	4,353	4	1,930,487	3,811
100,000 & over		(42.42)	(41.96)		(73.36)	(73.34)
II	9	561,173	1,155	2	101,483	224
50,000—99,999		(10.55)	(11.13)		(3.86)	(4.31)
III	43	1,286,400	2,488	19	522,338	1,009
20,000—49,999		(24.20)	(23.98)		(19.85)	(19.42)
IV	54	716,530	1,348	3	38,255	72
10,000—19,999		(13.48)	(13.00)		(1.45)	(1.39)
V	60	460,545	955	5	38,979	80
5,000—9,999		(8.66)	(9.21)		(1.48)	(1.54)
VI	9	36,444	75	..	..	..
Less than 5,000		(0.69)	(0.72)			
Total	181	5,316,624	10,374	33	2,631,542	5,196

STATEMENT II.7—*Contd.*

Social and educational institutions and amenities compared to size of towns

Class of Town	Port, Commercial and Trading Towns			Residential, Administrative, Educational and Pilgrim Centres		
	No. of Towns	Population	No. of educational & medical institutions	No. of Towns	Population	No. of educational & medical institutions
I 100,000 & over	2	325,045 (24.02)	542 (21.54)	..	..	..
II 50,000—99,999	5	333,439 (24.63)	665 (26.43)	2	126,251 (9.48)	266 (9.99)
III 20,000—49,999	11	323,865 (23.93)	631 (25.08)	13	440,197 (33.06)	848 (31.86)
IV 10,000—19,999	17	233,000 (17.21)	394 (15.66)	34	445,275 (33.44)	882 (33.13)
V 5,000—9,999	16	130,512 (9.64)	269 (10.69)	39	291,054 (21.86)	606 (22.76)
VI Less than 5,000	2	7,711 (0.57)	15 (0.60)	7	28,733 (2.16)	60 (2.26)
Total	53	1,353,572	2,516	95	1,331,510	2,662

40. Out of a total number of 181 towns inclusive of six cities, 33 are industrial and manufacturing towns having a total population of 2,631,542 persons, 53 are commercial and trading centres with a total population of 1,353,572 and 95 are administrative or residential having a total population of 1,331,510. Among the cities, four are industrial and manufacturing, two are trading and commercial, and none is residential or administrative.

41. The residential and administrative towns which claim 25.04 per cent of the total urban population have an equal percentage (25.66) of the educational and medical institutions in the urban areas of the State. Commercial and trading centres having 25.46 per cent of the urban population likewise possess 24.25 per cent, and the industrial and manufacturing towns which form 49.50 per cent of the total urban population of the State appropriate 50.09 per cent of these institutions. It is further noticed that even within the same category, the distribution of these institutions and amenities closely corresponds to the

percentages of urban population in each of the six classes. As for example, the industrial and manufacturing towns numbering 33 are distributed in the proportion of 73.36 per cent in Class I, 3.86 in Class II, 19.85 in Class III, 1.45 in Class IV, and 1.48 in Class V. The percentages of distribution of social and medical amenities and institutions reveal more or less the same proportions, viz., 73.34, 4.31, 19.42, 1.39 and 1.54 per cent respectively. The same phenomenon also persists through other two categories of commercial and trading centres on the one hand and administrative towns on the other. The growth of social and educational institutions in towns of different sizes and categories is thus found to be even and not marked by any lop-sided development resulting in their preponderance in any one category or class of towns at the expense of the other. In other words, neither the category nor the size has had any influence whatsoever on the proportions of these essential amenities in the different towns of the State.

SECTION 6

CATEGORIES OF HOUSES CORRESPONDING TO THE ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF RURAL AND URBAN AREAS

42. The Statement II.8 on pages 26 to 29 compares the proportions of different categories of census houses corresponding to the economic characteristics of rural and urban areas.

43. The main economic activity of rural areas is agriculture supplemented by cottage or household industries. It is, therefore, but natural that out of every 1,000 workers, those engaged in Categories I and II relating to agriculture and agricultural labour will claim a majority of the workers in villages and have a larger proportion of dwellings than that returned by urban areas where non-rural type of economic activity usually predominates. Corresponding decrease in the proportion of dwellings and increase in such census houses as shops, offices and business premises on the one hand and workshops, worksheds and factories on the other would be the natural concomitant of the economic activities pursued in towns.

44. Shop-cum-dwellings are equally favoured in urban as well as in rural areas as evidenced by their having the same proportion (5) of this category of census house. Workshop-cum-dwelling which means household industry and also denotes pursuit of non-agricultural activity shows these proportions to be 3 for rural and 6 for urban areas; but the workers at household industries in villages number 66 per mille as against 64 in towns. Workshop-cum-dwelling thus appears to be as much a feature of rural areas as it is of urban and discloses its equal attraction for both.

45. The proportions of census houses used as factories, workshops and worksheds are 5 for rural and 25 for urban, corresponding proportions of workers under Category V relating to manufacturing other than household industries being 14 for the rural and 275 for the urban. The proportion of houses used as shops excluding eating houses in rural areas is 19 only as against 65 in urban,

corresponding proportions for business and office premises in rural areas being only 2 as against 12 in the urban which further testify to the purely urban characteristic of both these types of houses. Those engaged in trade and commerce in villages number 22 compared to 163 in towns out of 1,000 workers in each of these two areas. The same order of distribution is also noticeable in the various districts of the State which goes to illustrate that factories, workshops and worksheds, shops, business premises and offices by their very nature predominate in urban areas, their proportions per thousand being much higher in towns than in villages owing to the difference in the economic structure of these two areas.

46. In every thousand census houses, hotels, sarais, dharamshalas, tourist homes and inspection houses exist in the proportion of 2 for rural and 3 for urban areas, but restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places which number 2 in villages and 6 in towns illustrate that this convenience is more in demand in towns than in rural areas. By its very nature, houses classed as 'others' preponderate in the rural areas owing to the fact that this category includes a major portion of structures used as cattle-sheds and grass-sheds, which is the common feature of the countryside. The proportions of places of entertainment which include places of community gathering such as Panchayat Ghars are 2 in rural areas as against 1 in urban for the obvious reason that a large number of Panchayat Ghars have been constructed during the past ten years as a result of the unprecedented growth of the Panchayat movement in Gujarat. But institutions for medical relief, an occupation which is more urban than rural, thrive to a far greater extent amongst town-dwellers than amongst the villagers as shown by their respective proportions—3 in towns and 1 in villages—in every thousand of census houses in both these areas.

STATEMENT II.8

Comparison of different types of houses per 1,000 census houses									
Sl. No.	State/District	Total Rural Urban	Vacant Census Houses	Dwell-ings	Workers in Categories I, II and III (as Cultivator, as agricultural labourers in mining, quarrying etc.) per 1,000 total workers	Work-shop-cum-dwell-ing	Workers in Category IV (at House-hold Industries) per 1,000 total workers	Shop-cum-dwell-ing	Shops excluding eating houses
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	GUJARAT STATE	Total	110	704	693				
		Rural	111	710	827	4	66	5	31
		Urban	109	686	114	3	66	5	19
	Jamnagar								
		Total	111	624	623	1	75	2	39
		Rural	102	610	306	1	87	2	22
	Rajkot								
		Total	79	661	627	1	82	1	48
		Rural	77	638	796	1	96	1	29
	Surendranagar								
		Total	120	658	634	1	102	3	34
		Rural	104	668	754	1	107	3	21
	Bhavnagar								
		Total	104	685	628	5	88	3	47
		Rural	96	688	773	6	96	3	33
	Amreli								
		Total	107	733	757	8	77	4	39
		Rural	105	751	836	8	77	5	28
	Junagadh								
		Total	93	672	704	4	67	3	42
		Rural	97	661	823	5	75	3	26
	Kutch								
		Total	185	645	608	1	119	1	33
		Rural	188	648	703	2	132	1	26
	Banaskantha								
		Total	137	746	799	2	74	6	26
		Rural	131	795	831	2	74	7	19
		Urban	188	621	141	9	86	7	86

N=Negligible

STATEMENT II.8-Contd.

with workers in different categories per 1,000 of total workers, 1961

Business houses and offices	Business houses, offices and Shop-cum-dwell-ing	Workers in Category VII (In trade and commerce) per 1,000 total workers	Factories, workshops and worksheds	Workers in Category V (In manu-facturing other than Household Industries) per 1,000 total workers	Hotels, Sarais, Dharam-shalas, Tourist homes and Inspec-tion houses	Schools and other edu-cational institutions including training classes, coaching and shop classes	Restau-rants, Sweet-meat shops and eating places	Places of entertain-ment and community gathering (Panchayat Ghar)	Public health and medical institu-tions, hospitals, health centres, Doctor's Clinics, Dispen-saries etc.	Census houses used as 'others'	Sl. No.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
5	41	48	11	63	2	5	3	2	1	117	1
2	26	22	5	14	2	5	2	2	1	133	
12	82	163	25	275	3	4	6	1	3	75	
5	46	57	16	76	2	4	4	4	1	187	2
2	26	22	11	15	2	5	2	5	1	235	
12	83	148	23	238	3	3	7	2	3	100	
6	55	61	18	62	2	4	5	3	2	170	3
3	33	19	9	10	1	5	4	5	1	226	
11	89	172	33	203	2	4	8	1	3	81	
4	41	49	14	67	4	5	2	3	1	151	4
2	26	24	7	29	5	5	1	3	1	179	
10	78	145	30	206	2	3	5	1	2	86	
6	56	59	12	59	2	5	2	3	2	124	5
2	38	26	9	12	2	5	1	4	1	150	
12	90	169	18	214	3	4	5	1	3	73	
4	47	37	19	24	2	5	3	3	1	72	6
2	35	21	14	6	2	5	2	3	1	74	
13	89	125	32	122	2	4	5	1	3	65	
5	50	54	16	38	2	4	4	3	1	151	7
2	31	24	11	9	2	5	3	4	1	180	
11	93	181	26	159	2	3	8	1	3	81	
5	39	53	11	29	3	4	4	2	1	105	8
3	30	33	8	8	3	4	4	2	1	110	
13	75	165	25	151	3	4	6	2	2	81	
2	33	35	3	8	2	4	2	1	1	68	9
2	28	27	2	3	2	4	1	1	N	70	
10	103	198	14	110	3	4	7	1	2	48	

N=Negligible

STATEMENT II.8-Contd.

Comparison of different types of houses per 1,000 census houses

Sl. No.	State/District	Total Rural Urban	Vacant Census Houses	Dwell-ings	Workers in Categories I, II and III (as Cultivator, as agricultural labourers in mining, quarrying etc.) per 1,000 total workers	Work-shop-cum-dwell-ing	Workers in Category IV (at Household Industries) per 1,000 total workers	Shop-cum-dwell-ing	Shops excluding eating houses
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
10	Sabarkantha	Total	130	747	820	2	49	8	26
		Rural	128	763	853	2	48	6	20
		Urban	151	594	105	1	63	13	89
11	Mehsana	Total	177	642	656	3	131	3	27
		Rural	171	650	723	3	135	3	18
		Urban	197	607	226	5	108	4	62
12	Ahmedabad	Total	86	692	341	3	67	5	40
		Rural	116	610	736	2	89	4	20
		Urban	60	760	23	4	86	6	56
13	Kaira	Total	170	692	728	5	61	5	29
		Rural	169	708	831	3	58	4	20
		Urban	175	632	161	11	78	5	62
14	Panchmahals	Total	57	789	888	5	30	5	18
		Rural	44	813	933	4	28	5	11
		Urban	129	646	136	13	61	8	62
15	Baroda	Total	78	760	716	3	27	7	28
		Rural	78	777	874	3	25	7	12
		Urban	81	718	58	3	35	8	68
16	Broach	Total	67	718	821	2	24	9	24
		Rural	56	733	900	1	21	8	13
		Urban	121	648	127	4	42	11	72
17	Surat	Total	63	770	734	11	45	8	17
		Rural	58	796	858	6	29	8	7
		Urban	79	686	355	29	131	10	52
18	Dangs	Total	30	905	923	1	6	5	6
		Rural	30	905	923	1	6	5	6
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

N=Negligible

STATEMENT II.8-Concl'd.

with workers in different categories per 1,000 of total workers, 1961

Business houses and offices	Business houses, offices and Shop-cum-dwelling	Workers in Category VII (in trade and commerce) per 1,000 total workers	Factories, workshops and worksheds	Workers in Category V (In manufacturing other than Household Industries) per 1,000 total workers	Hotels, Sarais, Dharam-shalas, Tourist homes and Inspection houses	Schools and other educational institutions including training classes, coaching and shop classes	Restaurants, Sweet-meat shops and eating places	Places of entertainment and community gathering (Panchayat Ghar)	Public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health centres, Doctor's Clinics, Dispensaries etc.	Census houses used as 'others'	Sl. No.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
3	37	33	4	12	2	5	3	2	1	67	10
2	28	25	3	6	2	6	2	2	1	63	
17	119	210	15	138	5	4	7	1	3	100	
4	34	51	7	32	2	4	2	1	1	127	11
1	22	34	4	12	1	4	2	2	1	140	
13	79	166	18	161	4	3	5	1	3	78	
8	53	104	15	273	1	4	4	1	2	139	12
2	26	37	3	40	1	4	2	2	1	233	
13	75	157	24	460	1	4	6	1	4	61	
4	38	46	9	48	2	4	2	1	1	76	13
2	26	24	5	19	1	5	2	2	1	78	
11	78	169	21	206	3	4	5	1	3	67	
4	27	19	6	7	1	5	1	1	1	107	14
2	18	9	3	3	1	5	1	1	N	110	
14	84	190	24	87	2	5	3	1	2	91	
5	40	48	9	70	2	5	2	2	2	97	15
2	21	19	3	21	1	5	1	2	1	108	
11	87	166	23	274	4	4	5	1	4	70	
5	38	32	5	31	2	7	1	2	2	156	16
3	24	16	3	12	2	8	1	2	1	169	
13	96	176	17	198	3	5	6	2	3	95	
5	30	37	12	69	2	6	2	1	2	101	17
3	18	15	4	27	1	6	1	1	1	108	
12	74	148	37	291	2	4	4	1	5	79	
4	15	10	4	1	5	11	1	1	1	26	18
4	15	10	4	1	5	11	1	1	1	26	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

N=Negligible

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of 1,000 census houses by vacant

State/District/Taluka/ City/Town with popu- lation of 50,000 or more	Vacant Census Houses	Occupied Census Houses				
		Total	Dwellings, Shop-cum-dwellings, workshop-cum-dwellings			
			Total	Dwellings	Shop-cum- dwellings	Workshop- cum- dwellings
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
GUJARAT STATE	110	890	712	704	4	4
Jamnagar District	111	889	627	624	2	1
1 Jamnagar Taluka	107	893	674	672	1	1
Jamnagar City	81	919	707	706	1	N
2 Dhol Taluka	144	856	585	580	1	4
3 Jodiya Mahal	93	907	628	626	1	1
4 Kalavad Taluka	45	955	444	447	1	1
5 Lalpur Mahal	114	886	620	618	1	1
6 Jamjodhpur Taluka	60	940	639	635	1	3
7 Okhamandal Taluka	166	834	660	659	1	N
8 Kalyanpur Mahal	134	866	684	679	4	1
9 Khambhalia Taluka	199	801	642	640	1	1
10 Bhanvad Mahal	100	900	630	627	2	1
Rajkot District	79	921	663	661	1	1
1 Rajkot Taluka	66	934	705	704	1	1
Rajkot City	72	928	729	728	1	N
2 Jasdan Taluka	61	939	637	634	1	N
3 Paddhari Mahal	45	955	527	524	2	1
4 Gondal Taluka	56	944	621	620	1	2
5 Lodhika Mahal	50	950	600	598	1	N
6 Kotda-Sangani Mahal	58	942	622	622	N	2
7 Morvi Taluka	156	844	651	649	1	N
Morvi Town	118	882	647	647	1	1
8 Maliya Mahal	127	873	681	677	N	N
9 Wankaner Taluka	119	881	672	671	3	1
10 Jetpur Taluka	59	941	672	670	1	N
11 Dhoraji Taluka	66	934	698	697	2	N
12 Jamkandorna Mahal	37	963	629	628	1	N
13 Upleta Mahal	60	940	677	675	1	N
Surendranagar District	120	880	662	658	3	1
1 Wadhwan Taluka	209	791	630	627	2	1
2 Muli Taluka	89	911	713	710	2	1
3 Chotila Taluka	72	928	763	758	2	1
4 Limbdi Taluka	94	906	634	630	3	2
5 Lakhtar Taluka	79	921	637	628	3	1
6 Sayla Taluka	70	930	698	697	6	3
7 Dhrangadhra Taluka	115	885	681	679	1	N
8 Halvad Taluka	134	866	679	675	1	1
9 Dasada Taluka	103	897	641	638	3	1
					3	N

N=Negligible

TABLE E-I.1
and different types of occupied census houses

Occupied Census Houses								
Hotels, Sarais, Dharam- shalas, Tourist homes and Ins- pection houses	Shops excluding eating houses	Business houses and offices	Factories, workshops and worksheds	Schools, and other educa- tional institu- tions in- cluding training classes, coaching and shop classes	Restau- rants Sweet- meat shops and eating places	Places of enter- tainment and com- munity gather- ing (Pancha- yat Ghar)	Public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health cen- tres, Doc- tor's Clinics, dispensaries etc.	Others
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
2	32	5	11	5	3	2	1	117
DISTRICT	2	39	5	16	4	4	1	187
1	62	8	14	4	4	4	2	118
1	89	12	18	4	7	3	4	74
3	27	4	18	5	1	3	1	209
2	30	2	14	5	3	3	2	218
2	24	2	14	4	2	4	1	453
2	28	4	10	7	3	4	1	207
1	36	2	21	4	3	4	1	229
8	40	9	15	4	3	3	1	91
3	25	3	13	5	3	4	1	125
2	29	4	19	4	3	4	1	93
2	32	4	21	5	3	5	1	197
DISTRICT	2	48	6	18	4	5	3	170
2	60	12	33	4	7	2	3	106
2	74	15	40	4	8	1	3	53
2	38	2	14	5	3	4	1	233
1	24	2	9	4	2	5	1	380
1	47	5	12	4	7	3	2	242
1	25	5	17	6	3	3	1	289
1	39	4	11	6	5	7	1	246
1	48	5	17	5	2	3	2	110
3	84	9	32	4	5	1	4	93
2	39	6	8	6	5	3	1	122
2	36	5	14	5	3	5	1	138
1	57	5	23	4	7	3	2	134
1	51	5	16	4	9	2	2	146
1	29	3	12	4	4	2	1	278
1	57	4	15	4	7	2	2	171
DISTRICT	4	34	4	14	5	2	3	151
3	46	7	22	6	3	1	2	71
9	28	3	2	5	2	6	1	142
2	38	3	8	5	3	3	1	102
11	30	3	18	4	1	2	1	202
5	28	3	11	3	2	3	1	228
1	33	3	9	5	1	3	1	176
3	39	7	17	4	2	2	1	129
2	26	5	13	5	1	2	2	131
2	29	3	7	5	2	4	1	203

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of 1,000 census houses by vacant

State/District/Taluka/ City/Town with popu- lation of 50,000 or more	Vacant Census Houses	Occupied Census Houses				
		Total	Dwellings, Shops-cum-dwellings, workshop-cum-dwellings			
			Total	Dwellings	Shop-cum- dwellings	Workshop- cum- dwellings
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
BHAVNAGAR						
Bhavnagar District		104	896	693	685	3 5
1 Bhavnagar Taluka		119	881	713	709	3 3
Bhavnagar City		110	890	721	717	3 1
2 Ghogho Mahal		92	908	706	697	3 6
3 Vallabhipur Mahal		81	919	690	637	1 2
4 Botad Taluka		93	907	715	689	3 23
5 Gadhada Mahal..		90	910	678	668	3 7
6 Palitana Taluka..		96	904	694	687	4 3
7 Sihor Taluka		107	893	671	658	6 7
8 Umralla Mahal		87	913	672	657	3 12
9 Gariadhar Mahal		102	898	727	719	3 5
10 Kundla Taluka		106	894	700	690	2 8
11 Mahuva Taluka		110	890	665	659	3 3
12 Talaja Taluka		100	900	685	680	3 2
AMRELI						
Amreli District		107	893	745	733	4 8
1 Amreli Taluka		132	868	725	715	6 4
2 Kunkavav-Vadia Taluka		73	927	729	709	4 16
3 Babra Taluka		140	860	737	721	7 9
4 Lathi Taluka		110	890	724	719	2 3
5 Lilia Mahal		178	822	733	731	N 2
6 Dhari Taluka		102	898	793	781	4 8
7 Khambha Mahal		117	883	791	785	2 4
8 Rajula Mahal		89	911	776	769	5 2
9 Jafrabad Mahal		105	895	771	764	4 3
10 Kodinar Taluka		68	932	722	697	6 19
JUNAGADH						
Junagadh District		93	907	679	672	3 4
1 Junagadh Taluka		69	931	699	697	1 1
Junagadh Town		65	935	737	736	1 N
2 Bhcsan Mahal		79	921	710	705	3 2
3 Visavadar Taluka		95	905	711	703	2 6
4 Mendarda Mahal		69	931	634	630	3 1
5 Mangrol Taluka..		114	886	629	625	3 1
6 Manavadar Taluka		91	909	586	583	2 1
7 Keshod Mahal		76	924	660	654	2 4
8 Vanthali Mahal		96	904	675	668	4 3
9 Patan-Veraval Taluka		68	932	673	667	2 4
10 Malia Taluka		90	910	649	641	5 3
11 Talala Mahal		64	936	809	790	9 10
12 Una Taluka		108	892	765	751	3 11
13 Porbandar Taluka		133	867	700	692	4 4

N=Negligible

TABLE E-I.1-Contd.
and different types of occupied census houses

Occupied Census Houses								
Hotels, Sarais, Dharam- shalas, Tourist homes and Ins- pection houses	Shops excluding eating houses	Business houses and offices	Factories, workshops and worksheds	Schools and other educa- tional institu- tions in- cluding training classes, coaching and shop classes	Restau- rants, Sweet- meat shops and eating places	Places of enter- tainment and com- munity gather- ing (Pancha- yat Ghar)	Public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health cen- tres, Doc- tor's Clinics, Dispensaries etc.	Others
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
DISTRICT								
2	47	6	12	5	2	3	2	124
2	71	8	7	4	4	2	3	67
2	82	10	7	3	5	1	3	56
3	31	3	9	4	2	4	1	145
4	40	4	4	6	1	5	1	164
1	48	7	22	5	3	3	2	101
2	36	5	12	5	2	4	1	165
4	47	6	13	5	2	4	1	128
3	39	5	12	6	4	4	2	147
3	39	5	13	5	2	4	1	169
1	38	3	15	5	2	6	1	100
1	45	5	22	4	1	3	2	111
1	39	5	12	4	2	2	1	159
2	37	4	4	5	3	5	1	154
DISTRICT								
2	39	4	19	5	3	3	1	72
3	46	7	19	5	3	2	2	56
1	42	4	27	5	3	4	2	110
1	30	4	14	5	2	4	1	62
2	41	3	15	5	2	2	1	95
1	33	3	25	5	1	5	1	15
2	37	6	23	5	2	2	2	26
4	40	3	21	5	N	1	1	17
1	55	4	10	6	1	3	1	54
2	26	3	14	4	2	3	2	68
3	25	3	17	5	7	3	1	146
DISTRICT								
2	42	5	16	4	4	3	1	151
4	69	7	19	4	6	2	2	119
3	95	10	24	4	7	N	3	52
1	48	3	8	5	5	5	1	135
1	42	5	14	4	4	4	1	119
1	38	2	20	5	2	5	1	223
2	31	3	14	5	3	4	1	194
1	52	4	15	4	4	3	2	238
1	39	3	22	4	4	3	1	187
2	40	3	12	4	4	4	1	159
2	37	9	16	5	4	3	1	182
1	33	4	14	5	5	3	1	195
1	29	3	18	5	3	4	2	62
2	32	3	11	5	3	3	1	67
3	43	5	18	4	3	3	1	87

N = Negligible

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of 1,000 census houses by vacant

State/District/Taluka/ City/Town with popu- lation of 50,000 or more	Vacant Census Houses	Occupied Census Houses			
		Dwellings, Shop-cum-dwellings, workshop-cum-dwellings			
		Total	Dwellings	Shop-cum- dwellings	Workshop- cum- dwellings
1	2	3	4	5	6
JUNAGADH					
Porbandar Town	53	917	751	718	3
14 Ranavav Mahal	126	874	615	612	2
15 Kutiyana Mahal	71	929	646	642	2
Kutch District					
1 Bhuj Taluka	185	815	647	645	1
2 Nakhatrana Taluka	173	827	647	644	1
3 Lakhpatt Taluka	175	825	624	621	1
4 Abdasa Taluka	101	899	733	731	1
5 Mandvi Taluka	181	319	583	582	N
6 Mundra Taluka	243	757	615	615	N
7 Anjar Taluka	269	731	554	553	N
8 Bhachau Taluka	189	811	666	662	1
9 Rapar Taluka	93	907	722	721	0
10 Khadir Mahal	147	853	737	735	2
11 Khavda Mahal	86	914	830	829	1
	57	943	847	831	0
Banaskantha District					
1 Palanpur Taluka	137	863	755	746	7
2 Danta Taluka	183	817	661	657	4
3 Vadgam Mahal	79	921	779	770	9
4 Dhanera Taluka	232	768	622	616	4
5 Deesa Taluka	150	850	757	747	5
6 Kankrej Taluka	156	844	760	748	6
7 Vav Taluka	92	908	842	829	10
8 Tharad Taluka	40	960	896	887	9
9 Deodar Taluka	43	957	912	900	12
10 Radhanpur Taluka	78	922	837	828	9
11 Santalpur Taluka	124	876	744	737	6
	91	909	813	795	12
Sabarkantha District					
1 Idar Taluka	130	870	757	747	8
2 Khed-Brahma Taluka	178	822	725	716	7
3 Vijaynagar Mahal	53	947	810	793	12
4 Bhiloda Taluka	115	885	821	809	12
5 Himatnagar Taluka	84	916	822	813	7
6 Prantij Taluka	163	837	727	718	9
7 Modasa Taluka	139	861	700	693	6
8 Meghraj Taluka	119	881	757	745	12
9 Malpur Mahal	90	910	865	853	9
10 Bayad Taluka	115	885	782	775	6
	118	882	784	776	7

N = Negligible

TABLE E-1.1-Contd.

and different types of occupied census houses

Occupied Census Houses								
Hotels, Sarais, Dharam- shalas, Tourist homes and Ins- pection houses	Shops excluding eating houses	Business houses and offices	Factories, workshops and worksheds	Schools and other educa- tional institu- tions in- cluding training classes, coaching and shop classes	Restau- rants, Sweet- meat shops and cating places	Places of enter- tainment and com- munity gather- ing (Pancha- yat Ghar)	Public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health cen- tres, Doc- tor's Clinics, Dispensaries etc.	Others
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
DISTRICT-Contd.								
3	77	10	28	2	6	1	3	66
2	29	4	16	4	3	2	1	198
1	42	3	13	4	6	4	2	208
DISTRICT								
3	33	5	11	4	4	2	1	105
2	30	7	21	4	4	1	1	110
3	27	3	18	4	6	2	2	136
5	17	5	6	5	3	1	1	123
6	19	3	10	6	5	3	1	183
4	31	3	10	5	5	2	2	80
4	26	3	3	5	3	2	2	129
3	36	8	15	4	6	2	1	70
2	46	4	N	3	3	1	1	125
1	53	3	7	3	2	3	1	43
3	24	9	4	3	3	4	1	33
2	31	3	9	5	2	1	1	42
DISTRICT								
2	26	2	3	4	2	1	N	68
1	29	3	2	4	3	1	1	112
5	15	2	3	5	2	1	N	109
2	20	2	2	6	2	2	1	109
1	17	2	3	4	1	1	1	63
2	24	3	6	3	2	1	1	42
1	32	2	3	4	1	2	N	21
3	26	2	1	4	1	1	N	26
1	22	2	N	5	1	1	N	13
1	34	2	1	5	3	1	N	38
2	30	4	10	4	2	1	1	78
2	31	3	7	3	2	4	1	43
DISTRICT								
2	26	3	4	5	3	2	1	67
2	24	3	5	4	3	1	1	54
2	17	2	3	6	2	1	1	103
2	13	5	2	8	3	3	1	27
1	9	2	3	7	2	1	1	68
2	32	5	4	5	4	2	2	54
2	36	4	6	4	3	2	1	103
2	34	5	2	6	3	2	1	69
1	9	3	2	6	1	2	N	21
1	27	3	2	6	2	2	1	59
1	29	2	4	6	3	2	1	50

N = Negligible

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of 1,000 census houses by vacant

State/District/Taluka/ City/Town with popu- lation of 50,000 or more	Vacant Census Houses	Occupied Census Houses				
		Total	Dwellings, Shop-cum-dwellings, workshop-cum-dwellings			
			Total	Dwellings	Shop-cum-dwellings	Workshop-cum-dwellings
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MEHSANA						
Mehsana District	 177	823	648	642	3	3
1 Patan Taluka	 155	845	639	621	3	6
Patan Town	 261	739	559	514	5	10
2 Chanasma Taluka	 175	825	616	613	2	1
3 Sami Taluka	 80	920	618	616	2	N
4 Harij Mahal	 152	818	661	657	3	1
5 Mehana Taluka	 169	831	661	657	3	1
6 Sidhpur Taluka	 130	870	619	610	2	7
7 Kheralu Taluka	 183	817	616	629	5	12
8 Visnagar Taluka	 104	895	616	610	3	3
9 Vijapur Taluka	 236	761	671	667	3	1
10 Kadi Taluka	 248	732	590	587	2	1
11 Kalol Taluka	 203	797	679	673	4	2
AHMEDABAD						
Ahmedabad District	 86	914	700	692	5	3
1 Ahmedabad City Taluka	 43	952	792	783	6	3
Ahmedabad City	 39	961	797	787	7	3
2 Viramgam Taluka	 86	914	562	556	3	3
3 Daskroi Taluka	 162	838	670	665	4	1
4 Dehgam Taluka	 205	795	696	692	4	N
5 Sanand Mahal	 89	911	552	519	2	1
6 Dholka Taluka	 80	920	552	538	5	9
7 Dhandhuka Taluka	 127	873	628	619	3	6
KAIRA						
Kaira District	 170	830	702	692	5	5
1 Nadiad Taluka	 193	807	693	687	4	2
Nadiad Town	 126	874	694	687	3	4
2 Kapadvanj Taluka	 154	846	703	696	4	3
3 Mehmedabad Taluka	 181	819	712	706	4	2
4 Matar Taluka	 104	896	660	619	7	4
5 Anand Taluka	 174	826	719	713	5	1
6 Thasra Taluka	 115	885	758	752	5	1
7 Balasinor Taluka	 115	885	739	719	5	15
8 Petlad Taluka	 206	794	701	691	5	5
9 Cambay Taluka	 150	850	645	621	4	20
Cambay Town	 168	832	633	577	5	51
10 Borsad Taluka	 204	796	700	694	4	2

N = Negligible

TABLE E-I.1-Contd.

and different types of occupied census houses

Occupied Census Houses								
Hotels, Sarais, Dharam-shalas, Tourist homes and Inspection houses	Shops excluding eating houses	Business houses and offices	Factories, workshops and workshops	Schools and other educational institutions including training classes, coaching and shop classes	Restaurants, Sweetmeat shops and eating places	Places of entertainment and community gathering (Panchayat Ghar)	Public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health centres, Doctor's Clinics, Dispensaries etc.	Others
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
DISTRICT								
2	27	4	7	4	2	1	1	127
1	25	3	11	4	2	2	1	166
3	51	8	25	4	4	2	3	80
2	30	3	6	4	2	1	1	130
1	20	2	5	3	1	2	N	238
2	28	7	5	3	2	2	1	137
2	34	5	4	3	2	1	1	118
2	31	6	11	4	3	2	1	161
2	20	2	7	4	1	2	1	132
2	26	2	6	4	2	2	1	205
1	29	3	5	5	3	2	1	44
1	22	4	7	3	2	2	1	120
1	28	4	6	4	3	1	1	70
DISTRICT								
1	40	8	15	4	4	1	2	139
1	53	13	22	4	6	1	4	56
1	56	13	24	4	6	1	4	55
1	29	4	10	3	2	2	1	300
1	17	2	4	4	2	2	1	135
1	34	2	2	5	2	1	1	51
1	21	3	4	3	1	2	1	323
2	24	4	9	3	2	2	1	321
3	38	3	9	4	1	2	1	184
DISTRICT								
2	29	4	9	4	2	1	1	76
2	38	4	10	4	3	1	2	50
3	63	13	29	4	6	1	3	58
2	28	3	8	6	3	1	1	91
1	26	3	4	4	2	2	1	64
1	27	3	7	5	1	3	1	188
2	33	5	7	5	3	1	2	49
2	27	3	2	5	3	2	1	82
1	28	4	6	5	2	1	1	98
2	25	2	10	4	2	2	1	45
1	30	4	15	3	2	2	2	146
1	56	11	37	3	4	1	3	83
1	19	4	10	6	2	2	1	51

N = Negligible

Distribution of 1,000 census houses by vacant

Occupied Census Houses				
Total	Dwellings, Shop-cum-dwellings, workshop-cum-dwellings			
	Total	Dwellings	Shop-cum-dwellings	Workshop-cum-dwellings
3	4	5	6	7
PANCHMAHALS				
943	799	789	5	5
940	811	802	7	2
916	684	672	4	8
917	748	741	4	3
912	781	774	6	1
964	802	799	3	0
953	796	786	3	7
921	782	760	6	16
946	794	785	5	4
960	790	780	4	6
947	799	789	5	5
963	797	795	1	1
963	865	852	8	5
BARODA				
922	770	760	7	3
921	753	745	6	2
945	751	741	7	3
921	804	796	5	3
931	784	779	4	1
896	705	696	7	2
931	720	710	8	2
893	629	618	9	2
899	710	701	8	1
908	779	767	9	3
946	856	826	13	17
908	854	841	8	5
976	926	911	9	6
960	899	884	13	2
BROACH				
933	728	718	8	2
900	670	655	10	5
867	665	648	11	6
934	704	694	8	2
925	676	669	6	1
964	693	685	7	1
946	729	718	10	1
936	668	659	8	1
941	764	755	8	1
923	785	777	7	1
973	851	834	15	2
963	847	842	5	N
968	849	838	10	1

N = Negligible

and different types of occupied census houses

Occupied Census Houses								
Hotels, Sarais, Dharmashalas, Tourist homes and Inspection houses	Shops excluding catering houses	Business houses and offices	Factories, workshops and worksheds	Schools and other educational institutions including training classes, coaching and shop classes	Restaurants, Sweetmeat shops and eating places	Places of entertainment and community gathering (Panchayat Ghar)	Public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health centres, Doctor's Clinics, Dispensaries etc.	Others
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
DISTRICT								
1	18	4	6	5	1	1	1	107
1	28	8	9	5	1	1	1	75
2	66	18	28	5	1	N	3	109
1	31	2	10	6	2	2	1	114
1	23	3	5	5	2	2	1	89
1	20	4	11	8	2	1	N	115
1	15	2	3	6	N	2	N	128
1	22	3	5	5	1	1	1	100
N	8	2	3	5	1	1	N	132
1	14	4	5	5	1	1	1	138
1	24	6	8	4	1	1	1	102
N	9	2	2	6	1	1	N	145
1	10	2	4	5	N	1	N	75
DISTRICT								
2	28	5	9	5	2	2	2	97
3	50	8	19	4	4	1	3	76
5	71	11	26	4	5	1	4	67
1	17	2	5	5	1	2	1	83
1	18	3	5	6	2	1	1	110
1	22	2	8	4	1	1	2	150
2	14	3	3	5	1	2	2	179
5	35	3	3	5	1	3	2	207
2	28	4	4	6	2	2	2	139
2	18	4	3	6	1	2	1	92
1	10	1	5	6	1	1	1	64
1	4	3	3	4	1	1	N	37
1	6	3	3	5	2	N	1	29
1	8	1	1	6	1	1	1	41
DISTRICT								
2	24	5	5	7	2	2	2	156
4	40	7	11	8	3	2	2	153
3	69	12	21	5	6	1	4	81
2	11	4	4	6	1	4	1	197
1	29	4	3	6	2	2	1	201
1	24	4	4	6	2	3	2	225
2	30	6	10	6	3	2	2	156
1	16	4	4	8	2	2	1	230
2	19	3	2	8	1	2	1	139
2	19	4	2	8	1	1	1	100
2	7	3	3	7	1	1	1	97
1	2	3	1	10	0	3	N	96
1	5	1	1	7	N	1	1	102

N = Negligible

N = Negligible

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of 1,000 census houses by vacant

State/District/Taluka/ City/Town with popu- lation of 50,000 or more	Vacant Census Houses	Occupied Census Houses				
		Total	Dwellings, Shop-cum-dwellings, workshop-cum-dwellings			
			Total	Dwellings	Shop-cum- dwellings	Workshop- cum- dwellings
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Surat District						
1 Olpad Taluka	63	937	790	770	9	11
2 Mangrol Taluka	107	893	692	673	10	9
3 Kamrej Taluka	58	942	729	710	12	7
	76	924	755	736	9	10
4 Chorasi Taluka	84	916	723	691	6	26
Surat City	69	931	722	673	6	43
5 Palsana Mahal	65	935	749	723	9	17
6 Mandvi Taluka	47	953	872	849	9	14
7 Songadh Taluka	30	970	898	890	7	1
8 Vyara Taluka	35	965	889	874	7	8
9 Bardoli Taluka	69	931	816	789	14	13
10 Valod Mahal	28	972	895	844	26	25
11 Navsari Taluka	85	915	721	711	7	3
Navsari Town	85	915	719	709	7	3
12 Gandevi Mahal	76	924	746	732	9	5
13 Mahuva Taluka	36	964	870	853	14	3
14 Bansda Taluka	26	974	895	879	8	8
15 Bulsar Taluka	58	942	783	769	8	6
16 Chikhli Taluka	38	962	846	820	8	18
17 Dharampur Taluka	29	971	945	937	5	3
18 Pardi Taluka	53	947	784	767	9	8
19 Umbergaon Taluka	46	954	866	854	10	2
20 Uchhal Mahal	18	982	878	876	2	
21 Nizar Mahal	97	903	812	799	12	1
Dangs District						
1 Dangs Taluka	30	970	911	905	5	1
	30	970	911	905	5	1

TABLE E-I.1-Contd.

and different types of occupied census houses

Occupied Census Houses								
Hotels, Sarais, Dharam- shalas, Tourist homes and Ins- pection houses	Shops excluding eating houses	Business houses and offices	Factories, workshops and worksheds	Schools and other educa- tional institutions including training classes, coaching and shop classes	Restau- rants, Sweet- meat shops and eating places	Places of enter- tainment and com- munity gather- ing (Pancha- yat Ghar)	Public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health cen- tres, Doc- tor's Clinics, Dispensaries etc.	Others
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
DISTRICT								
2	17	4	12	6	2	1	2	101
1	12	3	8	8	N	2	2	165
2	13	4	6	7	2	2	1	176
2	9	2	5	5	1	2	2	141
3	38	9	34	4	3	1	4	97
2	55	12	52	4	4	1	5	74
1	4	4	4	6	1	2	2	162
1	12	4	6	8	1	2	1	46
1	4	3	2	8	1	1	1	51
1	10	3	5	6	N	1	1	49
2	16	5	10	7	1	1	2	71
2	7	3	7	9	1	2	2	44
2	22	4	6	6	1	2	2	149
3	75	12	15	5	5	2	6	73
2	19	5	12	5	2	1	2	130
1	4	2	2	7	1	2	1	74
2	6	2	2	6	1	2	1	57
2	18	4	11	6	2	1	1	114
1	7	2	8	7	N	1	1	89
1	3	1	2	5	1	N	N	13
1	13	4	7	6	2	1	1	128
1	8	3	3	7	2	N	2	62
2	1	1	N	6	N	0	0	94
1	3	1	2	5	0	1	N	78
DISTRICT								
5	6	4	4	11	1	1	1	26
5	6	4	4	11	1	1	1	26

N = Negligible

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-I.2

Distribution of 1,000 census houses in each type of use among rural and urban areas

State/District/Taluka	Vacant		Used as dwellings		Used as shop-cum-dwellings		Used as workshop-cum-dwellings	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
GUJARAT STATE	732	268	736	264	717	283	573	427
Jamnagar District								
Jamnagar Taluka	592	408	630	370	814	186	852	148
Dhrol Taluka	448	552	331	669	440	560	911	89
Jodiya Mahal	435	565	706	294	1,000	0	373	627
Kalavad Taluka	686	314	852	148	955	45	1,000	0
Lalpur Mahal	772	228	865	135	1,000	0	1,000	0
	924	76	890	110	1,000	0	1,000	0
Jamjodhpur Taluka	729	271	817	183	1,000	0	981	19
Okhamandal Taluka	385	615	353	647	214	786	500	500
Kalyanpur Mahal	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Khambhalia Taluka	480	520	642	358	929	71	1,000	0
Bhanvad Mahal	779	221	775	225	1,000	0	1,000	0
Rajkot District								
Rajkot Taluka	595	405	590	410	650	350	856	144
Jasdan Taluka	193	807	240	760	91	909	375	625
Paddhari Mahal	801	199	840	160	846	154	879	121
Gondal Taluka	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Lodhika Mahal	442	558	615	385	786	214	375	625
	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0	1,000	0
Kotda-Sangani Mahal	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0
Morvi Taluka	722	278	628	372	886	114	909	91
Maliya Mahal	838	162	862	138	1,000	0	1,000	0
Wankaner Taluka	673	327	684	316	533	467	1,000	0
Jetpur Taluka	460	540	634	366	805	195	875	125
Dhoraji Taluka	430	570	454	546	538	462	625	375
Jamkandorna Mahal	509	491	873	127	917	83	1,000	0
Upleta Mahal	743	257	607	393	458	542	857	143
Surendranagar District								
Wadhwan Taluka	601	399	704	296	813	187	792	208
Muli Taluka	449	551	356	644	542	458	474	526
Chotila Taluka	743	257	817	183	818	182	1,000	0
Limbdi Taluka	721	279	749	251	615	385	929	71
Lakhtar Taluka	541	459	746	254	881	119	750	250
	728	272	793	207	951	49	969	31
Sayla Taluka	535	465	807	193	882	118	500	500
Dhrangadhra Taluka	642	358	602	398	529	471	875	125
Halvad Taluka	511	489	792	208	805	195	1,000	0
Dasada Taluka	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-I.2-Contd.

Distribution of 1,000 census houses in each type of use among rural and urban areas

State/District/Taluka	Vacant		Used as dwellings		Used as shop-cum-dwellings		Used as workshop-cum-dwellings	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bhavnagar District								
Bhavnagar Taluka	619	381	670	330	723	277	725	275
Ghogho Mahal	301	699	231	769	209	791	639	361
Vallabhipur Mahal	716	284	860	140	909	91	929	71
Botad Taluka	830	170	823	177	846	154	929	71
Gadhada Mahal	422	578	579	421	612	388	767	233
	830	170	857	143	922	78	758	242
Palitana Taluka	600	400	714	286	890	110	741	259
Sihor Taluka	641	359	762	238	916	84	836	164
Umrula Mahal	797	203	899	101	938	62	710	290
Gariadhar Mahal	846	154	862	138	930	70	1,000	0
Kundla Taluka	778	222	757	243	716	284	317	683
Mahuva Taluka	692	308	778	222	918	82	957	43
Talaja Taluka	857	143	925	75	934	66	979	21
Amreli District								
Amreli Taluka	744	256	776	224	804	196	747	253
Kunkavav-Vadia Taluka	556	444	599	401	500	500	983	17
Babra Taluka	699	301	748	252	882	118	224	776
Lathi Taluka	921	79	845	155	957	43	892	108
Lilia Mahal	710	290	750	250	879	121	709	291
	894	106	894	106	1,000	0	1,000	0
Dhari Taluka	885	115	844	156	930	70	1,000	0
Khambha Mahal	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Rajula Mahal	718	282	778	222	943	57	949	51
Jafrabad Mahal	653	347	745	255	818	182	1,000	0
Kodinar Taluka	680	320	839	161	836	164	944	56
Junagadh District								
Junagadh Taluka	729	271	690	310	878	122	955	45
Bhesan Mahal	432	568	401	599	516	484	921	79
Visavadar Taluka	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Mendarda Mahal	922	78	857	143	871	129	1,000	0
Mangrol Taluka	666	334	795	205	964	36	1,000	0
	586	414	708	292	933	67	1,000	0
Manavadar Taluka	587	413	683	317	1,000	0	974	26
Keshod Mahal	902	98	823	177	941	59	962	38
Vanthali Mahal	812	188	785	215	983	17	1,000	0
Patan-Veraval Taluka	480	520	554	446	922	78	849	151
Malia Taluka	901	99	887	113	910	90	977	23
Talala Mahal	883	117	908	92	968	32	948	52
Una Taluka	890	110	863	137	986	14	991	9
Porbandar Taluka	833	167	545	455	688	312	918	82
Ranavav Mahal	719	281	766	234	719	282	1,000	0
Kutiyaana Mahal	573	427	744	256	1,000	0	1,000	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-I.2-Contd.

Distribution of 1,000 census houses in each type of use among rural and urban areas

State/District/Taluka	Vacant		Used as dwellings		Used as shop-cum-dwellings		Used as workshop-cum-dwellings	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Kutch District	826	174	812	188	766	234	974	26
Bhuj Taluka	655	345	677	323	870	130	987	13
Nakhatrana Taluka	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Lakhpat Taluka	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Abdasa Taluka	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Mandvi Taluka	826	174	750	250	1,000	0	1,000	0
Mundra Taluka	858	142	859	141	1,000	0	1,000	0
Anjar Taluka	596	404	464	536	317	683	905	95
Bhachau Taluka	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Rapar Taluka	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Khadir Mahal	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Khavda Mahal	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Banaskantha District	872	128	922	78	903	97	653	347
Palanpur Taluka	761	239	816	184	745	255	97	903
Danta Taluka	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Vadgam Mahal	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Dhanera Taluka	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Deesa Taluka	879	121	867	133	745	255	222	778
Kankrej Taluka	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Vav Taluka	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Tharad Taluka	542	458	900	100	863	137	1,000	0
Deodar Taluka	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Radhanpur Taluka	393	607	701	299	646	354	231	769
Santalpur Taluka.. .. .	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Sabarkantha District	895	105	928	72	861	139	926	74
Idar Taluka	934	66	930	70	720	280	960	40
Khed-Brahma Taluka	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Vijaynagar Mahal	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Bhiloda Taluka	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Himatnagar Taluka	851	149	856	144	632	368	125	875
Prantij Taluka	795	205	853	147	804	196	739	261
Modasa Taluka	780	220	860	140	908	92	727	273
Mcghraj Taluka	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Malpur Mahal	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Bayad Taluka	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-I.2-Contd.

Distribution of 1,000 census houses in each type of use among rural and urban areas

State/District/Taluka	Vacant		Used as dwellings		Used as shop-cum-dwellings		Used as workshop-cum-dwellings	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Mehsana District	777	223	811	189	712	288	691	309
Patan Taluka	495	505	738	262	567	433	456	544
Chanasma Taluka	829	171	854	146	944	56	889	111
Sami Taluka	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Harij Mahal	845	155	787	213	718	282	143	857
Mehsana Taluka	869	131	809	191	622	378	302	698
Sidhpur Taluka	563	437	675	325	707	293	664	336
Kheralu Taluka	707	293	821	179	798	202	798	202
Visnagar Taluka	645	355	787	213	569	431	964	36
Vijapur Taluka	863	137	889	111	780	220	853	147
Kadi Taluka	865	135	828	172	802	198	379	621
Kalol Taluka	884	116	818	182	630	370	896	104
Ahmedabad District	616	384	401	599	348	652	269	731
Ahmedabad City Taluka	139	861	44	956	43	957	18	982
Viramgam Taluka	651	349	774	226	837	163	807	193
Daskroi Taluka	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Dehgam Taluka	923	77	933	67	959	41	364	636
Sanand Mahal	709	291	845	155	807	193	353	647
Dholka Taluka	689	311	780	220	752	248	110	890
Dhandhuka Taluka	571	429	797	203	805	195	946	54
Kaira District	785	215	809	191	759	241	530	470
Nadiad Taluka	786	214	722	278	769	231	401	599
Kapadvanj Taluka	776	224	872	128	668	332	656	344
Mehmedabad Taluka	765	235	838	162	604	396	118	882
Matar Taluka	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Anand Taluka	796	204	790	210	711	289	976	24
Thasra Taluka	730	270	841	159	852	148	800	200
Balasinor Taluka	475	525	833	167	944	56	943	57
Petlad Taluka	795	205	756	244	618	382	818	182
Cambay Taluka	643	357	705	295	681	319	176	824
Borsad Taluka	889	111	881	119	873	127	792	208
Panchmahals District	669	331	881	119	786	214	631	369
Godhra Taluka	545	455	728	272	778	222	8	992
Kalol Taluka	806	194	902	98	943	57	890	110
Halol Taluka	676	324	893	107	744	256	1,000	0
Jambughoda Mahal	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Shehera Taluka	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Lunavada Taluka	473	527	877	123	846	154	865	135
Santrampur Taluka	758	242	960	40	791	209	83	917
Jhalod Taluka	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Dohad Taluka	416	584	698	302	540	460	14	986

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-I.2-Contd.

Distribution of 1,000 census houses in each type of use among rural and urban areas

State/District/Taluka	Vacant		Used as dwellings		Used as shop-cum-dwellings		Used as workshop-cum-dwellings	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Panchmahals District-Contd.								
Limkheda Taluka	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Devgad-Baria Taluka	622	378	929	71	710	290	791	209
Baroda District								
Baroda Taluka	704	296	730	270	695	305	687	313
Savli Taluka	533	467	341	659	281	719	279	721
Vaghodia Taluka	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Padra Taluka	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Karjan Taluka	880	120	878	122	908	92	740	260
	895	105	909	91	643	357	673	327
Sinor Mahal	621	379	819	181	821	179	1,000	0
Dabhoi Taluka	486	514	732	268	740	260	792	208
Sankheda Taluka	592	408	873	127	693	307	569	431
Tilakwada Mahal	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Nasvadi Taluka	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Chhota Udaipur Taluka	571	429	907	93	715	285	713	287
Jabugam Taluka	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Broach District								
Broach Taluka	681	319	840	160	775	225	636	364
Vagra Taluka	415	585	566	434	503	497	414	586
Jambusar Taluka	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Amod Mahal	720	280	839	161	719	281	962	38
Anklesvar Taluka	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
	621	379	742	258	861	139	793	207
Hansot Mahal	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Jhagadia Taluka	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Nandod Taluka	607	393	799	201	459	541	720	280
Valia Mahal	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Dediapada Taluka	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Sagbara Mahal	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Surat District								
Olpad Taluka	706	294	791	209	717	283	399	601
Mangrol Taluka	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Kamrej Taluka	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Chorasi Taluka	722	278	882	118	937	63	893	107
Palsana Mahal	385	615	340	660	295	705	5	995
	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Mandvi Taluka	739	261	908	92	756	244	317	683
Songadh Taluka	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Vyara Taluka	568	432	862	138	528	472	271	729

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-I.2-Concl'd.

Distribution of 1,000 census houses in each type of use among rural and urban areas

State/District/Taluka	Vacant		Used as dwellings		Used as shop-cum-dwellings		Used as workshop-cum-dwellings	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Surat District-Contd.								
Bardoli Taluka	783	217	861	139	809	191	959	41
Valod Mahal	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Navsari Taluka	761	239	750	250	751	249	652	348
Gandevi Mahal	763	237	776	224	456	544	176	824
Mahuva Taluka	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Bansda Taluka	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Bulsar Taluka	682	318	744	256	390	610	374	626
Chikhli Taluka	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Dharampur Taluka	815	185	954	46	689	311	442	558
Pardi Taluka	786	214	839	161	358	642	541	459
Umbergaon Taluka	799	201	927	73	980	20	727	273
Uchhal Mahal	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Nizar Mahal	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Dangs District								
Dangs Taluka	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0

CHAPTER III

TENURE STATUS OF CENSUS HOUSEHOLDS

SECTION I

PRELIMINARY REMARKS

General

1. Every society is formed of groups of persons called households which usually live in dwellings. Households are of two kinds, (i) private or family households of related persons, and (ii) institutional households like hospitals, jails, chummeries, hotels, boarding houses, etc., where unrelated persons live together. The first category includes all types of dwellings which are used either purely for residential purposes or put to combined use in addition to their use as dwelling such as shop, workshop or workshop-dwelling. This Chapter deals with all categories of dwellings occupied by private or family households, and distinguishes tenure status, according as they are owned or rented by their occupants.

Distinction between 'Owned' and 'Rented'

2. Column 14 of the house-list required the enumerator to inquire of the householder whether household lived in 'owned' or 'rented' house. This information has been recorded in respect of dwellings occupied by private households only. Distinction between dwellings, shop-cum-dwellings and workshop-cum-dwellings was fully explained to the census workers during the course of their training. No difficulty was, therefore, experienced in distinguishing the combined uses of shop-cum-dwellings and workshop-cum-dwellings. The meanings attached to the terms 'owned' or 'rented' are self-explanatory and so well known that they were properly understood by the head of the household while giving replies about the tenure

status of census households. The statistics discussed in the following pages may, therefore, be taken to present a fairly accurate picture of census households by type and tenure status.

Reference to Statistics

3. Absolute figures have been compiled in Table E-II on the basis of 20 per cent sample for dwellings, shop-cum-dwellings and workshop-cum-dwellings according as they are 'owned' or 'rented'. Two subsidiary tables have been compiled from Table E-II. Subsidiary Table E-II.1 shows distribution of 1,000 census households by types of census houses in rural areas of the State by district and taluka for dwellings, shop-cum-dwellings, workshop-cum-dwellings and dwellings with other uses. Subsidiary Table E-II.2 furnishes these proportions for urban areas of the State, district and taluka and separately for each town having a population of 50,000 and above, classified according to tenure status. Though the main table shows the figures by tenure status for different categories of dwellings both for urban as well as rural areas, proportionate figures of tenure status have been worked out for urban areas only in Table E-II.2, as, generally speaking, data of owned and rented houses have significance in urban areas only and that too in cities and larger towns where rapid industrial and commercial growth encourages immigration and creates demand for housing a large number of outsiders in need of rented accommodation. Statistics of tenure status in rural areas will, however, be analysed wherever necessary.

SECTION 2

HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPES OF DWELLINGS

Distribution of dwellings, shop-cum-dwellings and workshop-cum-dwellings

4. Proportionate distribution of households into dwellings, shop-cum-dwellings and workshop-cum-dwellings for the rural and urban areas of

the State and districts is compared in the Statement III.1.

STATEMENT III.1

Distribution of 1,000 census households by types of census houses

State/District	Dwellings		Shop-cum-dwellings		Workshop-cum-dwellings		Dwellings with other uses	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
GUJARAT	987	978	5	6	4	8	4	8
Baroda	982	964	9	11	5	4	4	21
Surat	982	938	7	12	7	37	4	13
Broach	983	970	9	13	3	9	5	8
Bhavnagar	984	983	3	2	8	6	5	9
Ahmedabad	985	984	4	6	4	5	7	5
Amreli	986	983	4	2	9	10	1	5
Junagadh	987	996	4	1	7	1	2	2
Dangs	987	..	6	..	1	..	6	..
Panchmahals	987	962	5	14	5	17	3	7
Kaira	987	969	4	5	5	17	4	9
Sabarkantha	987	954	6	13	3	8	4	25
Banaskantha	987	976	5	6	3	13	5	5
Mehsana	990	976	2	4	4	7	4	13
Surendranagar	992	994	3	2	2	1	3	3
Rajkot	995	997	1	1	1	N	3	2
Kutch	996	998	1	1	1	N	2	1
Jamnagar	996	996	1	1	1	1	2	2

N = Negligible

(A) Rural Areas

(i) Distribution of households

5. Obviously, 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, Dangs, Panchmahals, Kaira, Sabarkantha and Banaskantha conform to the average proportion for the State which falls down to 982 for Baroda 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 for Rajkot, Kutch and Jamnagar districts to 9 each for Baroda and Broach districts. The similar proportions for workshop-cum-dwellings vary from 1 for Rajkot, Kutch, Jamnagar and 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, Panchmahals and Kaira districts that household industries thrive to a greater extent in the rural areas of these districts compared to others.

(B) Urban Areas

6. 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 Panchmahals (14) districts. But in case of workshop-cum-dwellings, the picture is quite different, there being as many

as 37 workshop-cum-dwellings in the towns of Surat district and 17 each in Kaira and Panchmahals indicating a larger extent of household industries in the urban areas of these districts.

(ii) *Distribution of shop-cum-dwelling and workshop-cum-dwelling*

7. The following table compares the distribution per cent of population, census houses, shop-

STATEMENT III.2

Percentage distribution of shop-cum-dwellings and workshop-cum-dwellings, population and census houses into rural and urban, 1961

Sl. No.	State/District	Rural/Urban	Shop-cum-dwellings	Workshop-cum-dwellings	Percentage of population	Percentage of census houses
	GUJARAT	Rural	70	59	74.23	73
		Urban	30	41	25.77	27
1	Jamnagar	Rural	82	63	64.55	64
		Urban	18	32	35.45	36
2	Rajkot	Rural	61	93	61.28	61
		Urban	39	7	38.72	39
3	Surendranagar	Rural	79	85	72.01	69
		Urban	21	15	27.99	31
4	Bhavnagar	Rural	79	74	68.52	67
		Urban	21	26	31.48	33
5	Amreli	Rural	88	76	78.65	76
		Urban	12	24	21.35	24
6	Junagadh	Rural	90	96	71.76	70
		Urban	10	4	28.24	30
7	Kutch	Rural	68	94	80.61	81
		Urban	32	6	19.39	19
8	Banaskantha	Rural	92	73	92.91	91
		Urban	8	27	7.09	9
9	Sabarkantha	Rural	86	84	93.34	91
		Urban	14	16	6.66	9
10	Mehsana	Rural	70	68	82.25	80
		Urban	30	32	17.75	20
11	Ahmedabad	Rural	30	34	39.21	45
		Urban	70	66	60.79	55
12	Kaira	Rural	77	54	80.59	79
		Urban	23	46	19.41	21
13	Panchmahals	Rural	73	68	89.46	85
		Urban	27	32	10.54	15
14	Baroda	Rural	70	77	73.97	71
		Urban	30	23	26.03	29
15	Broach	Rural	78	63	85.00	82
		Urban	22	37	15.00	18
16	Surat	Rural	68	41	77.88	77
		Urban	32	59	22.12	23
17	Dangs	Rural	100	100	100.00	100
		Urban	..	..	..	..

cum-dwellings and workshop-cum-dwellings for the rural and urban areas of the State and district. Barring a few minor variations, the percentage distribution of population between urban and rural areas of the State appears to follow the same order as that of census houses except in the highly urbanised areas of Ahmedabad district where 39.21 per cent of the population live in rural areas against 60.79 per cent in urban which respectively occupy 45 and 55 per cent of the houses in that district. It is further found that there is close correspondence in the percentage distribution of shop-cum-dwellings and workshop-cum-dwellings in the districts which more or less approximates to the distribution of population and houses in rural and urban areas, though it is a little disturbed so far as the State and the districts of Surendranagar, Junagadh, Kutch, Mehsana, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Panchmahals, Broach and Surat are concerned, particularly in respect of the ratios of workshop-cum-dwellings.

8. Out of 100 workshop-cum-dwellings in the State as a whole, 59 are in rural and 41 in urban areas, the similar ratio for shop-cum-dwellings being 70:30. But in every thousand census households in the State, the respective proportions of shop-cum-dwellings in rural and urban areas are found to be 5 and 6 as against 4 and 8 for workshop-cum-dwellings. These figures illustrate that while workshop-cum-dwelling is more a feature of urban economy than the rural, shop-cum-dwelling is a feature common to both. Some of the ratios in case of workshop-cum-dwellings are particularly interesting, e.g., the rural ratio goes as high as 96 per cent in case of Junagadh district and is found to be more than 75 per cent in case of Amreli, Surendranagar, Rajkot, Junagadh, Kutch, Sabarkantha, Baroda and Dangs districts. The higher proportions of workshop-cum-dwellings in the urban areas of Ahmedabad (66), Surat (59) and Kaira (46) might be reasonably taken to indicate the larger extent of household industries in the urban areas of these districts where small industries thrive side by side with large-scale establishments. The very low percentages of workshop-cum-dwellings in the urban areas of Junagadh (4), Kutch (6) and Rajkot (7) districts also deserve notice as illustrative of the comparative dearth of household industries in these areas.

(iii) *Comparison of Proportions of Shop-cum-dwellings and Workshop-cum-dwellings in rural and urban areas 1961*

9. The following statistics compare the distribution of 1,000 shop-cum-dwellings and workshop-cum-dwellings between urban and rural areas of the State and districts. They show that the latter types of dwellings exist to a greater extent in rural areas than in the urban. The reasons for the appearance of this phenomenon is not far to seek. The rural economy is predominantly agricultural consisting of cultivators and agricultural labourers who, for the most part, work and ply their economic activity in open fields. The others that remain in the village are artisans, such as carpenter, blacksmith, goldsmith, potter, wheel-wright, the village *Sahukar* or a retailer selling sundry articles of daily household needs. The usual practice with the village artisan and trader is to set apart certain portion of his house which in most cases is the front part of the dwelling as workshop, workshed or shop.

Distribution of 1,000 shop-cum-dwellings and work-shop-cum-dwellings between rural and urban areas, 1961

District	Shop-cum-dwellings		Workshop-cum-dwellings	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
GUJARAT	717	283	573	427
Jamnagar	814	186	852	148
Rajkot	650	350	856	144
Surendranagar	813	187	792	208
Bhavnagar	723	277	725	275
Amreli	804	196	747	253
Junagadh	878	122	955	45
Kutch	766	234	974	26
Banaskantha	903	97	653	347
Sabarkantha	861	139	926	74
Mehsana	712	288	691	309
Ahmedabad	348	652	269	731
Kaira	759	241	530	470
Panchmahals	786	214	631	369
Baroda	695	305	687	313
Broach	775	225	636	364
Surat	717	283	399	601
Dangs	1,000	..	1,000	..

It is, therefore, but natural that the ratios of shop-cum-dwellings and workshop-cum-dwellings are higher in villages than in towns. Even in old established towns, prior to the emergence of modern economic conditions, it was usual for the people to ply their various household industries in some portion of the house, so far as it was possible for them to do, under the conditions then prevailing. In towns though shops were usually located in bazaars, the workshops where various household industries were conducted with the help of the members of the household including the women folk could be easily set up in some portion of the house without going in for rented accommodation. The economic aspect and the small-scale nature of household industry thus influenced to no small extent the location of workshop-cum-dwellings and shop-cum-dwellings, even in urban areas at a time when large-scale manufacture was unknown.

The normal feature of the arrangement of houses in Gujarat is in *pols* or *falias* i.e., *mohallas* or streets distributed according to caste accessible by a common gateway. The back portion abutted on the main road passing through rows of residential houses which had their frontage in the *pol*. With the passage of time, the people opened up their houses at the back, so that they could have another front on the main road which could be also utilised either for their own trade or business, or in the alternative, given on hire as an additional means to supplement their income. New shopping areas and shop-cum-dwellings have thus come into existence and transformed the former look of many of the streets which were purely residential.

(iv) *Dwellings with other uses*

10. Scrutiny of the house-lists to ascertain the nature of census households classified under the heading 'dwellings with other uses' shows quite a large variety in the census houses used for residential purposes in addition to other uses for which they are meant.

These are: temple-cum-dwelling; dispensary-cum-dwelling; moneylender's shop-cum-dwelling; hotel-cum-dwelling; masjid-cum-dwelling, school-cum-dwelling; store-cum-office-cum-dwelling, office-cum-residence; apasra-cum-dwelling; lodge-cum-dwelling; embroidery class-cum-dwelling; and balamandir-cum-dwelling.

11. The proportion of these types of dwellings in 1,000 census households is 4 in rural and 8 in urban areas of the State. Looking to their description, it is but natural that urban proportion would be larger—double in this case—than the rural. For, it is in towns that the people have to make use of portions of all types of structures as dwellings partly owing to the nature of duties involved and partly owing to the paucity of living space available.

The following statement compares the distribution of 1,000 census households by types of census houses in rural areas of those States and Union Territories for which information is available.

STATEMENT III.3

Distribution of 1,000 census households by types of census houses in rural areas

States and Union Territories	Dwellings	Shop-cum-dwellings	Workshop-cum-dwellings	Dwellings with other uses
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	984	3	12	1
Assam	983	14	2	1
Bihar	975	7	17	1
GUJARAT	987	5	4	4
Jammu & Kashmir	969	5	23	3
Kerala	995	4	1	N
Madhya Pradesh	948	6	44	2
Maharashtra	975	5	18	2
Mysore	987	2	10	1
Punjab	990	5	2	3
Rajasthan	996	2	2	...
Uttar Pradesh	997	1	1	1
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	971	19	0	10
Delhi	984	8	2	6
Himachal Pradesh	925	10	61	4
Manipur	991	6	N	3
Pondicherry	988	4	7	1
Tripura	982	7	3	8

N = Negligible.

Note:— Figures for States other than Gujarat, Maharashtra, Punjab, Assam, Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan are provisional.

The proportion of dwellings per 1,000 households is the highest in Uttar Pradesh (997) and the lowest in Madhya Pradesh (948)

with corresponding variations in other types of dwellings. In all other States not less than 95 per cent of households are used as dwellings. The highest proportions of workshop-cum-dwell-

ings and shop-cum-dwellings are to be found in Madhya Pradesh (44) and Assam (14) respectively, corresponding proportions for Gujarat being 4 and 5.

SECTION 3

TENURE STATUS

Significance of Tenure Status in Rural and Urban Areas

12. As already observed at the outset, tenure status assumes special significance in respect of urban areas of the State the expanding nature of which causes progressive demand for houses to be let. But that should not be taken to mean that

the problem is either insignificant or of little account in rural areas. The statistics that follow will help proper appreciation of this aspect of housing in the different districts of the State.

STATEMENT III.4

Distribution of 1,000 census households by types of census houses and tenure status in

State/District	rural areas							
	Dwellings		Shop-cum-dwellings		Workshop-cum-dwellings		Dwellings with other uses	
	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented
GUJARAT	897	90	3	2	3	1	2	2
Jamnagar	870	126	1	N	1	N	1	1
Rajkot	869	126	1	N	1	N	2	1
Surendranagar	913	79	3	1	1	N	2	1
Bhavnagar	871	113	2	1	7	1	3	2
Amreli	883	103	3	1	8	1	1	N
Junagadh	849	138	2	2	5	1	2	1
Kutch	818	178	N	N	1	1	1	1
Banaskantha	939	48	4	1	3	N	3	2
Sabarkantha	922	64	4	3	2	1	2	2
Mehsana	922	68	1	1	3	N	3	2
Ahmedabad	867	118	2	2	3	1	5	2
Kaira	901	86	3	1	4	1	2	2
Panchmahals	953	34	3	2	4	1	2	1
Baroda	868	114	6	3	3	2	2	2
Broach	903	80	6	3	2	1	2	3
Surat	912	71	4	2	5	2	1	3
Dangs	866	121	2	4	1	1	N	5

N = Negligible

(i) *Tenure status of dwellings*

Rural Areas

13. In every 1,000 rural households, 987 are dwellings of which 897 are owned and 90 are rented as against 384 owned and 594 rented in towns. The proportion of rented houses is the lowest in the rural areas of the Panchmahals (34) and the highest in Kutch (178) and is much above the State average in Junagadh (138), Bhavnagar (113),

Jamnagar (126), Rajkot (126), the Dangs (121), Ahmedabad (118) and Baroda (114) districts. These statistics throw light on the changing conditions in the countryside where also the demand for rented accommodation is keenly felt. But the fact that the tenure status has greater significance in the urban areas than in the rural will be apparent from the fact that out of 1,000 houses that are rented in the State, 301 are in villages and 699 in towns.

Urban Areas

14. The distribution of 1,000 census house-

holds by types of census houses and tenure status in urban areas of the State by district can be studied from the following table.

STATEMENT III.5

Distribution of 1,000 census households in urban areas into different categories of dwellings owned and rented, 1961

State/District	Dwellings		Shop-cum-dwellings		Workshop-cum-dwellings		Dwellings with other uses	
	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented
GUJARAT	384	594	2	3	5	4	2	6
Jamnagar	425	572	N	N	1	N	N	2
Rajkot	388	610	N	N	N	N	1	1
Surendranagar	517	478	1	1	N	N	2	1
Bhavnagar	405	579	1	1	5	N	1	8
Amreli	560	424	1	1	7	2	2	3
Junagadh	393	603	N	1	1	N	1	1
Kutch	327	672	1	N	N	N	N	N
Banaskantha	605	370	4	2	7	6	2	4
Sabarkantha	556	398	6	7	3	4	7	19
Mehsana	586	390	2	2	5	2	2	11
Ahmedabad	218	766	1	5	2	3	1	4
Kaira	513	457	3	2	11	6	2	6
Panchmahals	449	514	3	10	11	7	2	4
Baroda	337	627	5	6	2	2	2	19
Broach	488	482	7	6	5	4	5	3
Surat	400	539	6	5	22	15	5	8
Dangs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

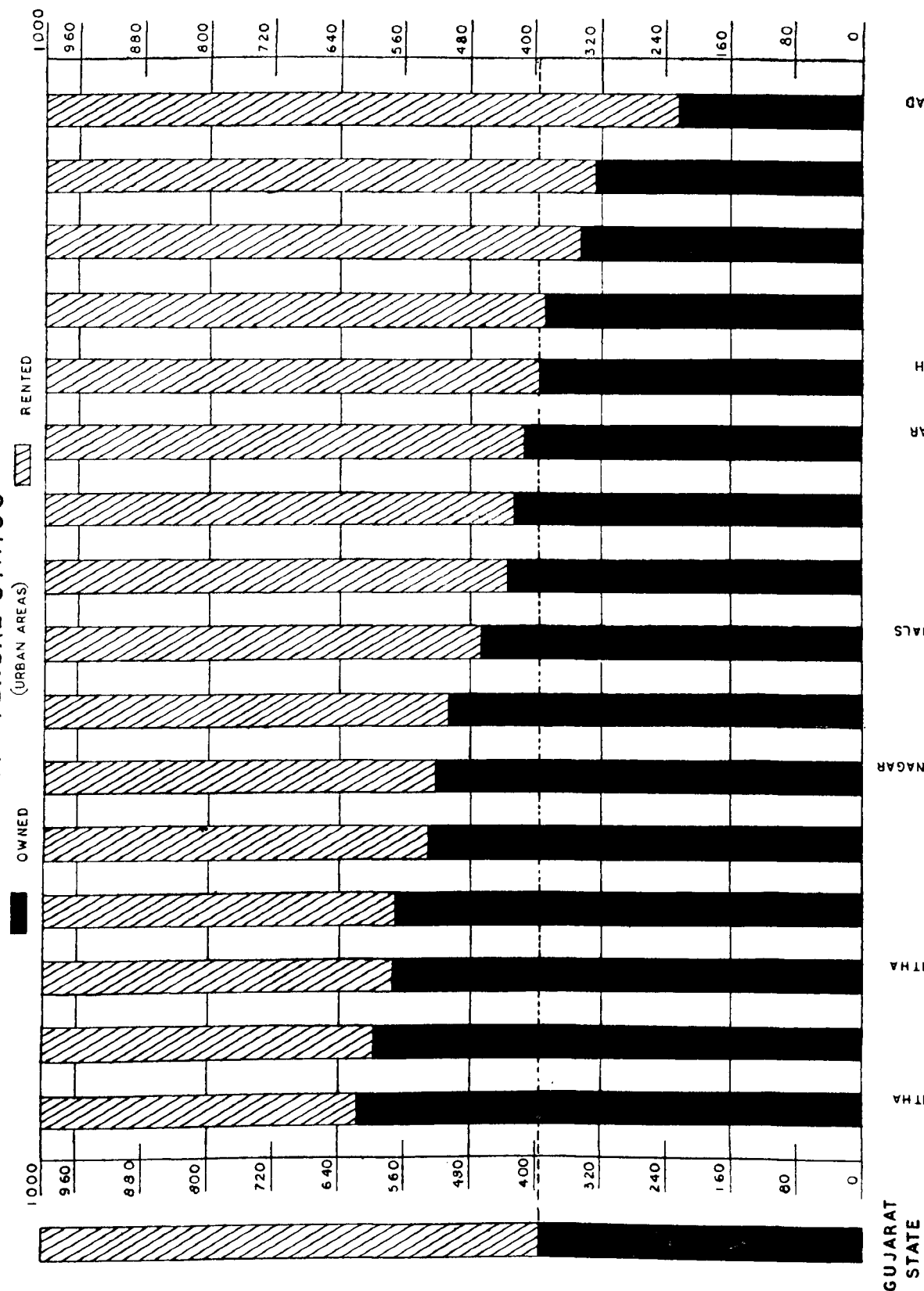
N = Negligible.

15. The proportion of owned dwellings per 1,000 census households is the highest (605) in the urban areas of Banaskantha district and the lowest (218) in Ahmedabad district. The corresponding proportion of rented houses ranges from 370 for Banaskantha to as high as 766 for Ahmedabad. It is significant to note that more than 50 per cent of the households in the towns of Ahmedabad, Panchmahals, Baroda, Surat, Bhavnagar, Rajkot, Jamnagar, Junagadh and Kutch districts live in rented accommodation. These variations result from a variety of factors such as urbanisation, growth of industries and commerce and opening of new offices and educa-

tional institutions which create their own demand for houses to be taken on hire. But in Kutch, the new township of Gandhidham and the emergence of the major port of Kandla are the additional factors which have been responsible for raising the proportion of rented dwellings in that district to 672.

16. Tenure status in the urban areas of different talukas can be better studied from the statement on the following page which gives the highest number of dwellings, owned or rented, in 1,000 census households in the urban areas of talukas of each district.

DISTRIBUTION OF 1000 CENSUS HOUSES BY TENURE STATUS (URBAN AREAS)



STATEMENT III.6

Selected talukas arranged in descending order of dwellings owned or rented, 1961

District	Taluka/Mahal	Highest proportion of dwellings owned	District	Taluka/Mahal	Highest proportion of dwellings rented
Rajkot	.. Maliya	.. 790	Jamnagar	Okhamandal	805
Surendranagar	.. Muli	.. 789	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad City	802
Mehsana	.. Chanasma	.. 780	Kutch	Anjar	776
Bhavnagar	.. Gariadhar	.. 774	Panchmahals	Dohad	719
Baroda	.. Sinor	.. 771	Junagadh	Junagadh	714
Banaskantha	.. Tharad	.. 765	Rajkot	Rajkot	707
Panchmahals	.. Lunavada	.. 750	Bhavnagar	Bhavnagar	705
Kaira	.. Balasinor	.. 716	Baroda	Baroda	692
Broach	.. Jambusar	.. 704	Surat	Navsari	653
Amreli	.. Lilia	.. 701	Mehsana	Mehsana	638
Surat	.. Dharampur	.. 700	Sabarkantha	Himatnagar	628
Sabarkantha	.. Modasa	.. 688	Kaira	Thasra	595
Ahmedabad	.. Dhandhuka	.. 683	Surendranagar	Wadhwan	591
Junagadh	.. Mangrol	.. 667	Broach	Broach	579
Jamnagar	.. Khambhalia	.. 649	Amreli	Amreli	474
Kutch	.. Mundra	.. 438	Banaskantha	Palanpur	430

17. The foregoing statistics confirm the deductions already arrived at in the preceding para, that the proportions of owned dwellings are higher in those talukas which are relatively less urbanised, while that of rented is higher in those which possess some city or town having considerable urban population where obviously the demand for dwellings to be taken on hire is acute. This is true of all the districts of the State except Jamnagar, Kutch, Kaira, Panchmahals and Surat, where other factors seem to operate in raising the ratio of rented dwellings. Some of these are (i) formation of a new township as in the case of Anjar taluka in Kutch district, where Gandhidham for the settlement of displaced persons from Pakistan has come into being during the past decade, (ii) establishment of a new industrial centre as at Mithapur in Okhamandal taluka of Jamnagar District, or (iii) location of railway workshop and other administrative offices in the newly constructed colony of Free-landganj in the Dohad taluka of the Panchmahals District.

(ii) Comparison of tenure status in rural and urban areas

18. The percentage of owned houses is obviously greater in rural (89.7) than in urban areas (38.4) of the State. In villages nearly nine

out of every ten households possess a house of their own as against four in towns. Those that do not possess it are an exception in rural areas. For, it is the natural desire and ambition of every householder to have his own house irrespective of its size or description. And this desire is not incapable of fulfilment, as it can be satisfied at little cost with local material and labour provided by the members of his family and neighbours. Usually, the villages and most of the towns are long established and located on their existing sites since generations. Family houses are handed down from father to son, new houses being built by those who can afford them to accommodate the growing size of their households or to provide better living conditions for their family. The idea of renting houses so far as rural areas are concerned was hitherto unknown. In days bygone villages had few outsiders. Even the Revenue Accountant, i.e., the *Talati*, usually lived at the taluka headquarters and periodically visited the villages of his group. But now-a-days with the introduction of Community Development Programme and implementation of various planned activities aiming at the improvement of the condition of the countryside, a novel element has been introduced in the erstwhile isolated and self-satisfied existence of villages. The numerous village level functionaries, *gram sevaks* and

sevikas, primary school teachers, *Panchayat* secretaries all of whom are called upon to live at the headquarters of the village have created an appreciable demand for the hire of houses even in the remotest villages of the State. The condition in urban areas, where rented houses were already in demand to a lesser or greater extent in the past has been considerably accentuated by growing industrialisation and expansion of thriving towns into centres of business, trade and commerce and the opening of a number of Government offices required to work out the various development schemes. There has thus been an alround demand for rented houses both in rural as well as in urban areas, the extent being greater in larger towns and cities owing to the rapid growth of population and migration from villages.

(iii) Tenure status of shop-cum-dwellings and workshop-cum-dwellings in urban areas

19. Out of every 1,000 urban dwellings of all kinds, 5 are shop-cum-dwellings, of which 2 are owned and 3 are rented; 9 are workshop-cum-dwellings, of which 5 are owned and 4 are rented, and 8 are dwellings with other uses of which 2 are owned and 6 are rented.

(a) Shop-cum-dwellings

20. The tenure status of shop-cum-dwellings appears to be of some significance only so far as the urban areas of the districts of Sabarkantha, Ahmedabad, the Panchmahals, Baroda, Broach and Surat are concerned, where the proportion of owned shop-cum-dwellings is the highest (7) in Broach district and that of rented (10) in the Panchmahals district. In other districts, the variation is so meagre that it is difficult to draw any helpful conclusions from a little higher proportion either of owned or rented shop-cum-dwellings.

21. An examination of similar statistics for the urban areas of the talukas and mahals is equally unhelpful so far as the districts of Rajkot Division are concerned. In Ahmedabad Division, the talukas worthy of note are shown in statement III.7 in the adjoining column.

22. The larger proportions of rented shop-cum-dwellings in the towns of these talukas may be taken to indicate to some extent the relative proportion of outsiders residing in these areas for trade and business carried on in rented houses.

STATEMENT III.7

Tenure status of workshop-cum-dwellings in 1,000 census households in urban areas, 1961

District	Taluka/Mahal	Owned	Rented
Banaskantha	.. Tharad	.. 7	0
	.. Idar	.. 15	2
Sabarkantha	.. Himatnagar	.. 6	12
	.. Ahmedabad City	.. 1	5
Kaira	.. Dholka	.. 2	5
	.. Cambay	.. 6	3
Panchmahals	.. Mehsana	.. 8	2
	.. Santrampur	.. 19	10
Baroda	.. Devgad-Baria	.. 11	93
	.. Halol	.. 5	10
Broach	.. Karjan	.. 10	29
	.. Sankheda	.. 24	4
Surat	.. Nandod	.. 12	8
	.. Pardi	.. 20	24
	.. Mandvi	.. 30	3

(b) Workshop-cum-dwellings

23. The following proportions of workshop-cum-dwellings extracted for the urban areas of some of the important talukas and mahals reveal the importance of household industries in these areas. While the greater proportion of 'owned' may be taken

Tenure status of workshop-cum-dwellings in 1,000 census households in urban areas, 1961

District	Taluka/Mahal	Owned	Rented
Jamnagar	.. Dhol	.. 18	0
	.. Botad	.. 16	1
Bhavnagar	.. Umrata	.. 53	0
	.. Kundla	.. 28	1
Amreli	.. Kunkavav-Vadia	.. 30	12
	.. Babra	.. 7	0
Banaskantha	.. Kodinar	.. 19	2
	.. Decsa	.. 23	19
Sabarkantha	.. Tharad	.. 7	7
	.. Modasa	.. 6	3
Mehsana	.. Patan	.. 12	6
	.. Kheralu	.. 23	6
Ahmedabad	.. Dholka	.. 42	14
	.. Mehsana	.. 8	10
Kaira	.. Cambay	.. 63	17
	.. Santrampur	.. 62	36
Panchmahals	.. Lunavada	.. 19	3
	.. Karjan	.. 3	10
Baroda	.. Broach	.. 7	5
	.. Chorasi	.. 30	22
Broach	.. Mandvi	.. 68	24
	.. Vyara	.. 35	18
Surat	.. Gandevi	.. 8	8
	.. Bulsar	.. 16	6
	.. Pardi	.. 16	4

to indicate the preponderance of traditional artisans and craftsmen who ply their household industries in a part of their dwellings, similar statistics for the 'rented' may be partially taken to mean as in the case of shop-cum-dwellings, the extent to which the outsiders have settled in these areas. It is difficult to surmise either that the urban areas having higher proportions of owned workshop-cum-dwellings are more prosperous than others or that the household industries located in rented premises work at any particular disadvantage. The urban areas of Surat top the list with 37 workshop-cum-dwellings out of 1,000 census households of which 22 are owned and 15

rented. Likewise the higher proportions of owned workshop-cum-dwellings in Bhavnagar, Amreli, Mehsana, Kaira, Panchmahals and Surat districts may be taken to indicate the relative importance and comparative prosperity of household industries in the urban areas of these districts.

(iv) *Tenure status in cities/towns with population of 50,000 or more*

24. The statement given below shows the distribution of 1,000 dwellings by tenure status according to their type in cities/towns with population of 50,000 or more.

STATEMENT III.8

Distribution of dwellings of different categories by owned and rented in city/town with population of 50,000 or more, 1961

Cities/Towns with population of 50,000 or more	Dwellings		Shop-cum-dwellings		Workshop-cum-dwellings		Dwellings with other uses	
	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented
Ahmedabad	174	811	1	6	N	3	1	4
Baroda	270	690	4	7	1	2	2	24
Surat	315	600	3	4	34	25	7	12
Rajkot	291	707	N	N	0	0	1	1
Bhavnagar	281	705	1	1	0	1	1	10
Jamnagar	390	607	1	N	0	0	N	2
Nadiad	402	581	N	2	2	4	2	7
Porbandar	297	697	1	1	1	0	1	2
Junagadh	255	742	0	1	0	0	0	2
Broach	392	579	6	7	7	5	2	2
Navsari	322	673	2	1	0	1	N	1
Godhra	487	498	2	1	2	6	1	3
Patan	627	334	5	3	12	6	4	9
Cambay	501	399	6	3	63	17	6	5
Morvi	411	589	0	0	0	0	N	0

N = Negligible

25. The city of Ahmedabad has the smallest proportion of households living in owned dwellings (174) compared to the rented which claim 811 in every 1,000 dwellings. The highest proportion of self-owned dwellings is, however, to be found in Patan (627) which is an old established town, followed by Cambay (501), another old established town. These proportions indicate that old historical towns which have not exhibited any progressive tendency in recent times have lost

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their former capacity for attracting people from outside and show a larger proportion of owned houses as compared to continuously expanding cities like Ahmedabad, Baroda, Surat, Bhavnagar, Rajkot and Jamnagar and larger towns like Porbandar and Junagadh where urbanisation and growing industrial development have contributed in no small measure to accelerate the demand for rented dwellings. In cities and larger towns, shop-cum-dwellings which are rented outnumber

those which are self-owned, but the reverse is the case with workshop-cum-dwellings. In Surat city, out of 59 workshop-cum-dwellings in every 1,000 dwellings of all kinds, 34 are owned and 25 are rented. In Cambay town, out of 30 workshop-cum-dwellings in every 1,000,—63 are owned and 17 are rented. These figures indicate the relatively greater importance of household industries—*Jari*, handloom and *akik*—in these towns and reveal the greater prosperity enjoyed by the people engaged therein. But the larger proportions of shop-cum-dwellings that are owned in Patan and Cambay indicate their prosperity in the historical past when one was the capital of Gujarat and the other a thriving port on the western coast of India.

(v) *Tenure Status in Ahmedabad City*

26. The Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation conducted a special survey in 1956-57 to collect the basic data useful for preparing slum clearance scheme of the Corporation and estimate the shortage of houses in the city. This survey covered all the wards within the city walls and practically all wards in suburban areas except Shahibag and Dariapur-Kazipur ward and revenue and

TPS area (other than that occupied by huts of Rabaris near Methakhali and refugee colony near Wadij) of Ellis Bridge. The data which are thus collected after house-to-house survey by special investigators relate to (i) physical survey, (ii) economic survey, and (iii) rental survey of families having monthly income upto Rs. 175 and without normal habitation. It thus covered a total number of 76,192 families, or a population of 402,836 persons in the area within city walls and 97,461 families or a population of 377,708 persons in the areas falling within suburban wards—173,653 families and 780,544 persons in all. The statistics relating to tenure status given in the report on housing submitted to the Corporation when compared with similar statistics compiled from census house-lists reveal close correspondence between the two sets of figures. They are almost identical except for the slight variation which is inevitable as registering the effects of certain significant changes that have occurred during the intervening period of three years and strikingly establish the accuracy of housing census. This will be evident from the following statement comparing the statistics derived from both these surveys.

STATEMENT III.9

TENURE STATUS

Comparison of census statistics with survey conducted by Ahmedabad municipal corporation, 1961

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

27. According to the corporation survey, 54,958 or 72.13 per cent of the families with a population of 268,273 or 66.60 per cent of the total population covered by the area within city walls lived in rented houses and 21,234 or 27.87 per cent of the families with a population of 134,563 or 33.40 per cent lived in self-owned dwellings. The corresponding percentages of rented and owned dwellings as returned by the census are 71.07 and 28.93 respectively. In suburban areas, 90,823 or 93.77 per cent of the families with a population of 341,834 or 90.50 per cent live in rented tenements as against 6,638 or 6.23 per cent of the families with a population of 35,874 or 9.50 per cent live in tenements which are self-occupied. The corresponding percentages of owned and rented houses according to the housing census are 8.85 and 91.15 respectively. But in the city as a whole, 17.08 per cent of the families resided in owned tenements as against 82.92 in rented as revealed by the corporation report, the corresponding percentages according to the housing census being 17.99 owned and 82.01 rented. It is thus noticed that during the period of three years that has elapsed since the special survey organised by the Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation, there has been a noticeable increase in the proportion of owned tenements as a result of intense house construction activities in the city promoted by the formation of a number of co-operative housing

societies which receive substantial help from the State Government in the shape of acquisition of land, advance of loan at reasonable rate of interest and repayment by easy instalments. The extent of reduction during the last three years in the percentage of families residing in rented houses is obviously greater in the suburban areas (from 93.77 to 91.5) than within the city walls (from 72.13 to 71.07) where the pace of construction activity has been comparatively slower. The higher incidence, however, of rented dwellings in the suburban areas as compared to the area enclosed within the city walls further goes to show that the additional construction which takes place in the suburban areas has contributed to a very large extent in providing housing accommodation to the outsiders, whose number has increased considerably since the inauguration of the new State and establishment of the temporary capital at Ahmedabad. It is, therefore, but natural that out of 100 dwellings in the suburban areas only 9 are occupied by the owners themselves as against nearly 29 which are self-occupied within the city walls, where the local population normally resides.

The following statement gives the distribution of 1,000 census households by types of census houses and tenure status in urban areas of the different States of India.

STATEMENT III.10

Distribution of 1,000 census households by types of census houses and tenure status in urban areas

States and Union Territories	Dwellings		Shop-cum-dwellings		Workshop-cum-dwellings		Dwellings with other uses	
	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	595	388	4	3	6	2	1	1
Assam	419	493	26	46	4	6	2	4
Bihar	534	413	15	12	14	7	1	4
GUJARAT	384	594	2	3	5	4	2	6
Jammu & Kashmir	695	271	5	6	10	3	4	6
Kerala	715	279	1	2	2	1	N	N
Madhya Pradesh	405	541	10	7	26	10	N	1
Maharashtra	290	674	3	8	9	8	1	7
Mysore	459	518	2	3	9	6	2	1
Punjab	527	454	3	7	2	3	2	2
Rajasthan	592	399	2	2	3	1	N	1
Uttar Pradesh	514	469	2	2	7	1	1	4

STATEMENT III.10-Contd.

Distribution of 1,000 census households by types of census houses and tenure status in urban areas

States and Union Territories	Dwellings		Shop-cum-dwellings		Workshop-cum-dwelling		Dwellings with other uses	
	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1								
Andaman & Nicobar Islands ...	319	596	7	71	0	0	0	7
Delhi ...	359	624	3	7	N	1	2	4
Himachal Pradesh ...	450	406	14	21	62	31	7	9
Manipur ...	955	31	5	4	N	1	3	1
Pondicherry ...	516	466	3	4	5	5	1	0
Tripura ...	578	344	13	14	5	2	20	24

N = Negligible.

Note :—Figures for States other than Gujarat, Maharashtra, Punjab, Assam, Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan are provisional.

Comparatively lower proportions of owned and higher proportions of rented dwellings in the towns of Maharashtra (290) and Gujarat (384) may be taken to indicate the relatively greater extent of their urbanisation and higher demand

for houses to be taken on rent. While Assam has the highest proportion of workshop-cum-dwellings (164) which are owned, and Bihar that of shop-cum-dwellings (15), corresponding proportions for Gujarat are 5 and 2.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-II.1

Distribution of 1,000 census households by types of census houses in rural areas

State/ District/ Taluka	Dwell- ings	Shop- cum- dwell- ings	Work- shop- cum- dwell- ings	Dwell- ings with other uses	State/ District/ Taluka	Dwell- ings	Shop- cum- dwell- ings	Work- shop- cum- dwell- ings	Dwell- ings with other uses
1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
GUJARAT STATE	987	5	4	4	Bhavnagar District	984	3	8	5
Jamnagar District...	996	1	1	2	Bhavnagar Taluka ...	983	4	4	9
Jamnagar Taluka ...	998	N	N	2	Ghogho Mahal ...	1,000	0	0	N
Dhrol Taluka ...	998	1	0	1	Vallabhipur Mahal...	993	3	1	3
Jodiya Mahal ...	994	2	1	3	Botad Taluka ...	954	3	41	2
Kalavad Taluka ...	998	1	1	0	Gadhada Mahal ...	988	2	9	1
Lalpur Mahal ...	995	0	1	4	Palitana Taluka ...	985	3	3	9
Jamjodhpur Taluka...	995	1	2	2	Sihor Taluka ...	969	8	11	12
Okhamandal Taluka	996	3	1	0	Umralla Mahal ...	976	6	15	3
Kalyanpur Mahal ...	994	3	0	3	Gariadhar Mahal ...	977	4	12	7
Khambhalia Taluka...	995	2	1	2	Kundla Taluka ...	981	3	5	11
Bhanvad Mahal ...	999	0	1	0	Mahuva Taluka ...	997	1	2	N
					Talaja Taluka ...	988	5	4	3
Rajkot District ...	995	1	1	3	Amreli District ...	986	4	9	1
Rajkot Taluka ...	1,000	0	0	0	Amreli Taluka ...	978	5	15	2
Jasdan Taluka ...	996	N	2	2	Kunkavav-Vadia Taluka	999	1	0	0
Paddhari Mahal ...	994	2	2	2	Babra Taluka ...	986	5	9	N
Gondal Taluka ...	998	0	0	2	Lathi Taluka ...	988	3	5	4
Lodhika Mahal ...	993	0	3	4	Lilia Mahal ...	998	0	2	0
Kotda-Sangani Mahal	994	0	0	6	Dhari Taluka ...	979	4	15	2
Morvi Taluka ...	998	N	N	2	Khambha Mahal ...	992	4	3	1
Maliya Mahal ...	991	4	4	1	Rajula Mahal ...	991	5	2	2
Wankaner Taluka ...	994	N	1	5	Jafrabad Mahal ...	994	2	2	2
Jetpur Taluka ...	995	1	1	3	Kodinar Taluka ...	965	10	25	N
Dhoraji Taluka ...	993	1	3	3					
Jamkandorna Mahal	1,000	0	0	0					
Upleta Mahal ...	987	1	1	11					
Surendranagar District ...	992	3	2	3	Junagadh District ...	987	4	7	2
Wadhwan Taluka ...	998	N	N	2	Junagadh Taluka ...	996	0	4	0
Muli Taluka ...	990	2	3	5	Bhesan Mahal ...	994	3	1	2
Chotila Taluka ...	995	1	1	3	Visavadar Taluka ...	989	2	8	1
Limbdi Taluka ...	989	6	3	2	Mendarda Mahal ...	989	8	0	3
Lakhtar Taluka ...	974	11	6	9	Mangrol Taluka ...	983	6	3	8
Sayla Taluka ...	999	1	0	0	Manavadar Taluka ...	989	2	2	7
Dhrangadhra Taluka	992	1	1	6	Keshod Mahal ...	992	2	6	N
Halvad Taluka ...	999	0	0	1	Vanthali Mahal ...	981	8	7	4
Dasada Taluka ...	994	3	1	2	Patan-Veraval Taluka	988	4	7	1
					Malia Taluka ...	990	4	4	2
					Talala Mahal ...	981	8	11	0

N = Negligible

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-II.1-Contd.

Distribution of 1,000 census households by types of census houses in rural areas

State/ District/ Taluka	Dwell- ings	Shop- cum- dwell- ings	Work- shop- cum- dwell- ings	Dwell- ings with other uses	State/ District/ Taluka	Dwell- ings	Shop- cum- dwell- ings	Work- shop- cum- dwell- ings	Dwell- ings with other uses
1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Junagadh District-Contd.					Sabarkantha District-Contd.				
Una Taluka 984	3	13	N		Modasa Taluka 980	10	5	5	
Porbandar Taluka .. 982	6	10	2		Meghraj Taluka 986	10	3	1	
Ranavav Mahal 992	5	3	0		Malpur Mahal 988	5	4	3	
Kutiya Mahal 990	4	1	5		Rayad Taluka 990	4	2	4	
Kutch District .. 996					Mehsana District .. 990				
Bhuj Taluka 994	1	2	3		Patan Taluka 987	3	6	4	
Nakhatrana Taluka .. 994	1	2	3		Chanasma Taluka .. 988	2	1	9	
Lakhpur Taluka 999	0	0	1		Sami Taluka 990	6	0	4	
Abdasa Taluka 996	1	1	2		Harij Mahal 994	2	0	4	
Mandvi Taluka 995	1	N	4		Mehsana Taluka .. 996	N	1	3	
Mundra Taluka 999	0	N	1		Sidhpur Taluka 998	1	1	N	
Anjar Taluka 994	0	4	2		Kheralu Taluka 972	6	18	4	
Bhachau Taluka .. 1,000	0	0	N		Visnagar Taluka .. 983	3	6	8	
Rapar Taluka 998	N	1	1		Vijapur Taluka 992	2	1	5	
Khadir Mahal 1,000	0	0	0		Kadi Taluka 996	1	N	3	
Khavda Mahal .. 1,000	0	0	0		Kalol Taluka 990	3	3	4	
Banaskantha District 987					Ahmedabad District 985				
Palanpur Taluka 994	3	1	2		Ahmedabad City Taluka 990	4	2	4	
Danta Taluka 991	4	0	5		Viramgam Taluka .. 982	4	5	9	
Vadgam Mahal 975	3	5	17		Daskroi Taluka 988	4	2	6	
Dhanera Taluka 985	6	6	3		Dehgam Taluka 987	5	N	8	
Decsa Taluka 988	4	2	6		Sanand Mahal 980	3	N	17	
Kankrej Taluka 985	6	5	4		Dholka Taluka 984	6	8	2	
Vav Taluka 993	4	0	3		Dhandhuka Taluka .. 986	2	9	3	
Tharad Taluka 989	9	N	2		Kaira District 987				
Deodar Taluka 981	9	2	8		Nadiad Taluka 985	4	2	9	
Radhanpur Taluka .. 988	8	0	4		Kapadvanj Taluka .. 993	1	2	4	
Santalpur Taluka .. 973	8	16	3		Mehmedabad Taluka 990	5	1	4	
Sabarkantha District 987					Matar Taluka 979	8	11	2	
Idar Taluka 992	2	2	4		Anand Taluka 990	4	2	4	
Khed-Brahma Taluka 976	11	7	6		Thasra Taluka 993	5	1	1	
Vijaynagar Mahal .. 986	6	6	2		Balasinor Taluka .. 970	3	26	1	
Bhiloda Taluka 990	6	2	2		Petlad Taluka 990	4	5	1	
Himatnagar Taluka .. 988	5	1	6		Cambay Taluka 976	5	9	10	
Prantij Taluka 985	8	2	5		Borsad Taluka 989	4	4	3	

N = Negligible

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-II.1-Contd.

Distribution of 1,000 census households by types of census houses in urban areas

State/ District/ Taluka	Dwell- ings	Shop- cum- dwell- ings	Work- shop- cum- dwell- ings	Dwell- ings with other uses	State/ District/ Taluka	Dwell- ings	Shop- cum- dwell- ings	Work- shop- cum- dwell- ings	Dwell- ings with other uses
1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Panchmahals District 987					Broach District-Contd.				
Godhra Taluka 989	7	2	2		Anklesvar Taluka .. 985	7	5	3	
Kalol Taluka 991	5	3	1		Hansot Mahal 984	11	1	4	
Halol Taluka 992	4	1	3		Jhagadia Taluka 985	10	1	4	
Jambughoda Mahal .. 988	5	0	7		Nandod Taluka 990	3	1	6	
Shehera Taluka 984	2	11	3		Valia Mahal 979	16	2	3	
Lunavada Taluka .. 969	6	23	2		Dediapada Taluka .. 990	5	0	5	
Santrampur Taluka .. 990	5	1	4		Sagbara Mahal 990	6	1	3	
Jhalod Taluka 986	5	8	1		Surat District .. 982				
Dohad Taluka 992	4	N	4		Olpad Taluka 980	9	9	2	
Limkheda Taluka .. 996	1	N	3		Mangrol Taluka 966	13	13	8	
Devgad-Baria Taluka 985	7	5	3		Kamrej Taluka 971	7	11	11	
Baroda District .. 982					Chorasi Taluka 980	4	2	14	
Baroda Taluka 985	7	3	5		Palsana Mahal 965	7	22	6	
Savli Taluka 985	7	5	3		Mandvi Taluka 982	8	8	2	
Vaghodia Taluka .. 990	6	2	2		Songadh Taluka 982	9	2	7	
Padra Taluka 976	11	6	7		Vyara Taluka 995	1	3	1	
Karjan Taluka 988	6	3	3		Bardoli Taluka 971	9	16	4	
Sinor Mahal 978	12	5	5		Valod Mahal 939	28	26	7	
Dabhoi Taluka 974	12	8	6		Navsari Taluka 996	2	1	1	
Sankheda Taluka .. 986	7	3	4		Gandevi Mahal 987	8	2	3	
Tilakwada Mahal .. 962	14	19	5		Mahuva Taluka 990	6	3	1	
Nasvadi Taluka 981	13	2	4		Bansda Taluka 982	6	9	3	
Chhota Udai- pur Taluka 985	6	7	2		Bulsar Taluka 987	6	5	2	
Jabugam Taluka .. 978	17	3	2		Chikhli Taluka 967	9	21	3	
Broach District .. 983					Dharampur Taluka 996	1	1	2	
Broach Taluka 971	12	8	9		Pardi Taluka 986	5	6	3	
Vagra Taluka 981	12	3	4		Umbergaon Taluka .. 984	10	3	3	
Jambusar Taluka .. 985	9	3	3		Uchhal Mahal .. 1,000	0	0	0	
Amod Mahal 974	11	3	12		Nizar Mahal 974	10	3	13	
Dangs District .. 987					Dangs District .. 987				
Dangs Taluka .. 687					Dangs Taluka .. 687				

N = Negligible

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-II.2

Distribution of 1,000 census households by types of census houses
and tenure status in urban areas

State/District/Taluka/City/ Town with population of 50,000 and above	Dwellings		Shop-cum- dwellings		Workshop-cum- dwellings		Dwellings with other uses	
	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
GUJARAT STATE	384	594	2	3	5	4	2	6
Jamnagar District	425	572	N	N	1	6	N	2
Jamnagar Taluka	406	592	1	N	0	0	N	1
Jamnagar City	390	607	1	N	0	0	N	2
Dhrol Taluka	595	382	0	0	18	0	5	0
Jodiya Mahal	626	374	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kalavad Taluka	477	523	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lalpur Mahal...	535	465	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jamjodhpur Taluka	522	474	0	0	2	0	0	2
Okhamandal Taluka	183	805	0	1	0	0	0	6
Kalyanpur Mahal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Khambhalia Taluka	619	348	0	0	0	0	0	3
Bhanvad Mahal	497	501	0	0	0	0	2	0
Rajkot District	388	610	N	N	N	0	1	1
Rajkot Taluka	291	707	N	N	0	0	1	1
Rajkot City	291	707	N	N	0	0	1	1
Jasdan Taluka	703	293	0	0	0	0	2	2
Paddhari Mahal	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Gondal Taluka	415	581	0	1	1	0	1	1
Lodhika Mahal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kotda-Sangani Mahal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Morvi Taluka	439	559	0	0	0	0	1	1
Morvi Town	411	589	0	0	0	0	0	N
Maliya Mahal	790	206	0	0	0	0	4	0
Wankaner Taluka	331	664	0	2	1	0	0	2
Jetpur Taluka	418	580	0	1	0	0	1	0
Dhoraji Taluka	420	579	1	0	0	0	0	N
Jamkandorna Mahal	724	276	0	0	0	0	0	0
Upleta Mahal	506	491	1	0	0	0	1	1
Surendranagar District	517	478	1	1	N	N	2	1
Wadhwan Taluka	407	591	1	N	0	N	0	1
Muli Taluka	789	208	0	0	0	0	3	0
Chotila Taluka	524	472	0	2	0	0	2	0
Limbdi Taluka	626	361	2	0	1	1	7	2
Lakhtar Taluka	696	289	3	0	3	0	6	3

N = Negligible

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-II.2-Contd.

Distribution of 1,000 census households by types of census houses
and tenure status in urban areas
(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District/Taluka/City/ Town with population of 50,000 and above	Dwellings		Shop-cum- dwellings		Workshop-cum- dwellings		Dwellings with other uses	
	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Surendranagar District-Contd.								
Sayla Taluka	742	258	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dhrangadhra Taluka	470	522	3	2	1	0	1	1
Halvad Taluka	653	347	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dasada Taluka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bhavnagar District	405	579	1	1	5	N	1	3
Bhavnagar Taluka	281	705	1	1	0	1	1	10
Bhavnagar City	281	705	1	1	0	1	1	10
Chogho Mahal	592	404	0	0	0	0	4	0
Vallabhipur Mahal	774	222	0	0	0	0	4	0
Botad Taluka	578	402	0	1	16	1	2	0
Gadhada Mahal	561	436	0	0	3	0	0	0
Palitana Taluka	495	469	1	1	2	0	3	29
Sihor Taluka	408	579	3	0	5	0	2	3
Umrata Mahal	615	326	0	0	53	0	6	0
Gariadhar Mahal	774	226	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kundla Taluka	569	396	1	2	23	1	2	1
Mahuva Taluka	410	584	0	1	0	1	3	1
Talaja Taluka	478	522	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amreli District	560	424	1	1	7	2	2	3
Amreli Taluka	517	471	0	3	1	1	1	3
Kunkavav-Vadia Taluka	542	412	3	0	30	12	0	1
Babra Taluka	654	336	0	0	7	0	3	0
Lathi Taluka	682	299	0	3	3	0	8	5
Lilia Mahal	701	299	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dhari Taluka	534	454	0	0	0	0	2	10
Khambha Mahal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rajula Mahal	539	453	0	0	0	0	3	0
Jafrabad Mahal	583	411	0	0	0	0	0	6
Kodinar Taluka	502	470	7	0	19	2	0	0
Junagadh District	393	603	N	1	1	N	1	1
Junagadh Taluka	283	714	0	1	N	0	0	2
Junagadh Town	255	742	0	1	N	0	0	2
Bhesan Mahal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Visavadar Taluka	484	510	0	0	3	0	0	3
Mendarda Mahal	640	360	0	0	0	0	0	0

N = Negligible

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-II.2-Contd.

Distribution of 1,000 census households by types of census houses
and tenure status in urban areas

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District/Taluka/City/ Town with population of 50,000 and above	Dwellings		Shop-cum- dwellings		Workshop-cum- dwellings		Dwellings with other uses	
	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Junagadh District-Contd.								
Mangrol Taluka	667	329	0	1	0	0	3	0
Manavadar Taluka	380	616	0	0	0	0	2	2
Keshod Mahal	518	478	0	0	0	0	2	2
Vanthali Mahal	504	494	0	0	0	0	2	0
Patan-Vcraval Taluka	448	551	0	N	1	0	0	0
Malia Taluka	536	464	0	0	0	0	0	0
Talala Mahal	543	445	0	6	0	6	0	0
Una Taluka	449	551	0	0	0	0	0	0
Porbandar Taluka	297	697	1	1	1	N	1	2
Porbandar Town	297	697	1	1	1	N	1	2
Ranavav Mahal	426	571	0	3	0	0	0	0
Kutiyana Mahal	451	545	0	0	0	0	2	2
Kutch District	327	672	1	N	0	N	N	N
Bhuj Taluka	427	573	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nakhatrana Taluka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lakhat Taluka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Abdasa Taluka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mandvi Taluka	385	614	0	0	0	0	1	0
Mundra Taluka	438	559	0	0	0	0	0	3
Anjar Taluka	220	776	2	1	0	1	0	0
Bhachau Taluka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rapar Taluka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Khadir Mahal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Khavda Mahal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Banaskantha District	605	370	4	2	7	6	2	4
Palanpur Taluka	557	430	2	2	1	1	2	5
Danta Taluka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vadgam Mahal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dhanera Taluka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Decsa Taluka	565	380	6	1	23	19	3	3
Kankrej Taluka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vav Taluka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tharad Taluka	765	214	7	0	7	7	0	0
Deodar Taluka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Radhanpur Taluka	689	302	5	1	0	0	0	3
Santalpur Taluka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

N = Negligible

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-II.2-Contd.

Distribution of 1,000 census households by types of census houses
and tenure status in urban areas

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District/Taluka/City/ Town with population of 50,000 and above	Dwellings		Shop-cum- dwellings		Workshop-cum- dwellings		Dwellings with other uses	
	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Sabarkantha District	556	398	6	7	3	4	7	19
Idar Taluka	669	295	15	2	2	2	6	9
Khed-Brahma Taluka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vijaynagar Mahal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bhiloda Taluka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Himatnagar Taluka	312	628	6	12	4	9	8	21
Prantij Taluka	581	381	2	9	1	2	9	15
Modasa Taluka	688	264	3	4	6	3	3	29
Meghraj Taluka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malpur Mahal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bayad Taluka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mehsana District	586	390	2	2	5	2	2	11
Patan Taluka	627	334	5	3	12	6	4	9
Patan Town	627	334	5	3	12	6	4	9
Chanasma Taluka	780	213	0	1	0	0	3	3
Sami Taluka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Harij Mahal	511	463	0	5	0	5	3	13
Mehsana Taluka	361	638	0	0	0	0	0	1
Sidhpur Taluka	560	437	0	1	N	1	N	1
Kheralu Taluka	773	182	6	4	23	6	0	6
Visnagar Taluka	701	235	2	3	1	0	2	56
Vijapur Taluka	756	216	4	2	2	1	6	13
Kadi Taluka	527	446	4	3	1	0	2	17
Kalol Taluka	363	624	0	3	2	4	1	3
Ahmedabad District	218	766	1	5	2	3	1	4
Ahmedabad City Taluka	184	802	1	5	N	3	1	4
Ahmedabad City	174	811	1	6	N	3	1	4
Viramgam Taluka	293	691	2	2	2	3	2	5
Daskroi Taluka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dehgam Taluka	618	380	0	0	0	2	0	0
Sanand Mahal	628	360	0	2	4	0	2	4
Dholka Taluka	571	361	2	5	42	14	2	3
Dhandhuka Taluka	683	309	1	2	1	1	2	1
Kaira District	513	457	3	2	11	6	2	6
Nadiad Taluka	444	538	1	2	2	5	2	6
Nadiad Town	402	581	N	2	2	4	2	7

N = Negligible

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-II.2-Contd.

Distribution of 1,000 census households by types of census houses and tenure status in urban areas
(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District/Taluka/City/ Town with population of 50,000 and above	Dwellings		Shop-cum-dwellings		Workshop-cum-dwellings		Dwellings with other uses	
	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Kaira District-Contd.								
Kapadvanj Taluka	541	450	3	1	0	2	0	3
Mehmedabad Taluka	554	416	8	2	8	10	1	1
Matar Taluka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Anand Taluka	438	530	3	5	2	4	2	16
Thasra Taluka	387	595	0	3	1	4	3	7
Balasinor Taluka	716	265	0	3	3	8	2	3
Petlad Taluka	574	420	1	1	3	1	0	N
Cambay Taluka	501	399	6	3	63	17	6	5
Cambay Town	501	399	6	3	63	17	6	5
Borsad Taluka	704	276	2	2	2	3	1	10
Panchmahals District...	449	514	3	10	11	7	2	4
Godhra Taluka	487	498	2	1	2	6	1	3
Godhra Town	487	498	2	1	2	6	1	3
Kalol Taluka	740	246	0	3	0	3	5	3
Halol Taluka	266	713	5	10	0	0	3	3
Jambughoda Mahal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shehera Taluka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lunavada Taluka	750	219	3	1	19	3	3	2
Santrampur Taluka	489	362	19	10	62	36	6	16
Jhalod Taluka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dohad Taluka	248	719	1	5	13	6	2	6
Limkheda Taluka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Devgad-Baria Taluka	659	213	11	93	9	7	4	4
Baroda District	337	627	5	6	2	2	2	19
Baroda Taluka	270	692	4	6	1	2	2	23
Baroda City	270	690	4	7	1	2	2	24
Savli Taluka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vaghodia Taluka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Padra Taluka	584	395	2	7	3	3	3	3
Karjan Taluka	302	636	10	29	3	10	0	10
Sinor Mahal	771	217	3	3	0	0	6	0
Dabhoi Taluka	542	435	6	4	4	2	2	5
Sankheda Taluka	662	288	24	4	7	4	0	11
Tilakwada Mahal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nasvadi Taluka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chhota Udaipur Taluka	529	453	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jabugam Taluka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

N = Negligible

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-II.2-Contd.

Distribution of 1,000 census households by types of census houses and tenure status in urban areas

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District/Taluka/City/ Town with population of 50,000 and above	Dwellings		Shop-cum-dwellings		Workshop-cum-dwellings		Dwellings with other uses	
	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Broach District	488	482	7	6	5	4	5	3
Broach Taluka	392	579	6	7	7	5	2	2
Broach Town	392	579	6	7	7	5	2	2
Vagra Taluka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jambusar Taluka	704	272	10	9	0	1	1	3
Amod Mahal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Anklesvar Taluka	545	440	1	1	1	1	11	0
Hansot Mahal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jhagadia Taluka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nandod Taluka	584	368	12	8	7	1	10	10
Valia Mahal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dediapada Taluka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sagbara Mahal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Surat District	400	539	6	5	22	15	5	8
Olpad Taluka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mangrol Taluka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kamrej Taluka	524	444	0	4	14	7	0	7
Chorasi Taluka	347	577	3	4	30	22	6	11
Surat City	315	600	3	4	34	25	7	12
Palsana Mahal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mandvi Taluka	620	243	30	3	68	24	6	6
Songadh Taluka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vyara Taluka	559	357	19	5	35	18	5	2
Bardoli Taluka	606	364	9	11	4	0	4	2
Valod Mahal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Navsari Taluka	341	653	1	2	0	1	1	1
Navsari Town	322	673	2	1	0	1	N	1
Gandevi Mahal	400	548	15	13	8	8	1	7
Mahuva Taluka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bansda Taluka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bulsar Taluka	451	501	15	6	16	6	3	2
Chikhli Taluka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dharampur Taluka	700	293	0	0	0	0	7	0
Pardi Taluka	624	299	20	24	16	4	4	9
Umbergaon Taluka	682	283	0	8	0	0	0	27
Uchhal Mahal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nizar Mahal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

N = Negligible

CHAPTER IV WORKSHOPS AND FACTORIES

SECTION I

EXPLANATORY REMARKS

1. The various aspects of census houses used as dwellings have been examined in the preceding Chapters. The present Chapter deals with those occupied census houses which are not used as dwellings but fall under the category of industrial establishments used as factories, workshops and worksheds.

2. Collection of data relating to manufacturing industries which will be analysed in the following pages is a novel feature of the Census of 1961, when an attempt has been made for the first time in the history of the Indian Census to collect very comprehensive statistics about the various types of industrial establishments and classify them according to the National Standard Industrial Classification. The census houses used as workshops and factories have been further classified according to the power used and size of employment. The different categories of power used are (i) electricity, (ii) liquid fuel, (iii) coal, wood and bagasse, and (iv) other power. There is also a further category for no power used. Each industry and each kind of fuel or power used are cross-tabulated according to the size of employment giving the number of factories and workshops employing only one person, 2 to 5 persons, 6 to 9 persons, 10 to 19 persons, 20 to 49 persons, 50 to 99 persons and 100 persons and above. The tabulation of these data will give a comprehensive idea of the nature of various manufacturing industries and their extent in the rural and urban areas of the State and districts as also for towns having population of 50,000 and over. All these statistics are embodied in Table E-III which gives absolute figures on the basis of full count. Proportionate statistics will be obtainable from three subsidiary tables compiled therefrom.

3. Like all other tables in E-series, Table E-III has also been compiled down to taluka. But as printing of Table E-III for talukas in the housing tables is likely to occupy much space, it has been decided that the statis-

tics of village industries extracted from the house-lists should be printed in the District Census Handbook. They will be given run on from one whole line to another and arranged district-wise separately for rural and urban areas, in ascending order of minor groups showing the total number of establishments within brackets next to each minor group. Then will follow figures for each taluka/mahal separately for total, rural and urban as also for each village and town. Those interested in such detailed distribution will find this information in the Census Handbook of the district concerned.

Subsidiary Tables

4. Subsidiary Table E-III.1 gives proportion of workshops and factories according to divisions, major groups and selected minor groups to 1,000 workshops and factories. Subsidiary Table E-III.2 shows the distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each kind of fuel used by size of employment. Subsidiary Table E-III.3 shows distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each division, major group and selected minor groups by kind of fuel or power used.

5. As in the case of main tables, all these statistics are compiled for the rural and urban areas of the State, districts and for city/town with population of 50,000 and over.

Concepts and Definitions

6. The following definitions of the various terms and concepts used and instructions given for filling the house-list will prove helpful in studying the statistics analysed in this Chapter.

Columns 5-8

"These columns (5-8) 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."

Factory or Workshop—"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."

Registered Factory

The term 'Factory' has been defined as under in the Factories Act No. LXII of 1948.

"(m) 'Factory' means any premises including the precincts thereof

(i) whereon ten or more workers are working, or were working on any day of the preceding twelve months, and in any part of which a manufacturing process is being carried on with the aid of power, or is ordinarily so carried on, or

(ii) whereon twenty or more workers are working, or were working on any day of the preceding twelve months, and in any part of which a manufacturing process is being carried on without the aid of power, or is ordinarily so carried on, but does not include a mine subject to the operation of the Mines Act, 1952 (XXXV of 1952), or a railway running shed."

According to the above definition, mines which are covered by a separate Act, namely, the Mines Act, 1952, are excluded from the purview of industrial establishments and not included in Table E-III, which, as will be seen later, relates to manufacturing establishments only.

Column 5

(2) *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 confectionaries where no distinct name has been given to them like *halwai* shop, etc."

Column 6

(3) *Product(s), repair or servicing*—"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

(4) *Average number of persons employed daily last week*—"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 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

(5) *Kind of fuel and power*—"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."

Other Power—Under the category 'Other power' are included forms of power other than those enumerated above which are for the most part used for running machinery, as for example, oil *ghanis* which are driven by bullocks or water power where water is not converted into electricity or steam and will also include cases of flour mills worked by wind power.

No Power—The category is self-explanatory and limited to those establishments only where physical or human labour is used as in the case of a large number of units which are either self-employed or worked on cottage industries or household basis.

The industrial establishments covered by this Chapter thus include (i) factories, registered or unregistered, working on large, medium or small scale, (ii) household industries, and (iii) a host of traditional artisans and craftsmen like weavers, potters, carpenters, blacksmiths, tailors, goldsmiths, shoe-makers, etc.

National Standard Industrial Classification

7. The establishments, i.e., workshops and factories listed in the house-list have been classified into different categories of manufacturing industries according to the National Standard Industrial Classification adopted by the Government of India for the purposes of determining employment and unemployment in various sectors of the national economy. These are at present in use by the various Employment Exchanges functioning under the Ministry of Labour. For this purpose the different forms of economic activity have been divided into the following nine divisions.

- 0 Agriculture, Livestock, forestry, fishing and hunting
- 1 Mining and Quarrying
- 2 & 3 Manufacturing
- 4 Construction
- 5 Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary services
- 6 Trade and Commerce
- 7 Transport, Storage and Communication
- 8 Services
- 9 Activities not adequately described

8. Each division is further sub-divided into major groups not exceeding ten in number. Each major group is similarly sub-divided into minor groups not more than ten. The different major groups and minor groups are represented by code numbers, one digit code number being given to a division, two digit code number to a major group and three digit code number to a minor group of industries. The code number for repairing or servicing is the same as that prescribed for the manufacture of the article or product in a particular branch of industry, e.g., repairs to electric lamps and fans will be classified under 375 and repairs to radios under 378. Any confusion between the concept of 'industry' and 'occupation' should be studiously avoided. "Industry" means that sector of economic activity in which the earner is engaged, e.g., textile industry, automobile industry, etc., whereas the term 'occupation' describes the exact function that an individual performs in that sector, e.g., fitter, carpenter, etc."*

9. Since the present Chapter is concerned

only with the classification of the economic activity relating to manufacturing industries, which term again includes repairing or servicing of the article produced, the only divisions with which it concerns itself and for which data have been tabulated in Table E-III and its subsidiary tables relate to Divisions 0, 2 and 3. As for Division 0, (agriculture, livestock, forestry, fishing and hunting) it must be clarified that the establishments classified relate only to minor groups under major group 04 livestock and hunting but excludes 047 trapping of animals and games propagation. Minor groups with which we are concerned under Division 0 are (i) rearing of livestock, bees, silkworms and other small animals and insects and (ii) production of milk, animal power, wool, eggs, honey, wax, cocoons and raw silk and other animal products such as skin, bone, ivory and teeth. While the principal manufacturing industries falling under Division 2 are foodstuffs, textiles of all sorts, beverages, tobacco products, manufacture of wood and wooden products, paper and paper products, those grouped under Division 3 are leather and leather products, rubber, petroleum and coal products, metals and chemicals and other manufacturing industries.

10. Description along with the code numbers of divisions, major groups and minor groups relating to manufacturing industries has been reproduced at Annexure A as also in the volume relating to E-Series of Tables with a view to facilitate the reading of the tables and understanding of the exact nature of industry to which they appertain.

Formula for estimating the number of persons employed

11. Table E-III classifies census houses used as factories and workshops by industry, power and no power used and size of employment. Proportionate figures per 1,000 workshops and factories are compiled in Subsidiary Tables E-III.1, 2 and 3. In all these tables, size of employment only is given by seven ranges, and the total or actual number of persons employed in each minor group of industry or power or range of employment have not been separately

compiled. With a view to have an approximate idea of the number of persons employed in each minor group as well as under different kinds of power and no power for the purposes of inset tables, the following formula has been adopted.

For example, say under 'electricity',

$$\begin{aligned} x_1 \times 1 &= x_1 \\ x_2 \times \frac{5+2}{2} &= x_2 \\ x_3 \times \frac{6+9}{2} &= x_3 \end{aligned} \quad \text{where } x_1, x_2 \text{ etc., are the number of factories,}$$

and so on getting the sum of $x_1+x_2+x_3$, etc.

According to this formula, the number of persons employed has been estimated by summation of the product of number of factories by the mid-point of employment range of each range.

12. The information about the number of persons employed thus obtained is no doubt approximate, but useful for comparisons to be instituted in respect of different kinds of industrial establishments. It must be further noted that for the size range '100 and above', actual number of persons employed has been extracted from the house-list.

SECTION 2

INDUSTRIES IN ORDER OF THEIR NUMBER AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT

13. The importance of an industry can be best judged in terms of (i) the number of units, (ii) size of employment and (iii) its productive capacity. The data in respect of the first two items compiled in Table E-III will enable us to assess the relative importance of different industries in the State according to the order of

number of establishments and persons employed.

(i) Establishments

Numerical Distribution

14. The following table gives the distribution of factories and workshops, number of persons employed and their respective percentages to the total.

STATEMENT IV.1

Distribution of factories and workshops and persons employed

Distribution of factories and workshops				Persons employed			
Sl. No.	State/District			No. of factories and workshops	Percentage to total	No. of persons employed	Percentage to total
GUJARAT STATE				80,133	100.00	495,510	100.00
Rajkot Division				31,264	39.02	121,059	24.43
1	Jamnagar	...	...	3,877	4.84	15,099	3.00
2	Rajkot	...	...	6,106	7.62	34,100	6.88
3	Surendranagar	...	...	2,853	3.56	12,424	2.51
4	Bhavnagar	...	...	4,987	6.22	18,667	3.77
5	Amreli	...	...	4,162	5.19	10,503	2.12
6	Junagadh	...	...	6,287	7.85	21,821	4.40
7	Kutch	...	...	2,992	3.74	8,445	1.70
Baroda Division				48,869	60.98	374,451	75.57
8	Banaskantha	...	...	1,417	1.77	3,677	0.74
9	Sabarkantha	...	...	1,259	1.57	3,523	0.71
10	Mehsana	...	...	5,483	6.84	25,538	5.15
11	Ahmedabad	...	...	11,068	13.81	170,962	34.50
12	Kaira	...	...	7,503	9.36	40,058	8.09
13	Panchmahals	...	...	3,532	4.41	12,858	2.60
14	Baroda	...	...	4,236	5.29	32,019	6.62
15	Broach	...	...	1,537	1.92	6,653	1.34
16	Surat	...	...	12,758	15.92	78,230	15.79
17	Dangs	...	...	76	0.09	133	0.03

* A Standard Industrial Classification—Adopted by the Government of India, issued by the Directorate of the Employment Exchange, P. 1

15. According to the house-list, there is a total number of 80,133 factories and workshops in the State. 34,447 or 43 per cent are located in villages and 45,686 or 57 per cent in towns. While Baroda Division accounts for 60.98 per cent of the manufacturing establishments and 75.57 per cent of the persons employed therein, Rajkot Division respectively accounts for 39.02 and 24.43 per cent. Amongst the districts, Surat has returned the largest number 12,738 or 15.92 per cent, followed closely by Ahmedabad with 11,068 or 13.81 per cent. Both these districts jointly claim a little less than one-third of the total number of units in the State. Then follow, in order of number, Kaira (7,503), Junagadh (6,287), Rajkot (6,106), Mehsana (5,483), Bhavnagar (4,987), Baroda (4,236) and Amreli (4,162), each having over 5 per cent of the total establishments in the State. Districts which appear to be comparatively backward judged from the number of establishments are the Panchmahals, Broach, Banaskantha, Sabarkantha and the Dangs having large Adivasi areas, and the districts of

Kutch and Surendranagar which were till Independence mainly dependent upon agriculture.

16. The order of distribution of establishments according to number is very uneven and is in the main influenced by the degree of urbanisation in the different districts of the State. This will be evident from the fact that eight out of seventeen districts of the State account for 72.91 per cent of the total number of establishments and 85.20 per cent of the persons employed therein. While 48.86 per cent of the establishments are concentrated in the five districts of Ahmedabad, Surat, Baroda, Rajkot and Bhavnagar each having a city with population over one lakh, a further 24.05 per cent are accounted for by the three districts of Kaira, Junagadh and Mehsana having larger towns with population over 50,000.

Distribution of Establishments by Industries

17. The following statement gives industries in the descending order of number of establishments.

STATEMENT IV.2-A

Industries arranged in descending order of number of establishments, 1961

GUJARAT STATE—TOTAL					
Sl. No.	Minor group	Description	No. of Units	Percentage to total	
1	2	3	4	5	
1	273	Making of textile garments ...	14,256	17.79	
2	200	Production of rice, atta, etc. ...	7,650	9.55	
3	393	Manufacture of jewellery ...	7,051	8.80	
4	369	Manufacture of sundry hardwares including ferrous engineering products ...	6,772	8.45	
5	289	Manufacture of other wood and allied products ...	5,387	6.72	
6	311	Manufacture of shoes and other leather footwear ...	5,001	6.24	
7	235	Cotton weaving in handlooms ...	3,091	3.86	
8	350	Manufacture of earthenware and earthen pottery ...	2,737	3.41	
9	209	Production of other food products ...	2,529	3.16	
10	388	Repairing of bicycles and tricycles ...	2,110	2.63	
11	281	Manufacture of wooden furniture and fixtures ...	1,897	2.37	
12	234	Cotton weaving in power looms ...	1,848	2.31	
13	220	Manufacture of bidi ...	1,843	2.30	
14	207	Production of edible fats and oils ...	1,797	2.24	

STATEMENT IV.2-A—Contd.

Industries arranged in descending order of number of establishments, 1961

GUJARAT STATE—TOTAL

Sl. No.	Minor group	Description	No. of Units	Percentage to total
1	2	3	4	5
15	272	Embroidery and making of crepe lace and fringes ...	1,597	1.99
16	370	Manufacture and assembling of machinery except textile machinery ...	1,284	1.60
17	365	Manufacture of brass and bell metal products ...	791	0.99
18	310	Currying, tanning and finishing of hides and skins ...	746	0.93
19	392	Assembling and repairing of watches and clocks ...	689	0.86
20	384	Repairing and servicing of motor vehicles ...	674	0.84
21	280	Sawing and planing of wood ...	623	0.78
22	302	All other types of printing including lithography, engraving and others connected with printing industry ...	582	0.73
23	205	Production of bread, biscuits cake and other bakery products ...	405	0.51
24	230	Cotton ginning, cleaning, pressing and baling ...	402	0.50
25	367	Manufacture of metal products (other than of iron, brass, bell metal and aluminium) such as tin can ...	370	0.46
26	359	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products not elsewhere specified ...	350	0.44
27	336	Manufacture of soap and other washing and cleaning compounds ...	347	0.43
		Total (1 to 27) ...	72,829	90.89
		Others ...	7,304	9.11
		Grand Total ...	80,133	100.00

18. Examining the statistics by the order of number of establishments in different industries, making of textile garments claims the largest number of units, i.e., 14,255 or 18 per cent of the total establishments in the State. Production of rice, atta, flour, etc., by milling, pounding and processing of crops and foodgrains is the second important industry having 7,650 units or 10 per cent raised to 13 with the inclusion of production of other food products such as sweetmeats and condiments numbering 2,529. Then follow in the order of number, manufacture of jewellery, silverware and wares using gold and other precious metals which account for 7,051 or 9 per cent; sundry hardwares 6,772 or 8 per cent; other wood and allied products 5,387 or 7 per cent raised to 9 per cent by the inclusion of manufacture of wooden furniture and fixtures numbering 1,897; shoes and other leather foot-

wear 5,001 or 6 per cent; cotton weaving in handlooms 3,091 or 4 per cent; earthenware and pottery 2,737 or 3 per cent and repairing of bicycles and tricycles 2,110 or 3 per cent. These figures are significant as revealing the most important role household industries and rural crafts play in the existing industrial structure of the State wherein establishments in which traditional artisans like weavers, tailors, carpenters, blacksmiths, gold and silversmiths, potters, cobblers and shoemakers are engaged are more numerous than those worked on small, medium and large-scale basis.

Separate statements giving industries in the descending order of number of units for the rural and urban areas of the State have also been compiled and given below to give a comparative idea of their importance in villages and towns.

STATEMENT IV.2-B

Industries arranged in descending order of number of establishments, 1961

GUJARAT STATE—RURAL

Sl. No.	Minor group	Description	No. of units	Percentage to total
1	2	3	4	5
1	273	Making of textile garments		
2	200	Production of rice, atta, etc.	5,385	15.63
3	289	Manufacture of other wood and allied products	4,790	13.91
4	369	Manufacture of sundry hardwares including ferrous engineering products	4,530	13.15
5	311	Manufacture of shoes and other leather footwear	4,333	12.58
6	350	Manufacture of earthenware and earthen pottery	2,376	6.90
7	393	Manufacture of jewellery	2,267	6.58
8	235	Cotton weaving in handlooms	2,071	6.01
9	220	Manufacture of bidi	1,482	4.30
10	281	Manufacture of wooden furniture and fixtures	1,035	3.00
11	207	Production of edible fats and oils	999	2.90
12	209	Production of other food products	953	2.77
13	310	Currying, tanning and finishing of hides and skins	751	2.18
14	226	Manufacture of other tobacco products	659	1.91
15	388	Repairing of bicycles and tricycles	242	0.70
16	280	Sawing and planing of wood	223	0.65
17	230	Cotton ginning, cleaning, pressing and baling	168	0.49
18	344	Manufacture of stonewares	164	0.48
19	313	Manufacture of leather products	152	0.44
20	288	Manufacture of materials from cork, bamboo, etc.	89	0.26
21	370	Manufacture and assembling of machinery except textile machinery	136	0.39
22	389	Manufacture of other transport equipment not covered above such as animal-drawn and hand-drawn vehicles	116	0.34
23	234	Cotton weaving in power looms	104	0.30
24	365	Manufacture of brass and bell metal products	107	0.31
25	236	Manufacturing of khadi textile in handlooms	97	0.28
26	222	Manufacture of cigarette and cigarette tobacco	94	0.27
27	214	Production of aerated and mineral water	92	0.27
		Total (1 to 27)	79	0.23
		Others	33,494	97.23
		Grand Total	953	2.77
			34,447	100.00

STATEMENT IV.2-C

Industries arranged in descending order of number of establishments, 1961

GUJARAT STATE—URBAN

Sl. No.	Minor group	Description	No. of units	Percentage to total
1	2	3	4	5
1	273	Making of textile garments	8,871	19.42
2	393	Manufacture of jewellery	4,980	10.90
3	200	Production of rice, atta, etc.	2,860	6.26
4	311	Manufacture of shoes and other leather footwear	2,625	5.74
5	369	Manufacture of sundry hardwares including ferrous engineering products	2,439	5.34
6	388	Repairing of bicycles and tricycles	1,887	4.13
7	209	Production of other food products	1,778	3.89
8	234	Cotton weaving in power looms	1,741	3.81
9	235	Cotton weaving in handlooms	1,609	3.52
10	272	Embroidery and making of crepe lace and fringes	1,560	3.41
11	370	Manufacture and assembling of machinery except textile machinery	1,168	2.56
12	281	Manufacture of wooden furniture and fixtures	898	1.97
13	289	Manufacture of other wood and allied products	857	1.88
14	207	Production of edible fats and oils	844	1.85
15	220	Manufacture of bidi	808	1.77
16	365	Manufacture of brass and bell metal products	694	1.52
17	392	Assembling and repairing of watches and clocks	651	1.42
18	384	Repairing and servicing of motor vehicles	638	1.40
19	302	All other types of printing	573	1.25
20	350	Manufacture of earthenware and earthen pottery	470	1.03
21	280	Sawing and planing of wood	455	1.00
22	205	Production of bread, biscuits, cake and other bakery products	388	0.85
23	359	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products not elsewhere specified	349	0.76
24	367	Manufacture of metal products (other than of iron, brass, bell metal and aluminium) such as tin can	345	0.76
25	336	Manufacture of soap and other washing and cleaning compounds	326	0.71
26	373	Manufacture of textile machinery and accessories	301	0.66
27	237	Printing of cotton textile	288	0.63
		Total (1 to 27)	40,403	88.44
		Others	5,283	11.56
		Grand Total	45,686	100.00

(ii) Employment

19. Of the two criteria adopted for judging the relative importance of an industry, namely, (i) order of number of establishments, and (ii) order of number of persons employed in an industry, the first is important as showing the pattern of industries, while it is the other which is really significant in judging the relative importance of an industry in the industrial structure of the State. For, it is not the number of establishments which is important in these days

of mechanisation and power, but the number of persons employed which really matters in assessing the industrial growth and development of a region.

General Distribution

20. The statement that follows gives in descending order the number of persons employed in the State as a whole as also for its rural and urban areas separately for selected minor groups which appear to be important in the industrial structure of Gujarat.

STATEMENT IV.3-A

Industries arranged in descending order of number of persons employed, 1961

GUJARAT STATE—TOTAL

Sl. No.	Minor Group	Description	No. of persons	Percentage to total
1	2	3	4	5
1	232	Cotton spinning and weaving in mills ...	155,804	31.44
2	273	Making of textile garments ...	29,981	6.05
3	200	Production of rice, atta, flour, etc., by milling, dehusking and processing of crops and foodgrains ...	21,616	4.36
4	369	Manufacture of sundry hardware ...	19,966	4.03
5	393	Manufacture of jewellery, silverware and wares using gold and other precious metals ...	18,947	3.82
6	234	Cotton weaving in power looms ...	13,964	2.82
7	220	Manufacture of bidi ...	13,960	2.82
8	289	Manufacture of other wood and allied products ...	11,794	2.38
9	370	Manufacture and assembling of machinery except textile machinery ...	11,491	2.32
10	311	Manufacture of shoes and other leather footwear ...	11,474	2.32
11	207	Production of edible fats and oils ...	10,626	2.14
12	230	Cotton ginning, cleaning, pressing and baling ...	9,813	1.98
13	235	Cotton weaving in handlooms ...	8,805	1.78
14	272	Embroidery and making of crepe lace and fringes ...	8,482	1.71
15	209	Production of other food products such as sweetmeat, condiments, muri etc. ...	7,512	1.52
16	350	Manufacture of earthenware and earthen pottery ...	7,502	1.51
17	384	Repairing and servicing of motor vehicles ...	6,068	1.22
18	260	Spinning and weaving of silk textile in mill ...	5,142	1.04
19	281	Manufacture of wooden furniture and fixtures ...	5,089	1.03
20	381	Manufacture of wagons, coaches, tramways and other rail road equipment ...	5,067	1.02
21	372	Manufacture of machine tools ...	4,937	1.00
22	226	Manufacture of other tobacco products ...	4,804	0.97
23	388	Repairing of bicycles and tricycles ...	4,780	0.97
24	302	All other types of printing including lithography, engraving, etching, block making and other work connected with printing industry ...	4,746	0.96
25	335	Manufacture of medicines, pharmaceutical preparations, perfumes, cosmetics and other toilet preparations except soap ...	4,455	0.90
26	365	Manufacture of brass and bell metal products ...	4,029	0.81
27	280	Sawing and planing of wood ...	3,731	0.75
		Total (1 to 27) ...	414,585	83.67
		Others ...	80,925	16.33
		Grand Total ...	495,510	100.00

STATEMENT IV.3-B

Industries arranged in descending order of number of persons employed, 1961

GUJARAT STATE—RURAL

Sl. No.	Minor Group	Description	No. of persons	Percentage to total
1	2	3	4	5
1	200	Production of rice, atta, flour etc., by milling, dehusking and processing of crops and foodgrains ...	12,321	11.13
2	369	Manufacture of sundry hardware ...	9,604	8.67
3	289	Manufacture of other wood and allied products ...	9,261	8.37
4	273	Making of textile garments ...	9,197	8.31
5	220	Manufacture of bidi ...	7,743	7.00
6	350	Manufacture of earthenware and earthen pottery ...	5,822	5.26
7	311	Manufacture of shoes and other leather footwear ...	4,713	4.26
8	230	Cotton ginning, cleaning, pressing and baling ...	4,561	4.12
9	393	Manufacture of jewellery, silverware and wares using gold and other precious metals ...	4,196	3.79
10	226	Manufacture of other tobacco products ...	4,193	3.79
11	235	Cotton weaving in handlooms ...	3,702	3.34
12	207	Production of edible fats and oils ...	3,160	2.86
13	338	Manufacture of common salt ...	2,172	1.96
14	281	Manufacture of wooden furniture and fixtures ...	2,156	1.95
15	209	Production of other food products such as sweetmeat, condiments, muri, etc. ...	1,843	1.67
16	310	Currying, tanning and finishing of hides and skins and preparation of finished leather ...	1,685	1.52
17	343	Manufacture of structural stone goods, stone dressing and stone crushing ...	1,599	1.44
18	260	Spinning and weaving of silk textile in mill ...	1,548	1.40
19	222	Manufacture of cigarette and cigarette tobacco ...	1,545	1.40
20	263	Weaving of silk textile by power loom ...	1,376	1.24
21	340	Manufacture of structural clay products such as bricks, tiles ...	1,212	1.10
22	380	Manufacture, assembling and repairing of locomotives ...	1,204	1.09
23	335	Manufacture of medicines, pharmaceutical preparations, perfumes, cosmetics and other toilet preparations except soap ...	1,046	0.95
24	330	Manufacture of basic industrial chemicals such as acids, alkalis and their salts not elsewhere specified ...	957	0.86
25	291	Manufacture of pulp from wood, rags, wastepaper and other fibres and the conversion of such pulp into any kind of paper and paper board handmade ...	880	0.79
26	351	Manufacture of chinaware and crockery ...	866	0.78
27	280	Sawing and planing of wood ...	821	0.74
		Total (1 to 27) ...	99,383	89.79
		Others ...	11,296	10.21
		Grand Total ...	110,679	100.00

STATEMENT IV.3-C

Industries arranged in descending order of number of persons employed, 1961

GUJARAT STATE—URBAN

Sl. No.	Minor Group	Description	No. of persons	Percentage to total
1	2	3	4	5
1	232	Cotton spinning and weaving in mills ...	155,729	40.47
2	273	Making of textile garments ...	20,784	5.40
3	393	Manufacture of jewellery, silverware and wares using gold and other precious metals ...	14,751	3.83
4	234	Cotton weaving in powerlooms ...	13,277	3.45
5	370	Manufacture and assembling of machinery except textile machinery ...	10,756	2.79
6	369	Manufacture of sundry hardware ...	10,362	2.69
7	200	Production of rice, atta, flour etc., by milling, dehushing and processing ...	9,295	2.42
8	272	Embroidery and making of crepe lace and fringes ...	8,281	2.15
9	207	Production of edible fats and oils ...	7,466	1.94
10	311	Manufacture of shoes and other leather footwear ...	6,761	1.76
11	220	Manufacture of bidi ...	6,217	1.62
12	384	Repairing and servicing of motor vehicles ...	5,692	1.48
13	209	Production of other food products such as sweetmeat, condiments muri, etc. ...	5,669	1.47
14	230	Cotton ginning, cleaning, pressing and baling ...	5,252	1.36
15	235	Cotton weaving in handlooms ...	5,103	1.33
16	372	Manufacture of machine tools ...	4,928	1.28
17	381	Manufacture of wagons, coaches, tramways and other railroad equipment ...	4,714	1.22
18	302	All other types of printing including lithography, engraving, etching, block making and other work connected with printing industry ...	4,674	1.21
19	383	Repairing of bicycles and tricycles ...	4,384	1.14
20	260	Spinning and weaving of silk textile in mill ...	3,594	0.93
21	365	Manufacture of brass and bell metal products ...	3,565	0.93
22	335	Manufacture of medicines, pharmaceutical preparations, perfumes, cosmetics and other toilet preparations except soap ...	3,409	0.89
23	237	Printing of cotton textile ...	3,039	0.79
24	281	Manufacture of wooden furniture and fixtures ...	2,933	0.76
25	280	Sawing and planing of wood ...	2,910	0.76
26	373	Manufacture of textile machinery and accessories ...	2,884	0.75
27	336	Manufacture of soap and other washing and cleaning compounds ...	2,579	0.67
Total (1 to 27) ...			329,008	85.49
Others ...			55,823	14.51
Grand Total ...			384,831	100.00

21. The industry which is the most important from the point of view of offering employment to the largest number in the State relates to cotton textiles which employs 185,775 persons in towns and 9,910 in villages. Cotton spinning and weaving in mills is the most important industry in minor group 232 which has returned 133 units employing as many as 155,804 persons mostly in towns. Making of textile garments accounts for 29,981 persons in the State of whom 9,197 are engaged in rural establishments and 20,784 in urban. Next to cotton textiles, industries which are important in the order of number of persons employed are:—

- (i) Production of rice, atta, flour, etc., 12,321 in villages and 9,295 in towns;
- (ii) Sundry hardware, 9,604 in villages and 10,362 in towns;
- (iii) Jewellery, silverware and wares using gold and other precious metals, 4,196 in villages and 14,751 in towns;
- (iv) Bidi making, 7,743 in villages and 6,217 in towns;
- (v) Weaving of cotton in handlooms, 3,702 in villages and 5,103 in towns;
- (vi) Weaving of cotton in power looms, 687 in villages and 13,277 in towns;
- (vii) Wood products, furniture and fixtures, 2,156 in villages and 2,933 in towns;
- (viii) Leather products, 6,697 in villages and 7,638 in towns;
- (ix) Pottery, 6,708 in villages and 5,174 in towns.

22. Other industries worthy of note are manufacture of wagons, coaches, etc., basic industrial chemicals such as acids, alkalis and their salts, pharmaceuticals and paints. Structural clay products such as bricks and tiles, cement and cement products, structural stone goods, stone dressing and stone crushing, also deserve mention as evidencing the intense construction activity going on alround the State. While the manufacture of common salt has secured a unique place in the industrial structure of the State because of its long coastline, new industries like manufacture of machine tools and manufacture, assembling and repairs of machinery and wooden industrial goods such as bobbins and

similar equipments are assuming increasing importance with the advent of mechanisation and use of power.

23. The distribution of various industries according to number of persons employed abundantly shows that textile manufacture is the premier industry of Gujarat. For, those who find employment in cotton spinning and weaving in mills number 155,804 and constitute 31.44 per cent of the total employed in the State. Cotton textiles thus dominate the industrial structure of the State where existence of large cotton-growing areas coupled with availability of requisite manpower and presence of entrepreneurial ability have influenced their concentration in districts like Ahmedabad, Broach, Kaira, Surat and Mehsana.

(iii) Distribution by Industries

24. The distribution of industries will now be examined for some of the important major groups of the Standard Industrial Classification.

Major Group 23—Textile-Cotton

25. The industry which is the most important in the State as offering maximum employment is cotton textiles which employ as many as 195,685 or 39.49 per cent, of whom 185,775 work in towns and 9,910 in villages. The most important is cotton spinning and weaving in mills which accounts for 155,804 persons or 31.44 per cent, though cotton ginning, cleaning, pressing and baling as well as weaving in power looms and handlooms and the miscellaneous group of making of textile garments are no less important in the field of small-scale and household industries. This industry is spread over all the districts of the State except the Dangs. The number of establishments engaged in this industry varies from 14 in the Panchmahals to 2,367 in Surat district. Districts where this industry flourishes are Ahmedabad, Kaira and Mehsana which respectively account for 867, 786 and 778 establishments. Higher proportions of persons employed in various establishments manufacturing cotton textiles of all sorts indicate the prominent position the textile industry occupies in the overall industrial economy of Gujarat.

Distribution of number of establishments and persons employed in Major Group 23—Textile Cotton and 27—Textile—Miscellaneous, 1961

Description	Number of Units			Number of Persons		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Major Group 23—Textile-Cotton	6,552	1,936	4,616	195,685	9,910	185,775
Ginning, cleaning, pressing and baling	402	164	238	9,813	4,561	5,252
Spinning and weaving in mills	133	1	132	155,804	75	155,729
Dyeing, bleaching	233	24	214	1,241	81	1,160
Weaving in power looms	1,848	107	1,741	13,964	687	13,277
Weaving in handlooms	3,091	1,482	1,609	8,805	3,702	5,103
Printing of cotton textile	292	4	288	3,074	35	3,039
Manufacturing of cotton cordage, rope and twine	178	18	160	1,121	228	893
Other industries	370	136	234	1,863	541	1,322
Major Group 27—Textile-Miscellaneous						
Making of textile garments	14,256	5,385	8,871	29,981	9,197	20,784

Major Group 20—Foodstuffs

26. The next important industry in the State is production of rice, atta, flour, etc., which along with edible fats and oils and other food products claims 39,754 or 8.02 per cent of

the total number employed in the State. Their distribution between rural and urban areas shows that 17,896 persons or 41 per cent work in villages as against 25,687 or 59 per cent in towns.

Distribution of number of establishments and persons employed in Major Group 20—Foodstuffs, 1961

Description	Number of Units			Number of Persons		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Major Group 20—Foodstuffs	12,502	6,549	5,953	43,583	17,896	25,687
Production of rice, atta, flour, etc.	7,650	4,790	2,860	21,616	12,321	9,295
Bread, biscuits, cake and other bakery products	405	17	388	1,706	56	1,650
Edible fats and oils	1,797	953	844	10,626	3,160	7,466
Hydrogenated oil	7	2	5	1,099	76	1,023
Other food products such as sweetmeat, condiments, muri, chira, etc.	2,529	751	1,778	7,512	1,843	5,669
Other industries	114	36	78	1,025	441	584

Major Group 36—Basic Metals and their Products except Machinery and Transport Equipment

27. Amongst basic metals which claim 30,085 persons, manufacture of sundry hardwares accounts for 19,966 of whom 9,604 are workers in villages and a little more (10,362) in towns. But their respective percentages in the rural and urban areas work out to be 8.68 and 2.69 respectively, because of the importance that the village blacksmith occupies in the rural economy. Manufacture and assembling of machinery (except textile machinery) as also of machine tools which have of late come into existence in the wake of mechanisation jointly account for 16,428 persons of whom 15,684 are employed in towns.

Basic Metals

30,085 persons are employed in 8,463 establishments engaged in the manufacture of basic metals and their products except machinery and transport equipments and manufacturing and assembling of machinery. Their distribution between different districts ranges from 44 in the Dangs to 822 in Ahmedabad. 7 districts have 500 and more establishments engaged in this industry but the districts of Ahmedabad, Surat, Rajkot and Bhavnagar respectively claim 822, 865, 736 and 452 revealing the simultaneous growth of industries like manufacture of machine tools and other sundry engineering and structural articles so essential for industrial development.

Distribution of number of establishments and persons employed in Major Group 36—Basic Metals and their Products except Machinery and Transport and 37—Machinery (all kinds other than transport) and Electrical equipment, 1961

Description	Number of Units			Number of Persons		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Major Group 36—Basic Metals and their Products except Machinery and Transport	8,463	4,482	3,981	30,085	10,532	19,553
Manufacture of iron and steel including smelting, refining, rolling, conversion into basic forms such as billets, blooms, tubes, rods	74	2	72	1,097	36	1,061
Manufacture of brass and bell metal products	791	97	694	4,029	464	3,565
Manufacture of metal products (other than of iron, brass, bell metal and aluminium) such as tin can	370	25	345	2,214	325	1,889
Enamelling, galvanising, plating (including electroplating) polishing and welding of metal products	265	10	255	1,093	19	1,074
Manufacture of sundry hardwares such as G.I. pipe, wire net, bolt, etc.	6,772	4,333	2,439	19,966	9,604	10,362
Other industries	191	15	176	1,686	84	1,602
Major Group 37—Machinery (all kinds other than Transport) and Electrical equipment	1,394	120	1,274	16,482	744	15,684
Manufacture and assembling of machinery	1,284	116	1,168	11,491	735	10,756
Manufacture of machine tools	110	4	106	4,937	9	4,928

Major Group 31—Leather and Leather Products

28. Manufacture of leather products claims 5,988 establishments, of which 3,196 are in rural areas and 2,792 in urban areas and offers employment to 6,697 persons in rural areas and to 7,638 persons in urban areas. But the most important industry under this head relates to the

manufacture of shoes and other leather footwear which has larger establishments in towns than in villages with corresponding increase in the number of persons employed in these areas. But the traditional occupation of currying and tanning of hides and skins is mainly confined to villages which have 659 out of 746 such establishments in the State.

Distribution of number of establishments and persons employed in Major Group 31—Leather and Leather Products, 1961

Description	Number of Units			Number of Persons		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Major Group 31—Leather and Leather Products	5,988	3,196	2,792	14,335	6,697	7,638
Currying, tanning and finishing of hides and skins and preparation of finished leather ...	746	659	87	2,005	1,685	320
Manufacture of shoes and other leather footwear ...	5,001	2,376	2,625	11,474	4,713	6,761
Other industries ...	241	161	80	856	299	557

Major Group 39—Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries

29. Jewellers, silversmiths and goldsmiths number 18,947 and claim 3.82 per cent of the

total employed, 14,751 in towns and 4,196 in villages, revealing the greater demand the town-dwellers have for this class of artisans because of their comparatively better economic condition.

Distribution of number of establishments and persons employed in Major Group 39—Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries, 1961

Description	Number of Units			Number of Persons		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Major Group 39—Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	7,997	2,139	5,858	22,383	4,485	17,898
Assembling and repairing of watches and clocks ...	689	38	651	1,448	60	1,388
Manufacture of jewellery, silverware and wares using gold and other precious metals ...	7,051	2,071	4,980	18,947	4,196	14,751
Other industries ...	257	30	227	1,988	229	1,759

Major Group 22—Tobacco Products

30. Tobacco products engage 20,978 persons, of whom 13,960 work in establishments which manufacture bidi alone. The fact that 7,743 of the bidi workers live in villages and 6,217 in towns establishes the universality of bidi as a popular smoke in both these areas. But manufacture of other tobacco products accounts for 4,193 in rural areas out of 4,804 employed therein. This industry which is essentially rural

claims 3.79 per cent of the persons working in rural areas as against 1.25 in the urban. Out of 2,319 units in the State engaged in the manufacture of tobacco products, 1,523 or 65.7 per cent of the total units are concentrated only in Kaira, Mehsana and Baroda which are the principal tobacco growing areas in the State. The importance of these 3 districts is further evidenced by the fact that they jointly claim 16,790 persons as against 20,978 employed in this industry.

Distribution of number of establishments and persons employed in Major Group 22—Tobacco Products, 1961

Description	Number of Units			Number of Persons		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Major Group 22—Tobacco Products	2,319	1,394	925	20,978	13,739	7,239
Manufacture of bidi ...	1,843	1,035	808	13,960	7,743	6,217
Manufacture of cigarette and cigarette tobacco ...	93	92	1	1,549	1,545	4
Manufacture of other tobacco products ...	290	242	48	4,804	4,193	611
Other industries ...	93	25	68	665	258	407

Major Group 28—Manufacture of Wood and Wooden Products

31. Manufacture of wood and wooden products accounts for 24,299 persons in all, of whom 11,794 are engaged in the manufacture of other wood and allied products, 5,089 in structural industries, 3,731 in sawing and planing of wood and 2,477 in the manufacture of wooden industrial articles such as bobbins and similar equipments and fixtures. The State percentage of 2.38

working in other wood and allied products rises to 8.37 per cent for the rural as against 0.66 per cent for the urban. Out of 8,406 units returned under the manufacture of wood and wooden products in the State, 5,861 are located in villages and 2,545 in towns. The higher number of units in case of Surat and Junagadh can be attributed to the existence of forest areas in these districts, to the facility of their transport by sea in the districts of Jamnagar and Bhavnagar and to the intense building activity at the capital in the district of Ahmedabad.

Distribution of number of establishments and persons employed in Major Group 28—Manufacture of Wood and Wooden Products, 1961

Description	Number of Units			Number of Persons		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Major Group 28—Manufacture of Wood and Wooden Products	8,406	5,861	2,545	24,299	12,896	11,403
Sawing and planing of wood ...	623	168	455	3,731	821	2,910
Manufacture of wooden furniture and fixtures ...	28	7	21	112	23	89
Manufacture of structural wooden goods (including treated timber) such as beams, posts, doors, windows	1,897	999	898	5,089	2,156	2,933
Manufacture of wooden industrial goods other than transport equipment such as bobbin and similar equipment and fixtures ...	131	17	114	2,477	273	2,204
Manufacture of other wood and allied products	5,387	4,530	857	11,794	9,261	2,533
Other industries ...	340	140	200	1,096	362	734

Major Group 34—Non-metallic Mineral Products other than Petroleum and Coal

32. This industry which mainly covers establishments connected with the manufacture of articles required in building and construction accounts for 9,151 persons of whom 3,976 are employed in villages and 5,175 in towns.

While manufacture of structural stone goods is more important in villages than in towns because of the location of stone quarries in the former areas, cement and cement products, bricks and tiles which are in greater demand in towns employ a comparatively larger number in towns than in villages.

Distribution of number of establishments and persons employed in Major Group 34—Non-metallic Mineral Products other than Petroleum and Coal, 1961

Description	Number of Units			Number of Persons		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Major Group 34—Non-metallic Mineral Products other than Petroleum and Coal	514	280	234	9,151	3,976	5,175
Manufacture of structural clay products such as bricks, tiles ...	120	41	79	2,722	1,212	1,510
Manufacture of cement and cement products ...	82	14	68	2,454	448	2,006
Manufacture of structural stone goods, stone dressing and stone crushing ...	93	59	34	2,221	1,599	622
Manufacture of stonewares other than images ...	153	152	1	1,165	615	550
Other industries ...	66	14	52	589	102	487

Major Group 35—Earthenware and Earthen Pottery

33. Manufacture of earthenwares and earthen pottery alone claims 1.31 per cent, whose importance in the rural economy raises it to 7.23. The total number employed in this industry is 11,882 of whom 6,708 work in villages and 5,174 in towns. But manufacture of cement products has 2,006 employed in urban areas as against 448 only in rural.

Major Group 38—Transport Equipment

34. The use of cycle as the most popular mode of transport is evidenced by its having

Distribution of number of establishments and persons employed in Major Group 38—Transport Equipment, 1961

Description	Number of Units			Number of Persons		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Major Group 38—Transport Equipment ...	3,123	384	2,739	20,573	2,671	17,902
Manufacture, assembling and repairing of locomotives	43	9	34	3,637	1,204	2,433
Manufacture of wagons, coaches, tramways and other railroad equipment, other than manufacture of structural steel products such as joist, rail, sheet, plate	...	...	...	...	...	...
Repairing and servicing of motor vehicles	56	10	46	5,067	353	4,714
Repairing of bicycles and tricycles	674	36	638	6,068	376	5,692
Other industries	2,110	223	1,887	4,780	396	4,384
	240	106	134	1,021	342	679

(iv) Comparative distribution in cities/towns with population of 50,000 or more

36. Examining the distribution of these industries in cities and towns with population of 50,000 or more, it is noticed that little less than one-third of the establishments in the State are concentrated in towns falling under Classes I and II. Out of a total of 24,922 workshops and factories claimed by them, more than half are located in the two cities of Ahmedabad and Surat which respectively appropriate 30.38 and 25.54 per cent of the establishments in cities/towns with population of 50,000 or more, illustrating the relatively greater industrial importance of these two cities. Even on the basis of number of persons employed, out of a total of 495,510 employed in the State, 244,048 or 49.25 per cent are working in the six cities of the State falling under Class I and another 38,832

2,110 repairing concerns in the State, 10.57 per cent of which are in villages. Repairing and servicing of motor vehicles accounts for 674 units 638 in towns, 36 in villages.

35. Being essentially an urban industry, manufacture of transport equipment engages 20,573 persons of whom 2,671 work in villages and 17,902 in towns. Persons employed in establishments relating to repairs and servicing of motor vehicles (5,692), manufacture of wagons, coaches, etc., (1,714) and repairs of bicycles and tricycles (1,384) being the most important in this group jointly account for 15,915 11,790 in towns, 1,125 in villages.

or 7.84 per cent in 9 towns with population of over 50,000 but below 100,000. The aggregate employment provided by these towns thus comes to 282,880 or 57.09 per cent of the total number of persons employed in the industrial establishments of the State.

37. The distribution pattern of industries according to the number of units, though different in details, discloses the same order as regards those which are numerically important. Practically in all the six cities, making of textile garments leads the list of industrial concerns followed by manufacture of jewellery, silver and gold wares, production of foodstuffs, repairs to bicycles and tricycles and leather products. This is the usual pattern of numerical distribution not only in the State as a whole but also in its rural and urban areas as revealed by the statistics discussed above. Industries relating to all the three prime necessities of human existence, namely,

food, clothing and shelter naturally claim a higher place in an underdeveloped economy which usually favours household industries and traditional crafts, followed by industries which supply other needs, viz., wooden articles, earthenware and earthen pottery and leather footwear all of which are in equal demand in towns and villages. Switch over to small and large scale establishments and introduction of new ones naturally take place in urban areas where a variety of factors such as availability of raw material, facilities of transport, market, technical skill, etc., come into play. This will be clearly noticeable from the following individual examination of the industrial position of cities and towns with population of 50,000 or more. Since the usual pattern of numerical distribution of establishments is the same, be it in towns or villages, only those industries which are important in various towns will be considered below.

Ahmedabad

38. From the point of number of units, the traditional pattern persists even in the city of Ahmedabad where making of textile garments (1,996), repairs to bicycles and tricycles (709), manufacture of jewellery, silver and goldwares (654), production of rice, atta, flour (578) occupy a high place in the industrial structure of the capital. The greater pace of industrialisation in the city is, however, illustrated by the important position enjoyed by such industries as manufacturing and assembling of machinery except textile machinery which account for 387; textile machinery and accessories 293; and sundry hardwares 206 establishments. But cotton spinning and weaving in mills though claiming 63 units employs 119,810 the largest in any one industry.

Baroda

39. The city of Baroda also has the largest number of persons (6,667) employed in cotton spinning and weaving in mills. In addition to the industries which are numerically important everywhere, mention must be made of the manufacture of electrical machinery and equipment such as motors, generators, transformers, which claims 4 units and employs 1,290 persons; glass and glass products except optical and photo-

graphic lenses which account for 3 units and employ 1,023 persons and chemicals and chemical products which claim 59 units and employ 3,026 persons. These figures reveal the long strides Baroda is taking towards industrialisation in recent times.

Surat

40. The most important manufacturing industry in Surat City is cotton weaving in power looms numbering 1,576 which account for 1,0968 the largest number of persons employed. The next important industry is embroidery and making of crepe lace and fringes which accounts for 1,476 units and employs 7,937 persons. Both these industries reflect the unique industrial composition of this old city where weaving in handloom and manufacture of jari, lace and brocade have earned for it a world-wide reputation. It further discloses that with the advent of mechanisation, physical labour is being replaced by power which is used to a great extent in the working of looms. Other manufacturing industries worthy of notice from the point of numbers are manufacture and assembling of machinery except textile machinery, cotton weaving in handlooms, spinning and weaving of silk textiles in mills, cotton dyeing and bleaching, manufacture of cotton cordage, rope and twine, processing and manufacture of textile products and cotton spinning and weaving in mills.

Rajkot

41. As usual, making of textile garments leads in having the largest number of units (413) employing 1,092 persons in Rajkot City. But it is the manufacture of machine tools which claims 51 units and offers the largest employment (4,273 persons) as against 1,096 in 367 establishments engaged in the manufacture of jewellery, silverware and wares using gold and other precious metals. Other industries which deserve mention are cotton spinning and weaving in mills, manufacture of sundry hardwares and manufacture and assembling of machinery except textile machinery.

Bhavnagar

42. Apart from the traditional pattern which is numerically important, production of

edible fats and oils, manufacture of sundry hardwares, cotton spinning and weaving in mills and production of hydrogenated oil (Vanaspati) are worthy of notice from the point of employment offered in Bhavnagar City.

Jamnagar

43. Manufacture of turpentine, synthetic resin, and plastic products and materials accounts for 73 units employing 568 persons. Others deserving mention are production of edible fats and oils and cotton and woollen textiles.

Morvi

44. At Morvi, manufacture of brass and bell metal products, sundry hardwares, machinery except textile machinery, structural clay products such as bricks, tiles, etc., cotton ginning, cleaning, pressing and baling, manufacture of chinaware and crockery, assembling and repairing of watches and manufacture of clocks are noteworthy.

Junagadh

45. In addition to the industries which commonly preponderate in all the major towns, those worth mentioning in Junagadh are repairing and servicing of motor vehicles, production of edible fats and oils and manufacture of wagons, coaches, etc.

Porbandar

46. In addition to spinning and weaving in mills, manufacture of soap, lime, cement and cement products and production of hydrogenated oil (Vanaspati) reveal the rise at Porbandar of industries, the raw material for which is locally available.

Patan

47. The most important industry at Patan in Mehsana district is manufacture of bidi of which there are 23 units employing the largest number of persons in that town, namely, 739.

Nadiad

48. Important industrial establishments in Nadiad town are manufacture of brass and bell metal products, iron and steel furniture, sundry hardwares, repairing and servicing of motor vehicles, manufacture of bidi and other tobacco products, cotton ginning, cleaning, pressing and

baling, printing of cotton textile, and cotton spinning and weaving in mills.

Cambay

49. Principal industries which thrive at Cambay are (i) textile cotton, i.e., weaving in handlooms (1,016 persons) and power looms (683 persons), spinning and weaving in cotton mills (1,760 persons) and (ii) manufacture of non-metallic mineral products such as agate or *akik*, and other precious and synthetic stones for which the town is famous since the middle ages. The latter industry accounts for 342 units and employs 1,423 persons. Its complimentary industry, viz., manufacture of jewellery, silverware and wares using gold and other precious metals is equally important and accounts for 219 units employing 731 persons. Surrounded by tobacco growing areas, manufacture of bidi is also worthy of mention. Cambay appears to be striving hard to regain its former importance.

Godhra

50. The usual urban pattern of distribution of industries is disturbed only by the manufacture of wooden furniture and fixtures which is of some importance owing to its proximity to forest areas. There is not much of any other industry at this place, except manufacture, assembling and repairing of locomotives which employ the largest number (235).

Broach

51. Being primarily a cotton growing area, Broach has two textile mills employing 1,149 persons, in addition to the usual traditional crafts.

Navsari

52. The most important industry at Navsari is manufacture of jewellery, silverware and wares using gold and other precious metals which has as many as 75 units employing 666 persons. Diamond cutting has also come into being in recent times. Manufacture of brass and bell metal products claims the second place in the order of number of units. But the one which is important from the point of employment is cotton spinning and weaving in mills numbering 3 employing as many as 3,334 persons. Manu-

facture of wooden industrial goods other than transport equipment such as bobbin and other similar equipment and fixtures also accounts for 12 units and 508 persons. Manufacture and assembling of machinery has also some significance in that it has 17 units employing 168 persons.

General Observations

53. From the foregoing analysis of the distribution of various industrial establishments in the different areas of the State, it would appear that the size of employment offered by any industry does not depend upon the numerical strength of the manufacturing or industrial concerns, as one single unit run on a large-scale would sometimes offer employment to a number of persons larger than all the other industries combined. Viewed from this angle, it is not only the number of establishments but also the size of employment offered by an industry that matters in assessing its importance in the economic structure of a place or region. On this basis, the most important industry is easily the cotton textile industry which in the City of Ahmedabad alone employs 119,810 in 63 units, the largest in the State. There are other towns as well, namely, Surat, Nadiad, Broach, Navsari, Cambay, Porbandar, Bhavnagar and Surendranagar where also this industry is equally important. Production of edible fats and oils and hydrogenated oils (Vanaspati) would naturally flourish at such places as Jamnagar, Bhavnagar, Junagadh and Porbandar, which are surrounded by the principal groundnut growing tracts of Gujarat. Jewellery, silverware and wares using gold and other precious metals appear to thrive to a greater extent at Rajkot, Dhoraji, Junagadh, Porbandar, Mehsana, Ahmedabad, Cambay, Nadiad, Navsari and Surat than in other towns, where the material condition of the people is relatively more prosperous owing to the better yields from agriculture and industries, which enable the people living at these places to invest in gold and silver ornaments. Manufacture and assembling of machinery (other than electrical) except textile machinery is noteworthy at Ahmedabad where 387 units employ 3,373 persons, at Surat where 128 units employ 877 persons, and at Rajkot where 140 units employ 765 persons. But manufacture of textile

machinery and accessories naturally thrives to a greater extent at Ahmedabad which has 293 establishments employing 2,824 persons.

(v) Concluding Remarks

54. With a view to ascertain the importance of industries in the order of the number of establishments as also in the order of the number of persons employed, two statements have been compiled. One shows the number of units in respect of selected minor groups of industries arranged in descending order for the State as a whole as also for its rural and urban areas. A similar statement has also been prepared according to the number of persons employed. Percentages to the total are also given with a view to ascertain the place a particular industry occupies in the industrial structure of the State, which is also indicated by the serial numbers preceding the description of the industries selected. These are Statements IV.2 and IV.3 which have already been examined before.

55. The broad facts that emerge from an analysis of the statistics given in these two statements can be summarised as under:—

1. Household industries claim precedence in the order of the number of establishments as rural crafts and industries worked on household basis preponderate in a mixed economy which is basically agricultural.
2. The order of distribution of establishments in rural areas follows more or less the same order of distribution as is noticed in the case of the State as a whole for the simple reason that 74 per cent of the population live in villages.
3. Traditional artisans and craftsmen working in village and cottage industries claim precedence according to their importance and utility in the rural economy.
4. Even the urban sector shows a preponderance of establishments engaged in some of the rural crafts which still play an important role in the urban economy. But the inclusion of a number of industries which are useful only to the town-dweller and worked on non-household basis changes the urban order of number of establishments not a little.

5. On the basis of the order of number of persons employed, the distribution of establishments presents a picture quite different from that done by the order of the number of units. The order of precedence is seen to vary according to the importance of an industry in the industrial economy.
6. In villages the industries which produce articles of day-to-day consumption naturally take precedence over others, the demand for which is either only casual or dependent upon the economic condition of the village people who can go in for comforts only after the prime necessities of life are satisfied. But in urban areas the order of precedence according to persons employed appears to be influenced by the size of employment offered by a particular industry, though consumption needs cannot be ignored as giving priority to some of the rural crafts which thrive side by side with mechanised industries. In other words, industries capable of greater employment as a result of mechanisation do precede a number of household industries dependent upon physical power. But some of the traditional crafts still continue to maintain their original place in the urban economy despite the introduction of machinery. Making of textile garments, manufacture of jewellery, silver and gold-ware, sundry hardwares, as well as production of rice, atta, flour, etc., and manufacture of shoes and other leather footwear all of which are traditional household industries, claim quite a high place in the distribution of establishments according to the number of persons employed.

Summary

56. Examining the distribution of establishments according to their number, it is noticed that making of textile garments claims the first place by accounting for 14,256 units in the State of which 5,385 are in villages and 8,871 in towns. The next 5 places are appropriated by production of rice, atta, etc., manufacture of jewellery,

sundry hardwares, wood and wooden products, leather and leather goods. The same order of distribution more or less also persists in rural areas. But in urban areas, the manufacture of jewellery, rice, atta, etc., and leather goods alone retains its position in the first five which is lost by establishments engaged in the manufacture of wood and wooden products and repairs of bicycles and tricycles. From the point of numbers employed, the uniform popularity of establishments relating to makers of textile garments in all the sectors which are second only to the manufacture of textiles in mills, etc., shows equal anxiety of the villager as well as the town-dweller in the matter of his dress. The importance of handloom industry which claims a 7th place in the general economy of the State is revealed by its being 8th in the rural and 9th in the urban economy, but manufacture of jewellery which is 3rd in the State as a whole is promoted to the 2nd place in the urban areas and demoted to the 7th in villages, thus revealing the disparity in the economic condition of those living in towns and villages. While the improvement of district roads has accelerated the use of bicycles in villages, the higher rank (6th) of this industry in urban areas testifies to its greater popularity and use in towns. Manufacture of bidi occupies a 13th place in the general order of priority, but its essentially rural character gives it a 9th place in villages as against 15th in towns. Edible fats and oils which have 11th rank in rural areas come down to 14th in urban areas illustrating the importance of bullock *ghanis* in rural areas. Currying and tanning of hides being essentially a rural industry is of little account in the urban sector. Carpenters, stone cutters and makers of bullock carts do not enjoy an equally important place in the urban areas in the order of precedence by the number of establishments which is taken over by such urban industries as manufacture and assembling of machinery, brass and bell metal products, repair of watches and clocks, repairs of motor vehicles, printing presses and bakery products like bread, biscuits, cakes, etc. While cotton weaving in handloom retains the 9th place in the urban and ranks 8th in the rural economy, weaving in power looms is purely urban as seen from its 8th rank in urban distribution as against its total absence from the select

list in the villages where the role it plays is practically insignificant.

57. The general distribution of establishments according to the order of priority noticed above further reveals that the most important and premier industry of the State, namely, textile industry relating to cotton spinning and weaving in mills which gives employment to 31.44 per cent of the total number of persons employed in the manufacturing establishments of the State, has not been able to secure a place in the industries selected on the strength of the number of their establishments. But from the point of number of persons employed, cotton spinning and weaving in mills which accounts for 155,804 persons tops the list of selected industries in the overall economy of the State followed

at a great distance by the making of textile garments which employs 29,981 of whom 9,197 work in villages and 20,784 in towns. Making of textile garments is thus important not only from the point of number of units but also from the point of number of persons employed in this industry.

58. While traditional industries and crafts claim precedence in the order of number of persons employed in the State as a whole as also in its rural areas, the urban list is inter-mixed with industries which are of an urban character and have a scope for expansion and development round about large towns and cities where those worked on small and large-scale basis with the aid of improved technique and machinery generally flourish.

SECTION 3

NATURAL RESOURCES

59. The resources which nature makes available for industries are those that come up from land or are extracted from earth. The natural resources which are available in Gujarat and influence the location of some of the important factories in the State are (i) agricultural produce like cotton, tobacco and oil seeds, groundnut in particular, (ii) forest produce like timber, teak, bamboo, etc., (iii) mineral produce like clay, stone, and in recent times, oil and gas, and (iv) brine from sea water for the manufacture of salt, one of the most important raw materials for chemical industries.

60. Statement IV.4 on page 92 gives the acreage and outturn of groundnut, tobacco and cotton for the year 1958-59.

61. Groundnut is an important commercial crop which is fairly distributed over all the districts of the State, except the forest areas of the Dangs. The area under groundnut has shown considerable rise in recent years and stood at 3,920,900 acres in 1958-59. Saurashtra being the principal groundnut growing region, accounts for 79 per cent of the area and 73 per cent of the output. Though oil mills are scattered all over Gujarat, their concentration is particularly

heavy in Jamnagar, Rajkot, Bhavnagar and Junagadh districts of Rajkot Division, which jointly claim 65 per cent of the total groundnut crop raised in the State. These also are the districts where the Vanaspati or vegetable ghee factories and a large majority of plants for solvent extraction of oil from oil cakes are located. Manufacture of soap is another ancillary industry dependent upon oil, distributed all over the State, Saurashtra alone accounting for 1,350 out of 2,637 persons employed in soap-making.

Cotton

62. Cotton is the most important cash crop of Gujarat which is grown in all the districts except the Dangs. Out of a total area of 4,144,500 acres under cotton cultivation, the largest acreage is appropriated by Surendranagar district (671,500 or 16 per cent) which along with Baroda, Broach, Surat and Ahmedabad accounts for 68 per cent of the total area under this crop. While some sort of processing of cotton is going on in all the districts of the State, textile mills, power looms and cotton ginning, cleaning, pressing and baling factories are, for the most part, concentrated in Rajkot, Surendranagar, Bhay-

STATEMENT IV.4

Acreage and outturn of selected agricultural products, 1958-59*

State/Division/District	Groundnut		Tobacco		Cotton	
	Area (in acres)	Outturn (in tons)	Area (in acres)	Outturn (in tons)	Area (in acres)	Outturn (in tons)
GUJARAT STATE	3,920,900	885,700	176,800	43,600	4,144,500	1,287,400
Rajkot Division	3,116,000	642,200	200	...	1,281,700	496,800
Kutch	31,800	3,200	...	...	189,500	29,000
Jamnagar	638,500	167,800	...	...	63,000	11,700
Rajkot	934,600	92,600	...	...	26,700	171,600
Surendranagar	93,900	11,700	...	...	671,500	14,400
Bhavnagar	593,700	134,100	100	...	143,300	26,100
Junagadh	596,500	178,800	100	...	176,000	241,800
Amreli	227,000	54,000	...	...	11,700	2,200
Baroda Division	804,900	243,500	176,600	43,600	2,862,800	790,600
Banaskantha	1,500	100	100	100	5,000	2,500
Sabarkantha	256,700	72,800	400	100	270,200	96,400
Mehsana	34,700	7,900	5,800	2,200	213,200	57,400
Ahmedabad	84,400	17,000	3,600	900	558,300	87,500
Kaira	98,000	36,100	128,100	32,900	162,700	47,400
Panchmahals	180,300	69,500	2,600	600	60,200	18,500
Baroda	73,300	25,700	33,500	6,600	590,000	209,200
Broach	31,100	900	2,100	100	568,900	87,100
Surat	44,500	13,400	400	100	434,300	184,600
Dangs	400	100	...	...	...	...

* Source:—Handbook of Basic Statistics, Gujarat State, 1961, published by the Bureau of Economics & Statistics.

nagar, Junagadh, Mehsana, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Baroda, Broach and Surat districts, where cotton growing prevails to a relatively larger extent. The enviable position the City of Ahmedabad has secured for itself as a seat of textile industry in Gujarat is to no small extent due to its ideal location in the rich cotton zone of North Gujarat. The Ahmedabad District itself which has 558,300 acres under cotton cultivation, along with the adjoining district of Sabarkantha, commands a total area of 828,500 acres or 20 per cent of acreage under cotton cultivation in the State.

Tobacco

63. Tobacco, another money crop supplies the raw material needed for the manufacture of bidi and other tobacco products. Out of a total area of 176,800 acres under tobacco cultivation in the State, Kaira district alone accounts for 128,100 acres, the next in importance being Baroda (33,500 acres) Mehsana (5,800) Ahmedabad (3,600), Panchmahals (2,600), and Broach

(2,100). While the universal preference for bidi as a popular smoke has resulted in a fair distribution of bidi-making in all the districts, manufacture of tobacco products is on the whole concentrated in Kaira, Baroda and Mehsana where in Vijapur taluka Virginia tobacco has been successfully introduced in recent times.

Forest Products

64. The total area under forest is 5,857.83 square miles or 8.25 per cent of the total area of the State which is raised to 9.45 per cent if the desert area of Kutch is excluded. Forest produce does not play any significant part in influencing the location of industrial establishments connected therewith in view of the insignificant percentage of land covered by forests.

Stone, Clay, etc.

65. Limestone deposits which are in abundant quantities all over the State exist to a larger extent in Rajkot Division. It is, therefore, but

natural that all the cement factories except one at Sevalia in Kaira district should have been located at Porbandar, Sikka (Jamnagar) and Veraval. The management of all these concerns is in the hands of the Associated Cement Co. Ltd. and Shri Digvijay Cement Co. Ltd.

66. Manufacture of stone and stonewares, structural stone in particular, flourishes in areas where stone quarries abound. This industry thrives to an appreciable extent in Surendranagar, Amreli, Junagadh, Sabarkantha, Kaira and Surat districts where good quality of building stone is extracted from local quarries.

67. China clay, fire clay, quartz, lime stones and sand stones which can be had in sufficient quantity in Saurashtra have favoured the growth of the ceramics industry at such places as Morvi, Than, Dhrangadhra, Jamnagar, Sihor, Wagadia, Ramparda and Chorwad in the Rajkot Division and also in the Panchmahals and Ahmedabad districts of Baroda Division, where the natural resources required for their establishment are easily available.

Salt

68. Gujarat is a very important salt producing area because of its vast coast line. 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	All India (Quantity in million Bengali Mds.)	Gujarat
1956	99.0	41.0
1957	98.7	43.1
1958	122.5	53.0
1959	83.8	42.8

* Source :—66th Session Indian National Congress Souvenir, Bhavnagar, January 1961, Part III, P. 316.

69. 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.

70. 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. Some of the other concerns well known for the manufacture of chemicals are Alembic Chemicals, Sarabhai Chemicals, Suhrid Geigy and Sanitex Chemical Industries of Baroda, Calico Mills Chemical Division of Ahmedabad, and the Atul Products of Bulsar. These works have specialised in different branches of chemical industry, namely, heavy chemicals, fine chemicals, dyestuffs, pharmaceuticals, etc. Chemical industry is thus attaining a very important place as one of the major industries of Gujarat.

Petroleum Products

71. The addition of one more item of natural resources in the State deserves special mention. The find of mineral oil and natural gas at Cambay, Anklesvar, Olpad, Padra, Gandhinagar and Ghogho as a result of initial exploration has opened a new era of industrial expansion in the State by putting Gujarat on the 'Oil Map' of India. The proposed establishment of a refinery near Koyli and the starting of a fertiliser factory near Baroda in the public sector will be another step forward in the industrial development of the State.

SECTION 4

POWER VS. NO POWER

72. The use or absence of power besides indicating the trend of mechanisation in industry, reveals the relative importance of traditional crafts in the industrial structure of the State.

73. Of the total number of 80,133 establish-

ments, 26,187 or 32.68 per cent use power and 53,946 or 67.32 per cent do not use power. Analysing the figures according to areas, it is seen that out of 34,447 units in rural areas, 9056 or 26.29 per cent use power and 25,391 or 73.71 per cent work without power. In case of urban

areas, the corresponding figures are 17,131 or 37.50 per cent and 28,555 or 62.50 per cent respectively. The number of units operated by power is thus found to be comparatively greater in towns than in villages. The fact that only one-fourth of the establishments use power or fuel in rural areas vividly brings out the characteristic feature of the present day industrial economy of the State, wherein household and cottage industries dominate with agriculture as its base.

74. In every thousand workshops and factories in the State, 327 are worked by power and 673 without power. The corresponding proportions are found to be 263 and 737 for rural areas as against 375 and 625 for the urban areas. Analysing the statistics by district, the State average for power is exceeded by Sabarkantha, Ahmedabad, Broach, Surat and the Dangs with corresponding decline in the proportions of establishments not using power, which falls as low as 276

Proportion per 1,000 establishments worked by power and no power in the districts, 1961

State/District	Proportion of 1,000 establishments worked by	
	Power	No Power
GUJARAT STATE	327	673
Jamnagar	292	708
Rajkot	290	710
Surendranagar	293	707
Bhavnagar	326	674
Amreli	226	774
Junagadh	244	756
Kutch	201	799
Banaskantha	231	769
Sabarkantha	485	515
Mehsana	276	724
Ahmedabad	346	654
Kaira	313	687
Panchmahals	198	802
Baroda	312	688
Broach	468	532
Surat	496	504
Dangs	724	276

in the last named areas but rises as high as 802 in the Panchmahals. The factors which raise or lower the proportions of establishments worked with or without power lie in the mixed economy of the State wherein household, village and cottage

industries which hitherto predominated are being gradually replaced by mechanized processes requiring the use of power. In districts like Surat, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Baroda and Bhavnagar, higher proportions of establishments using power would reasonably indicate the quicker pace of their industrialisation in recent times. But in case of districts like the Dangs, Sabarkantha, etc., which are backward and exclusively agricultural, the reason for higher proportions must be sought in the total absence of traditional crafts and household industries in the past which do not need power as also in the appearance in recent times of a few concerns using power or fuel, the conjoint effect of which would naturally be to return a smaller proportion of establishments not using power.

75. Examining the proportions of establishments worked with or without power in cities/

Proportion per 1,000 establishments using power and no power in city/town with population of 50,000 or more, 1961

City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Proportion per 1,000 establishments using	
	Power	No Power
GUJARAT STATE (Urban)	454	546
Ahmedabad	376	624
Baroda	323	677
Surat	695	305
Rajkot	313	687
Bhavnagar	582	418
Jamnagar	533	467
Nadiad	501	499
Porbandar	401	599
Junagadh	391	609
Broach	320	680
Navsari	759	241
Godhra	261	739
Patan	204	796
Cambay	387	613
Morvi	310	690

towns with population of 50,000 or more, the urban proportions for the State as a whole are respectively found to be 454 and 546. The State average for power using concerns is exceeded by all the cities/towns with population of 50,000 or more except Baroda (323), Broach (320), Rajkot (313), Morvi (310), Godhra (261), and Patan (204),

and goes as high as 759 for Navsari and 695 for Surat in every thousand of their establishments. Bhavnagar, Jamnagar and Nadiad also account for more than 50 per cent of their establishments using power. Other larger towns where use of power is of some significance are Porbandar, Junagadh, Cambay and Ahmedabad. These figures reveal that there is no connection between the proportion of establishments using power and the number of persons employed which would be far greater in a city like Ahmed-

abad despite its having a lower proportion of power-using establishments on account of its having a large number of household industries worked without power which thrive side by side with those which do not use power or fuel. The relative backwardness and slow pace of industrialisation can, however, be inferred from the comparatively larger proportions of establishments worked without power in Patan (796), Godhra (739), Morvi (690) and Broach (680).

SECTION 5

THE MOST IMPORTANT POWER USED

76. The relative importance of different kinds of power in offering employment in the State as a whole, can be seen from the following statistics.

Distribution of establishments and persons employed according to kind of power or fuel used, 1961

Kind of power or fuel used	No. of Units	No. of persons employed	No. of persons employed per unit
Electricity	13,559	263,948	19.47
Liquid Fuel	5,969	31,347	5.25
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	6,492	51,436	7.92
Other Power	167	339	2.03
No Power	53,946	148,440	2.75

Electricity has returned the highest average of 19.47 persons employed per day per establishment. The corresponding averages for liquid fuel are 5.25, coal, wood and bagasse 7.92, other power 2.03 and no power 2.75. These averages are very significant as illustrating the importance of mechanisation in industry which the use of electricity indicates. The difference in these averages represents the relative importance of each type of power in the industrial structure and the varying capacity each has for offering employment in the manufacturing establishments of the State. Despite the fact that the number of establishments under 'no power' is the highest, its average per establishment is the lowest, if 'other power', the use of which is insignificant be excluded.

77. Different manufacturing industries have been classified according to the power or fuel used, namely, electricity, liquid fuel, coal, wood and bagasse, other power and no power. The importance of each will be considered below for the State as a whole and each of the districts and cities/towns with population of 50,000 or more. The greater or lesser preference for each of these kinds of fuel or power on the part of important industries will, however, be examined in the section that follows.

78. Electricity is the most important power used in the State and appropriates 13,559 or 16.92 per cent of the establishments and employs 263,948 or 53.27 per cent of the persons engaged in manufacturing industries. Next come units using coal, wood and bagasse which number 6,492 or 8.10 per cent and employ 51,436 persons or 10.38 per cent. Liquid fuel is used by 5,969 units or 7.45 per cent employing 31,347 or 6.33 per cent. Units worked by manpower number 53,946 or 67.32 per cent and employ 148,440 or 29.96 per cent as against 167 units employing 339 persons in 'other power', the use of which is quite insignificant.

79. The distribution of workshops and factories by kind of fuel or power used shows that in every thousand rural establishments, 136 are worked by liquid fuel, 88 by coal, wood and bagasse, 36 by electricity, 3 by other power and 737 by no power. Corresponding proportions for urban areas are found to be 269 for establishments worked by electricity, 28 by liquid fuel,

76 by coal, wood and bagasse, 2 by other power and 625 by no power. These statistics, while accentuating the household nature of rural industries disclose greater use of liquid fuel in villages as compared to towns where the power which is in greatest demand and use is electricity.

Distribution of 1,000 establishments by kind of power in rural and urban areas, 1961

Kind of power	Proportion per 1,000 units	
	Rural	Urban
Electricity	36	269
Liquid Fuel	136	28
Coal, Wood & Bagasse	88	76
Other Power	3	2
No Power	737	625

80. Statement IV.5 on page 97 which gives the distribution of establishments between different kinds of power or fuel will be helpful in studying the most important power used in the State and every district.

Electricity

81. Amongst the districts, Surat leads in the use of electricity. It has 5,049 units or 37.24 per cent of such establishments and gives employ-

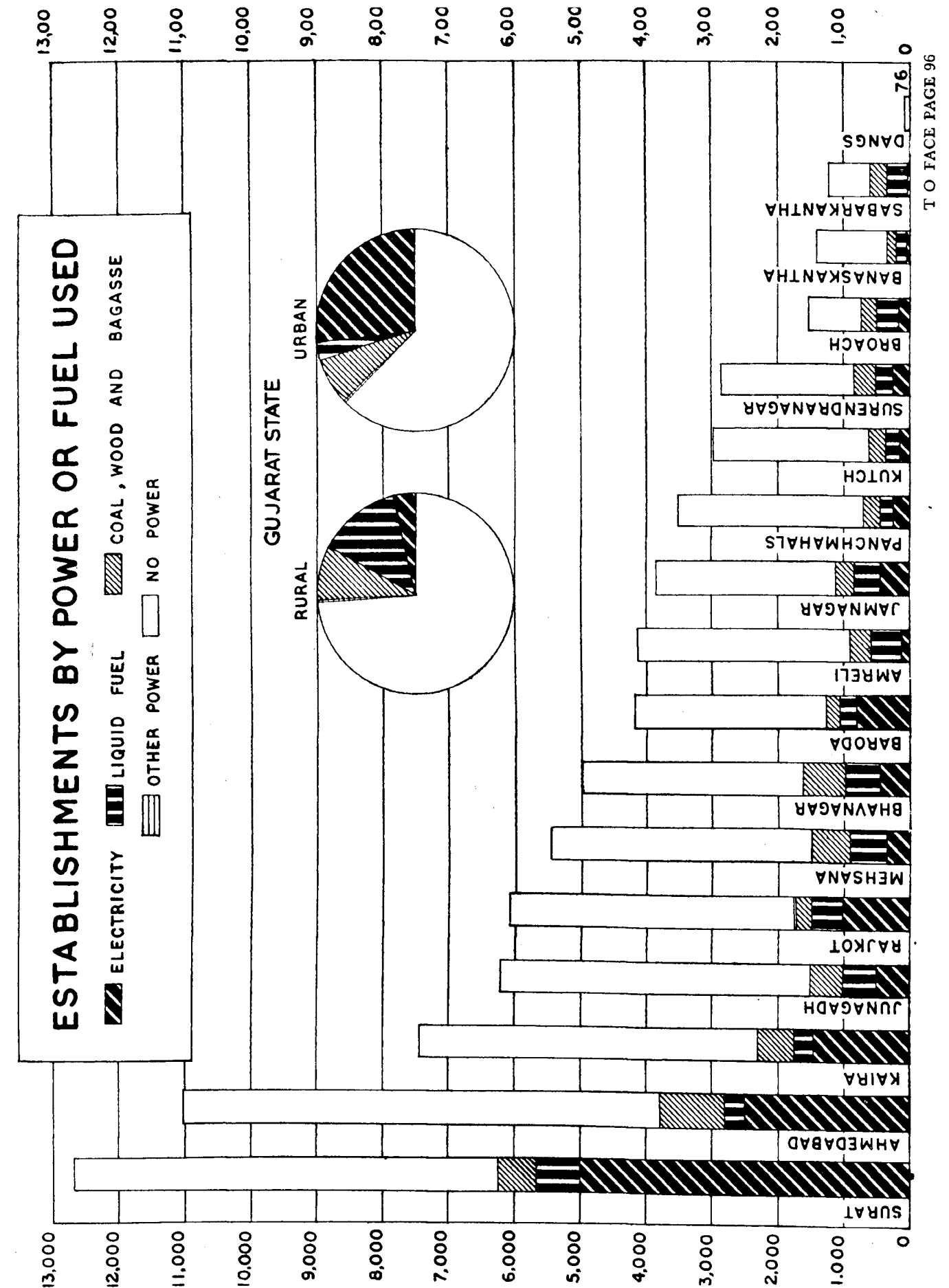
Distribution of establishments and persons employed in units using electricity in the districts, 1961

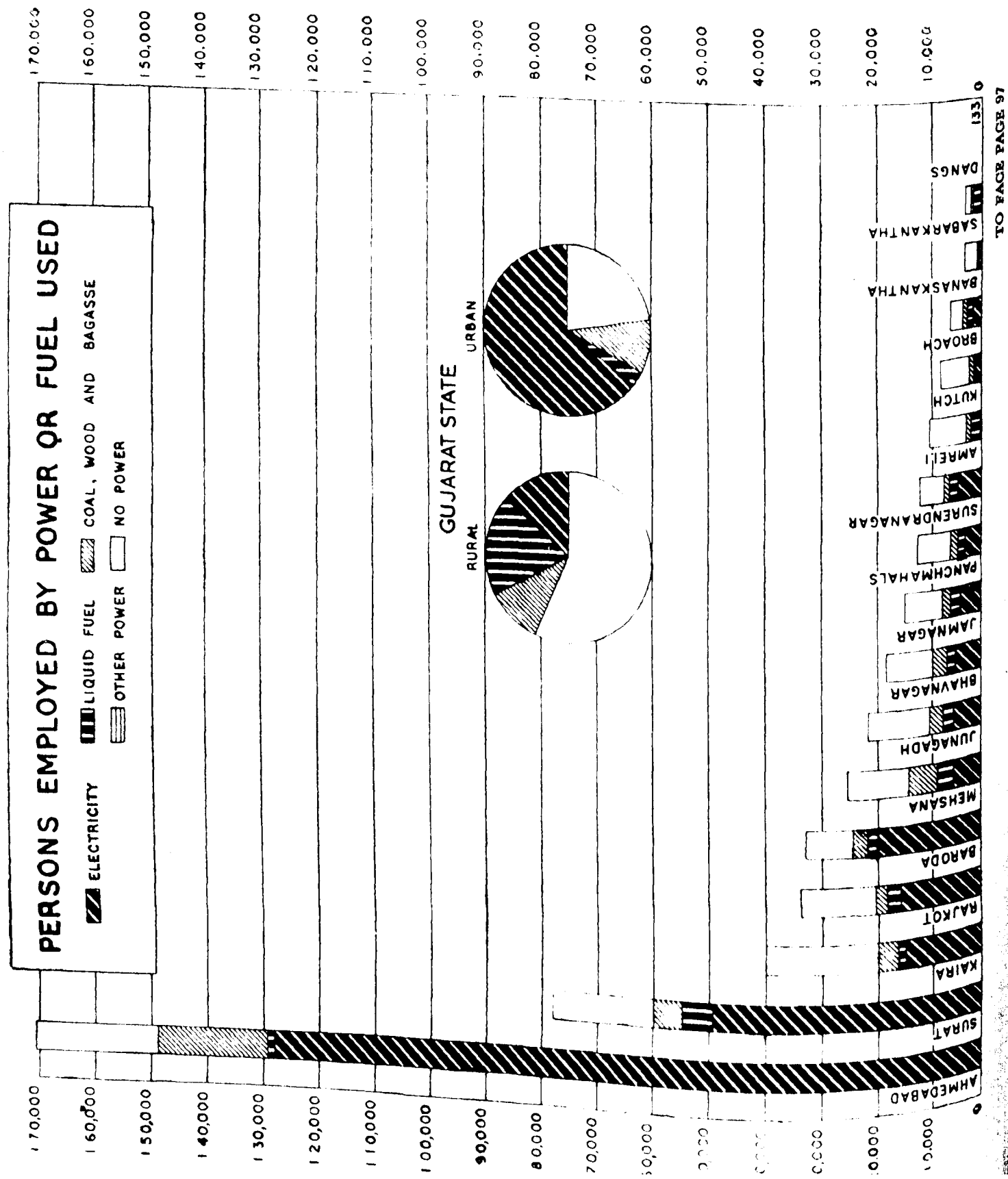
State/District	No. of units run by electricity	No. of persons employed
GUJARAT STATE	13,559	263,948
Jamnagar ...	433	4,576
Rajkot ...	1,013	16,095
Surendranagar ...	236	5,139
Bhavnagar ...	440	5,631
Amreli ...	113	375
Junagadh ...	504	5,793
Kutch ...	143	1,204
Banaskantha ...	44	229
Sabarkantha ...	32	246
Mehsana ...	356	5,905
Ahmedabad ...	2,514	128,461
Kaira ...	1,469	15,198
Panchmahals ...	253	3,434
Baroda ...	800	20,226
Broach ...	160	1,737
Surat ...	5,049	49,699
Dangs ...	...	...

ment to 49,699 persons. But, Ahmedabad which has 2,514 or 18.54 per cent of such establishments, employs as many as 128,461 persons. These statistics abundantly show that while household and small-scale industries thrive to a greater extent in Surat district, larger concerns preponderate in Ahmedabad district, where manufacture of cotton textiles—the most important in the State—is concentrated. Other districts where electricity is an important source of motive power for industries are Kaira (10.83%), Rajkot (7.47%) and Baroda (5.90%) where a number of large and small-scale factories have been established in recent times. The use of electricity in industry is nil in the forest district of the Dangs, and far from appreciable in Banaskantha, Sabarkantha and Amreli districts, where the persons employed in electrically worked establishments number less than 400. But it is in cities/towns with population of 50,000 or more that the proportion of establishments using electrical power is the highest and varies from 116 for Patan to 658 for Surat City in every 1,000 establishments. Towns which have switched over to the use of power to a considerable extent, are Surat (65.8), Navsari (64.6) and Bhavnagar (55.9) where over 50 per cent of the establishments are run by electricity.

Coal, Wood and Bagasse

82. Establishments using coal, wood and bagasse, account for 6,492 or 8.10 per cent and employ 51,436 persons or 10.38 per cent. This form of fuel is important both in large-scale concerns as well as in household and cottage industries worked in the traditional manner. In the use of coal, wood and bagasse, Ahmedabad district leads both in the number of units (973) as well as in the size of employment offered (19,632). Other districts where this type of fuel is in fairly good demand are Mehsana, Surat, Kaira, Bhavnagar, Baroda, Junagadh and Rajkot where the number of persons employed in such establishments exceeds 2,000. The lesser industrialisation, however, of Banaskantha, Sabarkantha and Kutch is apparent from the relatively smaller number of persons employed in concerns using coal, etc., which drops down to 67 in the case of the exclusively rural areas of the Dangs forest.





STATEMENT IV.5

Distribution of units by power

Percentage of factories and workshops using different types of power and fuel

State/District	Total No. of factories and workshops	Electricity		Liquid fuel		Coal, Wood & Bagasse		Other power		No power used	
		No. of Units	Percentage	No. of Units	Percentage	No. of Units	Percentage	No. of Units	Percentage	No. of Units	Percentage
GUJARAT STATE	80,133	13,559	16.92	5,969	7.45	6,492	8.10	167	0.21	53,946	67.32
Jamnagar	3,877	433	11.17	399	10.29	294	7.58	7	0.18	2,744	70.78
Rajkot	6,106	1,013	16.59	487	7.98	234	3.83	36	0.59	4,336	71.01
Surendranagar	2,853	236	8.27	259	9.08	331	11.60	10	0.35	2,017	70.70
Bhavnagar	4,987	440	8.82	539	10.81	638	12.79	7	0.14	3,363	67.44
Amreli	4,162	113	2.72	465	11.17	350	8.41	13	0.31	3,221	77.39
Junagadh	6,287	504	8.02	521	8.29	497	7.90	13	0.21	4,752	75.58
Kutch	2,992	143	4.78	215	7.19	241	8.05	1	0.03	2,392	79.95
Banaskantha	1,417	44	3.11	143	10.09	139	9.81	1	0.07	1,090	76.92
Sabarkantha	1,259	32	2.54	308	24.46	271	21.53	...	...	648	51.47
Mehsana	5,483	356	6.49	568	10.36	581	10.60	10	0.18	3,968	72.37
Ahmedabad	11,068	2,514	22.71	334	3.02	973	8.79	10	0.09	7,237	65.39
Kaira	7,503	1,469	19.58	288	3.84	577	7.69	12	0.16	5,157	68.73
Panchmahals	3,532	253	7.16	190	5.38	255	7.22	...	...	2,834	80.24
Baroda	4,236	800	18.89	254	6.00	244	5.76	23	0.54	2,915	68.81
Broach	1,537	160	10.41	322	20.95	234	15.22	3	0.20	818	53.22
Surat	12,758	5,049	39.57	672	5.27	585	4.59	19	0.15	6,433	50.42
Dangs	76	...	...	5	6.58	48	63.16	2	2.63	21	27.63

83. The use of coal, wood and bagasse is comparatively much less in larger towns which favour the use of electricity to a far greater extent than any other kind of power or fuel. For, coal would be used only to the extent to which electricity is not available or when the type of technique and machinery are such as render its use impracticable. Amongst cities/towns with population of 50,000 or more, coal is used the least in the industrial establishments of Baroda City which has only 33 such establishments in every 1,000 workshops and factories as against Junagadh (126), Broach (146), Porbandar (154) and Nadiad (203) where its use appears to be fairly appreciable.

Distribution of establishments and persons employed in the units using coal, wood and bagasse in the districts, 1961

State/District	No. of units (coal, wood and bagasse)	No. of persons employed
GUJARAT STATE	6,492	51,436
Ahmedabad ...	973	19,632
Bhavnagar ...	638	2,786
Surat ...	585	4,927
Mehsana ...	581	5,368
Kaira ...	577	3,539
Junagadh ...	497	2,467
Amreli ...	350	924
Surendranagar ...	331	928
Jamnagar ...	294	1,543
Sabarkantha ...	271	610
Panchmahals ...	255	1,587
Baroda ...	244	2,515
Kutch ...	241	878
Rajkot ...	234	2,252
Broach ...	234	1,054
Banaskantha ...	139	359
Dangs ...	48	67

Liquid Fuel

84. Liquid fuel claims 5,969 or 7.45 per cent of total establishments and employs 31,347 persons. All the districts except the Dangs show a fair degree of distribution under this fuel both as regards the number of establishments and persons employed. But Surat leads in the use of liquid fuel also as in the case of electricity by

having the largest number of such establishments (672) and persons employed (5,471). While the lesser use of liquid fuel denotes correspondingly smaller extent of industrialisation in the districts like Kutch, Banaskantha and the Dangs, the reverse is the case with industrially advanced districts like Ahmedabad, Kaira, Baroda and Bhavnagar where better type of fuel in the form of electricity tends to reduce the requirement of this fuel. The use of liquid fuel is noticed to be negligible in all the cities/towns with population of 50,000 or more the only exception being Navsari which has 51, Broach 23 and Junagadh 20 such establishments in every 1,000 workshops and factories.

Distribution of establishments and persons employed in the units using liquid fuel in the districts, 1961

State/District	No. of units (liquid fuel)	No. of persons employed
GUJARAT STATE	5,969	31,347
Surat ...	672	5,471
Mehsana ...	568	3,237
Bhavnagar ...	539	1,704
Junagadh ...	521	2,297
Rajkot ...	487	2,591
Amreli ...	465	1,888
Jamnagar ...	399	2,008
Ahmedabad ...	334	1,328
Broach ...	322	1,312
Sabarkantha ...	308	1,605
Kaira ...	288	1,642
Surendranagar ...	259	1,708
Baroda ...	254	1,895
Kutch ...	215	654
Panchmahals ...	190	1,512
Banaskantha ...	143	480
Dangs ...	5	15

Other Power

85. The use of 'other power' is practically non-existent in the State, as will be seen from the proportion of such establishments being 2 in every 1,000 concerns.

General Summary

86. Analysing the number of establishments using different kinds of fuel or power by district, it is seen that electricity is the most important

power in use in Jamnagar, Rajkot, Junagadh, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Baroda and Surat districts. Coal is important in Bhavnagar, Mehsana, Kaira and Junagadh districts. Even Ahmedabad and Surat districts which have greater preference for electricity than any other kind of fuel or power, claim a fair number of workshops and

factories using coal. But liquid fuel, the use of which is evenly distributed in all the districts, is in fairly good demand along with coal or electricity or both by workshops and factories in Rajkot, Surendranagar, Bhavnagar, Junagadh, Panchmahals and Surat districts.

SECTION 6

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INDUSTRY AND POWER

87. As already noticed before, amongst the industrial establishments using power, those worked by electricity are the most important and account for 16.92 per cent, which exceeds the combined percentage of all the others using liquid fuel, coal, wood and bagasse, and other power. But it is the establishments which are worked without power which preponderate (67.32 per cent) thus revealing the importance of rural crafts and industries worked on household and self-employed basis.

Distribution of establishments by kind of power or fuel used, 1961

	No. of units	Percentage to total
Total No. of Units	80,133	100.00
Electricity ...	13,559	16.92
Liquid Fuel ...	5,969	7.45
Coal, Wood & Bagasse ...	6,492	8.10
Other Power ...	167	0.21
No Power ...	53,946	67.32

88. In rural areas, liquid fuel is the principal source of fuel used in the industrial establishments relating to foodstuffs which claim 624 out of 1,000 establishments. The use of coal is insignificant in rural areas except in the case of industries relating to basic metals and their products, plied by the village blacksmiths. The use of electricity, however, varies in the rural areas of the different districts of the State according to its availability, the proportion of such establishments in thousand ranging from 3 in Surendranagar to 121 in Kaira district. Greater use of electricity in the rural areas of the Baroda Division, viz., Kaira (121), Surat (94), Baroda (59), and Ahmedabad (49), however, indicates

the corresponding extent of mechanisation of rural crafts in these districts.

89. In urban areas, the industries which are for the most part worked by electricity are those relating to textiles of all sorts, cotton, silk and wool, printing presses, leather and leather goods, rubber and petroleum products, chemicals and chemical products and machinery of all kinds (other than transport) and electrical equipment. The industrial establishments which prefer liquid fuel are foodstuffs, mainly a number of flour mills, scattered all round the different localities. Those dependent upon coal, wood and bagasse are the industrial establishments relating to basic metals and their products except machinery and transport equipment.

Cotton Textile

90. The distribution per cent of cotton textile establishments by power is electricity (47), liquid fuel (1), coal (2) and no power (50). This industry which includes various factories and mills worked by power also has a large number of village weavers who work on household basis and do not use power. Exclusive of these self-employed persons, the manufacturing establishments that remain are for the most part dependent upon electricity in Rajkot, Bhavnagar, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach and Surat districts, the last one claiming as many as 75 per cent of such establishments in this industry as a result of the increasing use of electrical energy in power looms. The use of liquid fuel is, however, worthy of note in Rajkot, Broach and Surendranagar districts, where the percentages of such establishments are 10, 13 and 28 respectively. Surendranagar district also has as many

as 12 per cent of its textile establishments using coal which vary from 1 to 7 per cent in all other districts.

91. Under miscellaneous textiles which claim the largest number of units in making of textile garments account for 98 per cent of the establishments which do not use any power. This ratio ranges from 96 to 100 for different districts of the State except Surat, where it falls down to 62 with a corresponding rise in establishments using electricity in the manufacture of embroidery and making of crepe lace and fringes and other textile products.

Foodstuffs

92. In every 100 manufacturing establishments in the State engaged in foodstuffs industry, 26 use electricity, 39 liquid fuel, 11 coal, 1 other power and 23 no power. In the State as a whole as well as in its various districts, liquid fuel is the most important fuel for working this industry, the proportion per cent using it ranging between 15 for Ahmedabad and 73 for Sabarkantha. The State average is, however, exceeded by all the districts except Kutch on the one hand where no power is preferred to liquid fuel and Ahmedabad, Kaira and Baroda on the other where preference for electricity is greater. The use of coal is also appreciable in establishments engaged in the production of sweetmeat, condiments, etc., though it is no power establishments which claim the highest percentage (53.06) under this minor group.

Tobacco Products

93. By the very nature of this industry, 90 per cent of the establishments engaged in the manufacture of tobacco products are worked without power, the notable exception being the district of Mehsana where 28 per cent of the establishments use coal for preparing Virginia tobacco required for the manufacture of cigarettes. There is some use of electricity in this industry also which is worthy of note in Bhavnagar, Broach and Kaira districts where establishments manufacturing snuff are concentrated.

Manufacture of Wood and Wooden Products

94. These also are the establishments, 85 per cent of which are worked without power as

against 15 by electricity and 3 each by liquid fuel and coal. The percentage of establishments using electricity, however, ranges from nil for the Dangs to 23 for Ahmedabad district. Other districts where the use of electricity in this industry can be considered appreciable are Baroda (19), Panchmahals (17), Kaira (15), Broach (14) and Surat (13).

Printing and Publishing

95. The three districts where printing presses appear to be important are Rajkot, Ahmedabad and Baroda, which account for 75, 72 and 63 per cent of the establishments under this major group worked by electricity, the rest by manual power. But in Ahmedabad district liquid fuel and coal are also used though its extent is quite negligible.

Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries

96. Miscellaneous manufacturing industries, which for the most part include repairing of watches and clocks and manufacture of jewellery, silverware and goldware have 76 per cent of the establishments under this head working without power, those using electricity, liquid fuel and coal accounting for 9, 2 and 13 per cent respectively.

Transport Equipment

97. Transport equipment which for the most part includes animal-drawn and hand-drawn vehicles along with repairing of cycles account for a large majority of no power establishments (84 per cent). Electricity is, however, fairly used which in most cases exceeds 5 per cent and rises as high as 26 in Rajkot, where manufacture, assembling and repairs to motor vehicles are undertaken. Use of liquid fuel and coal is insignificant as is seen from such establishments claiming 2 per cent each of the workshops and factories engaged in this industry.

Machinery and Electrical Equipment

98. The mechanised form of this industry calls for the use of electricity in a majority of its establishments which number 65 in every 100, the percentage rising as high as (76) for Ahmedabad, followed by Baroda (72), Surat (71), Rajkot (67) and Surendranagar (57).

Basic Metals

99. The distribution of establishments engaged in the manufacture and production of articles from basic metals is in the order of no power 49, coal 34, electricity 15 and liquid fuel 2. The same order of distribution also persists throughout all the districts except the Dangs where coal is the only power used by this industry. Other districts where coal is in substantial use are Sabarkantha and Broach.

100. No power accounts for nearly half, i.e., 49 per cent of establishments engaged in the manufacture of basic metals and their products except machinery and transport. From the very nature of this industry, such establishments require some kind of fuel or power. Coal at least would be required even in establishments worked on a household basis by the village blacksmiths and the urban coppersmiths. But, since majority of them work without machinery, they have been classified under 'no power', though coal is the predominant type of fuel used in this industry. Electricity is also used to an appreciable extent particularly in Ahmedabad, Surat, Jamnagar, Rajkot and Baroda, where over 20 per cent of the establishments use this form of power.

Leather and Leather Products

101. This also is another village industry in which 99 per cent of the establishments work without power in the State as a whole as also in all the districts except Broach, which has 2 and Baroda, Ahmedabad and Bhavnagar which have 1 per cent each using electrical energy. Liquid fuel is also used in 1 per cent of the establishments in Surat and coal to a like extent in Kutch, Mehsana and Ahmedabad districts.

Earthenware and Earthen Pottery

102. Out of a total number of 2,37 establishments relating to earthenware and earthen pottery, 95.73 per cent are working without power and 4.13 per cent by coal, wood and bagasse, the use of other power being insignificant. The distribution of establishments in the districts shows that 40 per cent of the establish-

ments in Jamnagar, 12 per cent in Kaira, 7 per cent in Bhavnagar and 2 per cent in Surendranagar districts are worked by power.

Manufacture of Medicines, Pharmaceutical Preparations, Perfumes, etc.

103. While 50 per cent of establishments manufacturing medicines and pharmaceuticals are worked with power, the other half without power. Electricity is the most important power used and accounts for 36.09 per cent of the establishments as against 8.27 by liquid fuel and 6.02 by coal. The districts where this industry thrives are Rajkot, Bhavnagar, Mehsana, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Baroda and Surat, the use of electricity being the greatest in Baroda (81.82 per cent). The extent of use of liquid fuel is, however, greater in Mehsana where the percentage of such establishments is 55. The use of coal is likewise greater also in the manufacture of soap and other washing and cleaning compounds which account for more than 50 per cent of such factories and workshops in Broach (100), Sabarkantha (88), Surendranagar (71), Junagadh (57), Bhavnagar (52) and Amreli (50).

Manufacture and Assembling of Machinery (other than Electrical) except Textile Machinery

104. 73 per cent of the establishments engaged in this industry are dependent upon power, the most important being electricity which accounts for 61 per cent of the factories and workshops in the State. The highest use of electricity is, however, returned in the districts of Baroda (77), Surat (76), Ahmedabad (71), Rajkot (61) and Surendranagar (49) where the industry has flourished to a far greater extent than in the rest of the State.

Repairing of Bicycles and Tricycles

105. This is an industry which is obviously handwork and accounts for 96.49 per cent of its establishments in the category of no power.

Manufacture of Jewellery, Silverware and Wares using Gold and other Precious Metals

106. 75 per cent of the establishments under this minor group are worked without power, the use of power being electricity (8), liquid fuel (2)

and coal, wood and bagasse 15 per cent. The extent of use of electricity in this industry is, however, great in the districts of Surat and Kaira which respectively account for 33.74 and 30.33 per cent of such establishments.

Manufacture of Structural Clay Products such as Bricks and Tiles

107. 46 per cent of such establishments are worked without power and 54 with power. The most important kind of fuel or power used is electricity which claims 30 per cent as against coal 14 and liquid fuel 10 per cent. But the percentages of establishments using electricity are pretty high in Ahmedabad, Kaira and Baroda which account for more than 50 per cent of such establishments.

SECTION 7

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT

109. The classification of factories and workshops by size or number of persons employed and power used are the two important factors which indicate the character and dimension of manufacturing establishments in the State. With this end in view, data regarding employment available from the house-lists have been classified into 7 size groups of employment, viz., establishments employing 1 person, 2-5 persons, 6-9 persons, 10-19 persons, 20-49 persons, 50-99 persons and 100 persons and above. These data can be broadly examined into two groups of (i) power and (ii) no power, the former consisting of the use of electricity, liquid fuel, coal, wood and bagasse and other power and the latter of no power or physical energy.

110. The preference industries have for one or other kind of power or fuel as well as the most

Manufacture of Sundry Hardware

108. Manufacture of sundry hardware such as G.I. pipe, wire net, bolt, screw, buckets, etc., has 50 per cent of its establishments worked with power and another 50 without power. The most important fuel used in this industry is coal which accounts for 39 per cent of such establishments as against 9 by electricity and 2 by liquid fuel. The districts where this industry is important and where the use of power is relatively high are Surat, Broach, Kaira, Ahmedabad, Jamnagar and Rajkot. Establishments worked without power exceeding 50 per cent are in Junagadh, Panchmahals, Kutch, Rajkot, Banaskantha and Amreli.

important power used has been examined in the preceding sections in order to ascertain the relative importance of each of them in the industrial economy of the State. The relationship that exists between power used and size of employment will be analysed in this section for the different kinds of power or fuel used. But before we do so, it will be worthwhile to have a comparative idea of the size of employment in establishments worked with power and without.

SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT ACCORDING TO POWER AND NO POWER

111. The following table examines the number of units according to the different size group of employment for power and no power establishments.

Number and proportion of units using power and no power classified by size of employment, 1961

Size group of employment	Total No. of units	Percentage to total	No. of units with power	Percentage to total	No. of units without power	Percentage to total
1 Person	34,038	42.47	6,765	25.83	27,273	50.56
2-5 Persons	38,068	47.51	13,736	52.45	24,332	45.10
6-9 Persons	4,308	5.38	3,074	11.74	1,234	2.29
10-19 Persons	76,414	95.36	23,575	90.02	52,839	97.95
20-49 Persons	2,230	2.78	1,438	5.49	792	1.47
50-99 Persons	999	1.25	730	2.79	269	0.50
100 Persons and above	206	0.26	173	0.66	33	0.06
Grand Total	3,435	4.29	2,341	8.94	1,094	2.03
	284	0.35	271	1.04	13	0.02
	80,133	100.00	26,187	100.00	53,946	100.00

Household Industries

112. These statistics can be further classified into (i) household (ii) small and (iii) large-scale industries. The first category covers all industries which use little or no power, work with the help of members of the family, employ traditional techniques, and produce traditional goods which sell mostly in local markets. All such units will come under the employment range 1 to 9 persons. The overwhelming predominance of this category in the industrial structure of the State is clearly evidenced by its having 76,414 units or 95.36 per cent of the total manufacturing establishments, of which 23,575 or 29.42 per cent work with power and 52,839 or 65.94 per cent without power.

Small-Scale Industries

113. The second category relates to small-scale industries mostly operating in urban areas and worked with hired labour, employing modern technique to produce modern products which can be sold in markets situated away from the place of manufacture. All the units employing 10 to 99 persons are included in this category which claim 3,435 units or 4.29 per cent of the workshops and factories. This category indicates the growing importance of small enterprises springing up round about urban areas, larger towns and cities in particular, where this process has been further accelerated by the starting up of a number of industrial estates at places like Rajkot, Bhavnagar, Udhna near Surat, etc. The analysis of such units according to power and no power clearly reveals the relatively greater use of power in small-scale industries as compared to the household industries where its use has not been appreciable so far.

Out of 3,435 units in this size group (10-99 persons) 2,341 or 68.15 per cent use power and 1,094 or 31.85 per cent work without power. The difference in the nature of these industries is clearly reflected in the ratio of power to no power which is reversed from 3:7 in case of household industries to 7:3 in case of small-scale industries.

Large-Scale Industries

114. The third category embraces all large-scale establishments employing a large number of hired labour, located mostly in cities or towns worked by ultra-modern technique and machinery and manufacturing products capable of sale in national and international markets. The small number of large-scale establishments (284) employing 100 persons and above reveals that the State is yet on the threshold of industrialisation. The fact that large-scale industries go hand in hand with mechanisation and use of power is clearly brought out by the size of employment appropriating 95.42 per cent of establishments which are power operated as against 4.58 per cent only which work without power.

115. The above analysis shows the inter-relationship between the use of power and size of employment, both of which have an important bearing on the dimension of the industrial establishments operating in the State.

SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT BY KIND OF POWER OR FUEL

General

116. The distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each kind of fuel used and size of employment extracted below for the State as a whole from Subsidiary Table E-III.2 will

Distribution of 1,000 establishments by kind of power or fuel used according to size of employment in rural and urban areas, 1961

Size of employment	Electricity		Liquid fuel		Coal, Wood and Bagasse		Other power		No power	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1 Person	250	149	390	175	500	270	829	623	580	439
2-5 Persons	496	515	542	550	437	626	159	318	387	508
6-9 Persons	111	195	25	127	15	58	12	47	16	29
10-19 Persons	57	81	20	75	33	22	..	..	12	17
20-49 Persons	48	37	15	59	9	12	..	12	5	5
50-99 Persons	24	8	4	8	2	3	..	..	N	1
100 Persons and above	14	15	4	6	4	9	..	..	N	1

N = Negligible

enable us to study the relationship that exists between the two.

117. The following are some of the general conclusions deducible from these data:—

(i) It is generally the size-group 2 to 5 persons which claims the largest proportion of establishments irrespective of the kind of fuel used or the place of their location in towns or villages emphasising the predominance of household industries in the industrial structure of Gujarat.

(ii) Except for some minor variations, the urban proportions are a little higher than the rural in the establishments of all sizes except single member units where the rural proportions are far in excess of the urban.

(iii) Comparatively higher proportions of

establishments using electricity and employing 50-99 persons and 100 persons and above both in urban and rural areas stress the greater use of electrical energy in small and large-scale factories.

(iv) Workshops and factories which do not use power, but are manually operated are confined to the lowest employment group (1-5 persons) which accounts for as many as 96.7 per cent of such establishments in rural areas and 94.7 per cent in urban areas.

118. We shall now consider the size of employment offered by kind of fuel or power used according to various groups of employment combined into certain broad categories viz., 1 person, 2 to 5 persons, 6 to 9 persons, 1 to 9 persons, 10-99 persons and 100 persons and above.

Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each kind of fuel used and size of employment

Size of employment	Electricity		Liquid fuel		Coal, Wood & Bagasse		Other power		No power	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1 Person	250	149	390	175	500	270	829	623	580	439
2-5 Persons	496	515	542	550	437	626	159	318	387	508
6-9 Persons	111	195	25	127	15	58	12	47	16	29
1-9 Persons	857	859	957	852	952	954	1,000	988	983	976
10-99 Persons	129	126	39	142	44	37	...	12	17	23
100 Persons and above	14	15	4	6	4	9	...	...	N	1

N=Negligible

119. A closer analysis of these statistics reveals that the proportion of self-employed persons in single member establishments progressively increases from electricity to liquid fuel, and from liquid fuel to coal, wood and bagasse as seen from the fact that such establishments which are 250 in every 1,000 rural establishments using electricity rise to 390 for those using liquid fuel and to 500 for those using coal, wood and bagasse. The corresponding proportions for urban areas are 149, 175 and 270 respectively. These proportions establish that electricity being a highly mechanised form of power is in greater demand in industrial establishments having higher employment potential. They further go to show that coal, wood and bagasse which is the crudest form of fuel is preferred to liquid fuel or electricity by single member concerns which are more numerous in villages where it is in greater demand by the traditional artisans and craftsmen plying rural crafts and household industries.

120. Another important feature of the industrial economy of the State which these statistics disclose is that, while nearly 90 per cent of the establishments using liquid fuel and coal are concentrated in size group 1 to 5 persons, corresponding percentage for those worked by electrical energy comes to 75 due to greater preference for electricity by large-scale establishments.

Electricity

121. Out of 1,000 workshops and factories using electricity in rural areas, 250 employ on an average 1 person; 496 : 2 to 5 persons; 111 : 6 to 9 persons; 57 : 10 to 19 persons; 48 : 20 to 49 persons; 24 : 50 to 99 persons and 14 : 100 persons and above per day. Corresponding urban proportions are 149, 515, 195, 81, 37, 8 and 15 respectively. The pattern of distribution is practically the same in towns except that the proportion of factories and workshops employing 2 to 19 persons is higher in urban than in rural areas.

122. Examination of these statistics by districts reveals the total absence of units worked by electricity in the forest areas of the Dangs. In other areas, the State average of single member establishments using electricity (158) is exceeded by all the districts except Surat, Sabarkantha and Kutch. The next group, viz., 2 to 5 persons is the most important as having the largest proportion of establishments per thousand using electricity. 86 per cent of the establishments worked by electrical energy employ 1 to 9 persons per day. Thus even in the case of electricity, the majority of establishments follow the general pattern for the State and operate on

household and cottage industries basis. Establishments employing 10 to 99 persons vary from 70 for Mehsana to 193 for Bhavnagar. The higher proportions of factories under this group are returned by Jamnagar, Rajkot, Bhavnagar, Sabarkantha, Ahmedabad, Baroda and Surat districts where the pace of industrialisation is comparatively greater. Large-scale factories employing 100 persons and above exist to a varied extent in all the districts except the Dangs, Banaskantha, Sabarkantha and Amreli which appear to be relatively backward in the matter of industrialisation.

STATEMENT IV.6

Distribution of 1,000 establishments using electricity by size of employment, 1961

State/District	Electricity					
	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment per 1,000 units					
	1 person	2-5 persons	6-9 persons	1-9 persons	10-99 persons	100 persons & above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
GUJARAT STATE	158	513	188	859	126	15
Jamnagar	252	423	180	855	129	16
Rajkot	314	403	127	844	139	17
Surendranagar	208	542	136	886	89	25
Bhavnagar	196	486	114	796	193	11
Amreli	380	540	53	973	27	..
Junagadh	300	540	75	915	75	10
Kutch	105	734	70	909	70	21
Banaskantha	432	477	23	932	68	..
Sabarkantha	62	719	94	875	125	..
Mehsana	208	584	121	913	70	17
Ahmedabad	127	517	162	806	164	30
Kaira	201	539	177	917	74	9
Panchmahals	253	565	51	869	91	40
Baroda	249	463	115	827	147	26
Broach	269	569	87	925	62	13
Surat	70	523	271	864	130	6
Dangs	..	..	..	..	..	..

Liquid Fuel

123. Out of 1,000 workshops and factories using liquid fuel in rural areas, 390 are single

member units; 542 employ 2 to 5 persons; 25 employ 6 to 9 persons; 39 employ 10 to 99 persons and 4 employ 100 persons and above as against 175, 550, 127, 142 and 6 in urban areas.

STATEMENT IV.7

Distribution of 1,000 establishments using liquid fuel by size of employment, 1961

State/District	Liquid Fuel					
	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment per 1,000 units					
	1 person	2-5 persons	6-9 persons	1-9 persons	10-99 persons	100 persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
GUJARAT STATE	344	544	47	935	61	4
Jamnagar ..	494	439	30	963	32	5
Rajkot ..	563	285	45	393	103	4
Surendranagar ..	344	579	23	916	46	3
Bhavnagar ..	414	493	67	974	26	..
Amreli ..	443	450	47	940	53	2
Junagadh ..	428	443	44	915	35	..
Kutch ..	353	605	9	967	33	..
Banaskantha ..	139	776	14	979	21	..
Sabarkantha ..	255	665	32	952	45	3
Mehsana ..	127	734	65	926	70	4
Ahmedabad ..	251	659	42	952	48	..
Kaira ..	267	601	42	910	37	3
Panchmahals ..	247	611	37	895	95	10
Baroda ..	358	508	59	925	63	12
Broach ..	239	720	22	981	16	3
Surat ..	318	499	79	896	92	12
Dangs ..	200	800	..	1,000	..	..

124. The proportion of single member establishments using liquid fuel varies from 127 for Mehsana district to 563 for Rajkot. Proportions of establishments with an average daily employment of 6 to 9 persons under this kind of fuel are comparatively smaller in the districts of Sabarkantha, Surendranagar, Broach, Banaskantha and Kutch and totally absent in the Dangs. While small-scale enterprises using liquid fuel and employing 10-99 persons per day thrive in Rajkot, Panchmahals, Surat, Kaira, Junagadh, Mehsana, Baroda and Amreli districts, large-scale

establishments employing 100 persons and above flourish to a greater extent in Rajkot, Panchmahals, Surat, Kaira and Baroda districts. The total absence, however, of such establishments in Bhavnagar, Junagadh and Ahmedabad may be taken to indicate the preference on the part of large-scale industries for other alternate kind of power as also the backwardness of the districts like the Dangs, Kutch and Banaskantha which are entirely or more or less rural and have very little scope for large-scale factories to operate.

Coal, Wood and Bagasse

125. In the State as a whole, out of every 1,000 establishments which use coal, wood and bagasse in rural areas, 500 are single member establishments; 437 are those which employ 2 to 5 persons; 15 : 6 to 9 persons; 44 : 10 to 99 persons and 4 : 100 persons and above. The urban proportions are respectively found to be 270, 626, 58, 37 and 9. While the rural proportions of single member establishments using coal are higher (500) than urban (270), it is the other way with establishments employing 2 to 5 persons which account for 437 in villages as against 626 in towns. But the equal preference shown for this kind of fuel in rural as well as in urban areas of the State particularly in establishments worked on household basis is seen from their respective percentages which are very nearly the same—94.2 for villages and 95.4 for towns. The popularity of coal in smaller units employing 1 to 9 persons is further illustrated by the fact that while in some of the districts the proportion of such units

is as high as cent per cent in Banaskantha, the State average of 953 is exceeded by all the districts except Baroda, Panchmahals, Ahmedabad, Surat, Rajkot and Mehsana. The only districts where use of coal in small and medium-sized establishments employing 10 to 99 persons is appreciable are Mehsana (165), Rajkot (60) and Surat (55). But the districts where the proportion of large-scale factories employing 100 persons and more is not less than 10 are Baroda, Panchmahals, Rajkot, Ahmedabad and Surat, indicating the greater pace of industrialisation in all these districts except the Panchmahals where the higher proportion appears to be due to the railway workshops engaged in repairing of locomotives and manufacture and assembling of boilers.

Other Power

126. There is nothing particular to note about 'other power', the use of which, as already seen before, is quite insignificant in the State. As is to be expected, there is not a single unit in every 1,000 establishments under this head

STATEMENT IV.8

Distribution of 1,000 establishments using coal, wood and bagasse by size of employment, 1961

State/District	Coal, Wood and Bagasse					
	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment per 1,000 units					
	1 person	2-5 persons	6-9 persons	1-9 persons	10-99 persons	100 persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
GUJARAT STATE	378	537	38	953	40	7
Jamnagar ...	367	551	43	966	31	3
Rajkot ...	342	534	51	927	60	13
Surendranagar ...	423	529	36	988	12	..
Bhavnagar ...	324	616	41	981	11	8
Amreli ...	423	543	28	994	6	..
Junagadh ...	376	560	30	966	32	2
Kutch ...	361	602	21	984	16	..
Banaskantha ...	374	626	..	1,000	..	..
Sabarkantha ...	721	226	34	931	19	..
Mehsana ...	430	365	31	826	165	9
Ahmedabad ...	175	721	49	945	44	11
Kaira ...	515	425	41	981	16	3
Panchmahals ...	529	412	8	949	35	16
Baroda ...	348	582	20	950	29	21
Broach ...	359	590	30	979	17	4
Surat ...	310	562	63	935	55	10
Dangs ...	937	42	..	979	21	..

employing 20 persons and above in rural areas. In urban areas, the only district which gives employment under this power under the higher category of employment is Jamnagar, which has 142 establishments employing 20 persons and above.

No Power

127. From the very nature of 'no power' establishments which depend only on human energy and operate on household basis, it will be useful to examine the proportions for the two principal sizes of employment, namely, (i) 1 to 19 persons and (ii) 20 persons and above which alone matter so far as this category of workshops and factories are concerned. The following statement gives the relevant statistics for the rural and urban areas of the State and districts.

Distribution of 1,000 establishments using 'no power' by principal size of employment in rural and urban areas, 1961

State/District	No power used			
	Rural		Urban	
	1-19 persons	20 persons and above	1-19 persons	20 persons and above
GUJARAT STATE 1961	995	5	994	6
Jamnagar	999	1	993	7
Rajkot	999	1	985	15
Surendranagar	1,000	..	999	1
Bhavnagar	1,000	..	996	4
Amreli	999	1	999	1
Junagadh	1,000	..	999	1
Kutch	999	1	995	5
Banaskantha	998	2	971	29
Sabarkantha	1,000	..	981	19
Mehsana	989	11	962	38
Ahmedabad	998	2	995	5
Kaira	969	31	991	9
Panchmahals	999	1	996	4
Baroda	984	16	998	2
Broach	1,000	..	994	6
Surat	996	4	992	8
Dangs	1,000	..	..	..

The foregoing statistics show that 995 in every thousand in rural areas and 994 in urban areas are establishments which employ 1 to 19

persons and the proportion of those which employ 20 persons and more is quite negligible. While the rural proportions for such establishments working on the basis of household industries vary from 969 for Kaira to 1,000 for Surendranagar, Bhavnagar, Junagadh, Sabarkantha, Broach and the Dangs, the urban proportions fluctuate between 962 for Mehsana district and 999 for Junagadh, Amreli and Surendranagar districts. The statistics are self-explanatory and do not call for any further comment.

Cities/Towns with population of 50,000 or more

128. The proportions per 1,000 workshops and factories in cities/towns having population of 50,000 or more will now be examined by kind of fuel and size of employment.

Electricity

129. Single-member establishments range between 50 for Surat and 311 for Junagadh, the corresponding variations for establishments employing 2 to 5 persons being 333 for Navsari and 659 for Patan. This group, as in the case of the State and districts, has the maximum proportion of establishments engaged in household industries even in towns and cities. The next group which employs on an average 6 to 9 persons per day varies from 52 for Morvi to 314 for Navsari. Combining the establishments in the lower size groups which employ 1 to 9 persons, the higher proportions in towns like Patan, Cambay, Broach, Porbandar, Godhra and Junagadh which claim 90 per cent of their establishments under this group show relatively greater use of electrical energy in the household and cottage industries and the correspondingly lesser use in those worked on non-household basis. This conclusion is further confirmed by the fact that towns and cities where small-scale factories employing 10-99 persons thrive are Bhavnagar (288), Navsari (216), Morvi (183), Ahmedabad (179), Rajkot (176), Baroda (169), Jamnagar (142), Nadiad (114) and Surat (110) and account for over 10 per cent of the electrically worked establishments in this size group. The relatively greater degree of industrialisation in Morvi (70), Ahmedabad (32), Baroda and Nadiad (31 each), Navsari (26), Porbandar (23) and Bhavnagar (20) is evidenced by their having

an appreciable proportion of establishments with an average daily employment of 100 persons and above. But comparatively lesser pace of industrialisation in Godhra, Patan and Cambay which are old established towns is, however, disclosed by the absence of any such establishments.

Liquid Fuel

130. The distribution of establishments by size of employment in every thousand workshops and factories using liquid fuel is totally different from that disclosed by electricity. Cities and towns like Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Porbandar, Broach, Godhra, Cambay and Morvi do not possess any single-member unit where liquid fuel is used. In the rest of the towns, the proportion per thousand of such self-employed units varies from 125 for Jamnagar to 454 for Baroda. The group 2 to 5 persons does show a majority of establishments under this size of employment but not to that extent to which it is noticed in the case of the State and districts. It is significant to note that Bhavnagar has all its units concentrated under this group, the minimum being 125 in Jamnagar City and none at all in towns like Godhra, Cambay and Morvi. In the next group employing 6 to 9 persons under this kind of fuel, the proportion per thousand varies from 83 for Nadiad to 500 for Godhra. But the towns where use of liquid fuel is totally absent in this group are Rajkot, Bhavnagar, Junagadh and Cambay. Taking the combined figures of the smaller groups employing 1 to 9 persons, it is noticed that the town of Cambay has not got a single unit in this size of employment, the lowest being 250 for Morvi as against 1,000 for Bhavnagar. The towns where the use of liquid fuel in household industries are comparatively less are Morvi, Godhra, Nadiad, Jamnagar and Rajkot. In the rest of the towns the proportion varies from 80 to 90 per cent. Establishments running on small-scale basis and employing 10 to 99 persons vary from 77 for Broach to 1000 for Cambay and none for Bhavnagar City. The towns which are worthy of note in this group are Rajkot (375), Nadiad (417), Godhra (500), Morvi (750) and Cambay (1,000). The absence, however, of liquid fuel in factories employing 100 persons and above in all

the towns except Navsari which has 83 such units is quite significant as illustrating that large-scale factories have no use for liquid fuel as they prefer electricity and coal to this kind of fuel, the use of which is confined for the most part in larger towns to household industries and smaller establishments.

Coal, Wood and Bagasse

131. Curiously enough the city of Bhavnagar has not returned a single unit wherein coal is used by single member establishments. In other towns, the proportion per thousand using coal, wood and bagasse varies from 67 for Navsari to 388 for Porbandar. Variations for the next group employing 2 to 5 persons range between 443 for Porbandar and 773 for Godhra. As in the case of all other fuels, this group again shows maximum number of establishments worked on household basis. The proportions in the size group 6 to 9 persons vary from 43 for Nadiad to 286 for Bhavnagar, and none in Godhra and Morvi, where majority of establishments are concentrated in the size group employing 1 to 5 persons. Combining the lower groups under establishments employing 1 to 9 persons, the proportions vary from 805 for Jamnagar to 1,000 for Patan which has no establishment under this kind of fuel working on large-scale basis and all that operate are on household basis. In the size group 10 to 99 persons which relate to small-scale factories, Bhavnagar, Patan, Cambay and Morvi do not claim any unit worked by coal, wood and bagasse; Nadiad has the least number of such units (14), the highest proportion being 171 for Jamnagar. Other towns where use of coal in small-scale establishments (10-99 persons), exceeds fifty per mille are Ahmedabad (53), Surat (63), Navsari (67), Porbandar (82), Rajkot (83), Baroda (85) and Godhra (91). But in the case of large-scale factories, there is quite a large number of centres such as Surat, Rajkot, Nadiad, Porbandar, Junagadh, Navsari and Patan, which do not claim any establishment using coal, wood and bagasse and employing 100 persons and above. Its use is, however, most important in the city of Bhavnagar which claims 143 such establishments, followed by Morvi which claims 80, Godhra 45 and Cambay 44. The use of coal under this group is insignificant

STATEMENT IV.11

Distribution of 1,000 establishments using coal, wood and bagasse by size of employment for city/town with population of 50,000 or more, 1961

Coal, Wood and Bagasse

City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	1	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment per 1,000 units					
		1 person	2-5 persons	6-9 persons	1-9 persons	10-99 persons	100 persons & above
		2	3	4	5	6	7
Ahmedabad	...	117	743	70	930	53	17
Baroda	...	113	746	42	901	85	14
Surat	...	328	602	97	937	63	00
Rajkot	...	208	542	167	917	83	00
Bhavnagar	...	00	571	286	857	00	143
Jamnagar	...	171	463	171	805	171	24
Nadiad	...	375	568	43	986	14	00
Porbandar	...	388	448	82	918	82	00
Junagadh	...	222	698	64	984	16	00
Broach	...	195	695	73	963	25	12
Navsari	...	67	666	200	933	67	00
Godhra	...	91	773	00	864	91	45
Patan	...	382	527	91	1,000	00	00
Cambay	...	347	565	44	956	00	44
Morvi	...	160	760	00	920	00	80

in Jamnagar, Ahmedabad, Baroda and Broach per 1,000 using coal and employing 100 persons which account for less than 25 establishments and above.

STATEMENT IV.9

Distribution of 1,000 establishments using electricity by size of employment for city/town with population of 50,000 or more, 1961

City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	1	Electricity					
		No. of factories and workshops by size of employment per 1,000 units					
		1 person	2-5 persons	6-9 persons	1-9 persons	10-99 persons	100 persons & above
Ahmedabad	...	113	506	170	789	179	32
Baroda	...	243	422	135	800	169	31
Surat	...	50	551	286	887	110	3
Rajkot	...	220	410	185	815	176	9
Bhavnagar	...	96	439	157	692	288	20
Jamnagar	...	241	423	211	845	142	13
Nadiad	...	145	544	166	855	114	31
Porbandar	...	269	569	77	915	62	23
Junagadh	...	341	480	73	894	90	16
Broach	...	223	647	59	929	59	12
Navsari	...	111	333	314	758	216	26
Godhra	...	304	548	70	922	78	..
Patan	...	219	659	73	951	49	..
Cambay	...	210	495	241	946	54	..
Morvi	...	339	356	52	747	183	70

STATEMENT IV.10

Distribution of 1,000 establishments using liquid fuel by size of employment for city/town with population of 50,000 or more, 1961

City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	1	Liquid Fuel					
		No. of factories and workshops by size of employment per 1,000 units					
		1 person	2-5 persons	6-9 persons	1-9 persons	10-99 persons	100 persons & above
Ahmedabad	...	..	668	166	834	166	00
Baroda	...	454	364	91	909	91	00
Surat	...	238	381	238	857	143	00
Rajkot	...	250	375	00	625	375	00
Bhavnagar	...	00	1,000	00	1,000	00	00
Jamnagar	...	125	125	250	500	500	00
Nadiad	...	250	250	83	583	417	00
Porbandar	...	00	668	166	834	166	00
Junagadh	...	200	600	00	800	200	00
Broach	...	00	615	308	923	77	00
Navsari	...	167	500	167	834	83	83
Godhra	...	00	00	500	500	500	00
Patan	...	143	428	286	857	143	00
Cambay	...	00	00	00	00	1,000	00
Morvi	...	00	00	250	250	750	00

SECTION 8

SOURCE OF POWER

132. The various kinds of power or fuel with which we are concerned are electricity, liquid fuel and coal, wood and bagasse. The sources of their supply may be examined as under:—

Electricity

133. Electrical energy is the most essential prerequisite of industrial development. Out of two sources of electrical power, the only one so far available in the State is thermal power, though the possibility for hydro-electricity also exists in the State and is likely to be tapped on coming into operation of Ukai and Narmada River Valley Projects, which are estimated to yield 90,000 and 58,700 k.w. of power, respec-

tively. The shortage of electrical power for industrial use in Gujarat is well known and it will be some time before this handicap in the way of industrial advancement of the State is overcome. Efforts are, however, being made to make good the short supply by increasing the present capacity from 253 m.w. to 520 m.w. towards the end of the Third Five Year Plan by starting a new thermal station at Dhuvaran, twelve miles from Cambay, and by increasing the existing capacity of power generated by the Ahmedabad thermal station and others. A further source of electrical power available to the State will be from the Atomic Power Station at Tarapore which is expected to supply about 150 m.w. of power in 1965.

Coal

134. Mineral coal is not available in the State and has to be moved from a long distance by rail from the coal fields in West Bengal at high costs. Charcoal is available, though not to the extent required, principally from the forest areas of the Dangs and in a limited quantity from the forests located in the Panchmahals, Broach, Banaskantha and Gir in Junagadh. Since much of it is required as domestic fuel, its availability for industrial use is not appreciable. Groundnut shells and dry cotton stalks are also used as fuel along with firewood, the amount of which cannot be regarded to be significant.

Liquid Fuel

135. Liquid fuel so far used in the industrial establishments of the State is all obtained from outside Gujarat. But the recent find of mineral oil and natural gas holds promise of great potentiality for this kind of fuel through the prospective oil fields at Cambay and Anklesvar. These, when available, will open a new era of industrial development in the State and supply a very handy and cheap alternative to coal at present transported from long distances.

Extent of other kind of power used

136. Fuel like coal, wood and bagasse, though not as important in its use as electricity, is not completely ruled out in cotton mills

where its demand is still appreciable. There are certain other industries as well which along with other kind of fuel claim a fairly large number of persons employed. These are manufacture of sundry hardwares; cotton presses and baling factories; manufacture and assembling of machinery; production of edible fats and oils; and manufacture of sweetmeat, condiments, etc.

137. The use of liquid fuel is comparatively less and limited to production of rice, atta, flour, etc., cotton ginning, cleaning, pressing and baling and oil mills.

138. The household industries are all manually operated. Industries where use of power is practically negligible are household industries like the making of textile garments, manufacture of bidi, other wood and allied products, leather footwear, earthen pottery, wooden furniture and fixtures, repairs of bicycles and tricycles and currying and tanning of hides and skins though some kind of fuel or power is being introduced to a varied extent in a number of them with the advent of mechanisation. Those where its use is fairly large are weaving in power looms and production of rice, atta, etc. Household industries related to metals like iron, copper and brass, wherein blacksmiths and coppersmiths are engaged are also switching over to the use of power which has been a source of welcome relief from the strain of manual labour to which they were hitherto subjected.

SECTION 9 GENERAL

Analysis of industries by order of number of persons employed with type of power

139. In one of the preceding sections, the importance of industry has been examined according to the number of persons employed. In this section we propose to analyse the size of employment in the order of number of persons employed by each type of power or fuel used. Relevant statistics for the State as a whole have been compiled in the following statement which

gives for all important minor groups of industries, the number of units, and persons employed (in descending order) by kind of power or fuel used for the State as a whole. Similar statistics have been compiled for all the minor groups for the State and each district and given in the annexure to this Chapter.

1-15

STATEMENT IV.12
Number of establishments by kind of power or fuel used

Sl. No.	I.S.I.C. Minor Group	Description	Number of establishments						No power
			Total	Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood and bagasse	Other power		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1	273	Making of textile garments	14,256	98	102	35	..	14,021	
2	200	Production of rice, atta, etc.	7,650	2,834	4,414	37	..	365	
3	393	Manufacture of jewellery, etc.	7,051	602	140	1,038	..	5,271	
4	369	Manufacture of sundry hardwares and engineering products	6,772	633	125	2,663	..	3,351	
5	289	Manufacture of other wood and allied products	5,387	125	32	222	..	5,008	
6	311	Manufacture of shoes and other leather footwear	5,001	4	2	6	..	4,989	
7	235	Cotton weaving in handlooms	3,091	..	..	..	..	3,091	
8	350	Manufacture of earthenware and earthen pottery	2,737	2	2	113	..	2,620	
9	209	Production of other food products	2,529	93	12	1,082	..	1,342	
10	388	Repairing of bicycles and tricycles	2,110	46	20	8	..	2,036	
11	281	Manufacture of wooden furniture and fixtures	1,897	159	6	21	..	1,711	
12	234	Cotton weaving in power looms	1,848	1,723	1	11	..	113	
13	220	Manufacture of bidi	1,843	16	12	5	..	1,810	
14	207	Production of edible fats and oils	1,797	227	381	68	167	954	
15	272	Embroidery and making of crepe lace and fringes	1,597	1,232	1	3	..	361	
16	370	Manufacture and assembling of machinery	1,284	787	68	80	..	349	
17	365	Manufacture of brass and bell metal products	791	176	12	176	..	427	
18	310	Currying, tanning and finishing of hides and skins	746	6	4	3	..	733	
19	392	Repairing of watches and clocks	689	25	6	26	..	632	
20	384	Repairing of motor vehicles	674	267	34	14	..	359	
21	280	Sawing and planing of wood	623	349	159	12	..	103	
22	302	All other types of printing including lithography, engraving and others connected with printing industry	582	436	7	2	..	137	
23	205	Production of bread, biscuits, cake and other bakery products	405	15	..	216	..	174	
24	230	Cotton ginning, cleaning, pressing and baling	402	118	137	42	..	105	
25	367	Manufacture of metal products (other than of iron, brass, bell metal and aluminium) such as tin can	370	92	9	29	..	240	
26	359	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products not elsewhere specified	350	280	3	..	..	67	
27	336	Manufacture of soap and other washing and cleaning compounds	347	29	7	154	..	157	
		Total (1 to 27)	72,829	10,374	5,696	6,066	167	50,526	
		Others	7,304	3,185	273	430	..	3,416	
		Grand Total	80,133	13,559	5,969	6,496	167	53,942	

STATEMENT IV.13
Number of persons employed by kind of power or fuel used

Sl. No.	I.S.I.C. Minor Group	Description	Number of persons employed						
			Total	Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood and bagasse	Other power	No power	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1	232	Cotton spinning and weaving in mills	155,804	135,645	..	20,159	..	..	
2	273	Making of textile garments	29,981	468	201	113	..	29,199	
3	200	Production of rice, atta, flour, etc.	21,616	8,618	11,836	132	..	980	
4	369	Manufacture of sundry hardware	19,966	4,792	648	6,497	..	8,029	
5	393	Manufacture of jewellery, silverware and wares using gold and other precious metals	18,947	3,215	391	2,673	..	12,668	
6	234	Cotton weaving in power looms	13,964	13,559	15	38	..	354	
7	220	Manufacture of bidi	13,960	129	94	25	..	13,712	
8	289	Manufacture of other wood and allied products	11,794	640	150	550	..	10,454	
9	370	Manufacture and assembling of machinery except textile machinery	11,491	7,856	432	2,211	..	992	
10	311	Manufacture of shoes and other leather footwear	11,474	65	9	14	..	11,396	
11	207	Production of edible fats and oils	10,626	3,086	3,992	1,440	339	1,769	
12	230	Cotton ginning, cleaning, pressing and baling	9,813	2,438	3,241	3,319	..	815	
13	235	Cotton weaving in handlooms	8,805	..	..	..	..	8,805	
14	272	Embroidery and making of crepe lace and fringes	8,482	7,052	4	40	..	1,386	
15	209	Production of other food products such as sweetmeat and condiments, etc.	7,512	455	85	3,256	..	3,716	
16	350	Manufacture of earthenware and earthen pottery	7,502	525	7	277	..	6,693	
17	384	Repairing and servicing of motor vehicles	6,068	4,024	258	68	..	1,716	
18	260	Spinning and weaving of silk textile in mill	5,142	5,054	75	..	..	13	
19	281	Manufacture of wooden furniture and fixtures	5,039	707	59	52	..	4,271	
20	381	Manufacture of wagons, coaches, tramways and other rail road equipment	5,067	3,669	146	551	..	701	
21	372	Manufacture of machine tools	4,937	4,778	25	69	..	65	
22	226	Manufacture of other tobacco products	4,804	983	127	224	..	3,470	
23	388	Repairing of bicycles and tricycles	4,780	197	50	34	..	4,499	
24	302	All other types of printing including lithography, engraving, etching, block making	4,746	4,106	51	9	..	580	
25	335	Manufacture of medicines, pharmaceutical preparations, perfumes, cosmetics and toilet preparations except soap	4,455	3,673	334	163	..	269	
26	365	Manufacture of brass and bell metal products	4,029	1,892	394	568	..	1,175	
27	280	Sawing and planing of wood	3,731	2,273	876	224	..	358	
		Total (1 to 27)	414,585	219,899	23,550	42,709	339	128,088	
		Others	80,925	44,049	7,797	8,727	..	20,352	
		Grand Total	495,510	263,948	31,347	51,436	339	148,440	

Textiles

140. Amongst textiles, the cotton textile being the premier industry of the State, employs the largest number of persons in one single industry. The various forms of processing which this industry undergoes are dependent upon the different kinds of power or fuel. Spinning and weaving in mills which heads the list of selected minor groups employs 155,804 persons, of whom 135,645 work in factories using electricity as against 20,159 only in establishments using coal, wood and bagasse. The next in order of importance is the making of textile garments which employs 29,981 persons, most of whom, namely, 29,199 are self-employed and work on family or household basis. Cotton weaving in power looms which accounts for 13,964 persons as against 8,805 employed in handloom weaving, has as many as 13,559 in establishments using electrical power which this industry prefers to any other kind of fuel. But the basic process in textiles, viz., cotton ginning, cleaning, pressing and baling makes use of all kinds of fuel and power which jointly account for 9,813 persons, of whom 2,438 work in establishments using electricity, 3,319 in coal, wood and bagasse, 3,241 in liquid fuel and 815 where no power is used. Though cotton textile makes use of different kinds of fuel and power according to their availability, type of machinery introduced, and processes adopted, it is electricity which is the most important in the order of number of persons employed. Other industries which may be examined under textiles are (1) spinning and weaving of silk textile and (2) embroidery and making of crepe lace and fringes which respectively employ 5,142 and 8,482 persons. While silk mills depend entirely on electrical power, embroidery and making of lace and fringes though dependent mainly on electricity, accounts for 1,386 persons in factories and workshops which do not use power. Handlooms are thus gradually giving way to powerlooms not only in the weaving of silk but cotton as well.

Foodstuffs

141. Production of rice, atta, flour, etc., ranks third and employs 21,616 persons of whom

8,618 work in establishments using electricity, 11,886 liquid fuel, 132 coal, wood and bagasse and 980 in no power. The mechanisation of this industry which was at one time entirely hand-worked is significant, as showing that labour saving devices which eliminate strain of manual labour have found quick acceptance by the people. The most important fuel or power used in this industry is liquid fuel but electricity is also used where available. In the making of sweetmeat and condiments as well as muri, murki and chira which gives employment to 7,512, 3,716 work in no power establishments and 3,256 in concerns using coal, wood and bagasse. Among other foodstuffs, production of edible fats and oils other than hydrogenated oil accounts for 10,626 persons employed in establishments which use all kinds of fuel to a varied extent, liquid fuel 3,992, electricity 3,086 and coal, wood and bagasse 1,440 and no power 1,769. The extent to which this industry is mechanised and the indigenous *Ghani* or oil mill worked by bullock is replaced are clearly visible from these statistics.

Sundry hardware, jewellery, etc.

142. The industries next in order of importance are manufacture of sundry hardware, jewellery, silver and gold wares wherein the traditional craftsmen like blacksmiths, gold and silversmiths participate. Smithy accounts for 19,966 persons of whom 8,029 work on household basis in establishments which do not use power as against 6,497 in concerns using coal, 4,792 electricity and 648 liquid fuel. Manufacture of jewellery etc., which accounts for 12,668 in concerns using no power out of a total number of 18,947 working in this industry also has an appreciable number employed in concerns using electricity (3,215) and coal, wood and bagasse (2,673).

Tobacco Products

143. Manufacture of bidi is the 7th in order of number employed. It claims 13,960 persons almost all of whom (13,712) are working in concerns using no power with negligible number in those worked by electricity (129), liquid fuel (94), and coal, wood and bagasse (25).

But other tobacco products which employ 4,804 account for 3,470 in no power establishments and a fair sprinkling under other kinds of fuel, wherein the number claimed by electricity (983) exceeds those claimed by liquid fuel (127) and coal (224).

Wood and wooden products

144. Other wood and allied products generally plied by traditional artisan like carpenter account for 11,794 persons, most of whom (10,454) work in establishments which do not use power, and the rest in concerns using one of three kinds of fuel or power. Manufacture of wooden furniture and fixtures also follows the same pattern and has 4,271 out of 5,089 working in concerns which do not use power. But the reverse is the case with saw mills which account for 3,731 persons of whom 2,273 are engaged in concerns using electricity.

Leather Goods

145. The village cobbler and the shoemaker stand 10th in the order of selected industries. Like some of the traditional crafts this again is one which works exclusively on self-employed basis and does not need power. Out of 14,335 persons engaged in this industry, 13,569 operate by themselves without any power. Currying and tanning of hides and skins employ 2,005 persons of whom 1,587 work in no power establishments. That this branch of leather industry is getting gradually mechanised is evidenced from the fact that it has 384 persons working in units using electricity and a few also under the remaining two types of fuel.

Earthenware and earthen Pottery

146. Out of 7,502 engaged in earthenware and pottery, as many as 6,693 work in establishments which are manually operated.

Other Industries

147. Repairing and servicing of motor vehicles is for the most part dependent upon electricity, particularly in urban areas, where this form of power is available. It employs 6,068 persons as against 1,718 in concerns not using power. But repairing of bicycles and tricycles,

by its very nature, accounts for 4,199 out of 4,730 persons employed in concerns using no power. Manufacture of wagons, coaches, etc., and machine tools which respectively claims 5,067 and 4,937 persons depends more upon electrical power than any other form of power. Printing presses which employ 4,746 persons have 4,106 persons working in establishments using electricity as against 530 only in those which are hand-operated. But the manufacture of brass and bell metal products which accounts for 4,029 persons has 1,892 persons in establishments using electricity as against 1,175 in no power establishments with a small number in those using other kinds of fuel. Gradual elimination of manual labour by increasing use of machinery in this industry is noteworthy.

148. The foregoing analysis goes to show that electricity is preferred to a far greater extent to any other kind of fuel or power and gives maximum employment as compared to any other kind of fuel or power used in manufacturing industries of the State. No power establishments worked on self-employed and household basis which come next still hold their ground in the field of household and cottage industries wherein a host of village artisans and traditional craftsmen are employed.

Extent of use of electricity

149. Electricity being the most important and coveted type of power used in the manufacturing establishments of the State, it will be worthwhile to examine the extent of its use in the various manufacturing industries of the State. The statement IV.14 on the opposite page gives number of units and persons employed in important industries along with percentages of establishments using electricity.

150. Out of a total number of 26,187 units using power or fuel, and employing 347,070 persons, 13,559 or 51.77 per cent use electricity and employ 263,948 or 76.05 per cent of persons engaged with power-worked establishments. The importance of electricity in the pattern of power consumption which has been examined in the preceding sections, is further confirmed by the foregoing statistics. There is a striking correspondence between the percentages of such

STATEMENT IV.14

Extent of Electricity Used

Extent of Electricity Used			No. of units		No. of persons employed			
Sl. No.	I.S.I.C. Minor Group	Description	Total No. of units	No. of units using electricity	Percentage of units using electricity to total No. of units	Total persons employed	No. of persons employed using electricity	Percentage of persons employed using electricity to total No. of persons employed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	232	Cotton spinning and weaving in mills	133	119	89.47	155,804	135,645	87.06
2	273	Making of textile garments including raincoats and headgear	14,256	98	0.69	29,981	468	1.56
3	200	Production of rice, atta, flour, etc., by milling, de-husking and processing of crops and foodgrains	7,650	2,834	37.05	21,616	8,618	39.87
4	369	Manufacture of sundry hardware such as G.I. pipe	6,772	633	9.35	19,966	4,792	24.00
5	393	Manufacture of jewellery, silverware and wares using gold and other precious metals	7,051	602	8.54	18,947	3,215	16.97
6	220	Manufacture of bidi	1,843	16	0.87	13,960	129	0.92
7	234	Cotton weaving in power looms	1,848	1,723	93.24	13,964	13,559	97.10
8	289	Manufacture of other wood and allied products not covered above	5,387	125	2.32	11,794	640	5.43
9	230	Cotton ginning, cleaning, pressing and baling	402	118	29.35	9,813	2,438	24.84
10	370	Manufacture and assembling of machinery (other than electrical) except textile machinery	1,284	787	61.29	11,491	7,856	68.37
11	311	Manufacture of shoes and other leather footwear	5,001	4	0.08	11,474	65	0.57
12	207	Production of edible fats and oils (other than hydrogenated oil)	1,797	227	12.63	10,626	3,086	29.04
13	235	Cotton weaving in handlooms	3,091	...	...	8,805	...	...
14	272	Embroidery and making of crepe lace and fringes	1,597	1,232	77.14	8,482	7,052	83.14
15	350	Manufacture of earthenware and earthen pottery	2,737	2	0.07	7,502	525	7.00
16	209	Production of other food products such as sweetmeat and condiments, muri, murki, chira, khol, cocoa	2,529	93	3.68	7,512	455	6.06
17	384	Repairing and servicing of motor vehicles	674	267	39.61	6,068	4,024	66.32
18	260	Spinning and weaving of silk textile in mill	116	112	96.55	5,142	5,054	98.29
19	281	Manufacture of wooden furniture and fixtures	1,897	159	8.38	5,089	707	13.89
20	381	Manufacture of wagons, coaches, tramways and other rail road equipment other than that covered by code No. 363	56	17	30.36	5,067	3,669	72.41
21	372	Manufacture of machine tools	110	85	77.27	4,937	4,778	96.78
22	226	Manufacture of other tobacco products	290	50	17.24	4,804	983	20.46
23	388	Repairing of bicycles and tricycles	2,110	46	2.18	4,780	197	4.12
24	302	All other types of printing including lithography, engraving, block making etc.	582	436	74.91	4,746	4,106	86.51
25	365	Manufacture of brass and bell metal products	791	176	22.25	4,029	1,892	46.96
26	280	Sawing and planing of wood	623	349	56.02	3,731	2,273	60.92
27	310	Currying, tanning and finishing of hides and skins and preparation of finished leather	746	6	0.80	2,005	384	19.15

units and persons employed in an industry. Cotton spinning and weaving in mills, cotton weaving in power looms, manufacture and assembling of machinery, embroidery, silk textiles, repairs and servicing of motor vehicles, printing presses, etc., manufacture of wagons, coaches, etc., machine tools and saw mills are the concerns where the use of electricity is the greatest. Spinning and weaving of silk textile has the highest percentage of persons employed in concerns worked by electricity 96.55 per cent of the units and 93.29 per cent of the employees. In cotton textile also 89.47 per cent of units engage 87.06 per cent of the employees working in this industry. Other industries where-in use of electricity is quite appreciable are production of rice, atta, etc.; sundry hardware, cotton ginning, cleaning, pressing and baling, production of edible fats and oils, other tobacco products, and manufacture of brass and bell metal, etc. These statistics show the overall importance of electricity in the industrial pro-

gress of the State which is no less dependent upon electricity than mechanisation. Both are closely inter-linked and inter-dependent. For, all technical improvements require adoption of highly mechanised processes and technique which in turn require electricity as its motive power.

151. The pattern of power consumption analysed before also establishes the fact that electrical power is the basis of all industrial development. The extent of use of electricity in the State will be evidenced from the fact that out of a total of 1,357,591 million k.w. generated in the State, 1,133,397 million k.w. are sold for public consumption. Of the latter, 907,131 million k.w. or 79.63 per cent are consumed by industry as against 7.16 per cent for domestic and 13.16 per cent for other uses in 1961-62. The progressive use of electricity in industrial establishments during the last quinquennium will be seen from the statistics of consumption given below:—

Units of electricity generated and sold
(in Million K.W.H.)*

Year	Electricity generated	Units of electric energy sold for				Total
		Domestic consumption	Commercial light and small power	Industrial power	Public lighting and others	
1957-58	909,648	55,080	17,124	668,112	54,804	795,120
1958-59	995,796	57,492	23,328	717,240	63,120	861,180
1959-60	1,090,752	63,804	28,068	770,364	82,176	944,412
1960-61*	1,260,072	73,356	30,660	851,808	93,240	1,049,064
1961-62	1,357,591	81,491	36,711	907,131	113,064	1,138,397

*Estimated on the data for eleven months (May 1960 to March 1961)

**Source:— Handbook of Basic Statistics, Gujarat, 1961, P. 112 published by the Bureau of Economics and Statistics

152. The present industrial structure in Gujarat reveals a mixed type of economy with agriculture as the primary industry at the base. All but a few of the manufacturing industries which have come into being only recently were worked either on the basis of household or cottage industries wherein mechanisation was totally absent and the use of power non-existent. Out of the various kinds of fuel or power used in the

wake of mechanisation the demand for electrical energy has been progressively increasing because of the ease and facility with which it can be used as also because of its comparative cheapness in reducing the overall cost of production. Even before the advent of mechanisation, it was cotton textiles, particularly weaving in handlooms, dyeing and printing, which was the premier industry of the State. The *patola*

of Patan and silk and jari brocade of Surat were world famous. No wonder that the industrial revolution in Gujarat also started with the mechanisation of cotton textile industry. In the initial stage, industrialisation was synonymous with and confined to starting of a cotton textile mill which was the only industrialisation known to the people. But with the use of electricity industrial revolution in the true sense of the term commenced. A number of cottage industries switched over to the use of machinery with the result that elimination of manual labour by the adoption of labour-saving devices has been going on on an intensive scale, the only limitation to the adoption of improved and mechanised methods of production being the availability of electrical power which is heavily in short supply. The growing emphasis which has been nowadays laid on the extensive development of household and small-scale industries by the aid of machinery and power, however, poses a problem for some of the traditional crafts and industries: whether it would be possible for them to survive the challenge of power. The products of household or cottage industries worked by establishments using power or fuel would be much cheaper than those where manual labour is employed. The cut-throat competition between power and no power establishment cannot but lead to the ultimate disappearance of a number of household industries which had reached the highest stage of perfection in the past. Ways and means for their survival will have to be seriously thought of and implemented, if they are to be saved from utter extinction facing them.

Power/Manual Operation

153. Manufacturing establishments working in Gujarat as in the rest of the country are of two kinds, namely, (i) those worked by hand and (ii) those worked by power or fuel where machinery is used. The former represents the original industrial structure of the State wherein household and village industries predominated and the use of power or fuel was non-existent. The replacement of hand or manual power by machinery brought in its wake the use of the modern forms of power or fuel such as electricity, liquid fuel and mineral coal with the corresponding

advantages of higher production, reduction in cost and elimination of human labour. With a view to ascertain the extent to which the old industrial economy of the State has been transforming itself with the aid of machinery, it will be useful to examine power/manual operation ratio in some of the important industries selected for examination in this section. Statement IV.15 next page gives against each such industry the number and per cent of persons employed in establishments using power and no power.

154. These percentages are very revealing as indicating not only the employment potential of establishments worked with and without power, but also the extent to which a particular industry has been amenable to the use of power by the adoption of machinery and abandonment of the traditional forms and technique of production. The ratio of employment in establishments using power and no power is the highest in the premier industry of the State, namely, cotton spinning and weaving in mills (100 per cent). Next to cotton textile mills, the industries which have taken to the maximum use of power or fuel are spinning and weaving of silk textile in mills; manufacture of machine tools; cotton weaving in power looms; production of rice, atta, flour, etc.; cotton ginning, cleaning, pressing and baling; manufacture and assembling of machinery other than textiles; planing of wood in saw mills; printing presses; manufacture of wagons, coaches, etc.; embroidery and making of lace; and production of edible fats and oils. These industries show a very high proportion (80 per cent) of persons employed in workshops and factories using power or fuel. Industries where the percentage of persons employed in powerworked establishments falls below 80 but rises above 50 are manufacture of sundry hardware, production of other food products, manufacture of brass and bell metal products, and repairing and servicing of motor vehicles. The industries, however, where manual labour still holds the field and account for more than 80 per cent of the persons employed in an industry are making of textile garments, manufacture of bidi, wood and other allied products, leather goods, weaving in handloom, earthen pottery, wooden furniture and fixtures, and repairs of bicycles and tricycles.

STATEMENT IV.15
Power/Manual Operation Ratio

Sl. No.	I.S.I.C. Minor Group	Description	Total No. of persons employed	No. of persons employed in units using power	No. of persons using no power	Percentage of persons employed in power to total persons employed	Percentage of persons employed in power to total persons employed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	232	Cotton spinning and weaving in mills	155,804	155,804	...	100.00	...
2	273	Making of textile garments including raincoats and headgear	29,981	732	29,199	2.61	97.39
3	200	Production of rice, atta, flour, etc., by milling, dehusking and processing of crops and foodgrains	21,616	20,636	980	95.47	4.53
4	369	Manufacture of sundry hardware, such as G.I. pipe, wire net, bolt, screw, bucket, cutlery	19,966	11,937	8,029	59.79	40.21
5	393	Manufacture of jewellery, silverware and wares using gold and other precious metals	18,947	6,279	12,668	33.14	66.86
6	220	Manufacture of bidi	13,960	243	13,712	1.78	98.22
7	234	Cotton weaving in power looms	13,964	13,610	354	97.46	2.54
8	289	Manufacture of other wood and allied products not covered above	11,794	1,340	10,454	11.36	88.64
9	230	Cotton ginning, cleaning, pressing and baling	9,813	8,993	815	91.69	8.31
10	370	Manufacture and assembling of machinery (other than electrical) except textile machinery	11,491	10,499	992	91.37	8.63
11	311	Manufacture of shoes and other leather footwear	11,474	83	11,386	0.77	99.23
12	207	Production of edible fats and oils (other than hydrogenated oil)	10,626	8,857	1,769	83.35	16.65
13	235	Cotton weaving in handlooms	8,805	...	8,805	...	100.00
14	272	Embroidery and making of crepe lace and fringes	8,482	7,096	1,386	83.66	16.34
15	350	Manufacture of earthenware and earthen pottery	7,502	809	6,693	10.73	89.27
16	209	Production of other food products such as sweetmeat and condiments, muri, murki, chitra, khola, cocoa, chocolate, toffee	7,512	3,796	3,716	50.53	49.47
17	384	Repairing and servicing of motor vehicles	6,063	4,350	1,713	71.69	28.31
18	260	Spinning and weaving of silk textile in mill	5,142	5,129	13	99.75	0.25
19	281	Manufacture of wooden furniture and fixtures	5,039	313	4,721	16.07	83.93
20	381	Manufacture of wagons, coaches, tramways and other rail road equipment other than that covered by code No. 363	5,067	4,366	701	86.17	13.83
21	372	Manufacture of machine tools	4,937	4,872	65	98.69	1.32
22	226	Manufacture of other tobacco products	4,804	1,334	3,470	27.77	72.23
23	388	Repairing of bicycles and tricycles	4,780	281	4,499	5.83	94.17
24	302	All other types of printing including lithography, etc.	4,746	4,166	580	87.53	12.47
25	365	Manufacture of brass and bell metal products	4,029	2,854	1,175	70.84	29.16
26	280	Sawing and planing of wood	3,731	3,373	358	90.40	9.60
27	310	Currying, tanning and finishing of hides and skins and preparation of finished leather	2,005	418	1,587	20.85	79.15

Man/Power Ratio

155. Statement IV.16 on pages 122 and 123 gives for each important selected industry, the number of units, total number of persons employed and the average number of persons employed per establishment by kind of power or fuel used.

Electricity

156. Electricity has the maximum number employed in cotton spinning and weaving in mills which give a daily average of 1,139.87 persons per factory. Then follow at a considerable distance manufacture of earthenware and earthen pottery (262.50), wagons, coaches, etc., (215.82), common salt (202.00) and assembling and repairing of locomotives (125.15). Other industries wherein the average number of persons employed per working day is more than 30 and less than 100 are pharmaceuticals (76.38), currying and tanning of hides and skins (64.00), spinning and weaving of silk textile in mill (45.13) and cotton ginning, cleaning, pressing and baling (20.66). The average varies from 10 to 30 in manufacture of shoes and other leather footwear, production of edible fats and oils, repairing and servicing of motor vehicles; manufacture of other tobacco products, brass and bell metal products, structural clay products, stone dressing, crushing, etc., and weaving of silk textiles in power looms, but ranges between 3 and 9 in the rest of the industries.

Liquid Fuel

157. Manufacture of wagons, coaches, etc., is the only important industry which shows the highest average number of persons (146) employed per day in workshops and factories using liquid fuel. Next comes spinning and weaving of silk textiles which employs on an average 75 persons per day per unit. Other industries which have a fair average of daily employment varying from 10 to 32 are manufacture of brass and bell metal products (32.83); other tobacco products (21.17); production of edible fats and oils (10.48); weaving in handlooms (15.00); and cotton ginning, cleaning, pressing and baling (23.66). But in the rest of the industries, the average falls below 10.

Coal, Wood and Bagasse

158. Next in importance to electricity is coal, wood and bagasse. This fuel is still important in cotton spinning and weaving in mills

which shows an average of 1,439.93 persons employed per day, as against 1,139.87 in mills using electricity. Another branch of cotton textiles which has returned a fairly high average of persons employed per unit (79.02) is ginning, cleaning, pressing and baling of cotton. While the use of coal is totally absent in silk textile mills, the average employment per day is less than 5 in a number of industries where they are plied on family or household basis. Other industries where employment per day is above 5 and less than 30 are production of edible fats and oils (21.18); embroidery and making of crepe lace (13.33); manufacture of wagons, coaches, etc., (29.00); manufacture of other tobacco products (18.67) and sawing and planing of wood (18.67).

Other Power

159. Production of edible fats and oils is the only industry returned under this kind of power in the range of selected industries where the average number of persons employed per day is 2. The village oilman working with bullock *ghani* on self-employed basis with the assistance of an attendant would naturally return this average. The smaller number of units is illustrative of the fact that the bullock *ghani* has completely lost its ground to the oil mills which have, in recent times, come into existence all over the State as a result of increased area under the production of groundnut.

No Power

160. Most of the industries where power is not used and human labour is the only motive power employed engage less than 5 persons per day, notable exceptions being manufacture of wagons, coaches, etc., (36.89); manufacture of other tobacco products (15.63); manufacture of bidi (7.58); cotton ginning, cleaning, pressing and baling (7.76) and manufacture of machine tools (6.50).

161. The foregoing analysis brings out in a striking manner the importance of cotton textiles as having the highest potentiality of employment. Employment in other industries varies according to their importance in the industrial economy of the State and the extent to which machinery and power have come into use.

STATEMENT IV.16

Number of persons employed per unit according to type of power used

I.S.I.C. Sl. Minor No. Group	Description	Electricity		
		No. of units	No. of persons employed	Average No. of persons employed per unit
	1	2	3	4
1 232 Cotton spinning and weaving in mills ...	...	119	135,645	1,139.87
2 273 Making of textile garments including raincoats and headgear	...	98	468	4.78
3 200 Production of rice, atta, flour, etc., by milling, dehusking and processing of crops and foodgrains	...	2,834	8,618	3.04
4 369 Manufacture of sundry hardware	...	633	4,792	7.57
5 393 Manufacture of jewellery, silverware and wares using gold and other precious metals	...	602	3,215	5.34
6 220 Manufacture of bidi	...	16	129	8.06
7 234 Cotton weaving in power looms	...	1,723	13,559	7.87
8 289 Manufacture of other wood and allied products not covered above	...	125	640	5.12
9 230 Cotton ginning, cleaning, pressing and baling	...	118	2,438	20.66
10 370 Manufacture and assembling of machinery (other than electrical) except textile machinery	...	787	7,856	9.98
11 311 Manufacture of shoes and other leather footwear	...	4	65	16.25
12 207 Production of edible fats and oils (other than hydrogenated oil)	...	227	3,086	13.59
13 235 Cotton weaving in handlooms	...	..	..	..
14 272 Embroidery and making of crepe lace and fringes	...	1,232	7,052	5.72
15 350 Manufacture of earthenware and earthen pottery	...	2	525	265.50
16 209 Production of other food-products such as sweetmeat and condiments, muri, murki, chira, khori, cocoa, chocolate	...	93	455	4.89
17 384 Repairing and servicing of motor vehicles	...	267	4,024	15.07
18 260 Spinning and weaving of silk textile in mill	...	112	5,054	45.13
19 281 Manufacture of wooden furniture and fixtures	...	159	707	4.45
20 381 Manufacture of wagons, coaches, tramways and other rail road equipment other than that covered by code No. 363	...	17	3,669	215.82
21 372 Manufacture of machine tools	...	85	4,778	56.21
22 226 Manufacture of other tobacco products	...	50	983	19.66
23 388 Repairing of bicycles and tricycles	...	46	197	4.28
24 302 All other types of printing including lithography, engraving, etching, block making and other work connected with printing industry	...	436	4,106	9.42
25 365 Manufacture of brass and bell metal products	...	176	1,892	10.75
26 280 Sawing and planing of wood	...	349	2,273	6.51
27 310 Curryng, tanning and finishing of hides and skins and preparation of finished leather	...	6	384	64.00
28 335 Manufacture of medicines, pharmaceutical preparations, perfumes, cosmetics and other toilet preparations except soap	...	48	3,673	76.38
29 380 Manufacture, assembling and repairing of locomotives	...	20	2,507	125.15
30 340 Manufacture of structural clay products such as bricks, tiles	...	36	1,050	29.00
31 343 Manufacture of structural stone goods, stone dressing and stone crushing	...	11	258	23.27
32 338 Manufacture of common salt	...	2	404	202.00
33 263 Weaving of silk textile by power loom	...	79	1,709	21.62
34 222 Manufacture of cigarette and cigarette tobacco	...	..	..	..

No. of persons employed per unit according to type of power used

Liquid fuel			Coal, Wood and Bagasse			Other power			No power			
No. of units	No. of persons em- plo- yed	Average No. of persons employed per unit	No. of units	No. of persons employed	Average No. of persons employed per unit	No. of units	No. of persons employed	Average No. of persons employed per unit	No. of units	No. of persons employed	Average No. of persons employed per unit	Sl. No.
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
..	..	..	14	20,159	1,439.93	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
102	201	1.97	35	113	3.23	..	..	..	14,021	29,199	2.08	2
4,420	118.86	2.69	37	132	3.57	..	..	..	366	980	2.68	3
125	648	5.18	2,663	6,497	2.44	..	..	..	3,351	8,029	2.40	4
140	391	2.79	1,038	2,673	2.58	..	..	..	5,271	12,668	2.40	5
12	94	7.83	5	25	5.00	..	..	..	1,810	13,712	7.58	6
1	15	15.00	11	36	3.27	..	..	..	113	354	3.13	7
32	150	4.69	222	550	2.48	..	..	..	5,008	10,454	2.09	8
137	3,241	23.66	42	3,319	79.02	..	..	..	105	815	7.76	9
68	432	6.35	80	2,211	27.64	..	..	..	349	992	2.84	10
2	9	4.50	6	14	2.33	..	..	..	4,989	11,386	2.28	11
381	3,992	10.48	68	1,440	21.18	167	339	2.03	954	1,769	1.85	12
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,091	8,805	2.85	13
1	4	4.00	3	40	13.33	..	..	..	361	1,386	3.84	14
2	7	3.50	113	277	2.45	..	..	..	2,620	6,693	2.55	15
12	85	7.08	1,082	3,256	3.10	..	..	..	1,342	3,716	2.77	16
34	258	7.59	14	68	4.86	..	..	..	359	1,718	4.79	17
1	75	75.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	13	4.33	18
6	59	9.83	21	52	2.48	..	..	..	1,711	4,271	2.50	19
1	146	146.00	19	551	29.00	..	..	..	19	701	36.89	20
7	25	3.57	8	69	8.63	..	..	..	10	65	6.50	21
6	127	21.17	12	224	18.67	..	..	..	222	3,470	15.63	22
20	50	2.50	8	34	4.25	..	..	..	2,036	4,499	2.21	23
7	51	7.29	2	9	4.50	..	..	..	137	580	4.28	24
12	394	32.83	176	568	3.23	..	..	..	427	1,175	2.75	25
159	876	5.51	12	224	18.67	..	..	..	103	358	3.48	26
4	14	3.50	3	20	6.67	..	..	..	733	1,587	2.17	27
11	334	30.36	8	168	20.88	..	..	..	66	280	4.14	28
1	4	4.00	18	1,069	59.22	..	..	..	4	57	14.25	29
12	1,163	96.75	17	196	11.41	..	..	..	55	313	5.58	30
64	1,843	28.66	2	7	3.50	..	..	..	16	113	6.88	31
5	1,268	253.60	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	508	126.75	32
2	158	79.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	4.00	33
..	..	..	87	1,412	16.22	..	..	..	6	137	22.83	34

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.1

Proportion of workshops and factories according to Divisions, Major Groups and selected Minor Groups to 1,000 workshops and factories

State/District	All Factories & Workshops	Division 0	Major Gr. 04	Minor Gr. 048	Division 2 & 3	Major Gr. 20	Minor Gr. 200	Minor Gr. 202	Minor Gr. 205	Minor Gr. 207
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
GUJARAT STATE	R	1,000	N	N	N	1,000	190	139	N	28
	U	1,000	2	2	2	998	130	63	1	18
Jamnagar	R	1,000	0	0	0	1,000	200	147	0	23
	U	1,000	1	1	1	999	160	75	0	26
Rajkot	R	1,000	0	0	0	1,000	236	195	0	33
	U	1,000	0	0	0	1,000	99	67	N	20
Surendranagar	R	1,000	0	0	0	1,000	256	178	0	14
	U	1,000	2	2	2	998	135	57	0	16
Bhavnagar	R	1,000	N	N	N	1,000	204	136	0	48
	U	1,000	2	2	2	998	187	69	1	50
Amreli	R	1,000	0	0	0	1,000	163	100	0	30
	U	1,000	1	1	1	999	213	64	0	59
Junagadh	R	1,000	0	0	0	1,000	144	108	N	15
	U	1,000	0	0	0	1,000	170	76	0	28
Kutch	R	1,000	0	0	0	1,000	150	100	0	8
	U	1,000	6	6	6	994	185	48	0	10
Banaskantha	R	1,000	1	1	1	999	176	121	0	28
	U	1,000	6	6	6	994	186	48	4	42
Sabarkantha	R	1,000	0	0	0	1,000	311	263	0	42
	U	1,000	0	0	0	1,000	198	90	3	30
Mehsana	R	1,000	0	0	0	1,000	169	125	0	25
	U	1,000	5	5	5	995	156	69	0	26
Ahmedabad	R	1,000	1	1	1	999	228	174	0	28
	U	1,000	2	2	2	998	128	73	2	6
Kaira	R	1,000	0	0	0	1,000	160	106	N	31
	U	1,000	3	3	3	997	105	52	N	15
Panchmahals	R	1,000	0	0	0	1,000	146	72	0	59
	U	1,000	2	2	2	993	183	69	1	38
Baroda	R	1,000	0	0	0	1,000	236	171	N	32
	U	1,000	4	4	4	996	126	84	1	12
Broach	R	1,000	0	0	0	1,000	422	395	0	24
	U	1,000	1	1	1	999	189	82	9	24
Surat	R	1,000	0	0	0	1,000	181	148	1	17
	U	1,000	0	0	0	1,000	74	37	1	8
Dangs*	R	1,000	0	0	0	1,000	118	66	0	26

N = Negligible

* Entirely rural

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.1-Contd.

Proportion of workshops and factories according to Divisions, Major Groups and selected Minor Groups to 1,000 workshops and factories

State/District	Minor Gr. 208	Minor Gr. 209	Major Gr. 21	Minor Gr. 214	Minor Gr. 215	Major Gr. 22	Minor Gr. 220	Minor Gr. 222	Minor Gr. 224	Minor Gr. 226	Major Gr. 23
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
GUJARAT STATE	R	N	22	3	2	N	41	30	3	1	7
	U	N	39	9	6	2	20	18	N	1	101
Jamnagar	R	0	29	2	0	9	9	0	0	0	17
	U	0	43	17	9	24	23	0	0	1	21
Rajkot	R	0	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	15
	U	0	7	9	6	5	4	0	1	0	50
Surendranagar	R	0	63	0	0	4	3	0	1	0	41
	U	0	61	6	2	8	4	0	4	0	14
Bhavnagar	R	0	20	3	3	5	5	0	0	0	75
	U	N	66	11	7	35	27	0	0	8	83
Amreli	R	0	33	2	2	43	43	0	0	0	49
	U	0	83	14	10	42	41	0	1	0	156
Junagadh	R	0	21	2	2	4	4	0	0	0	13
	U	N	56	14	7	5	5	0	0	0	12
Kutch	R	0	42	0	0	18	18	0	0	0	105
	U	0	102	15	6	23	27	0	1	0	23
Banaskantha	R	1	26	2	1	8	7	0	1	0	90
	U	0	75	11	7	61	57	0	4	0	19
Sabarkantha	R	0	6	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	14
	U	0	75	0	0	36	36	0	0	0	15
Mehsana	R	0	16	4	4	74	31	30	5	7	161
	U	N	58	7	6	55	43	1	9	2	119
Ahmedabad	R	0	24	1	1	10	10	0	N	0	66
	U	0	37	6	4	10	9	0	1	N	80
Kaira	R	N	20	1	1	207	149	0	1	57	65
	U	0	30	8	5	60	50	0	4	6	144
Panchmahals	R	0	15	1	1	5	5	0	0	0	2
	U	0	64	4	3	8	8	0	0	0	6
Baroda	R	0	32	0	0	71	67	0	0	4	38
	U	0	20	6	3	19	19	0	0	0	17
Broach	R	0	1	4	3	16	16	0	0	0	23
	U	0	49	15	11	20	27	0	3	0	105
Surat	R	0	12	8	8	10	10	0	N	N	58
	U	N	18	8	6	8	8	0	N	0	248
Dangs*	R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

N = Negligible

* Entirely rural

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.1-Contd.

Proportion of workshops and factories according to Divisions, Major Groups and selected Minor Groups to 1,000 workshops and factories

State/District		Minor Gr. 230	Minor Gr. 231	Minor Gr. 232	Minor Gr. 233	Minor Gr. 234	Minor Gr. 235	Minor Gr. 236	Minor Gr. 237	Minor Gr. 239	Major Gr. 24	Major Gr. 25
		23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
GUJARAT STATE												
Jamnagar	R	5	1	N	1	3	43	3	N	N	0	2
	U	5	3	3	5	38	35	2	6	4	N	2
Rajkot	R	1	1	0	0	0	11	1	0	0	0	13
	U	3	N	1	5	0	N	0	11	1	0	3
Surendranagar	R	11	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
	U	4	2	3	3	2	2	1	30	3	0	3
Bhavnagar	R	18	5	0	2	0	15	1	0	0	0	0
	U	6	N	2	1	1	1	N	2	1	0	0
Amreli	R	2	N	0	N	0	63	10	0	0	0	1
	U	8	1	3	1	9	32	17	1	8	1	26
Junagadh	R	3	1	0	1	0	32	6	0	2	0	N
	U	1	1	0	3	0	146	3	1	1	0	0
Kutch	R	N	0	0	1	0	10	2	N	0	0	0
	U	6	0	1	N	0	1	0	0	1	0	N
Banaskantha	R	0	0	0	2	0	99	3	1	0	0	6
	U	1	0	0	14	2	6	0	0	0	0	1
Sabarkantha	R	0	0	0	3	0	86	0	0	1	0	0
	U	2	0	0	9	0	0	0	8	0	0	0
Mehsana	R	5	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
	U	9	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
Ahmedabad	R	7	1	0	1	N	152	0	0	0	0	0
	U	7	5	2	6	4	91	N	0	1	1	1
Kaira	R	10	0	0	0	25	29	2	0	0	0	0
	U	8	1	7	3	5	42	1	11	2	N	0
Panchmahals	R	2	1	0	N	7	55	N	0	N	0	0
	U	6	2	2	3	15	113	1	1	1	0	0
Baroda	R	1	1	0	0	0	0	N	0	0	0	2
	U	3	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	2	2
Broach	R	9	0	0	0	1	22	5	1	0	0	0
	U	5	0	2	1	N	3	0	4	2	N	N
Surat	R	19	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
	U	4	0	3	1	10	85	0	0	2	0	0
Dangs*	R	6	2	N	1	9	31	5	0	3	0	2
	U	4	9	3	11	186	19	6	1	9	N	N
	R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

N = Negligible

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.1-Contd.

Proportion of workshops and factories according to Divisions, Major Groups and selected Minor Groups to 1,000 workshops and factories

State/District		Minor Gr. 252	Minor Gr. 255	Major Gr. 26	Minor Gr. 260	Minor Gr. 263	Minor Gr. 264	Minor Gr. 266	Major Gr. 27	Minor Gr. 272	Minor Gr. 273	Minor Gr. 279
		34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
GUJARAT STATE												
Jamnagar	R	0	2	2	N	1	1	N	158	1	156	N
	U	N	1	10	2	1	1	6	233	34	194	2
Rajkot	R	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	139	0	139	0
	U	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	185	1	184	0
Surendranagar	R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	166	0	166	0
	U	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	233	3	228	1
Bhavnagar	R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	132	0	132	0
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	242	2	239	0
Amreli	R	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	87	0	86	0
	U	0	26	0	0	0	0	0	116	N	114	0
Junagadh	R	0	N	0	0	0	0	0	163	0	167	0
	U	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	139	1	136	0
Kutch	R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	207	0	207	0
	U	0	N	0	0	0	0	0	267	N	266	N
Banaskantha	R	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	70	0	70	0
	U	0	1	7	0	0	7	0	161	2	159	0
Sabarkantha	R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	102	0	102	0
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	151	0	149	0
Mehsana	R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	143	0	142	0
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	287	0	281	0
Ahmedabad	R	0	0	11	0	0	11	0	114	10	104	0
	U	0	0	5	0	N	3	0	169	1	167	N
Kaira	R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	157	0	156	0
	U	0	0	N	N	0	0	N	251	3	244	1
Panchmahals	R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	147	N	146	0
	U	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	166	1	163	0
Baroda	R	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	232	0	231	0
	U	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	260	1	254	0
Broach	R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	216	0	214	0
	U	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	275	2	270	1
Surat	R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	117	0	117	0
	U	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	214	0	208	3
Dangs*	R	0	2	12	1	11	0	N	222	1	217	3
	U	0	0	49	13	4	2	30	301	175	113	10
	R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	132	0	132	0

N = Negligible

* Entirely rural

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.1-Contd.

Proportion of workshops and factories according to Divisions, Major Groups and selected Minor Groups to 1,000 workshops and factories

State/District		Major Gr. 28 45	Minor Gr. 280 46	Minor Gr. 281 47	Minor Gr. 283 48	Minor Gr. 287 49	Minor Gr. 288 50	Minor Gr. 289 51	Major Gr. 29 52	Minor Gr. 292 53	Major Gr. 30 54	Minor Gr. 300 55
GUJARAT STATE												
	R	170	5	29	N	N	4	132	N	N	1	0
	U	56	10	20	2	2	2	19	1	1	16	N
Jamnagar	R	313	N	4	0	0	0	312	1	0	0	0
	U	35	7	16	0	0	0	62	3	3	1	0
Rajkot	R	234	2	126	3	0	0	102	2	1	0	0
	U	67	3	41	1	3	1	13	1	1	19	2
Surendranagar	R	161	4	31	0	0	0	133	0	0	0	0
	U	45	6	15	3	0	1	20	0	0	12	1
Bhavnagar	R	186	2	1	N	0	2	173	0	0	1	0
	U	76	16	12	2	1	3	39	1	0	10	0
Amreli	R	199	N	9	0	0	5	185	0	0	0	0
	U	74	11	20	0	0	N	40	0	0	6	0
Junagadh	R	241	1	105	N	0	0	131	0	0	0	0
	U	89	15	55	0	0	1	12	1	1	9	0
Kutch	R	217	1	3	0	0	0	211	0	0	1	0
	U	63	9	24	0	0	1	34	0	0	14	1
Banaskantha	R	167	6	2	0	0	1	153	0	0	1	0
	U	55	15	5	0	0	0	35	0	0	4	0
Sabarkantha	R	33	3	11	0	0	0	69	0	0	0	0
	U	60	15	12	0	0	0	33	0	0	21	0
Mehsana	R	167	9	2	0	0	0	155	0	0	N	0
	U	49	15	10	0	N	0	23	1	N	14	0
Ahmedabad	R	143	10	12	0	1	0	120	1	0	1	0
	U	46	7	13	6	3	1	15	3	2	25	1
Kaira	R	117	7	5	0	0	5	100	0	0	1	0
	U	45	16	13	1	N	3	11	1	1	11	N
Panchmahals	R	97	2	3	0	0	13	74	0	0	1	0
	U	68	13	33	0	1	14	7	0	0	9	0
Baroda	R	72	11	15	0	1	7	33	1	0	1	0
	U	53	14	22	1	5	1	10	2	2	21	0
Broach	R	103	1	16	0	0	0	86	0	0	0	0
	U	62	11	15	0	0	5	31	0	0	21	0
Surat	R	121	10	42	2	0	14	53	1	N	N	0
	U	40	6	13	5	2	2	12	2	1	11	N
Dangs*	R	26	13	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	0

N=Negligible

* Entirely rural

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.1-Contd.

Proportion of workshops and factories according to Divisions, Major Groups and selected Minor Groups to 1,000 workshops and factories

State/District		Minor Gr. 301 56	Minor Gr. 302 57	Minor Gr. 303 58	Major Gr. 31 59	Minor Gr. 310 60	Minor Gr. 311 61	Minor Gr. 313 62	Major Gr. 32 63	Minor Gr. 320 64	Minor Gr. 324 65
GUJARAT STATE											
	R	N	1	N	93	19	69	3	N	N	0
	U	1	13	2	61	2	57	1	3	2	N
Jamnagar	R	0	0	0	85	0	83	1	0	0	0
	U	1	14	0	71	1	65	2	N	N	0
Rajkot	R	0	0	0	71	4	66	0	0	0	0
	U	N	17	N	74	4	69	0	5	4	0
Surendranagar	R	0	0	0	56	5	51	0	2	2	0
	U	0	10	1	81	3	78	0	6	6	0
Bhavnagar	R	N	N	1	195	76	103	3	0	0	0
	U	1	9	N	86	19	63	1	4	3	0
Amreli	R	0	0	0	130	37	92	0	N	N	0
	U	0	6	0	83	1	76	0	1	1	0
Junagadh	R	0	0	0	106	6	98	1	0	0	0
	U	0	9	0	93	N	90	0	4	4	0
Kutch	R	0	1	0	153	46	87	12	0	0	0
	U	0	13	0	48	2	42	2	5	3	0
Banaskantha	R	0	1	0	88	23	65	0	1	1	0
	U	0	4	0	192	0	192	0	9	9	0
Sabarkantha	R	0	0	0	48	0	44	0	0	0	0
	U	0	12	9	78	0	78	0	0	0	0
Mehsana	R	0	0	N	68	16	44	7	0	0	0
	U	4	9	1	90	1	89	0	1	1	0
Ahmedabad	R	0	N	1	48	3	44	1	1	1	0
	U	1	19	4	51	1	48	2	4	3	0
Kaira	R	N	1	0	40	8	31	1	1	0	0
	U	0	10	1	61	0	60	N	1	1	0
Panchmahals	R	0	1	0	43	4	24	15	0	0	0
	U	0	7	2	63	2	61	0	3	3	0
Baroda	R	0	0	1	67	1	66	0	2	1	0
	U	0	18	3	60	1	58	1	5	1	1
Broach	R	0	0	0	50	0	50	0	0	0	0
	U	5	16	0	83	2	76	5	5	4	0
Surat	R	0	N	0	116	27	89	N	1	N	0
	U	1	9	1	23	1	22	N	3	1	N
Dangs*	R	0	0	0	27	0	27	0	0	0	0

N = Negligible

* Entirely rural

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.1-Contd.

Proportion of workshops and factories according to Divisions, Major Groups and selected Minor Groups to 1,009 workshops and factories

State/District		Major Gr. 33 66	Minor Gr. 330 67	Minor Gr. 331 68	Minor Gr. 332 69	Minor Gr. 335 70	Minor Gr. 336 71	Minor Gr. 337 72	Minor Gr. 338 73	Major Gr. 34 & 35 74	Minor Gr. 340 75
GUJARAT STATE											
	R	3	N	N	N	1	1	N	N	74	1
	U	15	N	1	N	2	7	2	N	24	2
Jamnagar	R	3	0	0	0	0	1	N	2	21	0
	U	49	0	1	1	2	6	38	0	22	1
Rajkot	R	1	0	0	0	N	0	0	1	22	3
	U	16	1	1	0	2	10	0	0	9	3
Surendranagar	R	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	33	2
	U	9	4	0	0	0	3	2	0	21	2
Bhavnagar	R	3	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	44	1
	U	17	0	1	0	2	12	1	0	27	11
Amreli	R	2	0	0	0	1	N	0	1	77	0
	U	9	1	0	1	1	6	0	0	22	1
Junagadh	R	1	N	N	N	0	1	0	0	71	1
	U	10	0	0	N	1	9	0	0	13	1
Kutch	R	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0
	U	4	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4	3
Banaskantha	R	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	31	0
	U	4	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	9	0
Sabarkantha	R	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	93	0
	U	21	0	0	0	0	21	0	0	3	0
Mehsana	R	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	31	2
	U	19	0	0	1	7	11	0	0	7	1
Ahmedabad	R	7	0	1	1	2	1	1	0	137	5
	U	17	1	1	0	3	8	2	N	9	1
Kaira	R	2	0	0	0	1	1	N	0	115	0
	U	13	1	1	0	3	6	N	0	107	2
Panchmahals	R	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	238	1
	U	6	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	92	N
Baroda	R	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	68	1
	U	24	N	4	N	4	8	1	0	17	1
Broach	R	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	46	0
	U	24	0	0	0	3	19	N	0	11	1
Surat	R	8	1	1	1	2	1	1	N	95	3
	U	6	N	1	N	1	3	1	0	15	N
Dangs*	R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

N = Negligible

* Entirely rural

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.1-Contd.

Proportion of workshops and factories according to Divisions, Major Groups and selected Minor Groups to 1,000 workshops and Factories.

State/District		Minor Gr. 341 76	Minor Gr. 343 77	Minor Gr. 344 78	Minor Gr. 350 79	Minor Gr. 351 80	Minor Gr. 357 81	Minor Gr. 359 82	Major Gr. 36 83	Minor Gr. 360 84	Minor Gr. 361 85
GUJARAT STATE											
	R	N	2	4	66	N	N	N	130	N	N
	U	1	1	N	10	N	N	8	87	2	1
Jamnagar	R	0	0	0	21	0	0	0	77	0	0
	U	3	1	0	16	0	0	1	151	0	6
Rajkot	R	1	3	0	15	0	0	0	141	0	1
	U	3	1	0	1	N	0	0	110	2	1
Surendranagar	R	0	1	0	30	0	0	0	201	0	0
	U	1	1	1	12	0	1	1	133	0	0
Bhavnagar	R	0	1	0	41	0	0	0	136	0	0
	U	N	3	0	11	1	0	0	171	1	0
Amreli	R	0	N	0	74	0	0	0	119	0	0
	U	0	0	0	14	0	1	0	94	0	0
Junagadh	R	1	5	0	63	1	0	N	128	0	0
	U	3	N	0	4	0	1	1	76	0	1
Kutch	R	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	182	19	0
	U	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	127	0	0
Banaskantha	R	0	2	0	29	0	0	0	216	0	0
	U	0	2	0	7	0	0	0	66	0	2
Sabarkantha	R	2	6	0	84	1	0	0	232	0	0
	U	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	72	0	0
Mehsana	R	0	0	0	29	N	0	0	134	0	0
	U	2	N	0	4	0	0	0	104	0	0
Ahmedabad	R	1	1	0	130	0	0	0	133	0	0
	U	1	N	0	3	N	1	0	65	5	N
Kaira	R	1	N	40	73	0	0	92	101	0	0
	U	2	0	0	10	0	N	0	74	1	1
Panchmahals	R	0	2	0	232	2	0	0	149	0	0
	U	2	2	0	88	0	0	0	68	0	0
Baroda	R	0	1	1	64	0	0	0	124	1	0
	U	3	3	0	4	0	1	0	84	2	N
Broach	R	1	0	0	45	0	0	0	163	0	0
	U	0	0	0	10	0	N	0	98	3	0
Surat	R	N	3	0	89	0	0	0	85	N	0
	U	1	0	0	12	0	N	N	60	N	N
Dangs*	R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	579	0	0

N = Negligible

* Entirely rural

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.1-Contd.

Proportion of workshops and factories according to Divisions, Major Groups and selected Minor Groups to 1,000 workshops and factories

State/District		Minor Gr. 364	Minor Gr. 365	Minor Gr. 367	Minor Gr. 368	Minor Gr. 369	Major Gr. 37	Minor Gr. 370	Minor Gr. 372	Minor Gr. 373	Minor Gr. 374	Minor Gr. 375	Minor Gr. 378
		86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97
GUJARAT STATE													
	R	N	3	1	N	126	4	3	N	N	N	0	0
	U	2	15	8	6	53	42	26	2	7	N	1	4
Jamnagar	R	0	2	0	0	74	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
	U	0	42	6	10	86	33	16	0	0	0	0	2
Rajkot	R	0	1	0	0	139	12	12	0	0	0	0	0
	U	3	16	11	6	71	58	42	12	N	0	0	1
Surendranagar	R	0	0	2	0	199	3	3	0	0	0	0	0
	U	2	69	4	6	52	32	26	0	0	N	1	3
Bhavnagar	R	0	1	2	0	133	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	N	21	7	11	127	21	17	0	0	0	N	2
Amreli	R	0	2	1	1	115	3	3	0	0	0	0	0
	U	1	10	3	5	73	12	10	0	0	0	1	1
Junagadh	R	0	N	N	1	127	10	10	0	0	0	0	0
	U	0	4	5	7	59	25	23	0	0	0	0	2
Kutch	R	0	17	1	0	144	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
	U	1	41	15	3	67	30	16	0	0	0	1	10
Banaskantha	R	0	6	0	0	210	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
	U	0	0	4	9	51	6	6	0	0	0	0	0
Sabarkantha	R	1	0	0	0	231	5	1	4	0	0	0	0
	U	0	0	6	0	66	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
Mehsana	R	1	1	0	0	132	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
	U	0	12	2	2	85	21	15	0	0	1	0	4
Ahmedabad	R	0	2	1	0	130	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
	U	4	8	6	5	36	89	42	4	31	N	2	7
Kaira	R	0	1	0	0	99	3	2	0	N	0	0	0
	U	3	20	6	3	39	22	15	1	1	0	N	2
Panchmahals	R	0	10	N	0	139	N	N	0	0	0	0	0
	U	2	1	15	4	44	25	14	0	1	0	0	9
Baroda	R	1	4	1	0	117	6	6	0	0	0	0	0
	U	6	10	12	8	44	46	31	1	N	2	1	5
Broach	R	0	0	0	4	159	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	3	2	10	8	72	11	6	0	0	0	0	5
Surat	R	1	3	2	N	77	5	3	0	N	N	0	0
	U	1	12	8	6	31	27	20	N	N	N	2	3
Dangs*	R	0	0	0	0	579	13	13	0	0	0	0	0

*Entirely rural

N = Negligible

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.1-Contd.

Proportion of workshops and factories according to Divisions, Major Groups and selected Minor Groups to 1,000 workshops and factories

State/District		Minor Gr. 379	Major Gr. 38	Minor Gr. 380	Minor Gr. 381	Minor Gr. 384	Minor Gr. 388	Minor Gr. 389	Major Gr. 39	Minor Gr. 390	Minor Gr. 392	Minor Gr. 393	Minor Gr. 394	Minor Gr. 399
		98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110
GUJARAT STATE														
	R	N	11	N	N	1	6	3	62	N	1	60	N	N
	U	1	60	1	1	14	41	2	128	2	14	109	1	2
Jamnagar	R	0	7	0	0	0	7	0	107	0	0	107	0	0
	U	12	47	0	1	8	34	0	111	0	11	99	1	0
Rajkot	R	0	9	1	0	0	8	0	90	0	0	90	0	0
	U	1	47	0	2	17	25	1	195	2	7	173	2	6
Surendranagar	R	0	17	0	2	1	13	1	92	0	0	92	0	0
	U	N	53	0	1	11	41	0	201	0	19	176	0	6
Bhavnagar	R	0	6	0	1	1	4	0	54	1	0	49	2	2
	U	0	31	2	0	13	12	4	96	N	6	83	6	1
Amreli	R	0	4	0	0	0	4	0	41	0	1	40	0	0
	U	0	39	0	0	8	29	2	94	0	8	86	0	0
Junagadh	R	0	9	0	0	0	5	4	64	0	0	64	0	0
	U	N	54	0	1	16	34	2	158	1	11	144	1	1
Kutch	R	0	9	0	N	1	7	1	83	0	2	80	0	0
	U	1	70	1	4	22	35	0	204	2	29	171	1	1
Banaskantha	R	0	43	0	0	4	1	38	71	0	0	71	0	0
	U	0	37	0	0	13	20	0	184	0	13	171	0	0
Sabarkantha	R	0	10	0	0	1	7	2	54	0	3	51	0	0
	U	0	90	0	0	27	63	0	116	0	33	83	0	0
Mehsana	R	0	7	0	0	1	2	4	56	0	0	56	0	N
	U	0	32	0	4	10	17	1	144	1	15	126	2	0
Ahmedabad	R	0	5	0	0	1	3	0	60	1	1	57	0	1
	U	1	106	1	1	17	82	3	108	1	18	87	1	1
Kaira	R	0	4	1	0	1	2	N	36	0	2	34	N	0
	U	2	38	N	1	13	23	1	138	0	10	126	2	N
Panchmahals	R	0	10	0	N	1	9	0	73	0	0	71	1	1
	U	1	60	8	1	11	38	0	139	1	15	120	3	0
Baroda	R	0	24	1	1	0	22	0	73	1	1	71	0	0
	U	2	103	1	N	26	75	N	138	17	18	97	1	1
Broach	R	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	52	0	3	49	0	0
	U	0	58	3	0	21	28	6	72	0	21	47	1	3
Surat	R	N	24	1	N	3	11	8	51	0	4	46	N	1
	U	N	35	0	1	8	24	2	90	N	14	73	1	2
Dangs*	R	0	105	0	0	92	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

N = Negligible

*Entirely rural

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.2

**Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each kind of
fuel used by size of employment**

State/District/(Rural)/ (Urban)/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above		Electricity							Liquid fuel				
		1	2-5	6-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100 & above	1	2-5	6-9	10-19	20-49
		person	persons	persons	persons	persons	persons	persons	person	persons	persons	persons	persons
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
GUJARAT STATE	R	250	496	111	57	48	24	14	390	542	25	20	15
	U	148	515	195	82	37	8	15	175	550	127	75	59
Jamnagar District	R	400	466	67	0	0	0	67	562	389	25	17	0
	U	247	421	134	79	50	5	14	328	560	43	26	43
Jamnagar City		211	423	211	76	60	6	13	125	125	250	0	500
Rajkot District	R	583	312	42	21	21	0	21	621	273	29	38	31
	U	300	407	132	80	57	7	17	214	357	143	157	129
Rajkot City		220	410	185	96	74	6	9	250	375	0	187	188
Morvi Town		339	356	52	52	96	35	70	0	0	250	250	500
Surendranagar District	R	333	667	0	0	0	0	0	369	578	14	5	24
	U	206	541	137	34	43	13	26	245	585	57	56	38
Bhavnagar District	R	333	555	56	56	0	0	0	488	479	16	12	5
	U	190	483	116	119	71	9	12	133	549	256	53	9
Bhavnagar City		96	439	157	167	111	10	20	0	1,000	0	0	0
Amreli District	R	750	167	83	0	0	0	0	553	426	7	7	7
	U	337	584	49	20	10	0	0	271	486	110	77	44
Junagadh District	R	350	475	75	50	25	25	0	521	389	27	40	23
	U	295	545	76	43	26	4	11	117	625	100	67	83
Junagadh Town		342	480	73	57	16	16	16	200	600	0	0	200
Porbandar Town		269	569	77	39	23	0	23	0	667	167	0	166
Kutch District	R	273	636	91	0	0	0	0	403	565	11	21	0
	U	91	742	68	53	15	8	23	35	862	0	103	0
Banaskantha District	R	400	200	0	0	200	200	0	181	793	17	9	0
	U	436	513	26	25	0	0	0	222	704	0	74	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.2-Contd.

**Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each kind of
fuel used by size of employment**

State/District/(Rural)/ (Urban)/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above		Liquid fuel		Coal, Wood and Bagasse							Other power		
		50-99 persons	100 persons & above	1 person	2-5 persons	6-9 persons	10-19 persons	20-49 persons	50-99 persons	100 persons & above	1 person	2-5 persons	6-9 persons
		14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
		14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
GUJARAT STATE	R	4	4	500	437	15	33	9	2	4	829	159	12
	U	8	6	270	626	58	22	12	3	9	623	318	47
Jamnagar District	R	0	7	529	397	74	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	0	0	319	597	40	22	13	5	4	429	428	0
Jamnagar City		0	0	171	463	171	98	49	24	24	0	0	0
Rajkot District	R	3	5	511	477	0	0	0	12	0	857	143	0
	U	0	0	243	568	81	47	41	0	20	773	182	45
Rajkot City		0	0	208	542	167	62	21	0	0	800	200	0
Morvi Town		0	0	160	760	0	0	0	0	80	750	250	0
Surendranagar District	R	5	5	444	513	27	16	0	0	0	833	167	0
	U	0	19	396	549	48	0	7	0	0	750	0	250
Bhavnagar District	R	0	0	402	560	22	7	3	3	3	0	0	0
	U	0	0	249	671	59	9	0	0	12	571	429	0
Bhavnagar City		0	0	0	571	286	0	0	0	143	0	0	0
Amreli District	R	0	0	529	465	6	0	0	0	0	833	0	167
	U	6	6	318	619	51	12	0	0	0	0	714	286
Junagadh District	R	0	0	482	498	10	0	5	0	5	1,000	0	0
	U	8	0	309	599	43	26	20	3	0	667	333	0
Junagadh Town		0	0	222	698	64	16	0	0	0	0	0	0
Porbandar Town		0	0	388	447	83	35	47	0	0	1,000	0	0
Kutch District	R	0	0	385	604	5	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	0	0	327	552	69	0	0	52	0	1,000	0	0
Banaskantha District	R	0	0	381	619	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	0
	U	0	0	346	654	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.2-Contd.

Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each kind of fuel used by size of employment

State/District/(Rural)/ (Urban)/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above		Other power				No power						
		10-19 persons	20-49 persons	50-99 persons	100 persons & above	1 person	2-5 persons	6-9 persons	10-19 persons	20-49 persons	50-99 persons	100 persons & above
		26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
GUJARAT STATE	R	0	0	0	0	580	387	16	12	5	N	N
	U	0	12	0	0	439	508	29	17	5	1	1
Jamnagar District	R	0	0	0	0	551	439	6	2	1	0	1
	U	0	143	0	0	537	416	24	16	5	1	1
Jamnagar City		0	0	0	0	480	399	68	34	16	0	3
Rajkot District	R	0	0	0	0	624	373	1	1	1	0	0
	U	0	0	0	0	396	519	40	30	14	1	0
Rajkot City		0	0	0	0	353	570	38	24	14	1	0
Morvi Town		0	0	0	0	349	633	15	3	0	0	0
Surendranagar District	R	0	0	0	0	662	331	3	4	0	0	0
	U	0	0	0	0	472	509	15	3	0	1	0
Bhavnagar District	R	0	0	0	0	536	450	12	2	0	0	0
	U	0	0	0	0	377	572	27	20	4	0	0
Bhavnagar City		0	0	0	0	209	689	41	47	14	0	0
Amreli District	R	0	0	0	0	599	395	5	1	N	0	N
	U	0	0	0	0	544	424	20	11	1	0	0
Junagadh District	R	0	0	0	0	602	396	2	N	0	0	0
	U	0	0	0	0	433	547	11	8	1	0	N
Junagadh Town		0	0	0	0	544	410	23	23	0	0	0
Porbandar Town		0	0	0	0	320	662	9	6	0	0	3
Kutch District	R	0	0	0	0	577	413	5	4	1	0	0
	U	0	0	0	0	488	489	14	4	2	2	1
Banaskantha District	R	0	0	0	0	578	406	14	2	0	0	0
	U	0	0	0	0	496	451	24	27	2	0	0

N = Negligible

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.2-Contd.

Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each kind of fuel used by size of employment

State/District/(Rural)/ (Urban)/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above		Electricity							Liquid fuel				
		1 person	2-5 persons	6-9 persons	10-19 persons	20-49 persons	50-99 persons	100 persons & above	1 person	2-5 persons	6-9 persons	10-19 persons	20-49 persons
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Sabarkantha District	R	0	200	0	0	800	0	0	261	695	18	11	7
	U	74	815	111	0	0	0	0	83	556	139	55	139
Mehsana District	R	190	724	86	0	0	0	0	131	793	35	27	7
	U	211	557	128	64	17	3	20	117	587	142	80	43
Patan Town		219	659	73	49	0	0	0	143	428	286	143	0
Ahmedabad District	R	280	413	173	40	53	14	27	269	665	31	27	4
	U	122	520	162	112	47	7	30	195	636	78	65	26
Ahmedabad City		113	506	170	122	50	7	32	0	667	167	125	41
Kaira District	R	226	591	95	35	42	7	4	303	641	22	13	17
	U	190	516	214	46	16	7	11	123	439	123	158	123
Nadiad Town		145	544	166	72	21	21	31	250	250	83	334	83
Cambay Town		210	496	241	34	16	3	0	0	0	0	1000	0
Panchmahals District	R	0	667	333	0	0	0	0	289	610	6	13	57
	U	256	564	48	56	24	12	40	32	613	194	97	32
Godhra Town		304	548	70	43	35	0	0	0	0	500	500	0
Baroda District	R	303	528	56	23	56	11	23	386	524	47	14	19
	U	242	456	122	91	49	13	27	227	432	114	45	114
Baroda City		243	422	135	101	53	15	31	454	364	91	0	91
Broach District	R	385	538	0	0	0	77	0	258	719	7	3	3
	U	259	571	95	27	34	0	14	37	741	185	37	0
Broach Town		223	647	59	47	12	0	12	0	615	308	77	0
Surat District	R	191	394	158	116	63	55	23	370	501	49	24	30
	U	59	534	281	82	30	9	5	123	489	194	79	101
Surat City		50	551	286	80	23	7	3	238	381	238	95	48
Navsari Town		111	333	314	150	33	33	26	167	500	167	0	83
Dangs District*	R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	800	0	0	0

*Entirely rural

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SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.2-Contd.

Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each kind of fuel used by size of employment

State/District/(Rural)/ (Urban)/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above		Liquid fuel		Coal, Wood and Bagasse						Other power		
		50-99	100	1	2-5	6-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100	1	2-5
		persons	persons	person	persons	persons	persons	persons	persons	persons	persons	persons
		& above	& above	& above	& above	& above	& above	& above	& above	& above	& above	& above
		14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Sabarkantha District	R	4	4	712	240	21	10	14	0	0	0	0
	U	28	0	778	159	63	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mehsana District	R	7	0	457	232	12	173	33	3	10	500	500
	U	19	12	370	517	72	5	0	0	6	1,500	0
Patan Town		0	0	332	527	91	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ahmedabad District	R	4	0	363	617	10	0	10	0	0	0	0
	U	0	0	153	732	54	31	16	1	13	800	200
Ahmedabad City		0	0	115	716	70	29	22	0	18	500	500
Kaira District	R	4	0	657	306	30	7	0	0	0	500	500
	U	17	17	364	550	51	14	0	11	7	600	100
Nadiad Town		0	0	376	567	43	7	0	7	0	1,000	0
Cambay Town		0	0	318	565	13	0	0	0	14	750	250
Panchmahals District	R	13	12	645	322	0	20	13	0	0	0	0
	U	32	0	359	544	19	19	20	0	39	0	0
Godhra Town		0	0	91	773	0	16	45	0	45	0	0
Baroda District	R	5	5	510	456	7	0	7	0	20	832	113
	U	23	45	103	773	41	10	52	0	21	667	333
Baroda City		0	0	113	747	42	11	70	0	14	0	1,000
Broach District	R	7	3	500	492	8	0	0	0	0	1,000	0
	U	0	0	215	690	52	26	9	0	0	0	0
Broach Town		0	0	195	695	73	13	12	0	12	0	0
Surat District	R	13	13	385	547	8	24	16	12	8	769	231
	U	7	7	254	574	104	38	12	6	12	500	500
Surat City		0	0	238	602	97	53	10	0	0	500	500
Navsari Town		0	83	66	667	200	67	0	0	0	0	0
Dangs District*	R	0	0	937	42	0	21	0	0	0	1,000	0

*Entirely rural

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.2-Concl'd.

Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each kind of fuel used by size of employment

State/District/(Rural)/ (Urban)/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above		Other power				No power					
		10-19	20-49	50-99	100	1	2-5	6-9	10-19	20-49	50-99
		persons	persons	persons	persons	person	persons	persons	persons	persons	persons
		& above	& above	& above	& above	& above	& above	& above	& above	& above	& above
		26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
Sabarkantha District	R	0	0	0	0	812	186	2	0	0	0
	U	0	0	0	0	760	197	24	19	0	0
Mehsana District	R	0	0	0	0	581	379	28	8	4	0
	U	0	0	0	0	492	449	21	26	8	3
Patan Town		0	0	0	0	414	542	11	12	12	5
Ahmedabad District	R	0	0	0	0	609	376	7	6	1	1
	U	0	0	0	0	363	596	24	12	4	N
Ahmedabad City		0	0	0	0	341	614	27	13	5	N
Kaira District	R	0	0	0	0	478	352	64	75	30	1
	U	0	0	0	0	470	460	36	25	7	2
Nadiad Town		0	0	0	0	433	488	26	35	12	6
Cambay Town		0	0	0	0	512	433	47	7	1	0
Panchmahals District	R	0	0	0	0	598	388	9	3	1	1
	U	0	0	0	0	570	411	12	3	3	1
Godhra Town		0	0	0	0	582	395	13	5	5	0
Baroda District	R	0	0	0	0	568	374	23	19	12	3
	U	0	0	0	0	535	415	29	19	1	0
Baroda City		0	0	0	0	562	398	27	12	1	0
Broach District	R	0	0	0	0	562	419	16	3	0	0
	U	0	0	0	0	259	649	51	35	6	0
Broach Town		0	0	0	0	301	649	34	16	0	0
Surat District	R	0	0	0	0	600	372	15	8	4	1
	U	0	0	0	0	393	522	57	20	7	1
Surat City		0	0	0	0	371	535	65	21	7	1
Navsari Town		0	0	0	0	70	561	316	53	0	0
Dangs District*	R	0	0	0	0	476	524	0	0	0	0

N = Negligible

*Entirely rural

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3

Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above	All Divi- sions	Divi- sion	Major Group	Minor Group	Divi- sion	Major Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
GUJARAT STATE										
Rural										
Electricity	36	0	0	0	36	99	128	428	0	25
Liquid fuel	136	250	250	250	136	624	819	286	0	163
Coal, wood & bagasse	88	0	0	0	88	50	4	286	353	29
Other power	3	0	0	0	3	12	0	0	0	86
No power	737	750	750	750	737	215	49	0	647	697
Urban										
Electricity	269	132	132	132	270	428	776	205	39	240
Liquid fuel	28	13	13	13	28	123	172	26	0	268
Coal, wood & bagasse	76	0	0	0	76	185	6	436	541	47
Other power	2	0	0	0	2	14	0	0	0	101
No power	625	855	855	855	624	250	46	333	420	344
Jamnagar District										
Rural										
Electricity	8	0	0	0	8	31	42	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	145	0	0	0	145	654	871	0	0	111
Coal, wood & bagasse	35	0	0	0	35	31	10	0	0	45
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	812	0	0	0	812	284	77	0	0	844
Urban										
Electricity	217	0	0	0	217	404	710	0	0	431
Liquid fuel	60	1,000	1,000	1,000	60	152	242	0	0	196
Coal, wood & bagasse	117	0	0	0	117	220	0	0	583	59
Other power	4	0	0	0	4	23	0	0	0	137
No power	602	0	0	0	602	201	48	0	417	177
Jamnagar City										
Electricity	461	0	0	0	462	677	924	0	0	500
Liquid fuel	12	1,000	1,000	1,000	10	39	0	0	0	125
Coal, wood & bagasse	60	0	0	0	60	98	0	0	500	125
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	467	0	0	0	468	186	76	0	500	250
Rajkot District										
Rural										
Electricity	24	0	0	0	24	83	93	0	0	30
Liquid fuel	210	0	0	0	210	737	845	0	0	258
Coal, wood & bagasse	43	0	0	0	43	7	3	0	0	0
Other power	7	0	0	0	7	30	0	0	0	212
No power	716	0	0	0	716	143	59	0	0	500
Urban										
Electricity	234	0	0	0	234	684	876	0	0	271
Liquid fuel	17	0	0	0	17	103	87	0	0	210
Coal, wood & bagasse	36	0	0	0	36	56	4	0	400	136
Other power	5	0	0	0	5	54	0	0	0	272
No power	708	0	0	0	708	103	33	1,000	600	111

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3-Contd.

Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above	Minor Group	Minor Group	Major Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Major Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group
	208	209	21	214	215	22	220	222	224	226
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
GUJARAT STATE										
Rural										
Electricity	500	3	178	165	333	33	11	0	43	136
Liquid fuel	0	5	48	25	333	11	8	0	87	17
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	358	0	0	0	71	1	935	0	50
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	500	634	774	810	334	885	980	65	870	797
Urban										
Electricity	800	51	595	579	610	52	5	0	406	354
Liquid fuel	200	5	100	16	337	12	5	0	78	42
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	457	13	4	21	5	5	1,000	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	487	292	401	32	931	985	0	516	604
Jamnagar District										
Rural										
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	123	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	877	1,000	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	0	0	0
Urban										
Electricity	0	0	576	647	545	22	22	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	182	0	455	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	622	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	378	212	353	0	978	978	0	0	1,000
Jamnagar City										
Electricity	0	0	714	1,000	500	167	167	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	143	0	500	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	333	143	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	667	0	0	0	833	833	0	0	0
Rajkot District										
Rural										
Electricity	0	0	500	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	222	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No Power	0	778	500	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
Urban										
Electricity	0	517	579	520	667	150	0	0	750	0
Liquid fuel	0	35	79	0	250	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	103	26	0	83	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	345	316	480	0	850	1,000	0	250	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3-Contd.

**Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group
and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used**

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above	Minor Group	Minor Group	Major Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Major Group
	273	279	23	280	281	283	287	288	289	29
	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51
GUJARAT STATE										
Rural										
Electricity	3	1,000	13	250	10	177	500	0	4	727
Liquid fuel	12	0	20	536	3	235	0	7	4	91
Coal, wood & bagasse	1	0	37	30	21	0	0	0	43	91
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	984	0	930	184	966	588	500	993	949	91
Urban										
Electricity	9	820	268	675	166	693	187	12	124	382
Liquid fuel	4	40	37	152	3	61	0	0	15	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	3	20	16	15	0	35	0	0	34	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	984	120	679	158	831	211	813	988	827	618
Jamnagar District										
Rural										
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000
Liquid fuel	22	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	5	1,000	0	0	0	0	3	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	978	0	994	0	1,000	0	0	0	995	0
Urban										
Electricity	3	0	104	643	32	0	0	0	59	167
Liquid fuel	34	0	37	357	0	0	0	0	8	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	25	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	963	0	841	0	968	0	0	0	908	833
Jamnagar City										
Electricity	0	0	178	1,000	0	0	0	0	67	167
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	36	0	0	0	0	0	67	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	1,000	0	786	0	1,000	0	0	0	866	833
Rajkot District										
Rural										
Electricity	0	0	6	250	8	0	0	0	0	750
Liquid fuel	24	0	9	250	0	143	0	0	10	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	26	250	24	0	0	0	25	250
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	976	0	959	250	968	857	0	0	965	0
Urban										
Electricity	5	0	217	559	96	750	500	0	288	167
Liquid fuel	0	0	11	59	0	0	0	0	19	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	29	0	0	0	0	0	154	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	995	1,000	743	382	904	250	500	1,000	539	833

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3-Contd.

**Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group
and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used**

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above	Minor Group	Major Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Major Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group
	292	30	300	301	302	303	31	310	311	313
	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61
GUJARAT STATE										
Rural										
Electricity	1,000	250	0	1,000	111	200	1	3	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	187	0	0	222	200	1	5	N	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	2	11
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	563	0	0	667	600	996	988	998	989
Urban										
Electricity	255	710	792	600	759	364	7	46	2	289
Liquid fuel	0	10	0	29	9	13	1	11	N	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	11	0	143	3	13	1	0	1	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	745	269	208	228	229	610	991	943	997	711
Jamnagar District										
Rural										
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	1,000	1,000
Urban										
Electricity	167	448	0	500	444	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	833	552	0	500	556	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Jamnagar City										
Electricity	167	545	0	0	545	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	833	455	0	0	455	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	0
Rajkot District										
Rural										
Electricity	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	0
Urban										
Electricity	167	750	750	1,000	765	0	7	133	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	4	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	833	250	250	0	235	1,000	990	867	996	0

N = Negligible

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3-Contd.

**Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group
and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used**

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above	Major Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Major Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group
	32	320	324	33	330	331	332	335	336	337
	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71
GUJARAT STATE										
Rural										
Electricity	250	222	0	287	500	667	625	323	0	400
Liquid fuel	187	222	0	109	167	0	125	32	48	100
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	89	167	0	125	64	238	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	563	556	0	515	166	333	125	581	714	500
Urban										
Electricity	576	527	1,000	308	318	584	375	372	89	805
Liquid fuel	38	46	0	38	136	83	125	98	18	9
Coal, wood & bagasse	70	100	0	257	182	83	125	59	457	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	316	327	0	397	364	250	375	471	436	186
Jamnagar District										
Rural										
Electricity	0	0	0	167	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	500	0	0	0	0	0	1,000
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	0	0	333	0	0	0	0	1,000	0
Urban										
Electricity	0	0	0	702	0	1,000	500	0	0	863
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	83	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	96	0	0	500	0	667	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	1,000	1,000	0	191	0	0	0	1,000	250	137
Jamnagar City										
Electricity	0	0	0	725	0	1,000	500	0	0	863
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	99	0	0	500	0	800	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	1,000	1,000	0	176	0	0	0	1,000	200	137
Rajkot District										
Rural										
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	667	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	0	0	333	0	0	0	1,000	0	0
Urban										
Electricity	474	470	0	90	250	200	0	400	0	0
Liquid fuel	105	118	0	60	250	600	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	105	118	0	328	0	0	0	0	439	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	316	294	0	522	500	200	0	600	561	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3-Contd.

**Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group
and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used**

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above	Minor Group	Major Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group
	338	34 & 35	340	341	343	344	350	351	357	359
	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81
GUJARAT STATE										
Rural										
Electricity	111	60	98	357	102	888	0	143	0	0
Liquid fuel	556	24	97	0	813	0	1	714	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	33	195	71	0	0	33	143	1,000	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	333	883	610	572	85	112	966	0	0	1,000
Urban										
Electricity	500	327	405	294	147	0	4	500	470	802
Liquid fuel	0	27	101	15	471	1,000	0	0	59	9
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	71	114	44	59	0	83	500	59	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	500	575	380	647	323	0	913	0	412	189
Jamnagar District										
Rural										
Electricity	250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	500	49	0	0	0	0	49	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	250	951	0	0	0	0	951	0	0	0
Urban										
Electricity	0	98	500	600	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	756	0	0	1,000	0	935	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	122	500	400	0	0	65	0	0	0
Jamnagar City										
Electricity	0	500	500	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	125	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	250	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	125	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rajkot District										
Rural										
Electricity	0	23	143	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	1,000	113	0	0	833	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	23	143	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	841	714	1,000	167	0	1,000	0	0	0
Urban										
Electricity	0	369	545	417	250	0	0	1,000	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	105	91	0	750	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	526	364	583	0	0	1,000	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3-Contd.

**Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group
and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used**

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above	Major Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Major Group	Minor Group
	36	360	361	364	365	367	368	369	37	370
	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91
GUJARAT STATE										
Rural										
Electricity	11	500	0	429	0	160	200	8	147	103
Liquid fuel	19	500	0	0	31	80	0	18	163	147
Coal, wood & bagasse	427	0	0	0	289	80	400	434	194	216
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	543	0	1,000	571	680	680	400	540	496	534
Urban										
Electricity	296	694	308	630	254	255	698	244	688	663
Liquid fuel	21	14	0	10	13	20	43	20	30	44
Coal, wood & bagasse	252	139	384	60	213	78	55	321	38	47
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	431	153	308	300	520	647	204	415	244	246
Jamnagar District										
Rural										
Electricity	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0
Liquid fuel	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	500	500
Coal, wood & bagasse	324	0	0	0	0	0	0	336	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	649	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	637	500	500
Urban										
Electricity	364	0	273	0	687	500	842	151	750	710
Liquid fuel	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	47	97
Coal, wood & bagasse	241	0	273	0	100	0	0	349	16	32
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	378	0	454	0	213	500	158	470	187	161
Jamnagar City										
Electricity	631	0	273	0	846	500	1,000	347	873	1,000
Liquid fuel	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	87	0	273	0	62	0	0	123	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	275	0	454	0	92	500	0	510	127	0
Rajkot District										
Rural										
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	44	44
Coal, wood & bagasse	207	0	0	0	0	0	0	209	304	304
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	772	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	769	652	652
Urban										
Electricity	352	857	333	584	194	196	692	361	738	695
Liquid fuel	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	12	12
Coal, wood & bagasse	154	0	667	83	75	0	116	201	42	52
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	492	143	0	333	731	804	192	435	208	241

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3-Contd.

**Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group
and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used**

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Major Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group
	372	373	374	375	378	379	38	380	381	384
	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101
GUJARAT STATE										
Rural										
Electricity	0	500	1,000	0	0	1,000	42	667	300	139
Liquid fuel	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	36	0	0	250
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	34	333	600	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	500	0	0	0	0	888	0	100	611
Urban										
Electricity	802	887	583	513	424	737	134	412	304	411
Liquid fuel	28	3	0	0	6	18	17	29	22	39
Coal, wood & bagasse	76	27	0	0	0	17	20	441	283	22
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	94	83	417	487	570	228	829	118	391	528
Jamnagar District										
Rural										
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	71	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	0	0	0	0	0	929	0	0	0
Urban										
Electricity	0	0	0	0	250	833	78	0	1,000	125
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	89	0	0	62
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	0	0	63
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	0	0	0	750	167	811	0	0	750
Jamnagar City										
Electricity	0	0	0	0	250	833	304	0	1,000	286
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	0	0	0	750	167	696	0	0	714
Rajkot District										
Rural										
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	59	1,000	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	0	0	0	0	0	941	0	0	0
Urban										
Electricity	921	0	0	0	167	1,000	281	0	500	629
Liquid fuel	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	20	0	0	0	0	0	21	0	250	14
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	39	1,000	0	0	833	0	698	0	250	357

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3-Contd.

Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above	Minor Group	Minor Group	Major Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group
	388	389	39	390	392	393	394	399
	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109
GUJARAT STATE								
Rural								
Electricity	0	19	4	334	0	3	0	72
Liquid fuel	13	19	37	333	53	36	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	9	10	141	0	0	144	300	71
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	978	952	818	333	947	817	700	857
Urban								
Electricity	24	115	125	753	38	119	194	423
Liquid fuel	9	0	13	0	6	13	15	28
Coal, wood & bagasse	3	39	131	0	40	149	45	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	964	846	731	247	916	719	746	549
Jamnagar District								
Rural								
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	71	0	43	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	19	0	0	19	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	929	0	938	0	0	938	0	0
Urban								
Electricity	0	0	14	0	0	16	0	0
Liquid fuel	91	0	121	0	87	126	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	167	0	0	188	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	909	0	698	0	913	670	1,000	0
Jamnagar City								
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	0	0
Rajkot District								
Rural								
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	129	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	17	0	0	17	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	1,000	0	854	0	0	854	0	0
Urban								
Electricity	39	200	78	778	321	44	500	440
Liquid fuel	0	0	8	0	0	7	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	6	0	0	7	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	961	800	908	222	679	942	500	560

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3-Contd.

Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above	All Divi- sions	Divi- sion	Major Group	Minor Group	Divi- sion	Major Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1										
Rajkot City										
Electricity	278	0	0	0	278	765	924	0	0	500
Liquid fuel	8	0	0	0	8	27	29	0	0	50
Coal, wood & bagasse	24	0	0	0	24	40	9	0	250	0
Other power	3	0	0	0	3	34	0	0	0	250
No power	687	0	0	0	687	134	38	1,000	750	200
Morvi Town										
Electricity	174	0	0	0	241	650	958	0	0	111
Liquid fuel	18	0	0	0	8	100	0	0	0	445
Coal, wood & bagasse	37	0	0	0	52	75	0	0	1,000	0
Other power	3	0	0	0	8	100	0	0	0	444
No power	768	0	0	0	691	75	42	0	0	0
Surendranagar District										
Rural										
Electricity	3	0	0	0	3	7	10	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	192	0	0	0	192	677	953	0	0	200
Coal, wood & bagasse	174	0	0	0	174	138	0	0	0	0
Other power	6	0	0	0	6	22	0	0	0	400
No power	625	0	0	0	625	156	37	0	0	400
Urban										
Electricity	131	0	0	0	131	312	647	0	1,000	107
Liquid fuel	30	0	0	0	30	154	274	0	0	321
Coal, wood & bagasse	81	0	0	0	81	75	10	0	0	36
Other power	2	0	0	0	2	17	0	0	0	143
No power	756	1,000	1,000	1,000	756	442	69	0	0	393
Bhavnagar District										
Rural										
Electricity	6	0	0	0	6	24	36	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	149	1,000	1,000	1,000	149	634	915	0	0	102
Coal, wood & bagasse	111	0	0	0	111	50	5	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	734	0	0	0	734	292	44	0	0	898
Urban										
Electricity	198	0	0	0	198	343	649	0	500	318
Liquid fuel	53	0	0	0	53	160	284	0	0	206
Coal, wood & bagasse	151	0	0	0	151	250	20	0	0	28
Other power	3	0	0	0	3	17	0	0	0	65
No power	595	1,000	1,000	1,000	595	230	47	1,000	500	383
Bhavnagar City										
Electricity	559	0	0	0	559	842	936	0	1,000	762
Liquid fuel	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	20	0	0	0	20	13	0	0	0	48
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	418	0	0	0	418	145	64	0	0	190

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3-Contd.

**Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group
and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used**

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above	Minor Group	Minor Group	Major Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Major Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group
	208	209	21	214	215	22	220	222	224	226
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rajkot City										
Electricity	0	700	600	200	1,000	91	0	0	1,000	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	100	400	800	0	909	1,000	0	0	0
Morvi Town										
Electricity	0	400	400	250	1,000	1,000	0	0	1,000	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	400	600	750	0	0	0	0	0	0
Surendranagar District										
Rural										
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	559	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	426	0	0	0	1,000	1,000	0	1,000	0
Urban										
Electricity	0	37	400	333	500	333	0	0	714	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	100	0	500	67	0	0	143	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	148	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	815	400	667	0	600	1,000	0	143	0
Bhavnagar District										
Rural										
Electricity	0	0	125	125	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	482	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	518	875	875	0	1,000	1,000	0	0	0
Urban										
Electricity	1,000	35	609	571	500	132	0	0	0	588
Liquid fuel	0	0	130	0	500	13	0	0	0	59
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	667	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	298	261	429	0	855	1,000	0	0	353
Bhavnagar City										
Electricity	1,000	333	667	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	667	333	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3-Contd.

**Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group
and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used**

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above	Major Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Major Group
	23	230	231	232	233	234	236	237	239	24
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Rajkot City										
Electricity	134	334	333	1,000	77	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	15	333	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	851	333	667	0	923	0	0	1,000	0	0
Morvi Town										
Electricity	700	667	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	200	333	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0
Surendranagar District										
Rural										
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	295	650	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	114	250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	591	100	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0
Urban										
Electricity	200	91	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	240	545	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	120	273	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	440	91	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	0
Bhavnagar District										
Rural										
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	19	800	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	981	200	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0
Urban										
Electricity	227	250	500	833	0	1,000	56	0	444	0
Liquid fuel	23	250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	500
Coal, wood & bagasse	40	187	0	167	375	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	710	313	500	0	625	0	944	1,000	556	500
Bhavnagar City										
Electricity	750	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	0	778	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	250	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	1,000	222	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3-Contd.

**Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group
and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used**

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above	Major Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Major Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Major Group	Minor Group
	25	252	255	26	260	263	264	266	27	272
	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
Rajkot City										
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	988	1,000
Morvi Town										
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0
Surendranagar District										
Rural										
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0
Urban										
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	991	1,000
Bhavnagar District										
Rural										
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	988	0
Urban										
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	988	1,000
Bhavnagar City										
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	957	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3-Contd.

**Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group
and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used**

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above	Minor Group	Minor Group	Major Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Major Group
	273	279	28	280	281	283	287	288	289	29
	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51
Rajkot City										
Electricity	7	0	243	857	133	1,000	455	0	294	200
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	993	1,000	757	143	867	0	545	0	706	800
Morvi Town										
Electricity	0	0	667	0	286	1,000	1,000	0	1,000	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	1,000	0	333	0	714	0	0	0	0	0
Surendranagar District										
Rural										
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	81	250	54	0	0	0	83	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	1,000	0	919	750	946	0	0	0	917	0
Urban										
Electricity	5	0	185	500	115	600	0	0	57	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	29	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	995	0	803	500	885	400	0	1,000	914	0
Bhavnagar District										
Rural										
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	12	0	11	400	0	1,000	0	0	6	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	115	0	0	0	0	0	120	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	988	0	874	600	1,000	0	0	1,000	874	0
Urban										
Electricity	4	0	294	629	269	833	1,000	0	109	1,000
Liquid fuel	0	0	74	286	39	0	0	0	12	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	18	28	0	0	0	0	24	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	996	0	614	57	692	167	0	1,000	855	0
Bhavnagar City										
Electricity	0	0	639	917	0	833	1,000	0	556	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	56	0	0	0	0	0	111	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	1,000	0	305	83	1,000	167	0	0	333	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3-Contd.

**Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group
and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used**

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above	Minor Group	Major Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Major Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group
	292	30	300	301	302	303	31	310	311	313
	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61
Rajkot City										
Electricity	200	750	750	1,000	776	0	19	154	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	800	250	250	0	224	1,000	981	846	1,000	0
Morvi Town										
Electricity	0	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Surendranagar District										
Rural										
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Urban										
Electricity	0	619	1,000	0	611	500	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	381	0	0	389	500	1,000	1,000	1,000	0
Bhavnagar District										
Rural										
Electricity	0	500	0	1,000	0	500	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	0	0
No power	0	500	0	0	1,000	500	998	995	1,000	1,000
Urban										
Electricity	0	714	0	0	737	1,000	22	0	22	333
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	48	0	0	53	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	238	0	1,000	210	0	978	1,000	978	667
Bhavnagar City										
Electricity	0	833	0	0	900	1,000	118	0	97	500
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	167	0	1,000	100	0	882	0	903	500

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3-Contd.

**Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group
and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used**

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above	Major Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Major Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group
	32	320	324	33	330	331	332	335	336	337
	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71
Rajkot City										
Electricity	667	700	0	59	250	0	0	167	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	29	250	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	294	0	0	0	0	333	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	333	300	0	618	500	1,000	0	833	667	0
Morvi Town										
Electricity	0	0	0	143	0	1,000	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	571	0	0	0	0	667	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	1,000	1,000	0	286	0	0	0	0	333	0
Surendranagar District										
Rural										
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	500	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	1,000	1,000	0	500	0	0	0	0	1,000	0
Urban										
Electricity	500	500	0	312	333	0	0	0	0	750
Liquid fuel	100	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	100	100	0	313	0	0	0	0	833	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	300	300	0	375	667	0	0	0	167	250
Bhavnagar District										
Rural										
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	200	0	0	0	500	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	0	0	800	0	0	0	500	0	1,000
Urban										
Electricity	333	500	0	222	0	500	0	200	80	1,000
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	361	0	0	0	0	520	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	667	500	0	417	0	500	0	800	400	0
Bhavnagar City										
Electricity	1,000	1,000	0	316	0	500	0	250	182	1,000
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	158	0	0	0	0	273	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	0	0	526	0	500	0	750	545	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3-Contd.

Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above	Primary kind of fuel or power used										
	Minor Group	Major Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group
	338	34 & 35	340	341	343	344	350	351	357	359	
	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	
Rajkot City											
Electricity	0	263	0	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Liquid fuel	0	158	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
No power	0	579	1,000	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Morvi Town											
Electricity	0	667	571	0	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
No power	0	333	129	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Surendranagar District											
Rural											
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Liquid fuel	0	23	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
No power	0	972	500	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0	
Urban											
Electricity	0	105	500	0	0	0	15	0	1,000	0	
Liquid fuel	0	79	250	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	1,000	
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	105	250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
No power	0	711	0	1,000	1,000	0	955	0	0	0	
Bhavnagar District											
Rural											
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Liquid fuel	0	24	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	64	0	0	0	0	51	0	0	0	
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
No power	0	912	1,000	0	0	0	949	0	0	0	
Urban											
Electricity	0	89	130	1,000	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	
Liquid fuel	0	107	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	197	261	0	0	0	167	0	0	0	
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
No power	0	607	609	0	0	0	833	0	0	0	
Bhavnagar City											
Electricity	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
No power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

E E-III.3-Contd.

Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above	Major Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Major Group	Minor Group
	36	360	361	364	365	367	368	369	37	370
	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91
Rajkot City										
Electricity	512	750	0	600	375	259	733	559	743	672
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	14
Coal, wood & bagasse	81	0	1,000	100	167	0	67	71	49	64
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	407	250	0	300	458	741	200	370	193	250
Morvi Town										
Electricity	270	1,000	0	500	103	167	400	345	833	938
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	216	0	0	0	0	0	200	517	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	514	0	0	500	897	833	400	138	167	62
Surendranagar District										
Rural										
Electricity	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0
Liquid fuel	14	0	0	0	0	500	0	9	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	551	0	0	0	0	0	0	556	667	667
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	430	0	0	0	0	500	0	430	333	333
Urban										
Electricity	216	0	0	667	180	0	500	239	597	522
Liquid fuel	4	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	35	43
Coal, wood & bagasse	259	0	0	0	99	0	0	533	70	87
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	521	0	0	333	713	1,000	500	228	298	348
Bhavnagar District										
Rural										
Electricity	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Liquid fuel	52	0	0	0	0	0	0	53	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	514	0	0	0	500	250	0	518	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	431	0	0	0	500	750	0	426	0	0
Urban										
Electricity	197	500	0	1,000	295	250	652	118	568	541
Liquid fuel	47	0	0	0	68	125	87	37	68	81
Coal, wood & bagasse	351	0	0	0	455	62	217	375	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	405	500	0	0	182	563	44	470	364	378
Bhavnagar City										
Electricity	927	500	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	905	556	429
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	73	500	0	0	0	0	0	95	444	571

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3-Contd.

Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Major Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group
	372	373	371	375	378	379	38	380	381	384
	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101
Rajkot City										
Electricity	921	0	0	0	500	1,000	221	0	0	574
Liquid fuel	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	20	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	39	1,000	0	0	500	0	772	0	1,000	426
Morvi Town										
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	800	0	1,000	1,000
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Surendranagar District										
Rural										
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	0	0	0	0	0	111	0	1,000	0
Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	839	0	0	1,000
Electricity	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	833	1,000	42	0	0	211
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bhavnagar District										
Rural										
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	0	0	0	0	0	294	0	1,000	0
Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	706	0	0	1,000
Electricity	0	0	0	1,000	750	0	343	0	0	704
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	200	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	200	0	37
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bhavnagar City										
Electricity	0	0	0	1,000	1,000	0	550	0	0	786
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	200	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	200	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	0	0	0	0	0	350	600	0	214

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3-Contd.

Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above	Minor Group	Minor Group	Major Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group
	388	389	39	390	392	393	394	399
	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109
Rajkot City								
Electricity	25	0	93	714	375	54	571	231
Liquid fuel	0	0	12	0	0	14	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	7	0	0	8	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	975	1,000	888	286	625	924	429	769
Morvi Town								
Electricity	500	1,000	113	1,000	375	19	0	700
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	500	0	887	0	625	981	0	300
Surendranagar District								
Rural								
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	20	0	0	20	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	71	0	0	71	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	1,000	1,000	909	0	0	909	0	0
Urban								
Electricity	0	0	25	0	59	22	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	129	0	0	147	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	1,000	0	843	0	941	828	0	1,000
Bhavnagar District								
Rural								
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	143	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	131	0	0	50	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	83	0	72	0	0	0	500	167
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	917	0	797	1,000	0	807	500	833
Urban								
Electricity	0	444	63	1,000	0	11	692	333
Liquid fuel	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	333
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	278	0	0	307	231	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	1,000	556	654	0	1,000	682	77	334
Bhavnagar City								
Electricity	0	0	83	1,000	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	1,000	0	917	0	1,000	1,000	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3-Contd.

**Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group
and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used**

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above	All Divi- sions	Divi- sion	Major Group	Minor Group	Divi- sion	Major Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Amreli District										
Rural										
Electricity	5	0	0	0	5	17	27	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	108	0	0	0	108	625	935	0	0	269
Coal, wood & bagasse	66	0	0	0	66	77	0	0	0	0
Other power	2	0	0	0	2	14	0	0	0	77
No power	819	0	0	0	819	267	38	0	0	654
Urban										
Electricity	66	0	0	0	66	119	316	0	0	77
Liquid fuel	118	0	0	0	118	379	653	0	0	626
Coal, wood & bagasse	114	0	0	0	114	266	0	0	500	33
Other power	4	0	0	0	5	22	0	0	0	77
No power	698	1,000	1,000	1,000	697	214	31	0	500	187
Junagadh District										
Rural										
Electricity	11	0	0	0	11	56	53	0	0	167
Liquid fuel	108	0	0	0	108	687	870	500	0	352
Coal, wood & bagasse	52	0	0	0	52	41	2	500	0	18
Other power	3	0	0	0	3	19	0	0	0	185
No power	826	0	0	0	826	197	75	0	0	278
Urban										
Electricity	180	0	0	0	180	429	776	0	48	397
Liquid fuel	46	0	0	0	46	155	204	0	0	384
Coal, wood & bagasse	118	0	0	0	118	207	0	0	762	82
Other power	1	0	0	0	1	7	0	0	0	41
No power	655	0	0	0	655	202	20	0	190	96
Junagadh Town										
Electricity	245	0	0	0	245	561	1,000	0	0	857
Liquid fuel	20	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	126	0	0	0	126	256	0	0	833	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	609	0	0	0	609	183	0	0	167	143
Porbandar Town										
Electricity	235	0	0	0	235	549	937	0	0	333
Liquid fuel	11	0	0	0	11	22	42	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	154	0	0	0	154	319	0	0	1,000	167
Other power	2	0	0	0	2	11	0	0	0	167
No power	598	0	0	0	598	99	21	0	0	333
Kutch District										
Rural										
Electricity	6	0	0	0	6	18	27	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	101	0	0	0	101	598	891	0	0	71
Coal, wood & bagasse	102	0	0	0	100	101	0	0	0	72
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	791	0	0	0	793	283	82	0	0	857

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3-Contd.

**Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group
and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used**

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above	Minor Group	Minor Group	Major Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Major Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group
	208	209	21	214	215	22	220	222	224	226
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Amreli District										
Rural										
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	9	9	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	384	0	0	0	9	9	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	616	1,000	1,000	0	982	982	0	0	0
Urban										
Electricity	0	8	500	500	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	16	136	0	1,000	15	0	0	1,000	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	625	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	351	364	500	0	985	1,000	0	0	0
Junagadh District										
Rural										
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	167	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	241	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	759	833	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	0	0	0
Urban										
Electricity	1,000	28	703	737	750	71	71	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	135	0	250	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	476	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	496	162	263	0	929	929	0	0	0
Junagadh Town										
Electricity	0	0	500	750	333	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	250	0	667	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	593	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	407	250	250	0	1,000	1,000	0	0	0
Porbandar Town										
Electricity	1,000	69	667	1,000	500	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	724	333	0	500	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	207	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kutch District										
Rural										
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	333	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	654	0	0	0	1,000	1,000	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3-Contd.

**Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group
and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used**

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above	Major Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Major Group
	23	230	231	232	233	234	236	237	239	24
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Amreli District										
Rural										
Electricity	8	111	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	23	333	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	8	111	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	961	445	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Urban										
Electricity	8	0	0	0	500	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	8	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	984	500	1,000	0	500	0	1,000	1,000	0	0
Junagadh District										
Rural										
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	21	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	21	0	0	0	250	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	958	0	0	0	750	0	1,000	1,000	0	0
Urban										
Electricity	667	625	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	900	0
Liquid fuel	133	250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	33	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	167	125	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0
Junagadh Town										
Electricity	800	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	200	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Porbandar Town										
Electricity	778	750	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	1,000	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	111	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	111	250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kutch District										
Rural										
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	5	0	0	0	250	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	26	0	0	0	250	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	969	0	0	0	500	0	1,000	1,000	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3-Contd.

**Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group
and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used**

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above	Major Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Major Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Major Group	Minor Group
	25	252	255	26	260	263	264	266	27	272
	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
Amreli District										
Rural										
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0
Urban										
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	14	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	967	1,000
Junagadh District										
Rural										
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	999	0
No power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Urban										
Electricity	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	12	1,000
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	972	0
Junagadh Town										
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	992	0
No power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Porbandar Town										
Electricity	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	13	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	987	0
No power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kutch District										
Rural										
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	976	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3-Contd.

**Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group
and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used**

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above	Minor Group	Minor Group	Major Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Major Group
	273	279	28	280	281	283	287	288	289	29
	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51
Amreli District										
Rural										
Electricity	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	2	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	27	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	1,000	0	969	0	1,000	0	0	1,000	969	0
Urban										
Electricity	5	0	140	353	194	0	0	0	16	0
Liquid fuel	14	0	88	412	32	0	0	0	33	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	16	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	981	0	763	235	774	0	0	1,000	935	0
Junagadh District										
Rural										
Electricity	1	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	2	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	3	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	23	0	23	0	0	0	22	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	999	0	972	0	974	1,000	0	0	976	0
Urban										
Electricity	10	0	258	718	112	0	0	0	200	500
Liquid fuel	16	0	35	128	7	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	33	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	974	1,000	703	154	881	0	0	1,000	767	500
Junagadh Town										
Electricity	8	0	472	714	63	0	0	0	1,000	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	992	0	528	286	937	0	0	1,000	0	0
Porbandar Town										
Electricity	13	0	375	900	176	0	0	0	750	1,000
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	987	0	625	100	824	0	0	0	250	0
Kutch District										
Rural										
Electricity	16	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	8	0
Liquid fuel	8	0	13	1,000	0	0	0	0	7	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	26	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	976	0	955	0	1,000	0	0	0	959	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3-Contd.

**Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group
and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used**

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above	Minor Group	Major Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Major Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group
	292	30	300	301	302	303	31	310	311	313
	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61
Amreli District										
Rural										
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	0
Urban										
Electricity	0	600	0	0	600	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	100	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	300	0	0	300	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	0
Junagadh District										
Rural										
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	48	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	0	0	0	0	0	995	952	997	1,000
Urban										
Electricity	500	958	0	0	958	0	4	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	500	42	0	0	42	0	996	1,000	1,000	0
Junagadh Town										
Electricity	0	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	30	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	0	0	0	0	0	970	0	1,000	0
Porbandar Town										
Electricity	1,000	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Kutch District										
Rural										
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	6	43
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	993	1,000	994	957

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3-Contd.

**Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group
and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used**

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above	Major Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Major Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group
	32	320	324	33	330	331	332	335	336	337
	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71
Amreli District										
Rural										
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	400	0	0	0	0	1,000	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	1,000	1,000	0	600	0	0	0	1,000	0	0
Urban										
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	214	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0
Coal, wood & Bagasse	0	0	0	357	0	0	0	0	556	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	1,000	1,000	0	429	0	0	0	1,000	444	0
Junagadh District										
Rural										
Electricity	0	0	0	250	0	1,000	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	500	1,000	0	0	0	1,000	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	0	0	250	0	0	1,000	0	0	0
Urban										
Electricity	600	600	0	160	0	0	1,000	0	136	0
Liquid fuel	100	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	200	200	0	520	0	0	0	500	546	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	100	100	0	320	0	0	0	500	318	0
Junagadh Town										
Electricity	334	334	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	333	333	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	333	333	0	1,000	0	0	0	1,000	1,000	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Porbandar Town										
Electricity	1,000	1,000	0	300	0	0	0	0	300	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	200	0	0	0	0	200	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	0	0	500	0	0	0	0	500	0
Kutch District										
Rural										
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	1,000	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3-Contd.

**Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group
and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used**

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above	Minor Group	Major Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group
	338	34&35	340	341	343	344	350	351	357	359
	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81
Amreli District										
Rural										
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	500	5	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	0
No power	500	995	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Urban										
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Junagadh District										
Rural										
Electricity	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	80	500	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	8	500	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	908	0	1,000	0	0	996	0	0	1,000
Urban										
Electricity	0	114	0	286	0	0	0	0	0	667
Liquid fuel	0	86	333	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	333
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	229	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	571	667	714	0	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Junagadh Town										
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	250	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	750	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	1,000	0
Porbandar Town										
Electricity	0	286	0	667	0	0	0	0	0	1,000
Liquid fuel	0	71	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	143	500	333	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kutch District										
Rural										
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3-Contd.

**Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group
and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used**

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above	Major Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Major Group	Minor Group
	36	360	361	364	365	367	368	369	37	370
	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91
Amreli District										
Rural										
Electricity	6	0	0	0	0	0	500	3	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	571	571
Coal, wood & bagasse	370	0	0	0	240	0	0	476	143	143
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	624	0	0	0	750	1,000	500	621	286	286
Urban										
Electricity	69	0	0	1,000	66	0	143	54	369	375
Liquid fuel	83	0	0	0	0	0	113	62	263	312
Coal, wood & bagasse	379	0	0	0	467	0	286	411	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	469	0	0	0	467	1,000	428	473	368	313
Junagadh District										
Rural										
Electricity	6	0	0	0	0	0	333	4	53	53
Liquid fuel	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	26	26
Coal, wood & bagasse	252	0	0	0	0	1,000	333	250	158	158
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	734	0	0	0	1,000	0	334	737	763	763
Urban										
Electricity	209	0	1,000	0	222	143	611	157	354	350
Liquid fuel	15	0	0	0	0	143	0	6	154	167
Coal, wood & bagasse	317	0	0	0	222	214	0	373	138	150
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	459	0	0	0	556	500	389	464	354	333
Junagadh Town										
Electricity	279	0	1,000	0	0	0	333	281	571	636
Liquid fuel	70	0	0	0	0	333	0	31	143	182
Coal, wood & bagasse	232	0	0	0	0	0	0	313	72	91
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	419	0	0	0	0	667	667	375	214	91
Porbandar Town										
Electricity	206	0	0	0	667	500	0	138	583	583
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	471	0	0	0	333	0	0	517	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	323	0	0	0	0	500	0	345	417	417
Kutch District										
Rural										
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	1,000	1,000
Coal, wood & bagasse	350	0	0	0	781	0	0	348	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	626	1,000	0	0	219	1,000	0	625	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3-Contd.

**Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group
and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used**

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Major Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group
	372	373	374	375	378	379	38	380	381	384
	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101
Amreli District										
Rural										
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	0
No power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Urban										
Electricity	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	83	0	0	308
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	0	0	77
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	850	0	0	615
Junagadh District										
Rural										
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	0
No power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Urban										
Electricity	0	0	0	0	500	0	173	0	500	500
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	47
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	0	0	48
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	0	0	0	500	1,000	784	0	500	405
Junagadh Town										
Electricity	0	0	0	0	500	0	123	0	1,000	263
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	53
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	53
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	0	0	0	500	1,000	837	0	0	631
Porbandar Town										
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	184	0	0	667
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	0	0	111
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	0	0	0	0	0	790	0	0	222
Kutch District										
Rural										
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	59	0	1,000	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	0	0	0	0	0	941	0	0	1,000

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3-Contd.

Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above	Minor Group	Minor Group	Major Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group
	388	389	39	390	392	393	394	399
	102	103	101	105	106	107	108	109
Amreli District								
Rural								
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	46	0	0	47	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	93	0	0	94	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	1,000	0	861	0	1,000	859	0	0
Urban								
Electricity	23	0	7	0	0	8	0	0
Liquid fuel	45	0	90	0	0	98	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	333	186	0	0	205	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	932	667	717	0	1,000	689	0	0
Junagadh District								
Rural								
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	84	0	0	84	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	1,000	1,000	908	0	0	908	0	0
Urban								
Electricity	11	0	81	0	0	83	0	667
Liquid fuel	0	0	12	0	0	11	0	333
Coal, wood & bagasse	23	0	277	0	34	300	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	966	1,000	630	1,000	966	606	1,000	0
Junagadh Town								
Electricity	0	0	204	0	0	221	0	1,000
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	273	0	0	312	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	1,000	1,000	523	0	1,000	467	1,000	0
Porbandar Town								
Electricity	0	0	91	0	0	82	0	1,000
Liquid fuel	0	0	20	0	0	21	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	293	0	0	299	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	1,000	0	596	1,000	0	598	0	0
Kutch District								
Rural								
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	20	0	0	20	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	163	0	0	169	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	1,000	1,000	817	0	1,000	811	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3-Contd.

Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above	All Divi- sions	Divi- sion	Major Group	Minor Group	Divi- sion	Major Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group
		0	04	048	2 & 3	20	200	202	205	207
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Kutch District-Contd.										
Urban										
Electricity	114	0	0	0	115	252	709	0	0	273
Liquid fuel	25	0	0	0	25	84	273	0	0	273
Coal, wood & bagasse	50	0	0	0	51	84	18	0	207	0
Other power	1	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	91
No power	810	1,000	1,000	1,000	808	575	0	0	793	363
Banaskantha District										
Rural										
Electricity	6	0	0	0	6	13	10	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	133	0	0	0	133	662	934	0	0	125
Coal, wood & bagasse	129	0	0	0	129	7	9	0	0	0
Other Power	1	0	0	0	1	6	0	0	0	42
No power	731	1,000	1,000	1,000	731	312	47	0	0	833
Urban										
Electricity	72	0	0	0	73	149	500	500	0	44
Liquid fuel	50	0	0	0	50	178	385	0	0	348
Coal, wood & bagasse	48	0	0	0	48	158	0	0	111	43
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	830	1,000	1,000	1,000	829	515	115	500	889	565
Sabarkantha District										
Rural										
Electricity	5	0	0	0	5	3	4	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	294	0	0	0	294	851	975	0	0	205
Coal, wood & bagasse	225	0	0	0	225	52	0	0	0	231
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	476	0	0	0	476	94	21	0	0	564
Urban										
Electricity	81	0	0	0	81	182	400	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	108	0	0	0	108	394	567	0	0	900
Coal, wood & bagasse	188	0	0	0	188	364	0	1,000	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	623	0	0	0	623	60	33	0	0	100
Mehsana District										
Rural										
Electricity	19	0	0	0	19	88	109	0	0	52
Liquid fuel	134	0	0	0	134	659	851	0	0	195
Coal, wood & bagasse	132	0	0	0	132	63	0	0	1,000	0
Other power	3	0	0	0	3	16	0	0	0	104
No power	712	0	0	0	712	174	40	0	0	649
Urban										
Electricity	121	0	0	0	122	249	515	0	0	123
Liquid fuel	66	0	0	0	66	252	420	0	0	354
Coal, wood & bagasse	73	0	0	0	74	120	6	0	800	0
Other power	1	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	31
No power	739	1,000	1,000	1,000	737	374	59	0	200	492

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3-Contd.

**Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group
and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used**

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above	Minor Group	Minor Group	Major Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Major Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group
	208	209	21	214	215	22	220	222	224	226
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Kutch District-Contd.										
Urban										
Electricity	0	102	588	429	400	31	0	0	1,000	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	177	0	600	31	32	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	93	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	805	235	571	0	938	968	0	0	0
Banaskantha District										
Rural										
Electricity	1,000	0	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	1,000	500	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	0	1,000	0
Urban										
Electricity	0	0	667	500	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	341	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	659	333	500	0	1,000	1,000	0	1,000	0
Sabarkantha District										
Rural										
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	1,000	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Urban										
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	920	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	80	0	0	0	1,000	1,000	0	0	0
Mehsana District										
Rural										
Electricity	0	0	385	385	0	4	0	0	63	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	22	21	0	62	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	571	0	0	0	438	0	935	0	600
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	429	615	615	0	536	979	65	875	400
Urban										
Electricity	1,000	0	176	133	0	37	10	0	191	0
Liquid fuel	0	14	118	67	1,000	22	9	0	95	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	289	0	0	0	8	0	1,000	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	697	706	800	0	933	981	0	714	1,000

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3-Contd.

**Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group
and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used**

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above	Major Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Major Group
	23	230	231	232	233	234	236	237	239	24
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Kutch District-Contd.										
Urban										
Electricity	74	500	0	0	0	333	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	37	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	889	0	0	0	1,000	667	0	0	0	0
Banaskantha District										
Rural										
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0
Liquid fuel	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	987	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
Urban										
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	1,000	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
Sabarkantha District										
Rural										
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	308	800	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	77	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	615	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Urban										
Electricity	200	333	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	400	667	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	400	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
Mehsana District										
Rural										
Electricity	4	0	500	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	29	636	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	12	273	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	955	91	500	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
Urban										
Electricity	123	750	545	833	133	1,000	1,000	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	7	125	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	14	0	0	167	133	0	0	0	333	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	856	125	455	0	734	0	0	0	667	1,000

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3-Contd.

**Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group
and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used**

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above	Major Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Major Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Major Group	Minor Group
	25	252	255	26	260	263	264	266	27	272
	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
Kutch District-Contd.										
Urban										
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	500
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	995	500
Banaskantha District										
Rural										
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	989	0
Urban										
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0
Sabarkantha District										
Rural										
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	970	0
Urban										
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	990	0
Mehsana District										
Rural										
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	988	1,000
Urban										
Electricity	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	83	0	1,000	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	0	0	917	0	0	1,000	0	988	1,000

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3-Contd.

**Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group
and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used**

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above	Minor Group	Minor Group	Major Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Major Group
	273	279	28	280	281	283	287	288	289	29
	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51
Kutch District-Contd.										
Urban										
Electricity	0	0	139	900	36	0	0	0	25	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	13	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	1,000	0	848	0	964	0	0	1,000	975	0
Banaskantha District										
Rural										
Electricity	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	7	0
Liquid fuel	11	0	41	1,000	0	0	0	0	7	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	55	0	0	0	0	0	58	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	989	0	897	0	1,000	0	0	1,000	928	0
Urban										
Electricity	0	0	167	125	0	0	0	0	210	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	233	750	0	0	0	0	53	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	1,000	0	600	125	1,000	0	0	0	737	0
Sabarkantha District										
Rural										
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	23	0	87	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	16	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	977	0	901	0	1,000	0	0	0	984	0
Urban										
Electricity	0	0	50	200	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	250	600	0	0	0	0	182	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	1,000	0	700	200	1,000	0	0	0	818	0
Mehsana District										
Rural										
Electricity	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	6	0
Liquid fuel	10	0	55	0	167	1,000	0	0	4	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	3	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	13	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	987	0	923	0	833	0	0	0	977	0
Urban										
Electricity	2	1,000	292	611	208	0	0	0	140	500
Liquid fuel	0	0	108	333	0	0	0	0	18	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	5	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	35	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	993	0	583	56	792	0	1,000	0	807	500

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3-Contd.

**Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group
and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used**

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above	Minor Group	Major Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Major Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group
	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351
	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
Kutch District-Contd.										
Urban										
Electricity	0	874	0	0	943	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	125	1,000	0	67	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Banaskantha District										
Rural										
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	0
Urban										
Electricity	0	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Sabarkantha District										
Rural										
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Urban										
Electricity	0	125	0	0	750	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	143	0	0	250	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	428	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Mehsana District										
Rural										
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	1,000	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	15	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	0	0	0	0	0	990	1,000	985	1,000
Urban										
Electricity	1,000	588	0	636	619	0	5	343	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	88	0	0	95	500	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	30	0	91	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	294	0	273	286	500	995	667	1,000	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3-Contd.

**Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group
and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used**

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above	Major Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Major Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group
	32	320	324	33	330	331	332	335	336	337
	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71
Kutch District-Contd.										
Urban										
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	200	0	0	0	0	200	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	600	750	0	600	0	0	0	0	600	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	400	250	0	200	0	0	0	0	200	0
Banaskantha District										
Rural										
Electricity	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	1,000	0	0
Urban										
Electricity	400	400	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	200	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	400	400	0	1,000	0	0	0	1,000	1,000	0
Sabarkantha District										
Rural										
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	1,000	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Urban										
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	857	0	0	0	0	857	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	0	0	143	0	0	0	0	143	0
Mehsana District										
Rural										
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	200	0	0	0	333	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	0	0	800	0	0	0	667	1,000	0
Urban										
Electricity	1,000	1,000	0	174	0	0	1,000	235	111	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	304	0	0	0	588	148	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	218	0	0	0	0	333	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	0	0	304	0	0	0	177	408	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3-Contd.

**Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group
and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used**

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above	Minor Group	Major Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group
	338	341 & 35	340	341	343	344	350	351	357	359
	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81
Kutch District-Contd.										
Urban										
Electricity	0	400	250	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	600	750	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Banaskantha District										
Rural										
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0
Urban										
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0
Sabarkantha District										
Rural										
Electricity	0	47	0	0	800	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	23	0	0	200	0	0	1,000	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	35	0	500	0	0	25	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	895	0	500	0	0	974	0	0	0
Urban										
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	0
Mehsana District										
Rural										
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	989	1,000	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	0
Urban										
Electricity	0	56	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	55	0	0	0	0	91	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	889	0	1,000	1,000	0	909	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3-Contd.

**Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group
and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used**

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above	Major Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Major Group	Minor Group
	36	360	361	364	365	367	368	369	37	370
	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91
Kutch District-Contd.										
Urban										
Electricity	95	0	0	1,000	0	56	333	141	200	111
Liquid fuel	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	28	55
Coal, wood & bagasse	156	0	0	0	0	55	0	282	86	167
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	735	0	0	0	1,000	839	667	551	686	667
Banaskantha District										
Rural										
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	460	0	0	0	0	0	0	473	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	529	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	516	1,000	1,000
Urban										
Electricity	111	0	0	0	0	500	600	0	667	667
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	167	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	179	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	722	0	0	0	0	500	400	821	333	333
Sabarkantha District										
Rural										
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	800	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	689	0	0	0	0	0	0	692	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	302	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	299	200	1,000
Urban										
Electricity	250	0	0	0	0	0	0	273	0	0
Liquid fuel	83	0	0	0	0	0	0	91	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	417	0	0	0	0	0	0	454	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	250	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	182	1,000	0
Mehsana District										
Rural										
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	667	667
Coal, wood & bagasse	531	0	0	0	0	0	0	537	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	454	0	0	1,000	1,000	0	0	450	333	333
Urban										
Electricity	156	0	0	0	33	0	500	178	569	703
Liquid fuel	43	0	0	0	33	0	250	43	98	108
Coal, wood & bagasse	359	0	0	0	300	0	0	394	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	442	0	0	0	634	1,000	250	385	333	189

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3-Contd.

Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group
	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381
	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101
Kutch District-Contd.										
Urban										
Electricity	0	0	0	0	33	1,000	123	0	0	280
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	0	0	30
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	1,000	400	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	0	0	1,000	917	0	315	0	600	640
Banaskantha District										
Rural										
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	0	0	667
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	0	0	0	0	0	919	0	0	333
Urban										
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	0	0	571
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	0	0	0	0	0	750	0	0	429
Sabarkantha District										
Rural										
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	111	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	0	0	0	0	0	839	0	0	1,000
Urban										
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	333
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	900	0	0	667
Mehsana District										
Rural										
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	190	0	0	1,000
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	0	0	0	0	0	310	0	0	0
Urban										
Electricity	0	0	0	0	273	0	125	0	300	250
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	91	0	75	0	100	208
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	38	0	300	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	0	1,000	0	636	0	762	0	300	512

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3-Contd.

Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major group and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above	Minor Group	Minor Group	Major Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group
	388	389	39	390	392	393	394	399
	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109
Kutch District-Contd.								
Urban								
Electricity	0	0	26	0	0	25	0	1,000
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	17	0	0	20	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	1,000	0	957	1,000	1,000	955	1,000	0
Banaskantha District								
Rural								
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	1,000	0	16	0	0	16	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	274	0	0	274	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	1,000	710	0	0	710	0	0
Urban								
Electricity	0	0	10	0	0	11	0	0
Liquid fuel	91	0	10	0	0	11	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	30	0	0	32	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	909	0	950	0	1,000	946	0	0
Sabarkantha District								
Rural								
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	167	0	40	0	667	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	780	0	0	830	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	833	1,000	180	0	333	170	0	0
Urban								
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	590	0	0	821	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	1,000	0	410	0	1,000	179	0	0
Mehsana District								
Rural								
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	143	23	0	0	24	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	228	0	0	229	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	1,000	857	749	0	0	747	0	1,000
Urban								
Electricity	23	0	17	500	0	16	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	14	0	0	16	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	54	0	0	61	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	977	1,000	915	500	1,000	907	1,000	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3-Contd.

**Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group
and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used**

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above	All Divi- sions	Divi- sion	Major Group	Minor Group	Divi- sion	Major Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Patan Town										
Electricity	116	0	0	0	118	330	900	0	0	118
Liquid fuel	10	0	0	0	10	34	67	0	0	59
Coal, wood & bagasse	78	0	0	0	79	204	0	0	667	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	796	1,000	1,000	1,000	793	432	33	0	333	823
Ahmedabad District										
Rural										
Electricity	49	0	0	0	49	152	192	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	168	0	0	0	169	615	774	0	0	186
Coal, wood & bagasse	67	0	0	0	67	29	4	0	0	23
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	716	1,000	1,000	1,000	715	204	30	0	1,000	791
Urban										
Electricity	256	200	200	200	256	548	902	222	65	186
Liquid fuel	8	0	0	0	8	23	33	0	0	85
Coal, wood & bagasse	91	0	0	0	91	267	3	333	763	0
Other power	1	0	0	0	1	8	0	0	0	170
No power	644	800	800	800	644	154	62	445	172	559
Ahmedabad City										
Electricity	290	222	222	222	290	600	925	222	70	333
Liquid fuel	3	0	0	0	3	1	2	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	83	0	0	0	83	248	0	333	767	0
Other power	N	0	0	0	N	2	0	0	0	95
No power	624	778	778	778	624	149	73	445	163	572
Kaira District										
Rural										
Electricity	121	0	0	0	121	333	489	1,000	0	34
Liquid fuel	61	0	0	0	61	311	456	0	0	34
Coal, wood & bagasse	79	0	0	0	79	77	7	0	1,000	26
Other power	1	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	17
No power	738	0	0	0	738	276	48	0	0	889
Urban										
Electricity	271	91	91	91	271	443	779	0	77	232
Liquid fuel	15	0	0	0	15	71	113	0	0	107
Coal, wood & bagasse	75	0	0	0	75	196	31	1,000	808	125
Other power	3	0	0	0	3	25	0	0	0	179
No power	636	909	909	909	636	265	77	0	115	357
Nadiad Town										
Electricity	278	0	0	0	279	583	958	0	182	363
Liquid fuel	17	0	0	0	17	21	21	0	0	91
Coal, wood & bagasse	203	0	0	0	204	281	0	1,000	727	91
Other power	3	0	0	0	3	21	0	0	0	182
No power	499	1,000	1,000	1,000	497	94	21	0	91	279

N = Negligible

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3-Contd.

**Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group
and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used**

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above	Minor Group	Minor Group	Major Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Major Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group
	208	209	21	214	215	22	220	222	224	226
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Patan Town										
Electricity	0	0	333	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	432	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	568	667	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	0	0	0
Ahmedabad District										
Rural										
Electricity	0	56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	62	0	0	1,000	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	222	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	722	1,000	1,000	0	938	1,000	0	0	0
Urban										
Electricity	0	52	582	561	800	63	0	0	600	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	55	73	0	32	24	0	100	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	705	18	24	0	21	24	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	243	345	342	200	884	952	0	300	1,000
Ahmedabad City										
Electricity	0	65	649	654	778	18	0	0	250	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	27	38	0	18	20	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	674	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	261	324	308	222	964	980	0	750	0
Kaira District										
Rural										
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	47	9	0	0	149
Liquid fuel	0	13	0	0	0	9	5	0	0	19
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	506	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	1,000	481	1,000	1,000	0	944	986	0	1,000	832
Urban										
Electricity	0	63	586	474	714	62	5	0	333	292
Liquid fuel	0	0	69	0	286	4	0	0	0	42
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	378	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	559	345	526	0	934	995	0	667	666
Nadiad Town										
Electricity	0	160	1,000	1,000	0	67	0	0	0	400
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	33	0	0	0	200
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	680	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	160	0	0	0	900	1,000	0	0	400

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3-Contd.

Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above	Major Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Major Group
	23	230	231	232	233	234	236	237	239	24
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Patan Town										
Electricity	95	667	429	0	222	1,000	1,000	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	19	0	0	0	222	0	0	0	1,000	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	886	333	571	0	556	0	0	0	0	0
Ahmedabad District										
Rural										
Electricity	30	125	0	0	0	26	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	138	813	0	0	0	25	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	832	62	0	0	0	949	1,000	0	0	0
Urban										
Electricity	223	347	625	859	111	980	0	196	600	500
Liquid fuel	3	13	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	29	13	0	141	111	0	0	75	50	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	745	627	375	0	778	20	1,000	720	350	500
Ahmedabad City										
Electricity	414	277	625	864	130	955	0	204	579	500
Liquid fuel	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	64	15	0	136	87	0	0	77	53	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	519	708	375	0	783	45	1,000	709	368	500
Kaira District										
Rural										
Electricity	102	0	0	0	1,000	923	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	8	333	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	890	667	1,000	0	0	77	1,000	0	1,000	0
Urban										
Electricity	146	524	500	800	154	982	200	500	250	0
Liquid fuel	6	143	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	5	47	0	200	77	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	843	286	500	0	769	18	800	500	750	0
Nadiad Town										
Electricity	529	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	1,000	333	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & Bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	471	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	667	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3-Contd.

Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used

Distribution of population by kind of fuel or power used and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power										
State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above	Major Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Major Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Major Group	Minor Group
	25	252	255	26	260	263	264	266	27	272
	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
Patan Town	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	979	0
No power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ahmedabad District										
Rural	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	967	0
No power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Urban	0	0	0	750	1,000	0	0	1,000	23	286
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	974	714
No power	0	0	0	250	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ahmedabad City	0	0	0	750	1,000	0	0	1,000	22	286
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	250	0	0	0	0	978	714
No power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kaira District										
Rural	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	1,000
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	945	0
No power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Urban	0	0	0	83	0	0	0	0	21	1,000
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	917	0	0	1,000	0	977	0
No power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nadiad Town	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	46	1,000
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	947	0
No power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3-Contd.

Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above	Minor Group	Minor Group	Major Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Major Group
	273	279	28	280	281	283	287	288	289	29
	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51
Patan Town										
Electricity	0	0	429	400	444	0	0	0	500	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	95	400	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	979	0	476	200	556	0	1,000	0	500	0
Ahmedabad District										
Rural										
Electricity	0	0	32	375	0	0	0	0	5	1,000
Liquid fuel	34	0	37	438	0	0	0	0	6	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	11	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	966	0	922	187	1,000	0	1,000	0	978	0
Urban										
Electricity	9	857	333	803	211	691	42	0	176	400
Liquid fuel	3	0	7	30	0	0	0	0	7	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	20	15	0	73	0	0	28	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	988	143	640	152	789	236	958	1,000	789	600
Ahmedabad City										
Electricity	8	833	368	854	194	704	42	0	241	455
Liquid fuel	0	0	3	21	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	15	21	0	74	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	992	167	614	104	806	222	958	1,000	759	545
Kaira District										
Rural										
Electricity	20	0	52	500	211	0	0	0	13	0
Liquid fuel	29	0	21	214	0	0	0	0	8	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	4	0	36	36	0	0	0	0	40	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	947	0	891	250	789	0	0	1,000	939	0
Urban										
Electricity	11	0	407	800	200	1,000	0	0	125	667
Liquid fuel	0	0	18	33	0	0	0	0	25	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	2	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	100	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	987	0	551	167	800	0	1,000	1,000	750	333
Nadiad Town										
Electricity	21	0	500	867	400	1,000	0	0	300	667
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	972	0	500	133	600	0	0	1,000	700	333

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3-Contd.

Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above	Minor Group	Major Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Major Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group
	292	30	300	301	302	303	31	310	311
	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
Patan Town									
Electricity	0	571	0	571	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	143	0	143	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	1,000	1,000
No power	0	286	0	286	0	0	1,000	1,000	1,000
Ahmedabad District									
Rural									
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	500	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	15
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	500	0	0	0	1,000	986	1,000	985
Urban									
Electricity	278	730	778	333	818	395	17	200	2
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	21	0	445	5	0	4	0	4
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	722	249	222	222	177	605	979	800	994
Ahmedabad City									
Electricity	333	732	778	375	821	395	17	0	4
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	22	0	500	6	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	667	246	222	125	173	605	983	1,000	996
Kaira District									
Rural									
Electricity	0	667	0	1,000	500	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	333	0	0	500	0	1,000	1,000	1,000
Urban									
Electricity	500	791	1,000	0	806	600	4	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	500	209	0	0	194	400	996	0	1,000
Nadiad Town									
Electricity	500	800	1,000	0	750	1,000	30	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	500	200	0	0	250	0	970	0	1,000

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3-Contd.

Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above	Major Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Major Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group
	32	320	321	33	330	331	332	335	336	337
	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71
Patan Town										
Electricity	0	0	0	445	0	0	0	1,000	167	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	444	0	0	0	0	666	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	0	0	111	0	0	0	0	167	0
Ahmedabad District										
Rural										
Electricity	1,000	1,000	0	400	0	0	0	667	0	1,000
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	200	0	0	1,000	0	500	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	0	0	400	0	1,000	0	333	500	0
Urban										
Electricity	610	667	0	343	500	500	0	458	200	591
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	24	30	0	248	167	100	0	167	387	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	366	303	0	404	333	400	0	375	413	409
Ahmedabad City										
Electricity	600	667	0	382	500	375	0	455	254	600
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	229	167	125	0	136	390	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	400	333	0	339	333	500	0	409	356	400
Kaira District										
Rural										
Electricity	0	0	0	143	0	0	0	0	0	1,000
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	1,000	0	0	857	0	0	0	1,000	1,000	0
Urban										
Electricity	500	500	0	192	500	500	0	333	45	1,000
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	250	250	0	255	500	0	0	83	455	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	250	250	0	553	0	500	0	584	500	0
Nadiad Town										
Electricity	0	0	0	278	0	0	0	667	100	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	333	0	0	0	0	600	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	0	0	389	0	0	0	333	300	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3-Contd.

Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above	Minor Group	Major Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group
	338	34 & 35	340	341	343	344	350	351	357	359
	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81
Patan Town										
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ahmedabad District										
Rural										
Electricity	0	10	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	9	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	5	143	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	976	857	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	0
Urban										
Electricity	500	274	834	300	250	0	36	250	429	0
Liquid fuel	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	143	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	131	83	0	0	0	107	750	143	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	500	583	83	700	750	0	857	0	285	0
Ahmedabad City										
Electricity	500	379	834	300	500	0	100	0	428	0
Liquid fuel	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	143	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	104	83	0	0	0	0	1,000	143	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	500	500	83	700	500	0	900	0	286	0
Kaira District										
Rural										
Electricity	0	319	0	333	1,000	894	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	85	0	0	0	0	134	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	594	0	667	0	106	866	0	0	0
Urban										
Electricity	0	706	500	125	0	0	0	0	0	810
Liquid fuel	0	10	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	15	0	0	0	0	54	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	269	0	875	0	0	946	0	1,000	190
Nadiad Town										
Electricity	0	200	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	400	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	400	0	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3-Contd.

Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above	Major Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Major Group	Minor Group
	36 82	360 83	361 84	364 85	365 86	367 87	368 88	369 89	37 90	370 91
Patan Town										
Electricity	97	0	0	0	0	0	0	500	118	615
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	306	0	0	0	300	0	0	372	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	597	0	0	0	700	0	500	510	385	125
Ahmedabad District										
Rural										
Electricity	10	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	5	1,000	1,000
Liquid fuel	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	414	0	0	0	0	0	0	422	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	542	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	538	0	0
Urban										
Electricity	422	673	0	659	361	362	844	323	762	713
Liquid fuel	11	0	0	0	0	0	67	12	12	22
Coal, wood & bagasse	289	184	1,000	0	292	293	0	372	35	48
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	278	143	0	341	347	345	89	293	191	217
Ahmedabad City										
Electricity	523	673	0	659	520	382	864	422	773	726
Liquid fuel	4	0	0	0	0	0	45	0	9	16
Coal, wood & bagasse	197	184	1,000	0	240	254	0	253	36	49
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	276	143	0	341	240	364	91	325	182	209
Kaira District										
Rural										
Electricity	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	200	0
Liquid fuel	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	440	0	0	0	0	0	0	447	200	250
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	512	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	505	600	750
Urban										
Electricity	279	750	500	833	79	167	700	313	481	464
Liquid fuel	11	250	0	0	13	0	0	7	74	89
Coal, wood & bagasse	355	0	500	0	618	0	300	313	25	18
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	355	0	0	167	290	833	0	367	420	429
Nadiad Town										
Electricity	308	1,000	500	800	63	125	1,000	500	519	333
Liquid fuel	19	0	0	0	21	0	0	30	74	67
Coal, wood & bagasse	471	0	500	0	833	0	0	235	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	202	0	0	200	83	875	0	235	407	600

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3-Contd.

Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Major Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group
	372 92	373 93	374 94	375 95	378 96	379 97	38 98	380 99	381 100	384 101
Patan Town										
Electricity	0	0	0	0	250	0	67	0	0	200
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	0	1,000	0	750	0	933	0	0	800
Ahmedabad District										
Rural										
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	1,000	0
Urban										
Electricity	820	895	667	437	468	800	104	375	429	437
Liquid fuel	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	12
Coal, wood & bagasse	77	27	0	0	0	0	16	625	428	30
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	103	75	333	563	532	200	877	0	143	521
Ahmedabad City										
Electricity	820	898	667	438	482	800	108	1,000	500	432
Liquid fuel	0	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	7
Coal, wood & bagasse	77	27	0	0	0	0	10	0	333	32
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	103	72	333	562	518	200	880	0	167	529
Kaira District										
Rural										
Electricity	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	176	0	0	200
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	59	0	0	200
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	118	1,000	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	0	0	0	0	0	647	0	0	600
Urban										
Electricity	0	1,000	0	0	444	571	97	0	333	229
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	143	49	0	0	125
Coal, wood & bagasse	333	0	0	0	0	0	28	1,000	333	42
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	667	0	0	1,000	556	286	826	0	334	604
Nadiad Town										
Electricity	0	1,000	0	0	667	600	93	0	0	333
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	200	116	0	0	445
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	47	1,000	0	111
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
power	0	0	0	0	333	200	744	0	0	111

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3-Contd.

Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above	Minor Group	Minor Group	Major Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group
	388	389	39	390	392	393	394	399
	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109
Patan Town								
Electricity	0	0	27	1,000	0	22	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	14	0	0	15	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	34	0	0	38	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	1,000	1,000	925	0	1,000	925	0	0
Ahmedabad District								
Rural								
Electricity	0	0	11	1,000	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	22	0	0	23	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	22	0	0	23	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	1,000	0	945	0	1,000	954	0	1,000
Urban								
Electricity	22	69	42	444	0	39	0	429
Liquid fuel	1	0	10	0	11	8	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	4	0	220	0	0	276	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	973	931	728	556	989	677	1,000	571
Ahmedabad City								
Electricity	24	77	43	444	0	40	0	429
Liquid fuel	1	0	8	0	0	11	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	3	0	233	0	0	296	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	972	923	716	556	1,000	653	1,000	571
Kaira District								
Rural								
Electricity	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	15	0	0	16	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	182	0	0	195	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	1,000	0	803	0	1,000	789	1,000	0
Urban								
Electricity	0	333	360	0	0	392	0	1,000
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	140	0	0	153	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	1,000	667	500	0	1,000	455	1,000	0
Nadiad Town								
Electricity	0	0	231	0	0	261	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	519	0	0	587	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	1,000	0	250	0	1,000	152	1,000	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3-Contd.

Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above	All Divi- sions	Divi- sion	Major Group	Minor Group	Divi- sion	Major Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group
	0	04	048	2 & 3	20	200	202	205	207	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Cambay Town										
Electricity	368	143	143	143	369	368	774	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	15	0	0	0	15	206	97	0	667	200
Other power	3	0	0	0	3	59	0	0	0	800
No power	613	857	857	857	612	367	129	0	333	0
Panchmahals District										
Rural										
Electricity	2	0	0	0	2	8	8	0	0	9
Liquid fuel	89	0	0	0	89	515	976	0	0	85
Coal, wood & bagasse	85	0	0	0	85	73	0	0	0	66
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	824	0	0	0	824	404	16	0	0	840
Urban										
Electricity	143	750	750	750	142	361	867	0	0	119
Liquid fuel	18	0	0	0	18	56	117	0	0	60
Coal, wood & bagasse	59	0	0	0	59	138	8	1,000	389	15
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	780	250	250	250	781	445	8	0	611	806
Godhra Town										
Electricity	213	1,000	1,000	1,000	210	388	973	0	0	83
Liquid fuel	7	0	0	0	7	29	27	0	0	83
Coal, wood & bagasse	41	0	0	0	41	107	0	0	400	0
Other power	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	739	0	0	0	742	476	0	0	600	834
Baroda District										
Rural										
Electricity	59	0	0	0	59	177	241	0	0	21
Liquid fuel	140	0	0	0	140	532	673	1,000	0	292
Coal, wood & bagasse	98	0	0	0	98	51	20	0	0	0
Other power	11	0	0	0	11	48	0	0	0	354
No power	692	0	0	0	692	192	66	0	1,000	333
Urban										
Electricity	260	250	250	250	260	701	926	1,000	80	469
Liquid fuel	16	0	0	0	16	64	57	0	0	219
Coal, wood & bagasse	36	0	0	0	36	67	4	0	280	0
Other power	2	0	0	0	2	17	0	0	0	187
No power	686	750	750	750	686	151	13	0	640	125
Baroda City										
Electricity	285	222	222	222	285	762	975	1,000	83	733
Liquid fuel	5	0	0	0	5	4	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	33	0	0	0	33	63	6	0	250	0
Other power	N	0	0	0	N	4	0	0	0	67
No power	677	778	778	778	677	167	19	0	667	200
N = Negligible										

N = Negligible

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3-Contd.

Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above	Minor Group	Minor Group	Major Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Major Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group
	208	209	21	214	215	22	220	222	224	226
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Cambay Town										
Electricity	0	34	571	500	1,000	29	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	276	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	690	429	500	0	971	1,000	0	0	0
Panchmahals District										
Rural										
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	462	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	538	1,000	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	0	0	0
Urban										
Electricity	0	18	143	167	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	143	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	304	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	678	714	833	0	1,000	1,000	0	0	0
Godhra Town										
Electricity	0	62	250	333	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	250	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	219	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	719	500	667	0	1,000	1,000	0	0	0
Baroda District										
Rural										
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	28	30	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	21	0	0	0	9	10	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	271	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	708	0	0	0	963	960	0	0	1,000
Urban										
Electricity	0	178	750	1,000	429	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	36	188	0	428	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	268	62	0	143	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	518	0	0	0	1,000	1,000	0	0	0
Baroda City										
Electricity	0	270	769	1,000	400	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	27	154	0	400	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	216	77	0	200	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	487	0	0	0	1,000	1,000	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3-Contd.

Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above	Major Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Major Group
	23	230	231	232	233	234	236	237	239	24
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Cambay Town										
Electricity	128	667	250	0	91	963	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	2	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	870	333	750	0	909	37	1,000	0	0	0
Panchmahals District										
Rural										
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	0
Urban										
Electricity	500	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	500	0	0	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	1,000
Godhra Town										
Electricity	667	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	333	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
Baroda District										
Rural										
Electricity	53	143	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	88	357	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	70	286	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	789	214	0	0	0	0	1,000	1,000	0	0
Urban										
Electricity	432	538	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	300	600	0
Liquid fuel	46	154	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	45	154	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	477	154	0	0	1,000	0	0	700	400	1,000
Baroda City										
Electricity	474	875	0	1,000	0	0	0	300	600	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	526	125	0	0	1,000	0	0	700	400	1,000

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3-Contd.

**Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group
and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used**

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above	Major Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Major Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Major Group	Minor Group
	25	252	255	26	260	263	264	266	27	272
	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
Cambay Town										
Electricity	0	0	0	91	0	0	0	0	6	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	0	0	909	0	0	1,000	0	994	0
Panchmahals District										
Rural										
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	969	0
Urban										
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	993	1,000
Godhra Town										
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0
Baroda District										
Rural										
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Urban										
Electricity	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	950	1,000
Baroda City										
Electricity	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	44	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	940	1,000

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3-Contd.

**Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group
and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used**

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above	Minor Group	Minor Group	Major Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Major Group
	273	279	28	280	281	283	287	288	289	29
	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51
Cambay Town										
Electricity	0	0	364	1,000	200	1,000	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	1,000	0	636	0	800	0	0	1,000	1,000	0
Panchmahals District										
Rural										
Electricity	0	0	6	333	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	29	0	6	333	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	2	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	15	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	969	0	977	334	1,000	0	0	1,000	985	0
Urban										
Electricity	0	0	407	773	509	0	0	0	154	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	51	227	0	0	0	0	77	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	1,000	0	542	0	491	0	1,000	1,000	769	0
Godhra Town										
Electricity	0	0	741	1,000	684	0	0	0	333	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	1,000	0	259	0	316	0	0	0	667	0
Baroda District										
Rural										
Electricity	3	0	56	294	0	0	1,000	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	12	0	55	353	0	0	0	0	0	500
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	74	0	87	0	0	0	105	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	985	0	815	353	913	0	0	1,000	895	500
Urban										
Electricity	9	0	283	868	17	1,000	286	0	36	500
Liquid fuel	1	0	7	26	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	37	500	21	53	0	0	0	0	36	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	953	500	689	53	983	0	714	1,000	928	500
Baroda City										
Electricity	11	0	291	893	24	1,000	286	0	0	500
Liquid fuel	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	43	1,000	18	71	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	944	0	691	36	976	0	714	1,000	1,000	500

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3-Contd.

**Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group
and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used**

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above	Minor Group	Major Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Major Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group
	292	30	300	301	302	303	31	310	311	313
	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61
Cambay Town										
Electricity	0	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Panchmahals District										
Rural										
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Urban										
Electricity	0	667	0	0	909	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	66	0	0	91	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	267	0	0	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	0
Godhra Town										
Electricity	0	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	0
Baroda District										
Rural										
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Urban										
Electricity	500	638	0	0	700	250	12	0	0	250
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	500	362	0	0	300	750	988	1,000	1,000	750
Baroda City										
Electricity	500	673	0	0	756	250	16	0	0	333
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	500	327	0	0	244	750	984	1,000	1,000	667

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3-Contd.

**ibution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group
and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used**

y/Town of 50,000	Major Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Major Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group
	32	320	324	33	330	331	332	335	336	337
	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71
wn										
Electricity	0	0	0	333	0	500	0	0	0	1,000
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	111	0	0	0	500	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	0	0	556	0	500	0	500	0	0
District										
Rural										
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	333	0	0	0	0	1,000	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	0	0	667	0	0	0	1,000	0	0
Urban										
Electricity	667	667	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	200	0	0	0	0	200	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	333	333	0	800	0	0	0	0	800	0
wn										
Electricity	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	167	0	0	0	0	167	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	0	0	833	0	0	0	0	833	0
ct										
Rural										
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	667	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	333	500	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Urban										
Electricity	714	667	1,000	446	0	800	0	818	182	1,000
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	108	1,000	0	0	0	273	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	286	333	0	431	0	200	1,000	182	545	0
y										
Electricity	714	667	1,000	491	0	800	0	818	250	1,000
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	51	1,000	0	0	0	125	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	286	333	0	441	0	200	1,000	182	625	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3-Contd.

**Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group
and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used**

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above	Minor Group	Major Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group
	338	34 & 35	340	341	343	344	350	351	357	359
	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81
Cambay Town										
Electricity	0	751	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	810
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	249	0	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	190
Panchmahals District										
Rural										
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	17	0	0	750	0	0	1,000	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	40	1,000	0	0	0	39	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	943	0	0	250	0	961	0	0	0
Urban										
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0
Godhra Town										
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	1,000	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0
Baroda District										
Rural										
Electricity	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	10	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	29	0	0	0	0	31	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	951	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Urban										
Electricity	0	312	750	375	333	0	0	0	1,000	0
Liquid fuel	0	146	250	125	556	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	21	0	125	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	521	0	375	111	0	1,000	0	0	0
Baroda City										
Electricity	0	452	1,000	500	1,000	0	0	0	1,000	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	32	0	167	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	516	0	333	0	0	1,000	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3-Contd.

**Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group
and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used**

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above	Major Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Major Group	Minor Group
	36	360	361	364	365	367	368	369	37	370
	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91
Cambay Town										
Electricity	189	0	0	0	167	0	1,000	200	267	286
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	108	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	67	71
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	703	0	0	0	833	1,000	0	600	666	643
Panchmahals District										
Rural										
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	356	0	0	0	0	0	0	383	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	629	0	0	0	1,000	1,000	0	601	1,000	1,000
Urban										
Electricity	109	0	0	0	0	0	571	105	409	458
Liquid fuel	8	0	0	333	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	160	0	0	0	0	74	0	224	91	125
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	723	0	0	667	1,000	926	429	671	500	417
Godhra Town										
Electricity	161	0	0	0	0	0	750	71	381	375
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	194	0	0	0	0	0	0	429	95	125
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	645	0	0	1,000	0	1,000	250	500	524	500
Baroda District										
Rural										
Electricity	32	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	29	222	222
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	419	0	0	0	0	0	0	443	556	556
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	549	0	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	528	222	222
Urban										
Electricity	380	800	1,000	588	77	118	783	375	752	826
Liquid fuel	9	0	0	0	39	0	0	8	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	87	0	0	59	38	0	43	142	40	23
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	524	200	0	353	846	882	174	475	208	151
Baroda City										
Electricity	420	800	1,000	625	48	133	773	432	763	817
Liquid fuel	10	0	0	0	47	0	0	10	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	62	0	0	62	0	0	45	105	42	24
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	508	200	0	313	905	867	182	453	195	159

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3-Contd.

**Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group
and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used**

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Major Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group
	372	373	374	375	378	379	38	380	381	384
	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101
Cambay Town										
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	95	0	0	333
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	48	0	0	167
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	857	0	0	500
Panchmahals District										
Rural										
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	1,000	1,000
Urban										
Electricity	0	0	0	0	375	0	183	714	0	421
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	38	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	48	286	500	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	1,000	0	0	625	1,000	731	0	500	579
Godhra Town										
Electricity	0	0	0	0	400	0	73	500	0	143
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	49	500	500	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	0	0	0	600	0	878	0	500	857
Baroda District										
Rural										
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	83	1,000	1,000	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Urban										
Electricity	500	0	750	500	692	400	164	333	0	414
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	300	0	0	0	0	0	7	667	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	200	1,000	250	500	308	600	822	0	1,000	586
Baroda City										
Electricity	500	0	750	500	900	400	177	333	0	429
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	300	0	0	0	0	0	8	667	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	200	1,000	250	500	100	600	807	0	0	571

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3-Contd.

**Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group
and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used**

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above	Minor Group	Minor Group	Major Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group
	388	389	39	390	392	393	394	399
	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109
Cambay Town								
Electricity	0	0	698	0	0	717	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	9	0	0	9	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	1,000	1,000	293	0	1,000	274	0	0
Panchmahals District								
Rural								
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	131	0	0	127	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	1,000	0	861	0	0	865	1,000	1,000
Urban								
Electricity	0	0	45	0	0	52	0	0
Liquid fuel	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	119	0	0	138	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	940	0	836	1,000	1,000	810	1,000	0
Godhra Town								
Electricity	0	0	19	0	0	24	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	1,000	0	981	0	1,000	976	1,000	0
Baroda District								
Rural								
Electricity	0	0	9	0	0	9	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	9	1,000	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	282	0	0	290	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	1,000	0	700	0	1,000	701	0	0
Urban								
Electricity	73	0	165	915	20	34	0	1,000
Liquid fuel	10	0	8	0	0	7	333	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	13	0	0	19	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	917	1,000	814	85	980	940	667	0
Baroda City								
Electricity	83	0	220	915	23	50	0	1,000
Liquid fuel	11	0	7	0	0	6	333	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	7	0	0	11	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	906	1,000	766	85	977	933	667	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3-Contd.

Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above	Major Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Major Group
	23	230	231	232	233	234	236	237	239	24
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Broach District										
Rural										
Electricity	59	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	706	857	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	59	72	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	176	71	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	0
Urban										
Electricity	131	667	0	500	0	1,000	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	12	333	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	24	0	0	500	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	833	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0
Broach Town										
Electricity	53	1,000	0	500	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	36	0	0	500	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	911	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0
Surat District										
Rural										
Electricity	228	154	667	0	500	975	48	0	364	0
Liquid fuel	45	346	222	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	41	346	0	0	0	0	47	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	686	154	111	0	500	25	905	0	636	0
Urban										
Electricity	806	515	886	1,000	141	950	40	545	827	500
Liquid fuel	3	152	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	20	0	0	0	326	7	40	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	171	333	114	0	522	43	920	455	173	500
Surat City										
Electricity	861	680	892	1,000	148	950	0	667	827	500
Liquid fuel	N	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	22	0	0	0	341	7	100	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	117	320	108	0	500	43	900	333	173	500
Navsari Town										
Electricity	333	0	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	667	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dangs District										
Rural										
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
N = Negligible										

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3-Contd.

Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above	Major Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Major Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Major Group	Minor Group
	25	252	255	26	260	263	264	266	27	272
	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
Broach District										
Rural										
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	988	0
No power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Urban										
Electricity	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	1,000	12	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	988	0
No power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Broach Town										
Electricity	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	1,000	8	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	992	0
No power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Surat District										
Rural										
Electricity	0	0	0	962	1,000	979	0	500	17	800
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	19	0	21	0	0	3	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	1,000	0	1,000	19	0	0	0	500	980	200
Urban										
Electricity	1,000	0	0	905	973	971	538	883	516	811
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	0	0	95	27	29	462	117	480	186
Surat City										
Electricity	1,000	0	0	902	967	971	538	887	624	814
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	0	0	98	33	29	462	113	372	183
Navsari Town										
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	600	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	400	0
Dangs District										
Rural										
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0
No power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3-Contd.

Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor groups by kind of fuel or power used

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above	Major Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Major Group	Minor Group
	36	360	361	364	365	367	368	369	37	370
	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91
Broach District										
Rural										
Electricity	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0
Liquid fuel	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	584	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	573	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	383	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Urban										
Electricity	269	1,000	0	0	0	0	500	276	445	400
Liquid fuel	51	0	0	0	0	125	333	17	111	200
Coal, wood & bagasse	436	0	0	1,000	500	0	0	535	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	244	0	0	0	500	875	167	172	444	400
Broach Town										
Electricity	391	1,000	0	0	0	0	750	361	500	500
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	326	0	0	0	0	0	0	417	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	283	0	0	0	1,000	1,000	250	222	500	500
Surat District										
Rural										
Electricity	53	0	0	1,000	0	300	0	37	631	584
Liquid fuel	34	1,000	0	0	231	100	0	19	158	250
Coal, wood & bagasse	419	0	0	0	77	0	0	455	53	83
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	494	0	0	0	692	600	1,000	489	158	83
Urban										
Electricity	424	334	0	571	343	530	735	376	715	777
Liquid fuel	22	0	0	0	20	29	41	15	35	34
Coal, wood & bagasse	151	333	0	286	147	44	0	204	22	23
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	403	333	1,000	143	490	397	224	405	228	166
Surat City										
Electricity	562	334	0	400	470	607	786	539	793	844
Liquid fuel	10	0	0	0	0	36	0	6	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	95	333	0	400	163	54	0	96	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	333	333	1,000	200	367	303	214	359	207	156
Navsari Town										
Electricity	333	0	0	1,000	192	0	1,000	500	895	882
Liquid fuel	28	0	0	0	39	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	195	0	0	0	192	0	0	500	53	59
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	444	0	0	0	577	1,000	0	0	52	59
Dangs District										
Rural										
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	1,000	1,000
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3-Contd.

Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Major Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group
	372	373	374	375	378	379	38	380	381	384
	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101
Broach District										
Rural										
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0
Urban										
Electricity	0	0	0	0	500	0	65	0	0	176
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	44	500	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	0	0	0	500	0	891	500	0	824
Broach Town										
Electricity	0	0	0	0	500	0	56	0	0	182
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	55	500	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	0	0	0	500	0	889	500	0	818
Surat District										
Rural										
Electricity	0	0	1,000	0	0	1,000	79	750	1,000	334
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	0	0	333
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	250	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	841	0	0	333
Urban										
Electricity	333	1,000	500	692	346	750	120	0	200	369
Liquid fuel	667	0	0	0	0	0	23	0	0	92
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	250	20	0	200	31
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	0	500	308	654	0	837	0	600	508
Surat City										
Electricity	0	1,000	500	800	444	1,000	150	0	0	487
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	26
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	26
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	0	500	200	556	0	829	0	1,000	461
Navsari Town										
Electricity	0	0	0	1,000	1,000	0	428	0	0	400
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	286	0	0	400
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	0	0	0	0	0	286	0	0	200
Dangs District										
Rural										
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	1,000	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-III.3-Concl'd.

Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used

State/District/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above	Minor Group	Minor Group	Major Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group	Minor Group
	388	389	39	390	392	393	394	399
	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109
Broach District								
Rural								
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	26	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	526	0	0	28	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	555	0	0
No power	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Urban								
Electricity	0	0	86	0	0	79	0	1,000
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	200	207	0	0	316	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	1,000	800	707	0	1,000	605	1,000	0
Broach Town								
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	200	71	0	0	120	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	1,000	800	929	0	1,000	880	1,000	0
Surat District								
Rural								
Electricity	0	0	33	0	0	31	0	250
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	21	29	150	0	0	168	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	979	971	817	0	1,000	801	1,000	750
Urban								
Electricity	34	63	375	400	111	432	0	333
Liquid fuel	5	0	4	0	0	5	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	5	62	118	0	214	106	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	956	875	503	600	675	457	1,000	667
Surat City								
Electricity	38	83	438	500	232	472	0	385
Liquid fuel	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	8	0	100	0	18	116	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	946	917	462	500	750	412	1,000	615
Navsari Town								
Electricity	1,000	0	855	0	0	867	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	13	0	0	13	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	0	0	132	0	1,000	120	0	0
Dangs District								
Rural								
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No power	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Note:—Workshops and factories under Minor Group 235 not shown in this table run without power.

ANNEXURE-A

STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION

Division 0—Agriculture, livestock, forestry, fishing and hunting

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
04	Livestock and Hunting	
	Production and rearing of livestock (large heads only) mainly for milk and animal power such as cow, buffalo, goat	040
	Rearing of sheep and production of wool	041
	Rearing and production of other animals (mainly for slaughter) such as pig	042
	Production of ducks, hens and other small birds, eggs by rearing and poultry farming	043
	Rearing of bees for the production of honey, wax and collection of honey	044
	Rearing of silk worms and production of cocoons and raw silk	045
	Rearing of other small animals and insects	046
	Production of other animal husbandry products such as skin, bone, ivory and teeth	048
	Division 2 & 3-Manufacturing	
20	Foodstuffs	
	Production of rice, atta, flour, etc., by milling, dehussing and processing of crops and foodgrains	200
	Production of sugar and syrup from sugarcane in mills	201
	Production of indigenous sugar, gur from sugarcane or palm juice and production of candy	202
	Production of fruit products such as jam, jelly, sauce and canning and preservation of fruits	203
	Slaughtering, preservation of meat and fish and canning of fish	204
	Production of bread, biscuits, cake and other bakery products	205
	Production of butter, ghee, cheese and other dairy products	206
	Production of edible fats and oils (other than hydrogenated oil)	207
	Production of hydrogenated oils (Vanaspati)	208
	Production of other food products such as sweetmeat and condiments, muri, murki, chira, khoi, cocoa, chocolate, toffee, lozenge	209
21	Beverages	
	Production of distilled spirits, wines, liquor from alcoholic malt, fruits and malts in distillery and brewery	210
	Production of country liquor	211
	Production of indigenous liquor such as toddy, liquor from mahua, palm juice	212
	Production of other liquors not covered above	213
	Production of aerated and mineral water	214
	Production of ice	215
	Production of ice cream	216
	Processing of tea in factories	217
	Processing of coffee in curing works	218
	Production of other beverages	219
22	Tobacco Products	
	Manufacture of bidi	220
	Manufacture of cigars and cheroots	221

ANNEXURE-A-Contd.

STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION

Division 2 & 3-Manufacturing-Contd.

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
22	<i>Tobacco Products-Contd.</i>	
	Manufacture of cigarette and cigarette tobacco	222
	Manufacture of hookah tobacco	223
	Manufacture of snuff	224
	Manufacture of jerda and other chewing tobacco	225
	Manufacture of other tobacco products	226
23	<i>Textile-Cotton</i>	
	Cotton ginning, cleaning, pressing and baling	230
	Cotton spinning (other than in mills)	231
	Cotton spinning and weaving in mills	232
	Cotton dyeing, bleaching	233
	Cotton weaving in power looms	234
	Cotton weaving in handlooms	235
	Manufacturing of khadi textile in handlooms	236
	Printing of cotton textile	237
	Manufacturing of cotton nets	238
	Manufacturing of cotton, cordage, rope and twine	239
24	<i>Textile-Jute</i>	
	Jute pressing and baling	240
	Jute spinning and weaving	241
	Dyeing and bleaching of jute	242
	Printing of jute textile	243
	Manufacture of other products like rope, cordage from jute and similar fibre such as hemp, mesta	244
25	<i>Textile-Wool</i>	
	Wool baling and pressing	250
	Wool cleaning and processing (scouring)	251
	Wool spinning and weaving in mill	252
	Wool spinning other than in mills	253
	Wool weaving in power loom	254
	Wool weaving in handloom	255
	Embroidery and art work in woollen textile	256
26	<i>Textile-Silk</i>	
	Spinning and weaving of silk textile in mill	260
	Dyeing and bleaching of silk	261
	Spinning of silk other than in mills	262
	Weaving of silk textile by power loom	263
	Weaving of silk textile by handloom	264
	Printing of silk textile	265
	Manufacture of silk cordage, rope and twine	266

ANNEXURE-A-Contd.

STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION

Division 2 & 3-Manufacturing-Contd.

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
27	<i>Textile-Miscellaneous</i>	
	Manufacture of carpet and all other similar type of textile products	270
	Manufacture of hosiery and other knitted fabrics and garments	271
	Embroidery and making of crepe lace and fringes	272
	Making of textile garments including raincoats and headgear	273
	Manufacture of made up textile goods except wearing apparel such as curtains, pillow cases, bedding materials, mattress, textile bags	274
	Manufacture of waterproof textile products such as oil cloth, tarpaulin	275
	Manufacture and recovery of all types of fibres for purposes of padding, wadding and upholstery filling	276
	Manufacture of coir and coir products	277
	Manufacture of umbrellas	278
	Processing and manufacture of textile products not covered above	279
28	<i>Manufacture of Wood and Wooden Products</i>	
	Sawing and planing of wood	280
	Manufacture of wooden furniture and fixtures	281
	Manufacture of structural wooden goods (including treated timber) such as beams, posts, doors, windows	282
	Manufacture of wooden industrial goods other than transport equipment such as bobbin and similar equipment and fixtures	283
	Manufacture of other wooden products such as utensils, toys artwares	284
	Manufacture of veneer and plywood	285
	Manufacture of plywood products such as tea chest	286
	Manufacture of boxes and packing cases other than plywood	287
	Manufacture of materials from cork, bamboo, cane, leaves and other allied products	288
	Manufacture of other wood and allied products not covered above	289
29	<i>Paper and Paper Products</i>	
	Manufacture of pulp from wood, rags, wastepaper and other fibres and the conversion of such pulp into any kind of paper and paper board in mill	290
	Manufacture of pulp from wood, rags, wastepaper and other fibres and the conversion of such pulp into any kind of paper and paper board handmade	291
	Manufacture of products, such as paper bags, boxes, cards, envelopes and moulded pulp goods from paper, paper board and pulp	292
30	<i>Printing and Publishing</i>	
	Printing and publishing of newspapers and periodicals	300
	Printing and publishing of books	301
	All other types of printing including lithography, engraving, etching, block making and other work connected with printing industry	302
	All types of binding, stitching, sizing and other allied work connected with binding industry	303

ANNEXURE-A-Contd.

STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION

Division 2 & 3-Manufacturing-Contd.

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
31	<i>Leather and Leather Products</i>	
	Currying, tanning and finishing of hides and skins and preparation of finished leather ..	310
	Manufacture of shoes and other leather footwear	311
	Manufacture of clothing and wearing apparel (except footwear) made of leather and fur ..	312
	Manufacture of leather products (except those covered by code Nos. 311, 312), such as leather upholstery, suitcases, pocket books, cigarette and key cases, purses, saddlery, whip and other articles	313
	Repair of shoes and other leather footwear	314
	Repair of all other leather products except footwear	315
32	<i>Rubber, Petroleum and Coal Products</i>	
	Manufacture of tyres and tubes	320
	Manufacture of rubber footwear	321
	Manufacture of rubber goods used for industrial purpose	322
	Manufacture of all kinds of other rubber products from natural or synthetic rubber including rubber raincoat	323
	Production of petroleum, kerosene and other petroleum products in petroleum refineries ..	324
	Production of coaltar and coke in coke oven	325
	Manufacture of other coal and coaltar products not covered elsewhere	326
33	<i>Chemicals and Chemical Products</i>	
	Manufacture of basic industrial chemicals such as acids, alkalis and their salts not elsewhere specified	330
	Manufacture of dyes, paints, colours and varnishes	331
	Manufacture of fertilizers	332
	Manufacture of ammunition, explosives and fire works	333
	Manufacture of matches	334
	Manufacture of medicines, pharmaceutical preparations, perfumes, cosmetics and other toilet preparations except soap	335
	Manufacture of soap and other washing and cleaning compounds	336
	Manufacture of turpentine, synthetic, resin and plastic products and materials (including synthetic rubber)	337
	Manufacture of common salt	338
	Manufacture of other chemicals and chemical products not covered above (including inedible oils and fats)	339
34	<i>Non-metallic Mineral Products other than Petroleum and Coal</i>	
	Manufacture of structural clay products such as bricks, tiles	340
	Manufacture of cement and cement products	341
	Manufacture of lime	342
	Manufacture of structural stone goods, stone dressing and stone crushing	343

ANNEXURE-A-Contd.

STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION

Division 2 & 3-Manufacturing-Contd.

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
34	<i>Non-metallic Mineral Products other than Petroleum and Coal-Contd.</i>	
	Manufacture of stonewares, other than images	344
	Manufacture of stone images	345
	Manufacture of plaster of paris and its products	346
	Manufacture of asbestos products	347
	Manufacture of mica products	348
35	<i>Manufacture of Earthenware and Earthen Pottery</i>	350
	Manufacture of chinaware and crockery	351
	Manufacture of porcelain and its products	352
	Manufacture of glass bangles and beads	353
	Manufacture of glass apparatus	354
	Manufacture of earthen image, busts and statues	355
	Manufacture of earthen toys and artwares except those covered by code No. 355 ..	356
	Manufacture of glass and glass products except optical and photographic lenses and glass products covered above	357
	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products not elsewhere specified	359
36	<i>Basic Metals and their Products except Machinery and Transport Equipment</i>	
	Manufacture of iron and steel including smelting, refining, rolling, conversion into basic forms such as billets, blooms, tubes, rods	360
	Manufacture including smelting, refining of non-ferrous metals and alloys in basic forms ..	361
	Manufacture of armaments	362
	Manufacture of structural steel products such as joist, rail, sheet, plate	363
	Manufacture of iron and steel furniture	364
	Manufacture of brass and bell metal products	365
	Manufacture of aluminium products	366
	Manufacture of metal products (other than of iron, brass, bell metal and aluminium) such as tin can	367
	Enamelling, galvanising, plating (including electroplating) polishing and welding of metal products	368
	Manufacture of sundry hardwares such as G.I. pipe, wire net, bolt, screw, bucket, cutlery (This will also include the manufacture of sundry ferrous engineering products done by jobbing engineering concerns which cannot be classified in major groups 36, 37, 38 and 39)	369
37	<i>Machinery (All kinds other than Transport) and Electrical equipment</i>	
	Manufacture and assembling of machinery (other than electrical) except textile machinery	370
	Manufacture and assembling of prime mover and boilers, other than electrical equipment, such as diesel engines, road rollers, tractors	371
	Manufacture of machine tools	372
	Manufacture of textile machinery and accessories	373
	Manufacture of heavy electrical machinery and equipment such as motors, generators, transformers	374
	Manufacture of electric lamps and fans	375
	Manufacture of insulated wires and cables	376

ANNEXURE-A-Conold.

STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION

Division 2 & 3-Manufacturing-Conold.

Group e)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
7	<i>Machinery (All kinds other than Transport) and Electrical equipment-Conold.</i>	
	Manufacture of all kinds of battery	377
	Manufacture of electronic equipment such as radio, microphone	378
	Manufacture of electric machinery and apparatus, appliances not specified above ..	379
3	<i>Transport Equipment</i>	
	Manufacture, assembling and repairing of locomotives	380
	Manufacture of wagons, coaches, tramways and other rail road equipment other than that covered by code No. 363	381
	Manufacture and assembling of motor vehicles of all types (excepting motor engines) ..	382
	Manufacture of motor vehicles engines parts and accessories	383
	Repairing and servicing of motor vehicles	384
	Manufacture of bicycles and tricycles and accessories such as saddle, seat frame, gear ..	385
	Building and repairing of water transport equipment such as ships, boats and manufacture of marine engines	386
	Manufacture and repair of air transport equipment including aeroplanes, aeroengines ..	387
	Repairing of bicycles and tricycles	388
	Manufacture of other transport equipment not covered above such as animal drawn and hand-drawn vehicles	389
9	<i>Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries</i>	
	Manufacture of optical instruments and lenses, ophthalmic goods and photographic equipment and supplies	390
	Manufacture of scientific, medical and surgical instruments and equipment and supplies ..	391
	Assembling and repairing of watches and clocks	392
	Manufacture of jewellery, silverware and wares using gold and other precious metals ..	393
	Manufacture and tuning of musical instruments	394
	Manufacture of stationery articles not covered elsewhere such as pencil, penholder, fountain pen ..	395
	Manufacture of sports goods	396
	Manufacture and repair work of goods not assignable to any other group	399

ANNEXURE-B

Minor Groups of industries showing number of units and persons employed
by kind of power used, 1961

Sl. No.	I.S.I.C. Minor Group	Total No. of units	No. of persons employed	Power used				
				Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, Wood & Bagasse	Other power	No power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
GUJARAT STATE								
Total		80,133	495,510	263,948	31,347	51,436	339	148,440
1	048	80	346	108	43	..	..	195
2	200	7,650	21,616	8,618	11,886	132	..	980
3	201	6	127	..	108	..	..	19
4	202	46	590	418	10	111	..	51
5	204	17	48	4	..	7	..	37
6	205	405	1,706	130	..	852	..	724
7	206	45	260	149	5	28	..	78
8	207	1,797	10,626	3,086	3,992	1,440	339	1,769
9	208	7	1,099	1,090	8	..	..	1
10	209	2,529	7,512	455	85	3,256	..	3,716
11	210	5	32	15	..	1	..	16
12	213	2	23	15	..	..	..	8
13	214	333	1,164	647	57	4	..	456
14	215	98	487	309	146	8	..	24
15	216	7	28	20	4	..	..	4
16	217	2	315	300	..	15	..	..
17	218	1	8	..	8	..	..	..
18	219	26	82	65	5	..	..	12
19	220	1,843	13,960	129	94	25	..	13,712
20	222	93	1,549	..	..	1,412	..	137
21	223	5	19	4	7	..	..	8
22	224	87	642	178	47	..	..	417
23	225	1	4	..	..	..	..	4
24	226	290	4,804	983	127	224	..	3,470
25	230	402	9,813	2,438	3,241	3,519	..	815
26	231	146	908	499	2	..	..	407
27	232	133	155,804	135,645	..	20,159	..	..
28	233	238	1,241	293	2	305	..	641
29	234	1,848	13,964	13,559	15	36	..	354
30	235	3,091	8,805	..	..	..	..	8,805
31	236	206	847	131	..	11	..	705
32	237	292	3,074	776	4	324	..	1,970
33	238	18	108	..	..	..	..	108
34	239	178	1,121	763	8	5	..	345
35	241	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
36	242	2	5	4	..	..	..	1
37	243	1	4	..	4	..	..	..
38	244	8	35	8	..	..	..	27
39	251	18	501	23	..	..	..	478
40	252	2	503	503	..	..	..	..

ANNEXURE-B-Contd.

Minor Groups of industries showing number of units and persons employed
by kind of power used, 1961

Sl. No.	I.S.I.C. Minor Group	Total No. of units	No. of persons employed	Power used				
				Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, Wood & Bagasse	Other power	No power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
GUJARAT STATE-Contd.								
41	253	2	7	7	..	..	..	..
42	254	1	8	8	..	..	..	..
43	255	112	360	15	..	..	..	..
44	256	1	8	8	..	..	..	345
45	260	116	5,142	5,054	75	..	..	..
46	261	4	95	83	..	..	..	13
47	262	8	47	39	..	..	..	12
48	263	82	1,871	1,709	158	..	..	8
49	264	74	351	22	..	..	..	4
50	266	261	976	886	..	..	..	329
51	270	14	91	71	..	..	..	90
52	271	14	598	567	..	..	..	20
53	272	1,597	8,482	7,052	..	..	..	31
54	273	14,256	29,981	468	4	40	..	1,386
55	274	44	124	76	201	113	..	29,199
56	275	1	15	..	2	..	..	46
57	276	25	65	..	..	..	..	15
58	277	3	11	28	..	..	..	37
59	278	28	40	4	..	..	..	7
60	279	111	2,761	..	..	..	..	40
61	280	623	3,731	1,657	38	983	..	83
62	281	1,897	5,089	2,273	876	224	..	358
63	282	28	112	707	59	52	..	4,271
64	283	131	2,477	16	..	..	..	96
65	284	41	126	1,548	448	22	..	459
66	286	6	..	83	7	..	..	36
67	287	77	21	..	..	..	..	21
68	288	216	338	116	..	..	..	222
69	289	5,387	611	8	..	..	..	602
70	290	14	11,794	640	1	..	..	10,454
71	291	11	839	785	150	550	..	39
72	292	54	935	854	15	..	..	6
73	300	24	461	320	..	75	..	141
74	301	37	904	767	..	..	..	137
75	302	582	218	117	..	..	..	28
76	303	82	4,746	4,106	35	38	..	580
77	310	746	373	192	51	9	..	161
78	311	5,001	2,005	384	12	8	..	1,587
79	312	5	11,474	65	14	20	..	11,386
80	313	127	8	..	9	14	..	8
			621	233	..	8	..	380

ANNEXURE-B-Contd.

Minor Groups of industries showing number of units and persons employed
by kind of power used, 1961

Sl. No.	I.S.I.C. Minor Group	Total No. of units	No. of persons employed	Power used				
				Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, Wood & Bagasse	Other power	No power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
GUJARAT STATE-Contd.								
81	314	66	139	15	..	..	..	124
82	315	43	88	4	..	..	..	84
83	320	119	423	257	16	36	..	114
84	321	7	19	8	1	..	..	10
85	322	9	79	70	..	..	..	9
86	323	34	794	674	4	..	..	116
87	324	4	48	48	..	..	..	..
88	325	1	4	4	..	..	..	..
89	330	28	2,848	1,632	285	872	..	59
90	331	42	563	452	37	11	..	63
91	332	16	369	134	185	19	..	31
92	333	26	177	8	..	14	..	155
93	334	4	45	35	..	..	..	10
94	335	133	4,455	3,673	334	168	..	280
95	336	347	2,659	391	23	800	..	1,445
96	337	123	954	731	43	..	..	180
97	338	11	2,180	404	1,268	..	..	508
98	339	36	459	378	12	10	..	59
99	340	120	2,722	1,050	1,163	196	..	313
100	341	82	2,454	2,054	8	93	..	299
101	342	53	561	73	4	315	..	169
102	343	93	2,221	258	1,843	7	..	113
103	344	153	1,165	573	550	..	..	42
104	345	9	24	..	..	..	..	24
105	346	3	3	..	..	..	..	3
106	347	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
107	350	2,737	7,502	525	7	277	..	6,693
108	351	13	1,650	775	609	266	..	..
109	353	13	71	46	..	..	..	25
110	354	2	19	..	..	19	..	..
111	355	5	8	..	..	..	..	8
112	356	3	9	..	..	1	..	8
113	357	18	1,140	1,084	30	8	..	18
114	359	350	1,483	1,218	16	..	..	249
115	360	74	1,097	461	16	75	..	545
116	361	27	479	390	..	40	..	49
117	362	10	40	1	..	4	..	35
118	363	28	339	287	45	..	..	7
119	364	107	760	577	15	25	..	143
120	365	791	4,029	1,892	394	568	..	1,175

ANNEXURE-B-Contd.

Minor Groups of industries showing number of units and persons employed
by kind of power used, 1961

Sl. No.	I.S.I.C. Minor Group	Total No. of units	No. of persons employed	Power used				
				Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, Wood & Bagasse	Other power	No power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
GUJARAT STATE-Contd.								
121	366	19	68	21	..	13	..	34
122	367	370	2,214	1,292	243	91	..	588
123	368	265	1,093	847	39	64	..	143
124	369	6,772	19,966	4,792	648	6,497	..	8,029
125	370	1,284	11,491	7,856	432	2,211	..	992
126	371	23	808	658	..	142	..	8
127	372	110	4,937	4,778	25	69	..	65
128	373	303	2,994	2,762	35	64	..	133
129	374	14	1,329	1,321	..	..	..	8
130	375	39	477	409	..	..	..	68
131	376	10	146	131	..	..	..	15
132	377	24	78	64	..	..	..	14
133	378	179	676	433	1	..	..	242
134	379	58	500	457	1	4	..	38
135	380	43	3,637	2,507	4	1,069	..	57
136	381	56	5,067	3,669	146	551	..	701
137	382	4	129	39	15	75	..	..
138	383	33	261	186	15	4	..	56
139	384	674	6,068	4,024	258	68	..	1,718
140	385	14	39	16	..	1	..	22
141	386	6	73	16	..	35	..	22
142	387	1	35	..	..	..	..	35
143	388	2,110	4,780	197	50	34	..	4,499
144	389	182	484	41	7	24	..	412
145	390	80	930	839	35	..	..	56
146	391	2	5	..	..	..	..	5
147	392	689	1,448	326	6	46	..	1,070
148	393	7,051	18,947	3,215	391	2,673	..	12,668
149	394	77	401	123	1	42	..	235
150	395	12	108	85	19	..	..	4
151	396	1	1	..	..	1	..	..
152	399	85	543	329	5	4	..	205

ANNEXURE-B-Contd.

Minor Groups of industries showing number of units and persons employed
by kind of power used, 1961

Sl. No.	I.S.I.C. Minor Group	Total No. of units	No. of persons employed	Power used				
				Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, Wood & Bagasse	Other power	No power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
JAMNAGAR DISTRICT								
Total		3,877	15,099	4,576	2,008	1,543	49	6,923
1	048	1	35	..	35	..	..	..
2	200	432	937	223	637	3	..	74
3	201	2	69	..	69	..	..	..
4	204	6	19	..	..	..	..	19
5	205	24	108	..	..	42	..	66
6	207	96	1,301	807	185	137	49	123
7	209	139	319	..	..	145	..	174
8	214	20	45	28	..	..	..	17
9	215	11	45	23	22	..	..	..
10	217	2	315	300	..	15	..	..
11	219	3	6	1	4	..	..	1
12	220	63	230	1	..	..	..	229
13	226	1	4	..	..	..	..	4
14	230	7	228	166	23	35	..	4
15	231	4	18	..	..	..	..	18
16	232	1	500	..	..	500	..	..
17	233	9	26	8	..	7	..	11
18	235	28	94	..	..	..	..	94
19	236	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
20	237	22	79	..	..	15	..	64
21	239	1	4	..	..	..	..	4
22	251	7	232	23	..	..	..	209
23	255	25	83	..	..	..	..	83
24	261	1	8	..	..	..	..	8
25	264	2	15	..	..	..	..	15
26	272	2	5	..	..	..	..	5
27	273	625	1,220	1	38	..	..	1,181
28	274	2	8	4	..	..	..	4
29	280	15	87	65	18	4	..	..
30	281	42	101	4	..	..	..	97
31	289	727	1,580	33	5	18	..	1,524
32	290	1	8	8	..	..	..	..
33	292	6	22	4	..	..	..	18
34	301	2	8	4	..	..	..	4
35	302	27	96	37	..	..	..	59
36	310	2	12	..	..	..	..	12
37	311	287	662	..	..	..	..	662
38	313	4	7	..	..	..	..	7
39	314	9	22	..	..	..	..	22
40	320	1	1	..	..	..	..	1

ANNEXURE-B-Contd.

Minor Groups of industries showing number of units and persons employed
by kind of power used, 1961

Sl. No.	I.S.I.C. Minor Group	Total No. of units	No. of persons employed	Power used				
				Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, Wood & Bagasse	Other power	No power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
JAMNAGAR DISTRICT-Contd.								
41	331	2	50	50	..	..	..	..
42	332	2	90	75	..	15	..	..
43	333	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
44	335	3	11	..	..	..	..	11
45	336	13	71	..	4	52	..	15
46	337	74	576	477	8	..	..	91
47	338	4	1,408	400	808	..	..	200
48	339	1	15	..	..	..	..	15
49	340	2	12	8	..	..	..	4
50	341	5	152	73	..	..	..	79
51	343	2	7	..	..	7	..	..
52	350	72	218	..	7	97	..	114
53	359	1	4	..	4	..	..	..
54	361	11	77	27	..	16	..	34
55	363	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
56	365	84	578	445	..	25	..	108
57	366	3	16	8	..	4	..	4
58	367	12	312	293	..	..	..	19
59	368	19	62	51	..	..	..	11
60	369	312	1,027	252	27	251	..	497
61	370	33	134	109	12	4	..	9
62	376	2	50	50	..	..	..	..
63	377	3	6	6	..	..	..	..
64	378	4	7	1	..	..	..	6
65	379	24	165	151	..	..	..	14
66	381	1	293	293	..	..	..	..
67	382	1	15	..	15	..	..	..
68	383	5	44	36	..	..	..	8
69	384	16	70	23	4	1	..	42
70	386	1	35	..	..	35	..	..
71	388	80	110	..	7	..	..	103
72	392	23	23	..	2	..	..	21
73	393	399	898	8	74	115	..	701
74	394	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
RAJKOT DISTRICT								
Total		6,106	34,100	16,095	2,591	2,252	58	13,104
1	200	663	1,267	562	658	2	..	45
2	202	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
3	205	20	73	..	..	30	..	43
4	206	7	38	16	..	..	..	22
5	207	147	1,286	515	423	232	58	58

ANNEXURE-B-Contd.

Minor Groups of industries showing number of units and persons employed
by kind of power used, 1961

Sl. No.	I.S.I.C. Minor Group	Total No. of units	No. of persons employed	Power used				
				Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, Wood & Bagasse	Other power	No power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
RAJKOT DISTRICT-Contd.								
6	209	38	174	110	4	18	..	42
7	214	26	64	34	..	..	..	30
8	215	13	71	48	15	4	..	4
9	219	1	4	4	..	..	..	..
10	220	16	120	..	..	..	..	120
11	224	4	41	33	..	..	..	8
12	230	39	2,208	697	422	1,035	..	54
13	231	9	106	18	..	..	..	88
14	232	12	2,114	2,114	..	..	..	..
15	233	16	116	7	..	1	..	108
16	234	5	43	42	..	..	..	1
17	235	12	37	..	..	..	..	37
18	236	3	80	..	..	..	..	80
19	237	124	1,366	22	..	..	..	1,344
20	239	14	61	52	..	..	..	9
21	251	10	265	..	..	..	..	265
22	252	1	4	4	..	..	..	..
23	271	4	31	12	..	..	..	19
24	272	12	27	..	..	..	..	27
25	273	1,268	2,984	13	11	..	..	2,960
26	274	1	4	4	..	..	..	..
27	276	1	4	4	..	..	..	..
28	279	3	27	..	..	..	..	27
29	280	38	158	119	8	4	..	27
30	281	418	953	59	..	16	..	878
31	282	2	8	..	..	..	..	8
32	283	11	36	15	4	..	..	17
33	284	3	6	1	..	..	..	5
34	287	12	45	31	..	..	..	14
35	288	3	6	..	..	..	..	6
36	289	254	565	53	20	23	..	469
37	290	1	15	15	..	75	..	..
38	291	2	79	4	..	..	..	..
39	292	7	32	12	..	..	..	20
40	300	8	148	141	..	..	..	7
41	301	2	12	12	..	..	..	..
42	302	68	824	768	..	..	..	56
43	303	2	2	..	..	..	..	2
44	310	23	162	50	..	..	..	112
45	311	414	1,090	..	8	..	..	1,082

ANNEXURE-B-Contd.

Minor Groups of industries showing number of units and persons employed
by kind of power used, 1961

Sl. No.	I.S.I.C. Minor Group	Total No. of units	No. of persons employed	Power used				
				Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, Wood & Bagasse	Other power	No power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
RAJKOT DISTRICT-Contd.								
86	389	5	10	1	..	..	..	9
87	390	9	195	190	..	..	..	5
88	392	28	295	263	..	29	..	32
89	393	910	3,111	128	92	..	..	2,862
90	394	8	162	50	..	..	..	112
91	395	1	15	..	15	..	..	..
92	399	25	208	176	..	..	..	32
SURENDRANAGAR DISTRICT								
Total				2,853	12,424	5,139	1,708	928
1	048	3	3	..	..	..	..	3
2	200	293	810	213	554	8	..	35
3	205	2	15	15	..	..	..	..
4	206	1	4	..	56	35	20	4
5	207	43	163	15	..	..	..	37
6	209	176	452	19	1	117	..	315
7	210	2	5	..	..	1	..	4
8	214	3	20	15	..	..	..	5
9	215	2	8	4	4	..	..	..
10	219	3	6	2	..	..	..	4
11	220	10	71	..	..	..	..	8
12	223	1	4	34	4	50	..	31
13	224	8	46	15	243	..	..	17
14	230	31	339	..	..	..	..	..
15	231	6	17	..	..	..	..	7
16	232	3	1,807	1,807	..	..	..	..
17	233	4	7	..	..	..	..	51
18	234	1	4	4	..	..	..	2
19	235	18	51	..	..	..	..	..
20	236	2	2	..	..	..	..	3
21	237	3	3	..	..	..	..	8
22	239	1	8	..	..	..	..	3
23	272	3	3	5	..	..	..	1,038
24	273	567	1,043	7	..	..	..	..
25	274	2	7	..	..	1	..	18
26	280	14	50	31	..	2	..	121
27	281	63	131	8	..	..	..	5
28	282	2	5	..	..	..	..	5
29	283	5	92	87	..	..	..	..
30	284	2	23	23	..	..	..	..

ANNEXURE-B-Contd.

Minor Groups of industries showing number of units and persons employed
by kind of power used, 1961

Sl. No.	I.S.I.C. Minor Group	Total No. of units	No. of persons employed	Power used				
				Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, Wood & Bagasse	Other power	No power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
RAJKOT DISTRICT-Contd.								
46	314	8	16	..	..	..	..	16
47	320	17	48	28	2	5	..	13
48	322	1	35	35	..	..	..	..
49	323	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
50	330	4	37	15	15	..	..	7
51	331	5	56	15	37	..	..	4
52	333	5	15	..	..	14	..	1
53	334	1	8	..	..	..	..	8
54	335	11	79	41	..	..	..	38
55	336	41	219	..	..	103	..	116
56	338	2	425	..	425	..	..	..
57	339	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
58	340	18	576	492	35	1	..	48
59	341	13	109	76	..	..	..	33
60	342	1	4	..	..	..	..	4
61	343	10	307	35	271	..	..	1
62	350	33	81	..	..	..	..	81
63	351	1	375	375	..	..	..	..
64	353	6	28	15	..	..	..	13
65	360	7	36	35	..	..	..	1
66	361	4	15	4	..	7	..	4
67	364	12	53	37	..	4	..	12
68	365	70	378	217	..	29	..	132
69	367	46	264	197	..	..	..	67
70	368	26	79	63	..	6	..	10
71	369	571	1,974	819	82	306	..	767
72	370	197	992	760	40	48	..	144
73	371	1	15	15	..	..	..	..
74	372	51	4,273	4,232	4	1	..	36
75	373	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
76	376	2	39	39	..	..	..	..
77	377	3	15	15	..	..	..	..
78	378	6	6	1	..	..	..	5
79	379	2	19	19	..	..	..	..
80	380	1	547	547	..	..	..	..
81	381	8	1,355	1,082	..	254	..	19
82	384	70	554	453	..	4	..	97
83	385	5	5	..	..	1	..	4
84	386	1	8	8	..	..	..	..
85	388	119	299	26	..	..	..	273

ANNEXURE-B-Contd.

Minor Groups of industries showing number of units and persons employed
by kind of power used, 1961

Sl. No.	I.S.I.C. Minor Group	Total No. of units	No. of persons employed	Power used				
				Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, Wood & Bagasse	Other power	No power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
SURENDRANAGAR DISTRICT-Contd.								
31	288	1	4	..	..	..	..	4
32	289	167	331	5	..	..	..	4
33	300	1	1	1	..	38	..	288
34	302	18	78	51	..	..	..	..
35	303	2	5	4	..	..	..	27
36	310	11	42	..	..	..	..	1
37	311	193	456	..	..	..	..	42
38	315	1	1	..	..	..	..	456
39	320	12	33	10	..	..	..	1
40	330	7	1,672	1,515	1	4	..	18
41	336	7	34	..	..	..	..	41
42	337	4	23	19	..	26	..	8
43	340	6	54	7	..	..	..	4
44	341	2	12	..	39	4	..	4
45	342	4	30	..	..	..	..	12
46	343	3	20	..	..	15	..	15
47	344	1	550	..	..	..	..	20
48	350	55	347	..	550	..	..	..
49	355	1	1	250	..	..	..	97
50	357	1	35	35	..	..	..	1
51	359	1	8	..	..	..	..	..
52	362	1	1	..	8	..	..	..
53	364	3	43	..	..	..	..	1
54	365	122	455	137	..	..	..	4
55	367	10	110	..	75	17	..	266
56	368	10	61	51	..	..	..	35
57	369	306	815	138	..	..	..	10
58	370	49	479	416	7	429	..	241
59	373	1	35	35	9	24	..	30
60	374	1	4	4	..	..	..	..
61	375	1	4	4	..	..	..	..
62	378	6	14	10	..	..	..	..
63	379	2	39	39	..	..	..	4
64	381	4	36	..	..	..	..	..
65	384	20	140	19	..	29	..	7
66	388	88	161	..	..	..	..	121
67	389	1	4	..	..	..	..	161
68	392	34	61	..	..	..	..	4
69	393	412	998	19	..	..	..	42
70	399	10	28	27	6	128	..	837
				..	..	..	..	28

ANNEXURE-B-Contd.

Minor Groups of industries showing number of units and persons employed
by kind of power used, 1961

Sl. No.	I.S.I.C. Minor Group	Total No. of units	No. of persons employed	Power used				
				Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, Wood & Bagasse	Other power	No power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
BHAVNAGAR DISTRICT								
Total		4,987	18,667	5,631	1,704	2,786	15	8,531
1	048	5	53	..	8	..	..	45
2	200	536	1,268	286	923	10	..	49
3	202	1	4	..	..	..	..	4
4	205	2	8	4	..	..	..	4
5	206	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
6	207	244	1,077	353	255	144	15	310
7	208	1	442	442	..	..	..	..
8	209	197	566	20	..	339	..	207
9	214	22	45	17	..	..	..	28
10	215	6	31	15	16	..	..	..
11	219	3	11	11	..	..	..	..
12	220	72	413	..	..	..	..	413
13	223	1	4	..	..	..	..	4
14	226	17	93	52	4	..	..	37
15	230	21	323	12	38	254	..	19
16	231	3	23	15	..	..	..	8
17	232	6	1,659	1,339	..	320	..	..
18	233	9	19	..	..	8	..	11
19	234	20	195	195	..	..	..	..
20	235	246	748	..	..	..	..	748
21	236	64	162	50	..	..	..	112
22	237	2	2	..	..	..	..	2
23	239	18	108	52	..	..	..	56
24	243	1	4	..	4	..	..	..
25	244	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
26	255	58	201	..	..	..	..	201
27	271	1	8	8	..	..	..	..
28	272	1	4	..	..	..	..	4
29	273	489	1,013	4	11	..	..	998
30	274	2	5	4	..	..	..	1
31	278	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
32	280	40	310	186	98	8	..	18
33	281	36	101	12	8	..	..	81
34	283	7	105	66	35	..	..	4
35	284	5	20	15	..	..	..	5
36	287	2	19	19	..	..	..	..
37	288	13	31	..	..	..	..	31
38	289	592	1,469	102	9	158	..	1,200
39	291	2	19	19	..	..	..	..
40	301	2	19	15	..	..	..	4

ANNEXURE-B-Contd.

Minor Groups of industries showing number of units and persons employed
by kind of power used, 1961

Sl. No.	I.S.I.C. Minor Group	Total No. of units	No. of persons employed	Power used				
				Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, Wood & Bagasse	Other power	No power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
BHAVNAGAR DISTRICT-Contd.								
41	302	20	92	69	..	1	..	22
42	303	3	24	16	..	..	..	8
43	310	258	477	..	..	15	..	462
44	311	427	1,081	64	..	..	..	1,017
45	313	11	33	15	..	..	..	18
46	314	13	19	..	..	..	..	19
47	315	31	44	..	..	..	..	44
48	320	6	14	8	..	..	..	6
49	321	3	8	..	..	..	..	8
50	331	2	16	8	..	..	..	8
51	333	1	8	..	..	..	..	8
52	334	1	35	35	..	..	..	..
53	335	9	245	35	..	140	..	70
54	336	25	118	19	..	58	..	41
55	337	8	16	11	..	..	..	5
56	340	26	120	30	..	20	..	70
57	341	1	15	15	..	..	..	..
58	342	3	30	..	..	30	..	..
59	343	9	93	..	93	..	..	..
60	350	141	417	..	..	30	..	387
61	351	1	290	290	..	..	..	..
62	360	2	50	35	..	..	..	15
63	363	8	155	150	..	..	..	5
64	364	1	15	15	..	..	..	..
65	365	46	287	163	30	72	..	22
66	367	20	122	92	2	8	..	20
67	368	23	75	40	5	26	..	4
68	369	652	2,305	537	96	847	..	825
69	370	37	132	60	13	..	..	59
70	375	1	35	35	..	..	..	..
71	377	2	5	4	..	..	..	1
72	378	4	83	82	..	..	..	1
73	380	5	50	..	4	4	..	42
74	381	4	86	..	..	86	..	..
75	384	28	443	393	..	4	..	46
76	388	38	67	..	..	4	..	63
77	389	9	27	14	..	..	..	13
78	390	2	8	4	..	..	..	4
79	392	12	12	..	..	..	..	12
80	393	316	775	2	48	154	..	571
81	394	19	134	73	..	..	..	19
82	399	9	21	4	4	42	..	9

ANNEXURE-B-Contd.

Minor Groups of industries showing number of units and persons employed
by kind of power used, 1961

Sl. No.	I.S.I.C. Minor Group	Total No. of units	No. of persons employed	Power used				
				Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, Wood & Bagasse	Other power	No power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
AMRELI DISTRICT								
Total		4,162	10,503	375	1,888	924	46	7,270
1	048	2	5	..	..	..	..	5
2	200	361	799	97	681	..	..	21
3	201	1	35	..	35	..	..	..
4	205	8	28	..	..	14	..	14
5	206	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
6	207	169	789	36	581	30	46	96
7	209	214	534	4	12	314	..	204
8	214	22	43	16	..	..	..	27
9	215	3	11	..	11	..	..	..
10	219	3	8	8	..	..	..	..
11	220	176	599	..	4	4	..	591
12	224	1	8	..	8	..	..	..
13	230	11	46	4	23	1	..	18
14	231	4	59	..	..	..	..	59
15	233	6	15	5	..	..	..	10
16	235	309	710	..	..	..	..	710
17	236	20	53	..	..	..	..	53
18	237	2	12	..	..	..	..	12
19	238	11	21	..	..	..	..	21
20	239	6	17	..	4	..	..	13
21	255	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
22	260	1	75	..	75	..	..	..
23	270	1	4	..	..	..	..	4
24	272	2	7	..	..	..	..	7
25	273	647	1,119	1	8	..	..	1,110
26	274	3	8	8	..	..	..	..
27	278	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
28	280	18	64	21	31	..	..	12
29	281	54	133	24	4	..	..	105
30	282	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
31	284	3	3	3	..	..	..	..
32	288	13	46	..	..	..	..	46
33	289	548	1,115	10	7	37	..	1,061
34	302	10	43	26	4	..	..	13
35	310	97	200	..	..	..	..	200
36	311	359	740	..	..	..	..	740
37	314	12	23	..	..	..	..	23
38	320	2	5	..	..	..	..	5
39	330	2	154	..	154	..	..	..
40	332	1	35	..	35	..	..	..

ANNEXURE-B-Contd.

Minor Groups of industries showing number of units and persons employed
by kind of power used, 1961

Sl. No.	I.S.I.C. Minor Group	Total No. of units	No. of persons employed	Power used				
				Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, Wood & Bagasse	Other power	No power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
AMRELI DISTRICT-Contd.								
41	335	4	9	..	..	..	..	9
42	336	10	31	..	1	18	..	12
43	338	2	335	..	35	..	..	300
44	340	2	7	..	..	..	..	7
45	342	6	19	..	..	..	..	19
46	343	1	35	..	35	..	..	..
47	345	7	17	..	..	..	..	..
48	346	1	1	..	..	..	..	17
49	350	214	604	..	..	..	..	1
50	353	1	4	..	..	..	..	604
51	356	1	4	..	..	..	..	4
52	357	2	7	..	..	..	..	4
53	363	6	12	4	7	..	..	7
54	364	1	8	8	..	..	..	1
55	365	19	35	4	..	..	..	..
56	367	6	9	..	..	11	..	20
57	368	9	17	5	1	..	..	9
58	369	4	950	23	46	375	..	9
59	370	23	76	16	22	4	..	506
60	375	2	5	..	..	..	..	34
61	378	1	1	1	..	..	..	5
62	384	13	74	43	1	..	..	..
63	388	54	101	4	5	..	..	30
64	389	3	9	..	..	4	..	92
65	392	15	23	..	..	..	..	5
66	393	238	540	4	58	110	..	23
JUNAGADH DISTRICT								
Total		6,287	21,821	5,793	2,297	2,467	16	11,248
1	200	595	1,363	405	880	4	..	74
2	202	2	5	..	1	4	..	..
3	204	1	8	..	..	..	..	8
4	205	21	69	4	..	51	..	14
5	206	3	51	50	..	..	..	1
6	207	127	1,374	480	650	159	16	69
7	208	1	550	550	..	..	..	..
8	209	224	604	14	..	269	..	321
9	210	1	8	..	..	..	..	8
10	214	24	86	58	..	..	..	28

ANNEXURE-B-Contd.

Minor Groups of industries showing number of units and persons employed
by kind of power used, 1961

Sl. No.	I.S.I.C. Minor Group	Total No. of units	No. of persons employed	Power used				
				Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, Wood & Bagasse	Other power	No power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
JUNAGADH DISTRICT-Contd.								
11	215	17	90	64	26	..	..	..
12	218	1	8	..	8	..	..	..
13	220	30	207	35	..	..	..	172
14	230	17	158	99	30	..	..	29
15	232	1	2,000	2,000	..	..	..	..
16	233	5	20	..	..	12	..	8
17	235	38	133	..	..	..	..	133
18	236	6	23	..	..	..	..	23
19	237	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
20	239	10	47	43	..	..	..	4
21	255	1	15	15	..	..	..	..
22	272	1	4	4	..	..	..	..
23	273	1,453	2,806	26	24	..	..	2,756
24	276	1	4	..	..	..	..	4
25	279	1	15	..	..	..	..	15
26	280	42	178	134	30	..	..	14
27	281	533	1,143	52	4	24	..	1,063
28	282	5	27	..	..	..	..	27
29	283	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
30	284	11	24	17	7	..	..	..
31	288	2	7	..	..	..	..	7
32	289	527	1,105	12	..	30	..	1,063
33	292	2	5	4	..	..	..	1
34	302	24	116	112	..	..	..	4
35	310	22	76	..	..	4	..	72
36	311	594	1,357	..	1	..	..	1,356
37	313	4	9	..	..	..	..	9
38	314	11	40	15	..	..	..	25
39	320	10	34	19	4	7	..	4
40	330	1	750	..	..	750	..	..
41	331	1	8	8	..	..	..	..
42	332	2	39	35	..	..	..	4
43	335	2	12	..	..	8	..	4
44	336	23	851	11	..	76	..	764
45	340	5	85	..	43	35	..	7
46	341	9	413	389	..	..	..	24
47	342	9	225	..	..	217	..	8
48	343	21	441	..	441	..	..	..
49	350	245	556	..	..	1	..	555
50	351	1	75	75	..	..	..	..

ANNEXURE-B-Contd.

Minor Groups of industries showing number of units and persons employed
by kind of power used, 1961

Sl. No.	I.S.I.C. Minor Group	Total No. of units	No. of persons employed	Power used				
				Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, Wood & Bagasse	Other power	No power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
JUNAGADH DISTRICT-Contd.								
51	357	2	5	..	..	..	..	5
52	359	4	44	39	4	..	..	1
53	361	2	5	5	..	..	..	..
54	365	10	34	12	..	5	..	17
55	367	15	67	12	7	9	..	39
56	368	21	95	70	..	4	..	21
57	369	621	1,521	150	18	417	..	936
58	370	98	358	119	99	33	..	107
59	378	4	10	5	..	..	..	5
60	379	1	8	..	..	..	..	8
61	381	2	354	350	..	..	..	4
62	384	42	256	183	5	7	..	61
63	386	1	8	8	..	..	..	..
64	388	108	201	1	..	2	..	198
65	389	21	49	..	..	..	..	49
66	390	1	4	..	..	..	..	4
67	392	29	39	..	..	..	..	38
68	393	611	1,522	102	14	338	..	1,068
69	394	2	7	..	..	..	..	7
70	399	3	8	7	1	..	..	..
KUTCH DISTRICT								
Total		2,992	8,445	1,204	654	878	1	5,708
1	048	7	17	..	..	..	..	17
2	200	238	667	132	491	4	..	40
3	205	29	94	..	..	16	..	78
4	206	2	8	..	..	4	..	4
5	207	25	170	19	48	4	1	98
6	209	196	506	42	1	82	..	381
7	214	7	20	11	..	..	..	9
8	215	5	50	39	11	..	..	..
9	219	5	22	22	..	..	..	..
10	220	65	262	..	4	..	..	258
11	224	1	4	4	..	..	..	..
12	230	2	12	4	..	8	..	..
13	233	20	58	..	1	4	..	53
14	234	3	20	15	..	..	..	5
15	235	188	458	..	..	..	..	458
16	236	5	18	..	..	..	..	18
17	237	1	4	..	..	..	..	4
18	251	1	4	..	..	..	..	4
19	255	11	31	..	..	..	..	31
20	264	8	25	..	..	..	..	25

ANNEXURE-B-Contd.

Minor Groups of industries showing number of units and persons employed
by kind of power used, 1961.

Sl. No.	I.S.I.C. Minor Group	Total No. of units	No. of persons employed	Power used				
				Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, Wood & Bagasse	Other power	No power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
KUTCH DISTRICT-Contd.								
21	272	2	8	4	..	..	..	4
22	273	312	643	2	1	..	..	640
23	280	12	56	40	16	..	..	..
24	281	33	94	4	..	..	..	90
25	282	2	7	..	..	..	..	7
26	284	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
27	288	1	4	..	..	..	..	4
28	289	428	918	12	8	25	..	873
29	300	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
30	302	16	113	105	..	..	..	8
31	310	87	162	..	..	..	..	162
32	311	209	391	..	..	1	..	390
33	312	3	3	..	..	..	..	3
34	313	25	60	..	..	8	..	52
35	314	4	7	..	..	..	..	7
36	315	9	24	..	..	..	..	24
37	320	4	9	..	..	8	..	1
38	321	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
39	334	2	2	..	..	..	..	2
40	336	9	28	..	4	11	..	13
41	340	4	30	8	..	..	..	22
42	341	3	193	186	..	..	..	7
43	350	35	93	..	..	..	..	93
44	363	1	15	..	15	..	..	..
45	364	1	4	4	..	..	..	..
46	365	79	195	..	..	83	..	112
47	367	20	190	150	..	4	..	36
48	368	3	13	4	..	..	..	9
49	369	342	878	39	29	319	..	491
50	370	21	113	7	12	77	..	17
51	371	2	225	225	..	..	..	..
52	375	1	4	..	..	..	..	4
53	377	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
54	378	12	28	4	..	..	..	24
55	379	1	4	4	..	..	..	..
56	380	1	75	..	..	75	..	..
57	381	6	331	8	..	83	..	240
58	383	9	30	11	..	..	..	19
59	384	27	142	72	7	..	..	63
60	388	54	120	..	..	..	..	120

ANNEXURE-B-Contd.

Minor Groups of industries showing number of units and persons employed
by kind of power used, 1961

Sl. No.	I.S.I.C. Minor Group	Total No. of units	No. of persons employed	Power used				
				Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, Wood & Bagasse	Other power	No power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
KUTCH DISTRICT-Contd.								
61	389	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
62	390	2	2	..	..	..	..	2
63	392	37	42	..	..	..	..	42
64	393	346	721	18	6	..	..	635
65	394	1	1	..	..	62	..	1
66	395	1	4	..	..	..	..	4
67	399	1	8	8	..	..	..	..
BANASKANTHA DISTRICT								
Total		1,417	3,677	229	480	359	1	2,608
1	048	4	12	..	..	..	..	12
2	200	132	407	34	343	4	..	26
3	202	2	2	1	..	..	..	1
4	205	9	27	..	..	..	..	26
5	207	47	150	4	48	1	..	93
6	208	1	75	..	..	4	1	..
7	209	64	162	75	..	..	..	..
8	214	5	13	..	..	39	..	123
9	216	1	1	2	..	..	..	11
10	219	2	5	1	..	..	..	..
11	220	37	277	5	..	..	..	..
12	224	3	34	..	..	..	..	277
13	230	1	4	..	..	..	..	34
14	233	8	21	..	..	..	..	4
15	235	75	150	..	..	..	..	21
16	237	4	14	..	..	..	..	150
17	239	1	4	..	..	..	..	14
18	273	170	306	..	4	..	..	..
19	278	1	1	..	4	..	..	302
20	280	13	42	4	34	..	..	1
21	281	5	13	..	..	..	..	4
22	288	1	4	..	..	..	..	13
23	289	157	338	..	..	..	..	4
24	302	3	11	20	5	..	..	297
25	310	20	60	7	..	16	..	4
26	311	161	382	..	..	..	..	60
27	320	6	46	..	..	..	..	382
28	335	3	9	37	..	..	..	5
29	336	1	4	..	..	4	..	9
30	343	3	6	..	..	..	..	4
				..	..	..	..	6

ANNEXURE-B-Contd.

Minor Groups of industries showing number of units and persons employed
by kind of power used, 1961

Sl. No.	I.S.I.C. Minor Group	Total No. of units	No. of persons employed	Power used				
				Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, Wood & Bagasse	Other power	No power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
BANASKANTHA DISTRICT-Contd.								
31	350	29	68	..	..	..	..	68
32	361	1	1	..	..	1	..	..
33	365	5	8	..	..	..	..	8
34	367	2	5	4	..	..	..	1
35	368	5	8	6	..	..	..	2
36	369	212	491	..	5	257	..	229
37	370	4	15	7	..	..	..	8
38	383	2	5	..	..	..	..	5
39	384	10	50	21	19	..	..	10
40	388	12	39	..	16	..	..	23
41	389	33	111	..	..	..	..	111
42	392	7	15	..	..	..	..	15
43	393	155	281	1	2	33	..	245
SABARKANTHA DISTRICT								
Total		1,259	3,523	246	1,605	610	..	1,062
1	200	273	837	46	775	..	..	16
2	202	1	1	..	..	1	..	..
3	207	49	456	..	294	136	..	26
4	209	31	39	..	..	37	..	2
5	220	13	85	..	4	..	..	81
6	230	8	105	8	93	4	..	..
7	231	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
8	233	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
9	235	8	22	..	..	..	..	22
10	273	225	256	..	3	..	..	253
11	274	3	6	1	1	..	..	4
12	280	12	70	8	54	..	..	8
13	281	14	30	..	..	..	..	30
14	289	75	123	..	12	1	..	110
15	302	4	30	15	15	..	..	..
16	303	3	10	..	..	..	..	10
17	311	67	123	..	..	..	..	123
18	314	3	3	..	..	..	..	3
19	336	8	42	..	..	38	..	4
20	341	2	39	..	..	35	..	4
21	343	5	213	138	75	..	..	..
22	350	79	122	..	..	2	..	120
23	351	1	250	..	250	..	..	..
24	364	1	4	..	..	..	..	4
25	367	2	2	..	..	..	..	2

ANNEXURE-B-Contd.

Minor Groups of industries showing number of units and persons employed
by kind of power used, 1961

Sl. No.	I.S.I.C. Minor Group	Total No. of units	No. of persons employed	Power used				
				Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, Wood & Bagasse	Other power	No power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
SABARKANTHA DISTRICT-Contd.								
26	369	236	440	19	17	281	..	123
27	370	1	4	..	..	..	..	4
28	372	4	9	..	9	..	..	..
29	378	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
30	384	10	29	11	..	..	..	18
31	388	27	52	..	1	..	..	51
32	389	2	5	..	..	..	..	5
33	392	14	17	..	2	..	..	15
34	393	75	96	..	..	75	..	21
MEHSANA DISTRICT								
Total		5,483	25,538	5,905	3,237	5,368	20	11,008
1	048	13	31	..	..	..	..	31
2	200	546	1,894	398	1,408	4	..	84
3	201	1	15	..	..	..	..	15
4	205	6	19	..	..	15	..	4
5	206	8	32	..	1	20	..	11
6	207	142	474	65	238	..	20	151
7	208	1	15	15	..	..	..	..
8	209	191	604	..	50	213	..	341
9	214	28	75	15	15	..	..	45
10	215	1	4	..	4	..	..	..
11	219	1	4	4	..	..	..	..
12	220	201	1,786	4	20	..	..	1,762
13	222	93	1,549	..	..	1,412	..	137
14	223	2	7	..	7	..	..	..
15	224	37	349	54	27	..	..	268
16	225	1	4	..	..	..	..	4
17	226	25	367	..	..	224	..	143
18	230	38	1,105	39	403	579	..	84
19	231	13	47	12	..	..	..	35
20	232	6	4,898	3,058	..	1,840	..	..
21	233	16	49	7	..	7	..	35
22	234	11	443	443	..	..	..	..
23	235	689	1,724	..	..	..	..	1,724
24	236	1	8	8	..	..	..	..
25	238	1	4	..	..	..	..	4
26	239	3	54	..	..	4	..	50
27	244	2	7	..	..	..	..	7
28	253	2	7	7	..	..	..	..
29	262	3	8	..	..	..	..	8
30	263	1	8	..	..	..	..	..

ANNEXURE-B-Contd.

Minor Groups of industries showing number of units and persons employed
by kind of power used, 1961

Sl. No.	I.S.I.C. Minor Group	Total No. of units	No. of persons employed	Power used				
				Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, Wood & Bagasse	Other power	No power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
MEHSANA DISTRICT-Contd.								
31	264	40	228	..	..	..	..	228
32	272	34	145	..	..	..	..	145
33	273	724	1,299	8	8	13	..	1,270
34	274	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
35	276	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
36	279	1	4	4	..	..	..	..
37	280	64	283	114	152	..	..	17
38	281	30	120	13	4	..	..	103
39	282	4	15	..	..	..	..	15
40	283	1	75	..	75	..	..	..
41	284	1	4	..	..	..	..	4
42	287	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
43	289	525	1,008	37	22	20	..	929
44	291	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
45	292	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
46	301	11	48	29	..	8	..	11
47	302	21	89	54	12	..	..	23
48	303	3	13	..	12	..	..	1
49	310	50	169	35	..	..	..	134
50	311	351	795	..	..	2	..	793
51	313	22	25	..	..	..	..	25
52	314	3	6	..	..	..	..	6
53	320	1	4	4	..	..	..	..
54	322	1	15	15	..	..	..	..
55	332	1	4	4	..	..	..	..
56	335	20	368	21	334	..	..	13
57	336	29	110	15	14	34	..	47
58	339	1	4	..	..	4	..	..
59	340	6	33	15	..	..	..	18
60	341	5	8	..	..	..	..	8
61	343	1	4	..	..	..	..	4
62	350	99	245	..	..	1	..	244
63	351	1	182	..	..	182	..	..
64	362	1	4	..	..	4	..	..
65	363	1	4	..	4	..	..	..
66	364	2	2	..	..	..	..	2
67	365	32	84	15	1	24	..	44
68	366	9	29	..	..	..	..	29
69	367	4	4	..	..	..	..	4
70	368	4	7	2	4	..	..	1

ANNEXURE-B-Contd.

Minor Groups of industries showing number of units and persons employed
by kind of power used, 1961

Sl. No.	I.S.I.C. Minor Group	Total No. of units	No. of persons employed	Power used				
				Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, Wood & Bagasse	Other power	No power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
MEHSANA DISTRICT-Contd.								
71	369	608	1,534	170	158	630	..	576
72	370	43	273	208	41	..	..	24
73	374	2	2	..	..	..	..	2
74	376	1	15	..	..	..	..	15
75	378	11	19	6	1	..	..	12
76	381	10	1,297	903	146	22	..	226
77	384	26	224	77	37	..	..	110
78	385	1	4	..	..	..	..	4
79	388	48	86	4	..	..	..	82
80	389	16	42	..	7	..	..	35
81	390	2	9	8	..	..	..	1
82	392	37	55	..	..	..	..	55
83	393	480	938	13	24	106	..	795
84	394	6	6	..	..	..	..	6
85	399	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
AHMEDABAD DISTRICT								
Total		11,068	170,962	128,461	1,328	19,632	15	21,526
1	048	17	61	19	..	..	..	42
2	200	958	3,075	2,268	678	15	..	114
3	202	18	99	44	..	29	..	26
4	204	1	4	..	..	..	..	4
5	205	94	476	79	..	328	..	69
6	206	10	87	75	..	..	..	12
7	207	102	362	94	..	4	15	129
8	209	385	1,290	113	..	894	..	291
9	210	1	4	..	..	..	..	4
10	214	42	291	174	27	4	..	86
11	215	10	68	52	..	..	..	16
12	219	3	11	4	..	..	..	7
13	220	99	719	..	7	12	..	700
14	224	11	63	33	8	..	..	22
15	226	1	4	..	..	..	..	4
16	230	91	648	328	125	35	..	160
17	231	8	121	37	..	..	..	84
18	232	64	121,310	105,918	..	15,392	..	..
19	233	27	113	30	..	11	..	72
20	234	89	689	633	15	..	..	41
21	235	445	1,474	..	..	..	..	1,474
22	236	15	26	..	..	..	..	26
23	237	107	1,074	301	4	309	..	460
24	238	1	75	..	..	..	..	75
25	239	20	134	89	..	1	..	44

ANNEXURE-B-Contd.

Minor Groups of industries showing number of units and persons employed
by kind of power used, 1961

Sl. No.	I.S.I.C. Minor Group	Total No. of units	No. of persons employed	Power used				
				Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, Wood & Bagasse	Other power	No power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
AHMEDABAD DISTRICT-Contd.								
26	242	2	5	4	..	..	..	1
27	260	1	140	140	..	..	..	..
28	261	1	4	..	..	..	..	4
29	262	1	8	8	..	..	..	..
30	266	1	4	4	..	..	..	..
31	270	9	65	64	..	..	..	1
32	271	6	543	543	..	..	..	..
33	272	28	118	65	..	..	..	53
34	273	2,562	6,391	139	20	..	..	6,232
35	274	7	17	8	..	..	..	9
36	276	7	20	6	..	..	..	14
37	277	2	7	..	..	..	..	7
38	278	6	6	..	..	..	..	6
39	279	7	52	48	..	..	..	4
40	280	82	661	504	70	35	..	52
41	281	146	571	173	..	..	..	398
42	282	8	33	12	..	..	..	21
43	283	55	1,046	813	..	22	..	211
44	284	7	15	7	..	..	..	8
45	286	2	9	..	..	..	..	9
46	287	25	102	4	..	..	..	98
47	288	13	49	..	..	..	..	49
48	289	326	991	223	5	17	..	746
49	290	7	779	740	..	..	..	39
50	291	1	8	8	..	..	..	..
51	292	18	69	31	..	..	..	38
52	300	9	648	519	..	..	..	129
53	301	9	57	22	..	30	..	5
54	302	182	1,328	1,177	8	8	..	135
55	303	39	192	101	..	..	..	91
56	310	10	18	4	..	..	..	14
57	311	523	1,297	1	..	11	..	1,285
58	312	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
59	313	21	285	110	..	..	..	175
60	314	2	2	..	..	..	..	2
61	315	1	15	..	..	..	..	15
62	320	34	151	119	..	4	..	28
63	322	4	23	15	..	..	..	8
64	323	4	17	12	..	..	..	5
65	330	6	53	11	..	35	..	7

ANNEXURE-B-Contd.

Minor Groups of industries showing number of units and persons employed
by kind of power used, 1961

Sl. No.	I.S.I.C. Minor Group	Total No. of units	No. of persons employed	Power used				
				Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, Wood & Bagasse	Other power	No power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
AHMEDABAD DISTRICT-Contd.								
66	331	11	98	57	..	4	..	37
67	332	1	4	..	..	4	..	..
68	333	5	58	8	..	..	..	..
69	335	27	672	621	..	16	..	35
70	336	82	414	101	..	171	..	142
71	337	23	184	139	..	..	..	45
72	338	2	8	4	..	..	..	4
73	339	14	77	64	..	6	..	7
74	340	19	267	203	..	39	..	25
75	341	12	274	213	..	..	..	61
76	342	12	132	15	..	35	..	82
77	343	6	46	4	23	..	..	19
78	346	2	2	..	..	..	..	2
79	350	227	887	275	..	6	..	606
80	351	4	119	35	..	84	..	..
81	353	2	8	4	..	..	..	4
82	354	1	4	..	..	4	..	..
83	356	2	5	..	..	1	..	4
84	357	7	50	22	15	8	..	5
85	360	49	876	278	..	71	..	527
86	361	3	8	..	..	8	..	..
87	362	1	15	..	..	..	..	15
88	363	5	40	40	..	..	..	..
89	364	41	279	228	..	..	..	51
90	365	75	419	276	..	70	..	73
91	366	1	4	..	..	4	..	..
92	367	59	325	201	..	57	..	67
93	368	45	215	186	15	..	..	14
94	369	543	2,309	908	60	659	..	682
95	370	401	3,433	2,910	27	235	..	261
96	371	15	82	75	..	..	..	7
97	372	39	494	453	..	22	..	19
98	373	294	2,827	2,633	35	64	..	95
99	374	3	9	5	..	..	..	4
100	375	16	63	36	..	..	..	27
101	377	10	38	26	..	..	..	12
102	378	62	160	77	..	..	..	83
103	379	10	53	48	..	..	..	5
104	380	8	96	23	..	..	..	..
105	381	7	384	350	..	73	..	4
					..	30	..	

ANNEXURE-B-Contd.

Minor Groups of industries showing number of units and persons employed
by kind of power used, 1961

Sl. No.	I.S.I.C. Minor Group	Total No. of units	No. of persons employed	Power used				
				Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, Wood & Bagasse	Other power	No power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
AHMEDABAD DISTRICT-Contd.								
106	383	9	135	123	..	..	..	12
107	384	168	2,064	1,504	7	22	..	531
108	385	7	29	16	..	..	..	13
109	388	789	2,031	47	4	20	..	1,960
110	389	29	77	7	..	..	..	70
111	390	10	60	45	..	..	..	15
112	392	176	363	..	2	..	..	361
113	393	914	2,556	212	49	723	..	1,572
114	394	12	27	..	..	..	..	27
115	395	5	45	41	4	..	..	..
116	399	9	51	22	..	..	..	29
KAIRA DISTRICT								
Total		7,503	40,058	15,198	1,642	3,539	25	19,654
1	048	11	17	4	..	..	..	13
2	200	592	1,926	1,082	613	44	..	187
3	202	2	12	8	..	4	..	..
4	204	4	4	..	..	..	..	4
5	205	27	123	12	..	92	..	19
6	206	7	25	8	4	..	..	13
7	207	173	464	92	127	42	25	178
8	208	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
9	209	188	595	20	4	267	..	304
10	210	1	15	15	..	..	..	..
11	214	24	62	26	..	..	..	36
12	215	7	25	18	7	..	..	..
13	216	2	12	12	..	..	..	..
14	220	747	6,695	35	54	..	..	6,606
15	223	1	4	4	..	..	..	..
16	224	18	82	13	..	..	..	69
17	226	239	4,308	930	123	..	..	3,255
18	230	27	897	587	142	75	..	93
19	231	8	47	37	..	..	..	10
20	232	5	6,236	4,476	..	1,760	..	..
21	233	14	251	87	..	122	..	42
22	234	82	767	764	..	..	..	3
23	235	633	1,650	..	..	..	..	1,650
24	236	7	41	8	..	..	..	33
25	237	4	364	357	..	..	..	7
26	238	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
27	239	5	30	4	..	..	..	26

ANNEXURE-B-Contd.

Minor Groups of industries showing number of units and persons employed
by kind of power used, 1961

Sl. No.	I.S.I.C. Minor Group	Total No. of units	No. of persons employed	Power used				
				Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, Wood & Bagasse	Other power	No power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
KAIRA DISTRICT-Contd.								
28	262	1	4	4	..	..	..	..
29	264	11	33	..	..	..	..	33
30	272	3	47	47	..	..	..	..
31	273	1,158	2,175	51	39	3	..	2,082
32	274	9	20	12	..	..	..	8
33	278	3	9	..	..	..	..	9
34	280	88	450	352	38	1	..	59
35	281	69	217	64	..	..	..	153
36	282	2	8	4	..	..	..	4
37	283	3	22	22	..	..	..	..
38	284	1	4	4	..	..	..	..
39	287	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
40	288	27	75	..	..	..	..	75
41	289	415	788	43	23	44	..	678
42	291	1	15	15	..	..	..	..
43	292	2	16	15	..	..	..	1
44	300	2	19	19	..	..	..	..
45	301	1	4	4	..	..	..	..
46	302	38	257	202	..	..	..	55
47	303	5	44	37	..	..	..	7
48	310	32	46	..	..	..	..	46
49	311	342	799	..	..	..	..	799
50	313	3	80	75	..	..	..	5
51	314	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
52	320	4	10	5	..	4	..	1
53	323	3	104	..	..	..	..	104
54	330	2	79	4	..	75	..	..
55	331	2	36	35	..	..	..	1
56	333	6	26	..	..	..	..	26
57	335	15	67	28	..	4	..	35
58	336	25	150	8	..	63	..	79
59	337	2	8	8	..	..	..	..
60	339	2	79	75	..	..	..	4
61	340	8	324	30	294	..	..	..
62	341	11	975	934	..	..	..	..
63	342	5	50	35	4	11	..	41
64	343	1	35	35	..	..	..	..
65	344	151	611	573	..	..	..	38
66	350	313	687	..	..	44	..	643
67	354	1	15	..	..	15	..	..
68	357	1	1	..	..	..	..	1

ANNEXURE-B-Contd.

Minor Groups of industries showing number of units and persons employed
by kind of power used, 1961

Sl. No.	I.S.I.C. Minor Group	Total No. of units	No. of persons employed	Power used				
				Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, Wood & Bagasse	Other power	No power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
KAIRA DISTRICT-Contd.								
69	359	343	1,426	1,179	..	..	..	247
70	360	4	30	15	15	..	..	..
71	361	2	12	4	..	8	..	..
72	362	1	4	..	..	..	..	4
73	364	12	135	128	..	..	..	7
74	365	80	254	41	35	129	..	49
75	366	1	1	..	..	1	..	..
76	367	24	61	14	..	..	..	47
77	368	10	32	24	..	8	..	..
78	369	521	1,365	401	12	418	..	534
79	370	64	350	189	27	13	..	121
80	372	3	9	..	..	1	..	5
81	373	3	90	90	..	..	..	..
82	375	1	4	..	..	..	..	4
83	376	1	15	15	..	..	..	..
84	377	3	11	11	..	..	..	..
85	378	9	19	9	..	..	..	10
86	379	7	27	19	1	..	..	7
87	380	3	90	..	..	90	..	..
88	381	3	503	480	..	8	..	15
89	382	1	4	4	..	..	..	..
90	383	1	15	..	15	..	..	..
91	384	53	725	522	63	7	..	133
92	388	95	186	..	..	..	..	186
93	389	5	17	15	..	..	..	2
94	391	1	4	..	..	..	..	4
95	392	45	78	..	..	..	..	78
96	393	600	1,528	695	2	183	..	648
97	394	6	14	..	..	..	..	14
98	399	1	4	4	..	..	..	..
PANCHMAHALS DISTRICT								
Total		3,532	12,858	3,434	1,512	1,587	..	6,325
1	048	4	74	70	..	..	..	4
2	200	248	1,013	527	479	1	..	6
3	202	1	1	..	..	1	..	..
4	204	1	4	4	..	..	..	..
5	205	18	55	..	..	22	..	33
6	207	173	822	88	454	91	..	189
7	209	138	413	5	..	136	..	272
8	214	7	12	1	..	..	..	11

ANNEXURE-B-Contd.

Minor Groups of industries showing number of units and persons employed
by kind of power used, 1961

Sl. No.	I.S.I.C. Minor Group	Total No. of units	No. of persons employed	Power used				
				Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, Wood & Bagasse	Other power	No power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
PANCHMAHALS DISTRICT-Contd.								
9	215	1	8	..	8	..	..	..
10	220	24	151	..	..	..	..	151
11	230	6	11	10	..	..	..	1
12	231	2	5	..	..	..	..	5
13	233	4	14	..	..	..	..	14
14	236	2	12	..	..	..	..	12
15	244	3	11	..	..	..	..	11
16	255	8	18	..	..	..	..	18
17	272	2	5	..	..	..	..	5
18	273	856	1,634	..	15	1	..	1,618
19	274	3	6	4	..	..	..	2
20	276	2	5	5	..	..	..	..
21	278	6	12	..	..	..	..	12
22	280	25	133	103	26	..	..	4
23	281	63	169	78	..	..	..	91
24	284	1	4	..	..	..	..	4
25	287	1	4	..	..	..	..	4
26	288	56	149	..	..	..	..	149
27	289	145	270	7	4	2	..	257
28	302	12	53	41	8	..	..	4
29	303	4	9	..	..	..	..	9
30	310	10	49	..	..	..	..	49
31	311	150	318	..	..	..	..	318
32	313	27	32	..	..	..	..	32
33	320	6	19	14	..	..	..	5
34	335	2	2	..	..	..	..	2
35	336	11	39	..	..	11	..	28
36	340	2	39	..	..	35	..	4
37	341	3	3	..	..	..	..	3
38	343	7	142	..	114	..	..	28
39	350	568	1,644	..	..	56	..	1,588
40	351	4	359	..	359	..	..	..
41	362	4	11	1	..	..	..	10
42	364	3	22	..	15	..	..	7
43	365	20	23	..	..	..	..	23
44	367	28	56	..	..	5	..	51
45	368	7	18	12	..	..	..	6
46	369	324	613	21	12	195	..	385
47	370	25	761	693	..	51	..	17
48	371	2	402	260	..	142	..	..
49	373	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
50	378	16	150	130	..	..	..	20

ANNEXURE-B-Contd.

Minor Groups of industries showing number of units and persons employed
by kind of power used, 1961

Sl. No.	I.S.I.C. Minor Groups	Total No. of units	No. of persons employed	Power used				
				Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, Wood & Bagasse	Other power	No power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
PANCHMAHALS DISTRICT-Contd.								
51	379	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
52	380	14	2,036	1,291	..	745	..	..
53	381	3	40	..	..	4	..	36
54	383	2	16	8	..	..	..	8
55	384	20	134	32	..	..	..	102
56	388	83	189	..	14	..	..	175
57	390	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
58	392	27	35	..	..	..	..	35
59	393	336	601	29	4	88	..	480
60	394	7	20	..	..	..	..	20
61	396	1	1	..	..	1	..	..
62	399	1	4	..	..	..	..	4
BARODA DISTRICT								
Total		4,236	32,819	20,226	1,895	2,515	33	8,150
1	048	12	34	15	..	..	..	19
2	200	487	1,473	905	479	18	..	71
3	202	3	3	2	1	..	..	..
4	205	26	118	12	..	25	..	81
5	207	80	571	261	220	..	93	57
6	209	104	305	35	9	76	..	185
7	214	9	43	43	..	..	..	..
8	215	7	26	11	11	4	..	..
9	220	153	1,612	42	1	..	..	1,569
10	226	6	27	..	..	..	..	27
11	230	27	1,522	36	757	572	..	157
12	232	5	6,667	6,667	..	..	..	..
13	233	2	2	..	..	..	..	2
14	234	2	19	10	..	..	..	..
15	235	41	96	..	..	..	..	96
16	236	8	26	..	..	..	..	26
17	237	11	82	33	..	..	..	49
18	239	5	10	8	..	..	..	2
19	244	1	8	..	..	..	..	8
20	252	1	499	499	..	..	..	..
21	270	2	15	..	..	..	..	15
22	271	1	4	4	..	..	..	..
23	272	5	13	..	..	..	..	13
24	273	1,061	2,189	63	13	95	..	2,018
25	274	2	16	15	..	..	..	1

ANNEXURE-B-Contd.

Minor Groups of industries showing number of units and persons employed by kind of power used, 1961

Sl. No.	I.S.I.C. Minor Group	Total No. of units	No. of persons employed	Power used				
				Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, Wood & Bagasse	Other power	No power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
BARODA DISTRICT-Contd.								
26	278	3	3	..	..	..	..	3
27	279	2	979	..	..	975	..	4
28	280	55	349	224	33	69	..	23
29	281	82	212	8	..	5	..	199
30	282	1	4	..	..	..	..	4
31	283	2	2	2	..	..	..	..
32	284	1	4	..	..	..	..	4
33	287	15	91	58	..	..	..	33
34	288	12	37	..	..	..	..	37
35	289	85	176	4	..	20	..	152
36	290	1	15	..	15	..	..	..
37	291	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
38	292	4	38	19	..	..	..	19
39	302	50	1,026	973	..	..	..	53
40	303	9	20	5	..	..	..	15
41	310	4	10	..	..	..	..	10
42	311	257	594	..	..	..	..	594
43	313	4	24	4	..	..	..	20
44	315	1	4	4	..	..	..	..
45	320	5	27	7	4	..	..	16
46	321	2	2	..	1	..	..	1
47	323	7	562	557	..	..	..	5
48	324	3	44	44	..	..	..	..
49	330	1	8	..	..	8	..	..
50	331	10	112	107	..	..	..	5
51	332	1	15	..	..	..	..	15
52	333	7	54	..	..	..	..	54
53	335	11	2,452	2,450	..	..	..	2
54	336	22	314	237	..	21	..	56
55	337	4	19	19	..	..	..	..
56	339	11	81	46	8	..	..	27
57	340	6	73	58	8	..	..	7
58	341	8	101	50	8	35	..	8
59	342	7	41	15	..	..	..	26
60	343	10	325	42	248	..	..	35
61	344	1	4	..	..	..	..	4
62	345	2	7	..	..	..	..	7
63	350	107	287	..	..	11	..	276
64	353	4	31	27	..	..	..	4
65	355	3	3	..	..	..	..	3

ANNEXURE-B-Contd.

Minor Groups of industries showing number of units and persons employed by kind of power used, 1961

Sl. No.	I.S.I.C. Minor Group	Total No. of units	No. of persons employed	Power used				
				Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, Wood & Bagasse	Other power	No power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
BARODA DISTRICT-Contd.								
66	357	3	1,023	1,023	..	..	..	..
67	360	6	79	78	..	..	..	1
68	361	1	350	350	..	..	..	..
69	363	1	35	35	..	..	..	..
70	364	18	140	84	..	4	..	52
71	365	32	114	19	35	4	..	56
72	366	2	5	5	..	..	..	..
73	367	36	108	16	..	..	..	92
74	368	23	115	91	..	15	..	9
75	369	296	961	411	1	232	..	317
76	370	95	1,156	1,103	..	15	..	38
77	371	2	83	83	..	..	..	..
78	372	10	65	18	..	42	..	5
79	373	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
80	374	4	1,290	1,289	..	..	..	1
81	375	4	10	5	..	..	..	5
82	378	13	21	14	..	..	..	7
83	379	5	82	79	..	..	..	3
84	380	5	635	592	..	43	..	..
85	381	2	283	160	..	..	..	123
86	382	1	35	35	..	..	..	..
87	384	70	476	362	..	..	..	114
88	388	237	458	38	2	..	..	418
89	389	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
90	390	48	620	569	35	..	..	16
91	391	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
92	392	52	85	4	..	..	..	81
93	393	373	944	27	5	226	..	686
94	394	3	6	..	1	..	..	5
95	395	5	44	44	..	..	..	..
96	399	4	62	62	..	..	..	..
BROACH DISTRICT								
Total		1,537	6,653	1,737	1,312	1,054	3	2,547
1	048	1	4	..	..	..	..	4
2	200	357	1,012	155	843	..	..	14
3	202	7	80	35	8	37	..	..
4	205	20	95	..	..	61	..	34
5	206	1	4	..	..	4	..	..

ANNEXURE-B-Contd.

Minor Groups of industries showing number of units and persons employed
by kind of power used, 1961

Sl. No.	I.S.I.C. Minor Group	Total No of units	No. of persons employed	Power used				
				Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, Wood & Bagasse	Other power	No power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
BROACH DISTRICT-Contd.								
6	207	37	106	7	47	12	3	37
7	209	40	117	4	..	77	..	36
8	214	11	37	19	..	..	..	18
9	215	3	15	8	7	..	..	..
10	219	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
11	220	34	163	..	..	..	..	163
12	224	2	7	7	..	..	..	..
13	230	17	431	39	373	4	..	15
14	232	3	1,224	877	..	347	..	..
15	233	1	4	..	..	4	..	..
16	234	8	134	134	..	..	..	..
17	235	69	462	..	..	..	..	462
18	236	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
19	239	2	19	..	..	..	..	19
20	266	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
21	271	1	4	..	..	..	..	4
22	273	252	625	..	1	..	..	624
23	274	2	8	4	..	..	..	4
24	279	2	30	15	..	..	..	15
25	280	10	48	48	..	..	..	..
26	281	24	81	12	..	..	..	69
27	288	4	14	..	..	..	..	14
28	289	88	213	8	..	59	..	146
29	301	4	15	11	..	..	..	4
30	302	13	71	52	..	..	..	19
31	310	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
32	311	98	249	..	..	..	..	249
33	313	4	58	29	..	..	..	29
34	320	3	3	..	..	..	..	3
35	323	1	4	..	4	..	..	..
36	335	3	30	..	..	..	..	30
37	336	15	77	..	..	77	..	..
38	337	1	4	4	..	..	..	..
39	339	1	150	150	..	..	..	..
40	340	1	4	..	..	..	..	4
41	341	1	8	8	..	..	..	..
42	350	41	126	..	..	..	..	126
43	360	2	5	5	..	..	..	..
44	364	2	5	..	..	5	..	..
45	365	2	8	..	..	4	..	4

ANNEXURE-B-Contd.

Minor Groups of industries showing number of units and persons employed
by kind of power used, 1961

Sl. No.	I.S.I.C. Minor Group	Total No. of units	No. of persons employed	Power used				
				Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, Wood & Bagasse	Other power	No power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
BROACH DISTRICT-Contd.								
46	367	8	34	..	4	..	..	30
47	368	9	19	8	7	3	..	1
48	369	175	418	48	9	253	..	108
49	370	5	13	7	4	..	..	2
50	378	4	7	2	..	..	..	5
51	380	2	50	..	..	35	..	15
52	384	17	68	22	..	..	..	46
53	388	24	64	..	..	..	..	64
54	389	5	18	..	..	4	..	14
55	392	19	34	..	..	..	..	34
56	393	74	159	11	4	68	..	76
57	394	1	4	..	..	..	..	4
58	399	2	7	7	..	..	..	..
SURAT DISTRICT								
Total		12,758	78,230	49,699	5,471	4,927	35	18,098
1	200	934	2,853	1,285	1,429	15	..	124
2	201	2	8	..	4	..	..	4
3	202	8	382	328	..	35	..	19
4	204	4	9	..	..	7	..	2
5	205	97	391	4	..	148	..	239
6	206	4	9	..	..	..	..	9
7	207	141	1,059	250	246	410	35	118
8	208	2	16	8	8	..	..	..
9	209	204	824	69	4	233	..	518
10	213	2	23	15	..	..	..	8
11	214	83	308	188	15	..	..	105
12	215	12	35	27	4	..	..	4
13	216	4	15	7	4	..	..	4
14	219	1	4	4	..	..	..	..
15	220	103	570	12	..	9	..	549
16	224	2	8	..	..	..	..	8
17	226	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
18	230	59	1,776	394	569	667	..	146
19	231	88	464	380	2	..	..	82
20	232	27	7,389	7,389	..	..	..	..
21	233	96	525	149	1	129	..	246
22	234	1,627	11,650	11,310	..	36	..	304
23	235	292	996	..	..	..	..	996
24	236	71	394	65	..	11	..	318
25	237	11	73	63	..	..	..	10

ANNEXURE-B-Contd.

Minor Groups of industries showing number of units and persons employed
by kind of power used, 1961

Sl. No.	I.S.I.C. Minor Group	Total No. of units	No. of persons employed	Power used				
				Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, Wood & Bagasse	Other power	No power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
SURAT DISTRICT-Contd.								
26	238	4	7	..	..	..	..	7
27	239	92	625	515	..	..	..	110
28	241	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
29	244	1	8	8	..	..	..	..
30	254	1	8	8	..	..	..	..
31	255	8	11	..	..	..	..	11
32	256	1	8	8	..	..	..	..
33	260	114	4,927	4,914	..	..	..	13
34	261	2	83	83	..	..	..	..
35	262	3	27	27	..	..	..	..
36	263	81	1,863	1,709	150	..	..	4
37	264	13	50	22	..	..	..	28
38	266	259	971	881	..	..	..	90
39	270	2	7	7	..	..	..	..
40	271	1	8	..	..	..	..	8
41	272	1,502	8,096	6,932	4	40	..	1,120
42	273	1,877	4,250	155	5	1	..	4,089
43	274	7	18	5	1	..	..	12
44	275	1	15	..	..	..	..	15
45	276	13	31	12	..	..	..	19
46	277	1	4	4	..	..	..	..
47	278	7	7	..	..	..	..	7
48	279	95	1,654	1,590	38	8	..	18
49	280	94	777	320	268	87	..	102
50	281	285	1,020	196	39	5	..	780
51	282	1	4	..	..	..	..	4
52	283	46	1,098	543	334	..	..	221
53	284	5	18	13	..	..	..	5
54	286	4	12	..	..	..	..	12
55	287	20	75	4	..	..	..	71
56	288	70	185	8	1	..	..	176
57	289	327	803	71	30	42	..	660
58	290	4	22	22	..	..	..	..
59	291	3	812	808	..	..	..	4
60	292	14	278	234	..	..	..	44
61	300	3	87	87	..	..	..	..
62	301	6	55	20	35	..	..	..
63	302	76	519	417	4	..	..	98
64	303	12	54	29	..	8	..	17
65	310	119	521	295	14	1	..	211

ANNEXURE-B-Contd.

Minor Groups of industries showing number of units and persons employed
by kind of power used, 1961

Sl. No.	I.S.I.C. Minor Group	Total No. of units	No. of persons employed	Power used				
				Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, Wood & Bagasse	Other power	No power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
SURAT DISTRICT-Contd.								
66	311	567	1,138	..	..	..	..	1,138
67	312	1	4	..	..	..	..	4
68	313	2	8	..	..	..	..	8
69	320	8	19	6	5	..	..	8
70	321	1	8	8	..	..	..	..
71	322	3	6	5	..	..	..	1
72	323	18	106	105	..	..	..	1
73	324	1	4	4	..	..	..	..
74	325	1	4	4	..	..	..	..
75	330	5	95	87	..	4	..	4
76	331	9	187	172	..	7	..	8
77	332	8	182	20	150	..	..	12
78	333	1	15	..	..	..	..	15
79	335	23	499	477	..	..	..	22
80	336	26	157	..	..	41	..	116
81	337	7	124	54	35	..	..	35
82	338	1	4	..	..	..	..	..
83	339	5	52	43	4	..	..	5
84	340	15	1,098	199	744	62	..	93
85	341	7	152	110	..	23	..	19
86	342	6	30	8	..	7	..	15
87	343	14	547	4	543	..	..	..
88	347	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
89	350	479	1,120	..	..	29	..	1,091
90	355	1	4	..	..	..	..	4
91	357	2	19	4	15	..	..	..
92	359	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
93	360	4	21	15	1	4	..	1
94	361	3	11	..	..	..	..	11
95	362	2	5	..	..	..	..	5
96	363	5	77	58	19	..	..	..
97	364	10	50	34	..	12	..	4
98	365	115	1,157	563	258	95	..	241
99	366	3	13	8	..	4	..	1
100	367	78	545	313	155	8	..	69
101	368	51	277	234	7	..	..	36
102	369	594	2,321	856	69	584	..	812
103	370	187	3,201	1,252	126	1,706	..	117
104	371	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
105	372	3	87	75	12	..	..	..

ANNEXURE-B-*Concl'd.*Minor Groups of industries showing number of units and persons employed
by kind of power used, 1961

Sl. No.	I.S.I.C. Minor Group	Total No. of units	No. of persons employed	Power used				
				Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, Wood & Bagasse	Other power	No power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
SURAT DISTRICT-<i>Concl'd.</i>								
106	373	2	39	4	..	..	..	35
107	374	4	24	23	..	..	..	1
108	375	13	352	329	..	..	..	23
109	376	4	27	27	..	..	..	..
110	377	2	2	1	..	..	..	1
111	378	26	150	91	..	..	..	59
112	379	5	102	98	..	4	..	..
113	380	4	58	54	..	4	..	..
114	381	6	105	43	..	35	..	27
115	382	1	75	..	..	75	..	..
116	383	5	16	8	..	4	..	4
117	384	77	602	287	115	23	..	177
118	385	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
119	386	3	22	..	..	..	..	22
120	387	1	35	..	..	..	..	35
121	388	253	615	77	1	8	..	529
122	389	51	113	4	..	16	..	93
123	390	5	31	23	..	..	..	8
124	392	134	271	40	..	45	..	186
125	393	812	3,279	1,938	3	235	..	1,103
126	394	11	19	..	..	..	..	19
127	399	19	141	39	..	..	..	102
DANGS DISTRICT								
Total		76	133	..	15	67	2	49
1	200	5	15	..	15	..	..	..
2	205	2	7	..	..	7	..	..
3	207	2	2	..	..	..	2	..
4	273	10	28	..	..	..	..	28
5	280	1	15	..	..	15	..	..
6	289	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
7	311	2	2	..	..	..	..	1
8	369	44	44	..	..	44	..	2
9	370	1	1	..	..	1	..	..
10	384	7	17	..	..	..	..	17
11	388	1	1	..	..	..	..	1

CHAPTER V
MATERIAL OF WALL AND ROOFSECTION 1
PRELIMINARY REMARKS*Subsidiary Tables*

1. Material of wall and roof of census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings will be examined in this Chapter, the main table for which is E-IV compiled on the basis of 20 per cent sample.

Instructions to Enumerators

2. While making entries about the material of wall, the enumerator was instructed that "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."

3. The following instructions were given for specifying the material of the 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 multi-storeyed building the intermediate floor or floors will be the roof of the lower floor."

4. The proportionate figures are given in Subsidiary Tables E-IV.1 and E-IV.2. Table E-IV.1 shows distribution of 1,000 census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by wall material for State, district (rural/urban), taluka (rural/urban), city/town with population of 50,000 and above. Table E-IV.2 gives similar statistics by roof material.

Special Study of Settlement Pattern of Villages and Typical Houses

5. Housing data have been further supplemented by a special study of (1) settlement pattern of villages and (2) typical rural houses, salient features of which have been accentuated by ground plans, line drawings and photographs of representative types. The general conclusions arrived at from this study are embodied in Appendices III & IV. Extracts (Appendices V and VI) from old gazetteers, etc., depicting the housing condition in rural areas which are out of print have been included in this report to give a realistic picture of the conditions obtaining in the different parts of Gujarat about a century ago, so that the reader may have a comparative idea of the conditions then existing and now prevalent.

SECTION 2

DISTRIBUTION OF DWELLINGS BY WALL AND ROOF MATERIAL

A. MATERIAL OF WALL

6. Proportional distribution of households living in census houses used wholly or partly as

dwellings by wall material is given in the following statement for the total, rural and urban areas of the State.

STATEMENT V.1

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

Description	Total	Rural	Urban	Description	Total	Rural	Urban
1 Grass, Leaves, Reeds or Bamboo	135	172	32	5 Burnt Bricks	307	194	620
2 Timber	7	5	10	6 Corrugated Iron Sheets or other metal sheets	5	3	13
3 Mud	342	436	80	7 Stone	174	159	214
4 Unburnt Bricks	23	25	16	8 Cement Concrete	5	3	12
				9 All other material	2	3	3

7. Out of 1,000 dwellings of all kinds, the material used in the construction of walls in the rural areas is mud for 436 dwellings, burnt bricks for 194, stone for 159, grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo for 172, unburnt bricks for 25, and the rest, i.e., timber, corrugated iron sheets or other metal sheets, cement concrete and all other materials 14. Mud is the predominant wall material used in the rural areas though burnt bricks, stone, grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo are also used to an appreciable extent according to their local availability and the economic condition of the people.

8. The principal material used in the con-

struction of walls in the urban areas is burnt bricks, which claims 620 dwellings out of every thousand urban houses, stone being the next important material which claims 214 dwellings. The use of all other materials is insignificant. But there is a wide variation in the extent to which these materials are used in the rural as well as the urban areas of the different districts of the State.

Rural Areas

(a) Mud

9. Mud is the most common local material which is used to the maximum extent in the construction of rural houses as will be noticed

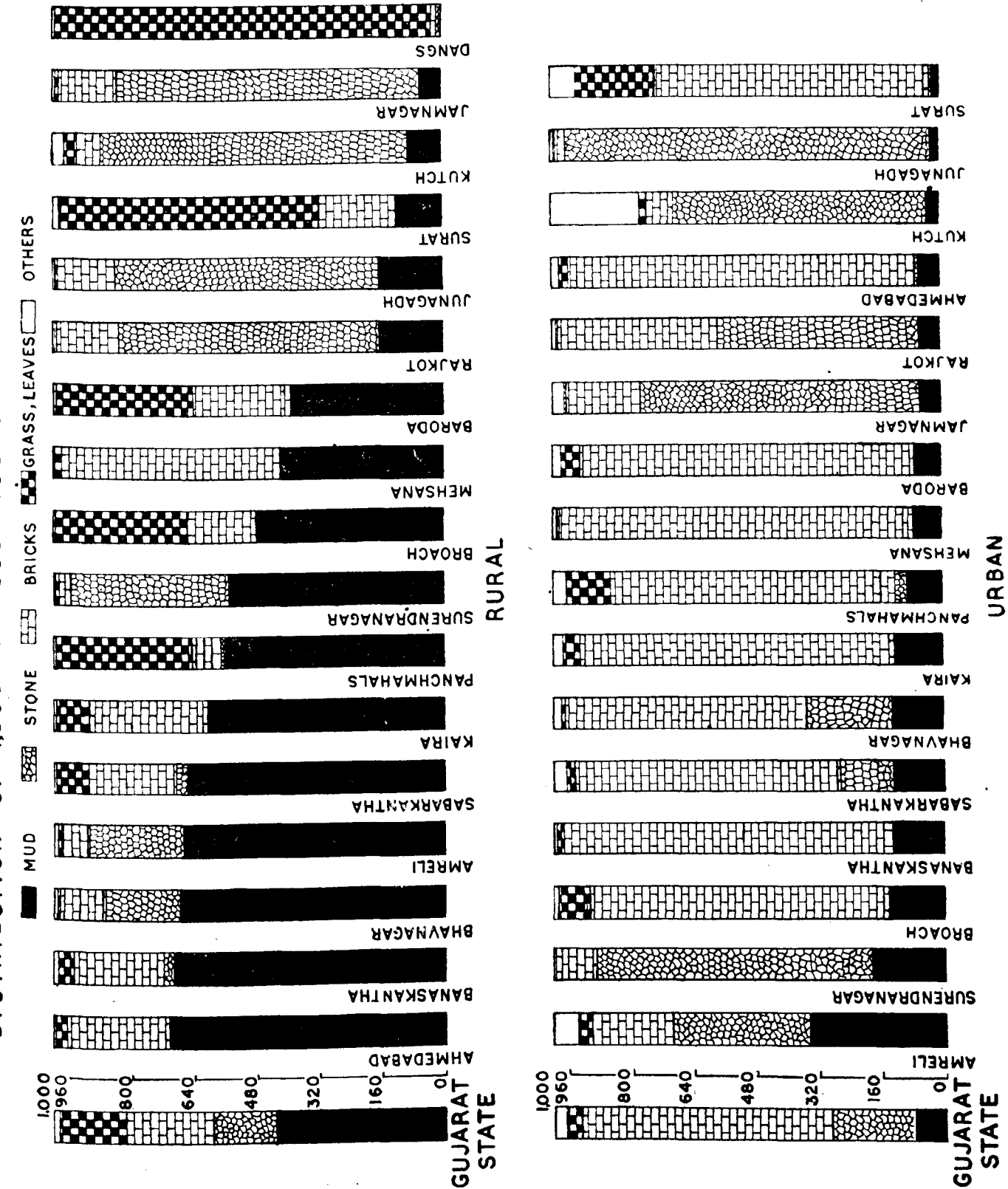
STATEMENT V.2

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

State/District		Grass, leaves, reeds, bamboo	Timber	Mud	Unburnt bricks	Burnt bricks	C. I. sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement concrete	All other material
GUJARAT STATE		172	5	436	25	194	3	159	3	3
Rural		32	10	80	16	620	13	214	12	3
Jamnagar	...	4	1	56	53	96	5	781	3	1
Rajkot	...	2	3	56	29	159	11	714	17	9
Urban		2	0	164	93	62	5	673	1	N
Surendranagar	...	4	0	55	20	397	4	515	5	N
Rural		6	0	552	2	30	1	405	2	2
Bhavnagar	...	3	N	193	3	99	4	697	1	0
Urban		3	N	678	54	65	1	189	2	8
Amreli	...	10	N	135	16	601	5	219	2	12
Rural		13	N	669	34	39	1	238	N	6
Junagadh	...	2	34	348	33	173	24	348	2	36
Urban		11	2	161	86	60	2	677	N	1
Kutch	...	2	2	25	14	15	i	937	4	N
Rural		11	12	91	10	52	3	792	24	5
Banaskantha	...	8	12	33	N	73	44	648	180	2
Urban		35	7	698	28	206	4	21	N	1
Sabarkantha	...	8	11	136	2	840	0	N	2	1
Rural		78	5	659	21	205	1	26	2	3
Mchsana	...	17	8	136	39	639	7	135	6	13
Urban		16	1	419	1	562	N	N	N	1
Ahmedabad	...	6	2	71	3	909	2	4	3	0
Rural		24	3	705	25	234	1	3	5	N
Kaira	...	5	20	54	3	891	16	7	3	1
Urban		54	26	611	3	302	1	N	1	2
Panchmahals	...	29	13	126	36	770	9	1	14	2
Rural		343	2	564	6	69	1	12	3	N
Baroda	...	110	4	96	4	725	5	29	26	1
Urban		342	4	393	43	208	4	2	3	1
Broach	...	44	5	70	63	799	6	1	12	N
Rural		334	2	480	4	172	2	2	1	3
Surat	...	77	1	143	3	765	5	0	4	2
Urban		663	2	120	17	179	7	3	1	8
Dangs	...	189	14	21	12	693	47	7	12	5
Rural		974	0	0	0	10	1	13	1	1

N = Negligible

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 CENSUS HOUSES BY WALL MATERIAL



from the fact that nearly 43 per cent of the houses have walls built of mud. The use of this material, however, varies not only from district to district but also from taluka to taluka.

10. The following table compares the proportions of houses having mud walls for the State and districts.

Proportion of houses built of mud among 1,000 houses in rural and all areas, 1961

District	Total	Rural
Ahmedabad	313	705
Banaskantha	654	698
Bhavnagar	499	678
Amreli	597	669
Sabarkantha	620	659
Kaira	517	611
Panchmahals	507	564
Surendranagar	447	552
Broach	425	480
GUJARAT STATE	342	436
Mehsana	352	419
Baroda	305	393
Rajkot	119	164
Junagadh	119	161
Surat	99	120
Kutch	80	91
Jamnagar	56	56
Dangs	0	0

In the State as a whole one-third of the tenements have mud walls. But the fact that it is more a material for villages than towns is evidenced by their respective percentages which are 43 for the rural and 8 for the urban. These proportions vary from 5.6 per cent for Jamnagar to 70.5 for the rural areas of Ahmedabad district. Mud as material in the construction of wall is, for the most part, used in Ahmedabad, Banaskantha, Bhavnagar, Amreli, Sabarkantha, Kaira, Panchmahals and Surendrangar districts, where the percentages of such houses is over 55 closely followed by Broach (48), Mehsana (41.9) and Baroda (39.3). The extent of its use is greater in the districts of Baroda Division than in Rajkot Division.

(b) Burnt Bricks

11. In the State as a whole, burnt bricks are used in nearly 1/5th or 19.4 per cent of the dwellings in the construction of walls. As in the case of mud its use is also greater in the districts of Baroda Division than in the districts of Rajkot Division where the use of stone is proportionately higher. Mehsana leads in the use of burnt bricks

Distribution of houses built of burnt bricks among 1,000 houses in rural and all areas, 1961

District	Total	Rural
Mehsana	628	562
Kaira	393	302
Ahmedabad	630	234
Baroda	368	208
Banaskantha	256	206
Sabarkantha	237	205
GUJARAT STATE	307	194
Surat	289	179
Broach	269	172
Jamnagar	119	96
Panchmahals	149	69
Bhavnagar	242	65
Rajkot	200	62
Junagadh	47	60
Kutch	56	52
Amreli	69	39
Surendranagar	50	30
Dangs	10	10

in the construction of rural houses. It has 56% of such houses followed by Kaira, which has 30% and by Ahmedabad, Baroda, Banaskantha and Sabarkantha, over 20 per cent. The use of burnt bricks as wall material is quite appreciable in the villages of Baroda Division where the percentage of such houses in all the districts except the Dangs exceeds those in Rajkot Division, the highest being 56.2 for Mehsana district. Burnt brick is a material which has to be paid for. It can be used only by those who can afford it. It can also be used in those areas only which enjoy greater material prosperity.

(c) Unburnt Bricks

12. The marginal distribution shows that as against 23 for the State, 25 dwellings in rural

Distribution of houses built of unburnt bricks among 1,000 houses in rural and all areas, 1961

District	Total	Rural
Rajkot	63	93
Junagadh	64	86
Bhavnagar	41	54
Jamnagar	44	53
Baroda	48	43
Amreli	34	34
Banaskantha	26	28
GUJARAT STATE	23	25
Ahmedabad	12	25
Sabarkantha	23	21
Surat	16	17
Kutch	8	10
Panchmahals	5	6
Broach	4	4
Kaira	9	3
Surendranagar	2	2
Mehsana	1	1
Dangs	0	0

and 16 in urban areas in every 1,000 are built of unburnt bricks. Similar proportions for the rural areas vary from 1 for Mehsana to 93 for Rajkot. Even in villages the use of unburnt bricks which is merely a better substitute for mud is not appreciable.

(d) Stone

Distribution of houses built of stone among 1,000 census houses in rural and all areas, 1961

District	Total	Rural
Kutch	765	792
Jamnagar	757	781
Junagadh	757	677
Rajkot	608	673
Surendranagar	491	405
Amreli	262	238
Bhavnagar	199	189
GUJARAT STATE	174	159
Sabarkantha	34	26
Banaskantha	19	21
Dangs	13	13
Panchmahals	14	12
Ahmedabad	5	3
Surat	4	3
Baroda	2	2
Broach	1	2
Mehsana	1	N
Kaira	N	N

N = Negligible

13. This is the third important building material in the State. 174 out of every thousand—159 in rural and 214 in urban—are houses built of stone. The use of stone is substantial in the districts of Rajkot Division and quite insignificant in the districts of Baroda Division. These proportions vary from 2 each for Broach and Baroda to 792 for Kutch in every 1,000 of rural houses. The State average of 159 is, however, exceeded by Bhavnagar (189), Amreli (238), Surendranagar (405), Rajkot (673), Junagadh (677), Jamnagar (781), and Kutch (792), where the existence of stone quarries makes this type of material easily and cheaply available for the construction of village houses.

(e) Grass, Leaves, Reeds or Bamboo

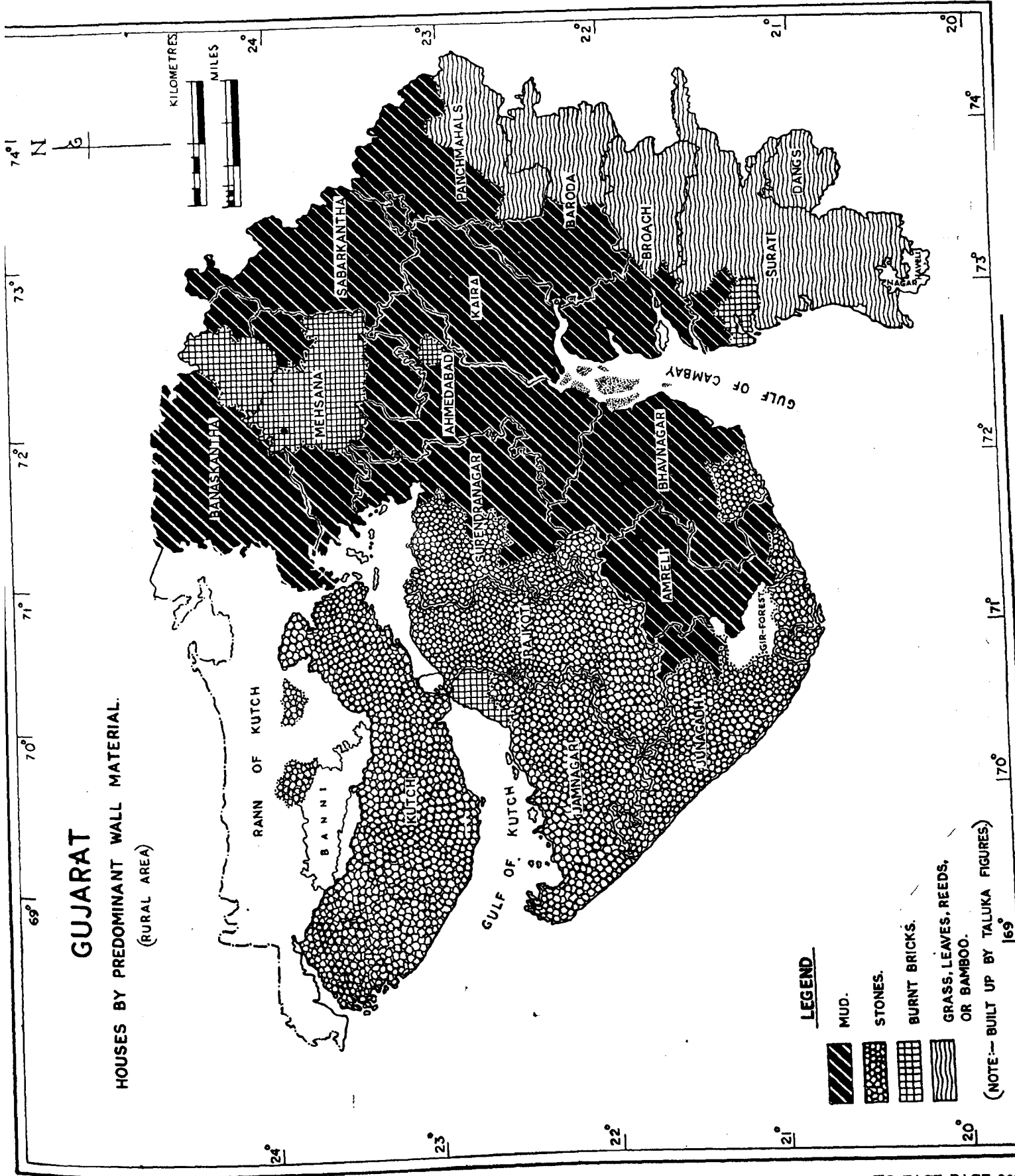
14. The following table compares the proportion of houses, the wall material of which is grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo arranged in descending order. Though its use is comparatively small in

Distribution of houses built of grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo among 1,000 census houses in rural and all areas, 1961

District	Total	Rural
Dangs	974	974
Surat	561	663
Panchmahals	315	343
Baroda	261	342
Broach	292	334
GUJARAT STATE	135	172
Sabarkantha	74	78
Kaira	49	54
Banaskantha	33	35
Ahmedabad	12	24
Mehsana	14	16
Amreli	11	13
Kutch	11	11
Junagadh	8	11
Surendranagar	5	6
Jamnagar	3	4
Bhavnagar	5	3
Rajkot	3	2

the State as a whole which has only 13.5 per cent of its dwellings made of this type of material, it is used to the maximum extent in the forest areas of the Dangs where 97 per cent of the houses have walls built of grass, leaves, reeds, etc. While Surat has 66 per cent, Panchmahals and Baroda 34 per cent each and Broach 33 per cent of such houses, the use of grass, etc., is negligible in the remaining districts where the percentages vary from 0.2 for Rajkot to 7.8 for Sabarkantha. There is reason to believe that this material is largely favoured in the construction of walls in forest areas mostly inhabited by the tribals where abundance of trees makes them easily available in plenty without incurring any cost.

15. The analysis of the figures given in the table that follows which are extracted for the rural areas of the different talukas of the various districts is very enlightening and confirms the conclusions arrived at that in the backward and most of the forest areas which are mainly inhabited by the Adivasis, the principal wall materials in the construction of walls are grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo. In all these areas, the State as well as the district average is very much exceeded by the taluka proportions which reveal that the Jambughoda Mahal in the Panchmahals, Nasvadi, Chhota Udaipur and Jabugam talukas of the Baroda district, Dediapada taluka and Sagbara Mahal of Broach, Mahuva,



Bansda, Bulsar, Chikhli, Dharampur, Pardi, have houses mostly built of grass, leaves, reeds and bamboo. Umbergaon talukas and Uchhal and Nizar mahals of Surat, and the whole of the Dangs

Distribution of houses built of grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo among 1,000 census houses in backward and forest areas, 1961

District/Taluka/Mahal	District average for houses built of grass, etc.	Proportion per 1,000 houses in rural areas	District/Taluka/Mahal	District average for houses built of grass, etc.	Proportion per 1,000 houses in rural areas
Banaskantha	35	..	Broach	334	..
Santalpur	..	156	Jhagadia	..	516
Sabarkantha	78	..	Nandod	..	661
Vijaynagar	..	124	Valia	..	628
Bhiloda	..	162	Dediapada	..	962
Meghraj	..	196	Sagbara	..	958
Malpur	..	128	Surat	663	..
Mchsana	16	..	Mangrol	..	543
Sami	..	138	Mandvi	..	767
Panchmahals	343	..	Songadh	..	934
Halol	..	526	Bardoli	..	469
Jambughoda	..	769	Valod	..	776
Santrampur	..	206	Vyara	..	964
Jhalod	..	355	Navsari	..	435
Dohad	..	487	Gandevi	..	573
Limkheda	..	618	Mahuva	..	807
Devgad-Baria	..	532	Bansda	..	836
Baroda	342	..	Bulsar	..	844
Savli	..	244	Chikhli	..	788
Vaghodia	..	362	Dharampur	..	986
Sankheda	..	526	Pardi	..	829
Tilakwada	..	492	Umbergaon	..	828
Nasvadi	..	830	Uchhal	..	987
Chhota Udaipur	..	795	Nizar	..	774
Jabugam	..	705	Dangs	974	..
			Dangs	..	974

16. It is generally found that in areas where mud is largely used in the construction of walls, the other two materials, namely, burnt bricks and stone are used to a relatively lesser extent, and *vice versa*, the preponderance of the one over the other being determined by its local availability. Though burnt bricks may reasonably indicate the comparatively prosperous condition of the countryside in those talukas and mahals where their use is appreciable, the same is not true in case of stone. For, stone is such a building material as can be used in its varied and refined forms by all, the poor, the middle as well as the well-to-do classes. In those areas where stone quarries exist, it can be extracted with one's own labour without any additional expense and used

in the construction of rural dwellings with very little cost. This, however, is not the case with burnt bricks which must be purchased and can, therefore, be used by those only who can afford it.

Urban Areas

(a) Burnt Bricks

17. In the State as a whole, burnt bricks is the principal material used in the construction of walls in the towns and appropriates 62 per cent of the dwellings, similar percentages for stone and mud being 21.4 and 8 respectively. Analysing the use of burnt bricks, the following statistics reveal that the use of bricks varies from 15 for Junagadh to 909 for the urban areas of

Mehsana, the corresponding proportions for the use of stone being 1 each for Baroda and Kaira districts and 937 for Junagadh district in every thousand urban dwellings of all kinds. This

comparison further reveals that wherever stone quarries exist and stone is available locally, the use of burnt bricks is completely ruled out.

Distribution of houses built of burnt bricks per 1,000 census houses in urban and all areas, 1961

District	Total	Urban	District	Total	Urban
Mehsana	628	909	Jamnagar	119	159
Kaira	393	770	Panchmahals	149	725
Ahmedabad	630	891	Bhavnagar	242	601
Baroda	368	799	Rajkot	200	397
Banaskantha	256	840	Junagadh	47	15
Sabarkantha	237	639	Kutch	56	73
GUJARAT STATE	307	620	Amreli	69	173
Surat	289	693	Surendranagar	50	99
Broach	269	765	Dangs	10	0

(b) Stone

18. While the use of burnt bricks is more or less universal in the urban areas of all the districts of Baroda Division and Bhavnagar district of Rajkot Division, stone is the principal material in use in the construction of walls in the towns of the rest of the districts of Rajkot Division.

Distribution of houses built of stone per 1,000 census houses in urban and all areas, 1961

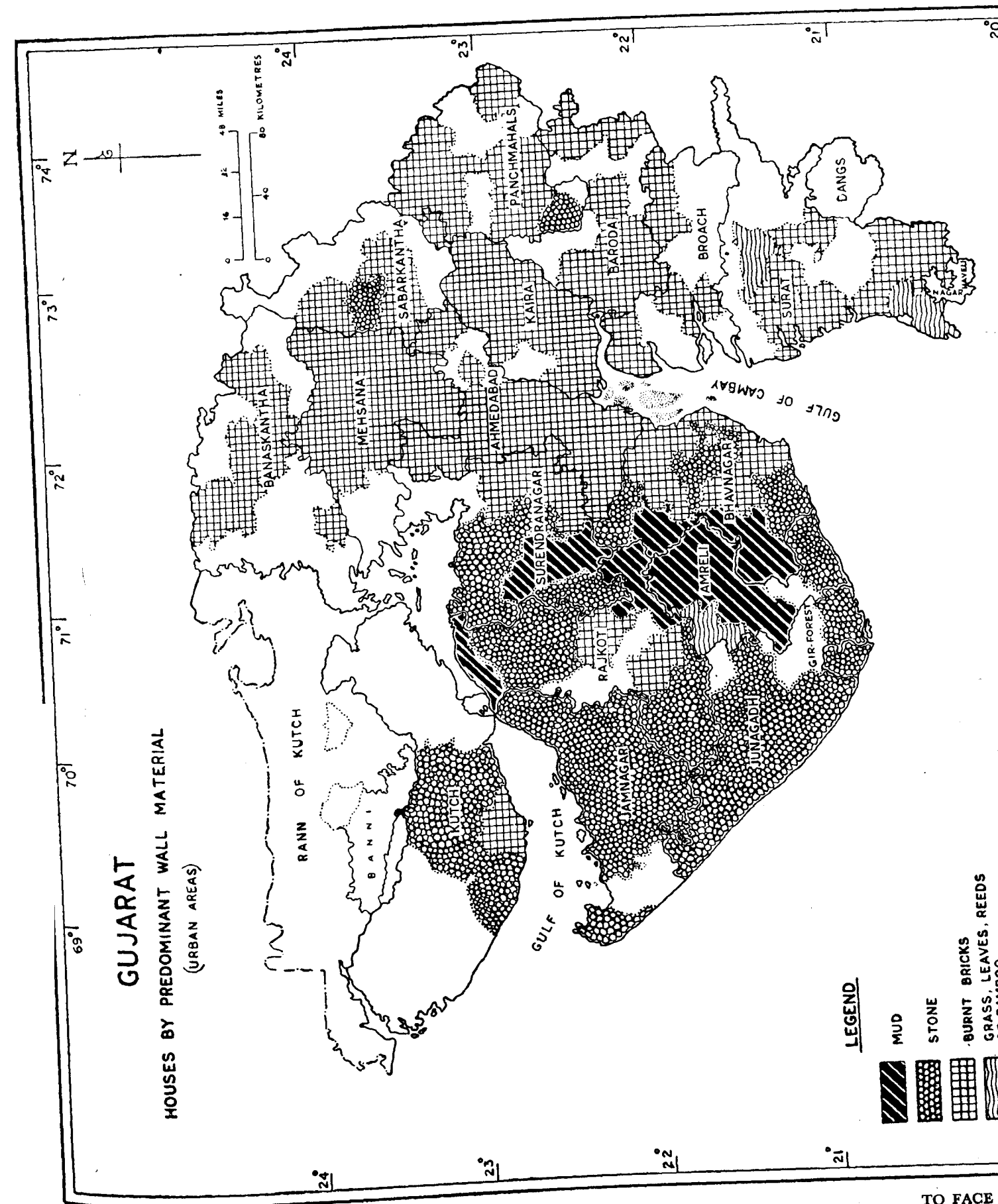
District	Total	Urban
Kutch	765	648
Jamnagar	757	714
Junagadh	757	937
Rajkot	608	515
Surendranagar	491	697
Amreli	262	348
Bhavnagar	199	219
GUJARAT STATE	174	214
Sabarkantha	34	135
Banaskantha	19	0
Dangs	13	0
Panchmahals	14	29
Ahmedabad	5	7
Surat	4	7
Baroda	2	1
Broach	1	0
Mehsana	1	4
Kaira	0	1

(c) Grass, Leaves, Reeds, etc.

19. Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo are not the material which are usually in demand in urban areas as will be seen from the fact that its use in the urban areas of the State is negligible except in the case of Surat and Panchmahals districts. As is well known, this material is generally used for the hutments on the outskirts of the towns as well as in the slum areas where the living conditions are highly unsatisfactory.

Distribution of houses built of grass, reeds, leaves or bamboo per 1,000 census houses in urban and all areas, 1961

District	Total	Urban
Dangs	974	0
Surat	561	189
Panchmahals	315	110
Baroda	261	44
Broach	292	77
GUJARAT STATE	135	32
Sabarkantha	74	17
Kaira	49	29
Banaskantha	33	8
Ahmedabad	12	5
Mehsana	14	6
Amreli	11	2
Kutch	11	8
Junagadh	8	2
Surendranagar	5	3
Jamnagar	3	2
Bhavnagar	5	10
Rajkot	3	4



Cities/Towns with population of 50,000 or more

bution of 1,000 census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by wall material for cities/towns with population of 50,000 or more:—

20. The following table compares the distri-

STATEMENT V.3

Distribution of 1,000 census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by wall material for city/town with population of 50,000 or more, 1961

City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	Timber	Mud	Unburnt bricks	Burnt bricks	G.I. sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement concrete	All other material
Ahmedabad	4	22	35	1	914	18	2	3	1
Baroda	33	3	48	48	849	5	N	14	0
Surat	119	22	8	8	758	74	1	3	7
Rajkot	1	0	12	32	750	8	197	0	0
Bhavnagar	5	N	33	3	899	7	44	3	6
Jamnagar	2	5	47	0	250	12	653	12	19
Nadiad	25	27	115	N	802	9	0	21	1
Porbandar	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	0
Junagadh	1	1	7	0	0	3	988	0	0
Broach	35	N	113	0	840	6	0	6	N
Navsari	133	8	27	18	713	23	N	78	0
Godhra	68	6	73	0	846	5	0	0	2
Patan	3	1	18	0	959	1	4	14	0
Cambay	20	2	61	0	909	7	N	1	N
Morvi	0	0	52	5	286	0	612	45	0

N = Negligible

21. The use of grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo appears to be appreciable in Surat City and Navsari town and that of mud in Nadiad and Broach. While the use of unburnt bricks is on the whole negligible in all the towns, burnt bricks preponderate as a building material for wall in practically all the towns except Porbandar, Junagadh and to some extent, Jamnagar City. Stone is the principal material used in the construction of walls in Porbandar having all the 1,000, Junagadh 988 and Jamnagar 653 in every 1,000 of its dwellings with stone walls which are also to be found to an appreciable extent in Rajkot City (197). That the use of cement and concrete as wall material is very recent is shown

by the fact that Rajkot, Porbandar, Junagadh and Godhra have no building having walls built entirely of cement and concrete, despite the fact that there are cement factories at Porbandar and at Sevalia near Godhra since a number of years. Even in the City of Ahmedabad, this material is used in only 3 out of every 1,000 dwellings, the proportion rising to 12 for Jamnagar City, 14 for Baroda and Patan, 21 for Nadiad and 78 for Navsari. This analysis amply goes to show that burnt bricks and stone are used for the most part in the construction of urban houses, their greater or lesser use being dependent upon their local availability which in turn influences construction cost.

22. The following table gives distribution of 1,000 census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by wall material for States and Union Territories for which figures are available.

STATEMENT V.4

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

States and Union Territories	Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	Timber	Mud	Unburnt bricks	Burnt bricks	C.I. sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement concrete	All other material
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh									
Rural	78	2	647	100 (Bricks)	..	N	172	1	N
Urban	69	1	398	383 (Bricks)	..	N	143	5	1
Assam									
Rural	875	22	25	2	26	8	1	16	25
Urban	579	63	51	10	64	54	2	107	70
Bihar									
Rural	225	3	663	7	99	1	2	N	N
Urban	88	6	289	30	579	3	3	1	1
GUJARAT									
Rural	172	5	436	25	194	3	159	3	3
Urban	32	10	80	16	620	13	214	12	3
Jammu & Kashmir									
Rural	2	48	162	247	114	N	423	N	4
Urban	N	32	47	158	529	2	222	1	9
Kerala									
Rural	161	39	304	156	43	N	296	N	1
Urban	144	56	120	177	64	3	436	N	N
Madhya Pradesh									
Rural	76	66	666	67	28	N	90	N	7
Urban	38	22	266	177	362	5	118	6	6
Maharashtra									
Rural	158	4	357	81	73	3	312	3	9
Urban	89	21	113	37	506	60	98	67	9
Mysore									
Rural	74	N	498	20	47	1	355	2	3
Urban	71	1	324	26	337	2	225	8	6
Punjab									
Rural	6	1	62	589	300	1	41	N	N
Urban	4	9	16	112	827	3	22	5	2

STATEMENT V.4-Contd.

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

States and Union Territories	Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	Timber	Mud	Unburnt bricks	Burnt bricks	C.I. sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement concrete	All other material
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Rajasthan									
Rural	29	15	380	179	43	N	354	N	N
Urban	9	1	116	78	152	1	641	2	N
Uttar Pradesh									
Rural	18	3	744	100	91	N	41	1	2
Urban	6	2	213	41	709	1	20	7	1
Delhi									
Rural	5	1	277	85	588	0	36	2	6
Urban	9	20	72	33	780	2	17	49	18
Himachal Pradesh									
Rural	1	14	123	53	5	1	802	1	N
Urban	1	7	57	2	118	8	790	17	0
Manipur									
Rural	872	82	23	N	2	2	N	1	18
Urban	890	9	2	0	88	8	0	1	2
Pondicherry									
Rural	14	N	711	9	235	N	29	2	N
Urban	34	0	259	36	604	0	60	1	6
Tripura									
Rural	878	2	111	0	5	4	0	0	0
Urban	852	4	25	0	78	34	0	7	0

N = Negligible

Note :—1 Figures for States other than Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir, Maharashtra, Punjab, Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Delhi and Pondicherry are provisional.

2 Figures of burnt and unburnt bricks are shown together for Andhra Pradesh.

23. Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo is the predominant wall material in use, both in the villages and towns of Assam, which respectively account for 875 and 579 census houses in every 1,000. Other areas where this material is in appreciable use in the construction of walls are the rural areas of Bihar (225), Gujarat (172),

Kerala (161) and Maharashtra (158) and towns of Kerala where the proportion of such houses is (144). The use of timber is important only in the rural areas of Madhya Pradesh (66) and urban areas of Assam (63). Mud is the predominant material used in the construction of rural houses of all the States except Assam and the

Punjab. The use of unburnt bricks appears to be appreciable in the villages and towns of States like Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, the Punjab, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh particularly in rural areas. The use of burnt bricks is greater in towns than in villages, more than 50 per cent of the urban houses in the Punjab (827), Uttar Pradesh (709), Gujarat (620), Bihar (579), Jammu & Kashmir (529) and Maharashtra (506) having walls built of this material. Its use in villages is also noteworthy in the Punjab (300), Gujarat (194) and Jammu & Kashmir (114). The use of stone as wall material in different States, either in rural or in urban areas varies according to its local availability. Its use is considerable in Rajasthan, Jammu &

Kashmir, Kerala and Mysore, appreciable in Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra, and insignificant in Assam, Bihar, the Punjab and Uttar Pradesh. Since cement and concrete have come into vogue only recently, their use as wall material is insignificant in all the States except Assam where 16 houses in villages and 107 in towns in every 1,000 are built of this material.

B. MATERIAL OF ROOF

Rural Areas

24. The table given below shows the distribution of 1,000 census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by roof material for the State and separately for its urban and rural areas.

STATEMENT V.5

Distribution of 1,000 census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by roof material for the State, rural and urban areas, 1961

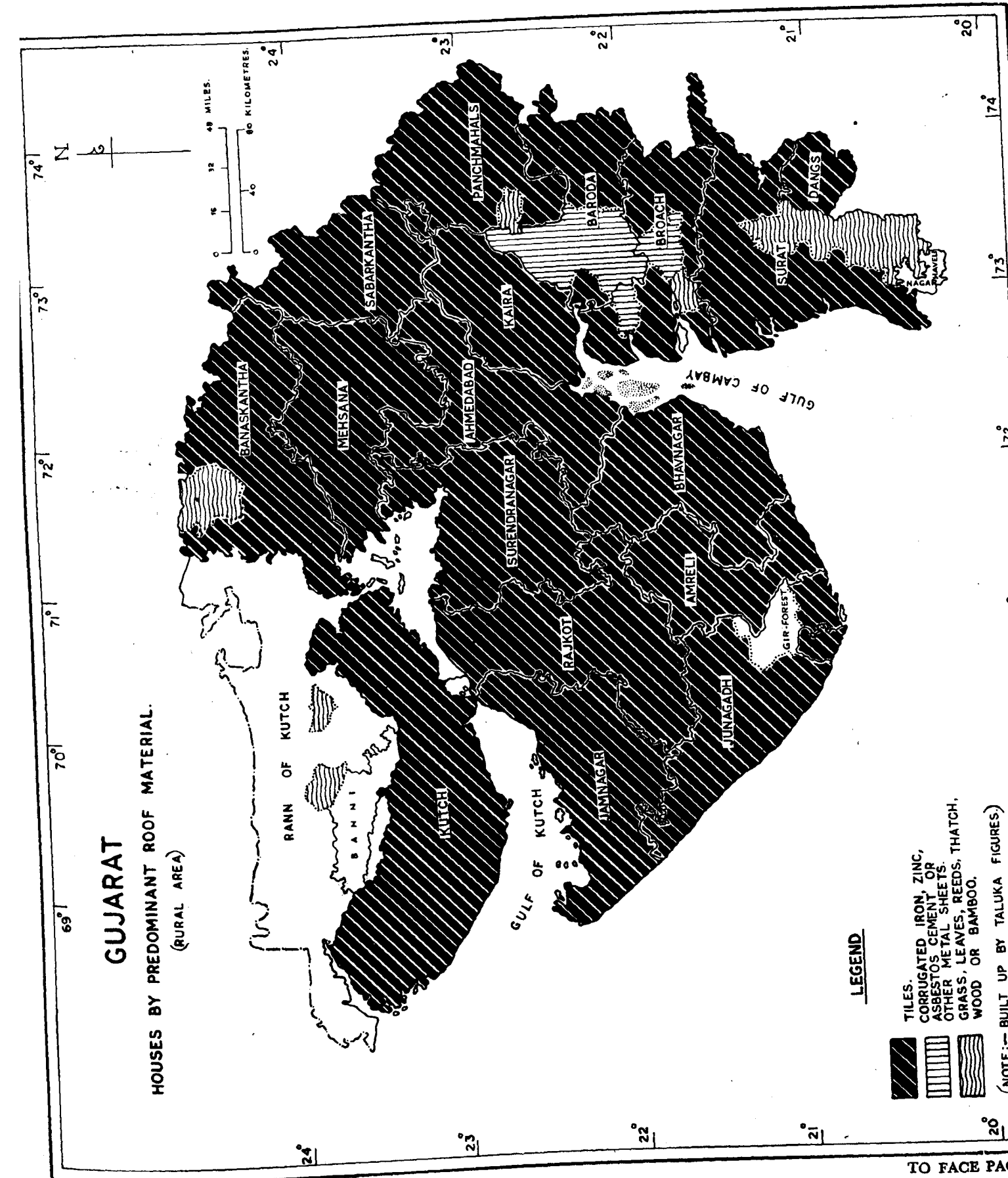
State/Rural/Urban	Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo	Tiles, slate shingle	Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets	Asbestos cement sheets	Brick and lime	Concrete and stone slabs	All other material
GUJARAT STATE ..	101	654	188	5	1	49	2
Rural ..	104	735	147	2	N	10	2
Urban ..	92	430	299	14	2	159	4

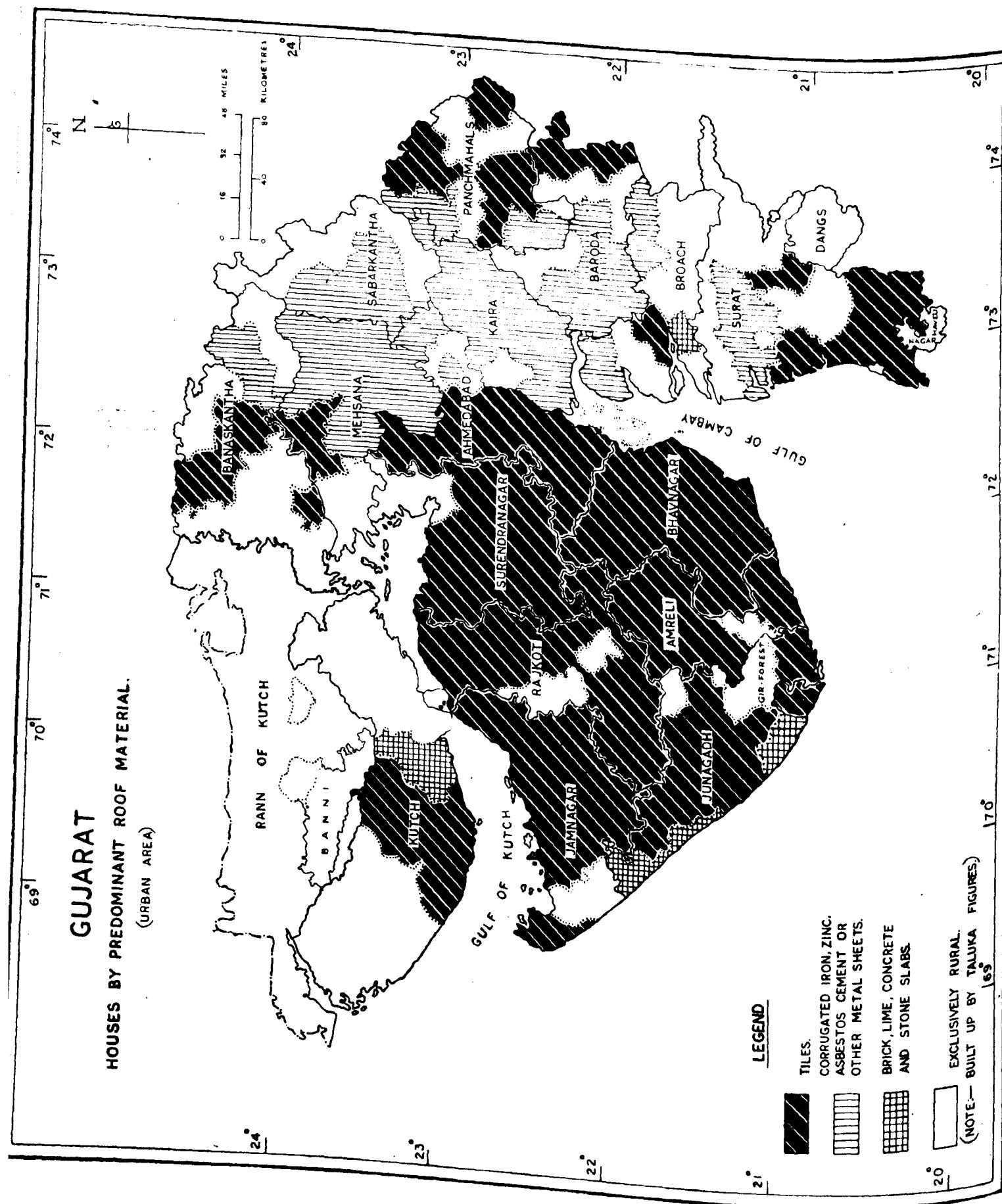
N = Negligible

25. It is seen that tile is the principal roofing material in the rural areas of Gujarat State, shingle not being in use in this part of the country. Out of 1,000 dwellings of all kinds in the villages of the State, 735 or nearly three-fourths have tiles as roofing material, 147 corrugated iron sheets, zinc or other metal sheets and 104 grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo, the use of other types of roofing material being negligible. In the urban areas, tiles (430), corrugated iron sheets (299), concrete and stone slabs (159), and grass, leaves, etc. (92) are used in the order mentioned.

26. The figures in the following table extracted for the rural areas of the different districts and the State show that while tile—*deshi* or local as well as Mangalore—is the most common material used in the construction of roofs, the decrease or increase in its proportion is supplemented by grass, leaves, reeds, etc., on the one

hand or corrugated iron sheets on the other according to the economic condition of the village. Nearly 90 per cent of the houses in the villages of the districts of Rajkot Division have tiled roofs. In Baroda Division, its use is the least in Baroda, and comparatively much less in the Dangs district, where the respective proportions of this type of roofs are 479 and 513. The use of corrugated iron sheets is comparatively larger in Mehsana, Kaira, Baroda and Broach districts than in many others probably due to the prosperous condition of the agriculturists growing commercial crops like cotton and tobacco, who can well afford the replacement of country tiles which was the common roofing material before corrugated iron sheets were introduced. The latter is also the material which gives protection against monkeys so commonly found in these areas of Gujarat. This need not be taken to mean that the other areas where corrugated iron sheets





DISTRIBUTION OF DWELLINGS BY MATERIAL OF ROOF

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are not used, namely, some of the districts of Rajkot Division, are either backward or economically poor. For, the coastline of Saurashtra offers a more modern substitute in the form of Mangalore tiles brought by country-craft from the sou-

thern coast of the country. As is to be expected, the use of brick and lime, concrete and stone slabs and asbestos and cement sheets as roofing material is practically nil or insignificant in the villages of the State.

STATEMENT V.6

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

RURAL

State/District	Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo	Tiles, slate shingle	Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets	Asbestos cement sheets	Brick and lime	Concrete and stone slabs	All other material
GUJARAT STATE ...	104	735	147	2	N	10	2
Jamnagar	34	926	9	2	0	27	2
Rajkot	16	943	9	3	N	29	0
Surendranagar	47	931	6	2	N	3	11
Bhavnagar	18	972	4	1	N	3	2
Amreli	22	973	1	1	0	2	1
Junagadh	29	929	7	1	N	34	N
Kutch	95	882	4	1	N	11	7
Banaskantha	179	752	57	1	1	9	1
Sabarkantha	40	780	172	1	1	6	N
Mehsana	27	672	293	1	N	6	1
Ahmedabad	27	791	160	1	N	21	0
Kaira	23	648	317	3	N	7	2
Panchmahals	164	770	61	2	N	3	N
Baroda	81	479	427	2	N	9	2
Broach	174	549	273	1	N	1	2
Surat	358	555	78	5	N	4	N
Dangs	454	513	1	24	0	8	0

N = Negligible

Urban Areas

27. As already seen above, the use of grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo as roofing material is greater in rural than in urban areas and the observations made above in respect of the extent of use of different types of roofing materials in rural areas equally apply to the urban areas as well, though there are certain variations in the proportions returned by the different districts. The only innovation that the urban areas have, however, introduced is in respect of roofs which take the form of terraces built of lime, concrete or stone slabs. For, the town-dwellers who have very little open space in front of their dwellings prefer to have *agashi* or *akashi* or terrace open to the sky which is so very essential for drying clothes, foodgrains, etc., and useful during summer when excessive heat makes

it very uncomfortable to sleep indoors. Most of these terraces may not have been accounted for in a housing census, as dwellings having terraces all over the structure will be few and far between. The common pattern of construction is to provide a terrace only in the front, the back portion forming one of the upper storeys being covered with country tiles or corrugated iron sheets which would be the roofing material recorded in the house-list. On the other hand it would be a mistake to consider the entire figure under this category as representing houses with terraces as it also includes those dwellings which are part of multi-storeyed buildings where the flooring of the intermediate floor will be the roof of the lower floor. Though the use of brick and lime as roofing material is generally confined to the urban areas only, such houses are also to be found in medium and large size villages.

Cities/Towns with population of 50,000 or more

28. The following table compares the distri-

bution of 1,000 dwellings of all kinds for cities/towns with population of 50,000 or more.

STATEMENT V.7

Distribution of 1,000 census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by roof material in cities/towns with population of 50,000 or more, 1961

City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo	Tiles, slate, shingle	Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets	Asbestos cement sheets	Brick and lime	Concrete and stone slabs	All other material
Ahmedabad ...	139	144	445	9	1	261	1
Baroda ...	240	71	526	21	1	126	15
Surat ...	241	292	411	19	2	32	3
Rajkot ...	146	687	30	18	0	119	0
Bhavnagar ...	38	741	26	18	N	177	0
Nadiad ...	47	154	621	4	69	104	1
Jamnagar ...	22	586	79	40	2	252	19
Porbandar ...	1	264	3	17	0	715	0
Junagadh ...	3	506	24	2	0	465	N
Broach ...	115	576	251	11	1	25	21
Navsari ...	95	620	203	44	3	35	0
Godhra ...	47	446	236	13	2	255	1
Patan ...	57	453	428	1	1	60	0
Cambay ...	116	216	426	2	0	236	4
Morvi ...	7	859	4	2	0	128	0

N = Negligible

29. In towns the use of grass, leaves, reeds, thatch or bamboo as wall and roofing material is a *sine qua non* of slum areas which generally exist in the midst or on the outskirts of large industrial centres. Their smaller proportions in Porbandar, Junagadh, Morvi, Jamnagar, Bhavnagar, Nadiad and Godhra may be attributed partly to their better economic condition and partly to systematic town planning in cities like Bhavnagar, Jamnagar and Porbandar. But their higher proportions in the coastal towns like Broach, Navsari and Cambay are due to the hutments of fishermen who generally use grass, leaves, reeds, etc., as roofing material which costs little and is locally available.

30. The use of tiles is important in Rajkot, Bhavnagar, Jamnagar, Junagadh, Broach, Navsari and Morvi, all of which have tiles over 50 per cent of the total dwellings. The comparatively greater use of this material in these towns is brought about by two factors, namely, (i) absence of monkeys and (ii) easy availability of Mangalore tiles in the coastal

areas, where heavy monsoon winds are not conducive to the use of corrugated iron sheets. The latter material is, however, used to a very large extent in Ahmedabad 44.5, Baroda 52.6, Surat 41.1, Nadiad 62.1, Patan 42.8 and Cambay 42.6, where over 40 per cent of the houses have it as roofing material.

31. Roofs covered with corrugated iron sheets are not infrequently covered with country tiles in addition, which serve a double purpose, namely, protection from heat and safety against heavy winds by acting as a sort of dead weight on the roof.

32. Though concrete and stone slabs are used to the maximum extent as roofing material in Porbandar town (715) and naturally so because of its stone quarries and cement factories, Ahmedabad (261), Baroda (126), Rajkot (119), Bhavnagar (177), Jamnagar (252), Nadiad (104), Junagadh (465), Godhra (255), Cambay (236) and Morvi (128) also show some partiality for its use as roofing material.

33. In Gujarat, the general pattern of roof is inclined with double slopes. Houses with single slope are rare, though those with four slopes are not wanting. At times, double roofs are also provided—one over the verandah surrounding the living rooms and another over the house space itself. At times a part of a house is covered with roof and part left open with a terrace for sleeping

in summer and drying grain, clothes, etc. In forest areas, huts of tribals, and in non-forest areas *kubas* of Vagharies and other backward classes which are cylindrical in shape have conical roofs.

34. The following statement gives the distribution of 1,000 census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by roof material for States and Union Territories for which figures are available.

STATEMENT V.8

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

States & Union Territories	Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo	Tiles, slate, shingle	Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets	Asbestos cement sheets	Brick & lime	Concrete & stone slabs	All other material
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh							
Rural	627	201	4	1	21	15	131
Urban	372	336	27	9	120	47	89
Assam							
Rural	847	N	119	9	1	1	23
Urban	373	16	561	15	12	5	18
Bihar							
Rural	446	522	8	1	22	1	N
Urban	125	524	41	21	283	6	N
GUJARAT							
Rural	104	735	147	2	N	10	2
Urban	92	430	299	14	2	159	4
Jammu & Kashmir							
Rural	889	16	15	N	3	N	77
Urban	485	218	187	2	52	25	31
Kerala							
Rural	770	219	6	5	N	N	N
Urban	567	427	1	N	N	5	0
Madhya Pradesh							
Rural	123	800	24	4	4	23	22
Urban	60	564	161	49	23	127	16
Maharashtra							
Rural	322	388	180	1	2	21	86
Urban	117	387	244	16	29	167	40
Mysore							
Rural	294	319	19	1	N	40	327
Urban	122	494	57	6	3	128	190
Punjab							
Rural	857	63	8	3	55	14	N
Urban	623	75	30	5	169	94	4
Rajasthan							
Rural	400	402	18	1	15	162	2
Urban	137	118	70	7	38	625	5
Uttar Pradesh							
Rural	206	356	7	N	18	25	388
Urban	67	202	32	8	228	243	220

STATEMENT V.8-Contd.

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

State & Union Territories	Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo	Tiles, slate, shingle	Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets	Asbestos cement sheets	Brick & Lime	Concrete & stone slabs	All other material
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andaman & Nicobar Islands							
Rural ...	765	32					
Urban ...	146	115	196	7	0	0	0
Delhi			715	8	14	2	0
Rural ...	604	6					
Urban ...	207	29	55	3	196	115	21
Himachal Pradesh			143	24	135	435	27
Rural ...	255	537	61	N			
Urban ...	111	428	256	99	N	25	122
Manipur					4	3	99
Rural ...	954	1	43				
Urban ...	673	N	300	N	N	N	2
Pondicherry				5	2	18	2
Rural ...	778	163	1				
Urban ...	372	354	1	N	52	6	N
Tripura				1	259	13	N
Rural ...	948	0	51				
Urban ...	619	2	340	1	0	0	0
				1	25	12	1

N = Negligible

Note:—Figures for States other than Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir, Maharashtra, Punjab, Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Delhi and Pondicherry are provisional.

35. Over 50 per cent of the houses in the villages of Jammu & Kashmir, the Punjab, Kerala, Assam and Andhra Pradesh are covered with grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo. In other States, its use as roofing material varies between 104 for Gujarat and 446 for Bihar. This material is also in greater use in the towns of the Punjab, Kerala, Jammu & Kashmir, Assam and Andhra Pradesh where over 36 per cent of the houses are covered with grass, leaves, etc. While a large majority of rural and urban houses in Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Bihar are covered by country tiles, their use is also appreciable in the States of Kerala, Maharashtra, Mysore, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and towns of Jammu & Kashmir, but insignificant in Assam, the Punjab and villages of Jammu & Kashmir. The use of corrugated iron sheets as roof material is

considerable in the towns of Assam (561), appreciable in Gujarat and Maharashtra, towns of Jammu & Kashmir and Madhya Pradesh, and insignificant in other States. The use of asbestos and cement sheets is worthy of note only in the towns of Madhya Pradesh where 49 in every 1,000 are covered with this material. The use of brick and lime as roof material is quite appreciable in the towns of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, the Punjab and Andhra Pradesh. In the use of concrete and stone slabs, Rajasthan leads in rural as well as in urban areas, and respectively accounts for 162 and 625 such houses in every 1,000. This material is in appreciable demand also in the towns of Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Mysore and Madhya Pradesh. The use of all other material is worthy of note in Andhra Pradesh, Mysore and Uttar Pradesh and insignificant in others.

SECTION 3

LOCAL AVAILABILITY OF BUILDING MATERIAL

General Remarks

36. As time went by, the primitive man ceased to be a wanderer and thought of leading a settled life as a householder. This made it imperative for him to have a dwelling where he could live with his kith and kin. As a head of the household his principal duty was to provide shelter, a roof to live under for those dependent upon him. The term '*gruha*' which is the equivalent for a 'house' or 'dwelling' literally means 'to accept', 'to hold'. It is the holding or acceptance of a definite place and responsibility that has made him a householder. The provision of shelter and security for the members of his family and cattle, their protection from adverse climatic conditions, security from thieves and robbers and in certain areas from wild animals also was the chief motive which actuated the householder in building a house for his family. Obviously the building material which man could first think of was that which was handy and could be had from his immediate environments, earth and trees. Stone, mud, grass, leaves and branches of trees were naturally the first wall and roofing materials that came to be used in the construction of human dwellings. Cropping pattern determined then, as it now does, the use of the material locally available. Considerations of comfort had no place under such a primitive economy. They came later as the mankind progressed and had a more peaceful and settled existence. Small wonder, therefore, that even to-day in backward and Adivasi areas where the tribals live, housing conditions are the same as those prevalent in a primitive society. For, to them dwellings are meant less for living than for shelter and protection they afford to their family and cattle. But, with the march of human progress, refinement in the construction of houses took place and people started thinking about improvement in living conditions by adding essential comforts and conveniences. Designs in construction gradually developed and selection in the material to ensure necessary permanency and protection to meet the challenge of climate came into play.

Extent of Local Material Used for Wall

37. The following table compares the ratios of different kinds of wall material distributed between rural and urban areas of the State.

STATEMENT V.9

Rural and urban break-up per 1,000 census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by wall material, 1961

State/District (Rural/Urban)	Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	Mud	Burnt bricks	Stone
1	2	3	4	5
GUJARAT STATE				
Rural	938	938	465	674
Urban	62	62	535	326
1 Jamnagar				
Rural	813	629	508	651
Urban	187	371	492	349
2 Rajkot				
Rural	473	811	183	652
Urban	527	189	817	348
3 Surendranagar				
Rural	859	873	422	583
Urban	141	127	578	417
4 Bhavnagar				
Rural	386	910	180	637
Urban	614	90	820	363
5 Amreli				
Rural	953	869	436	702
Urban	47	131	564	298
6 Junagadh				
Rural	911	936	898	619
Urban	89	64	102	381
7 Kutch				
Rural	855	922	756	841
Urban	145	78	244	159
8 Banaskantha				
Rural	982	983	741	999
Urban	18	17	259	1
9 Sabarkantha				
Rural	983	984	801	709
Urban	17	16	199	291
10 Mehsana				
Rural	919	962	724	316
Urban	81	38	276	684
11 Ahmedabad				
Rural	763	896	148	245
Urban	237	104	852	755
12 Kaira				
Rural	887	953	620	267
Urban	113	47	380	733
13 Panchmahals				
Rural	958	977	403	745
Urban	42	23	592	255
14 Baroda				
Rural	955	938	412	882
Urban	45	62	588	118
15 Broach				
Rural	957	945	537	1,000
Urban	43	55	463	..
16 Surat				
Rural	928	954	486	659
Urban	72	46	514	341
17 Dangs				
Rural	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

38. Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, stone and mud are mostly used in the construction of walls in villages. In every 1,000 houses built of grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, 938 are in rural areas and 62 in urban. Mud, which is the predominant wall material is also used in exactly the same proportion in the construction of rural houses. But burnt bricks and stone are used in both the areas, the use of bricks being greater in towns than in villages. Out of 1,000 houses built of burnt bricks, 465 are in

villages and 535 in towns. But out of 1,000 dwellings, having stone walls 674 are in rural areas as against 326 in the urban bringing out the fact that the use of stone as wall material is greater in rural areas than in the urban. The variations, however, in the use of these materials in the districts are caused by the local availability of the material used on the one hand and the economic condition of the people of the different regions on the other.

STATEMENT V.10

Distribution of census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by wall material, 1961

State/District	Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	Timber	Mud	Unburnt bricks	Burnt bricks	C.I. sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement concrete	All other material
GUJARAT STATE ...	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1 Jamnagar ...	N	1	1	7	1	5	16	6	5
2 Rajkot ...	N	N	2	15	4	5	19	3	N
3 Surendranagar ...	N	N	4	N	N	1	9	1	2
4 Bhavnagar ...	N	N	8	9	4	2	6	2	17
5 Amreli ...	N	4	5	5	1	3	5	N	14
6 Junagadh ...	N	2	2	16	1	1	25	2	1
7 Kutch ...	N	7	1	1	1	8	17	42	5
8 Banaskantha ...	1	6	10	6	4	4	1	1	1
9 Sabarkantha ...	3	3	8	4	3	1	1	2	6
10 Mehsana ...	1	2	9	N	18	1	N	2	2
11 Ahmedabad ...	1	23	10	6	23	21	N	8	3
12 Kaira ...	4	36	15	4	13	5	N	6	8
13 Panchmahals ...	16	2	10	2	3	2	1	8	1
14 Baroda ...	14	5	7	16	9	7	N	8	1
15 Broach ...	9	1	5	1	4	2	N	1	5
16 Surat ...	48	8	3	8	11	32	N	8	29
17 Dangs ...	3	0	0	0	0	N	N	N	N

N = Negligible

39. In every 100 houses in the State, the walls of which are built of grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, as many as 48 per cent are in Surat district. The use of timber as wall material is likewise found to be relatively higher in Ahmedabad (23) and Kaira (36) districts than in any other. Houses with mud walls have a fair distribution all over the State except in those areas where stone is available from local quarries. As many

as 86 per cent of the dwellings having stone walls are in Junagadh (25), Rajkot (19), Kutch (17), Jamnagar (16), and Surendranagar (9) districts, the rest of the 14 per cent being shared by all the rest. Burnt bricks are favoured as wall material mostly in Ahmedabad, Mehsana, Kaira, Surat and Baroda districts which jointly account for 74 per cent and respectively claim 23, 18, 13, 11 and 9 per cent of such dwellings in the State.

40. Examining the rural ratios, it is further noticed that stone is not in use as building material in those rural areas where it is not locally available as the cost of its movement would be prohibitive. It is, however, the main and only building material in the construction of walls where it can be had locally. For, stones can be easily placed in piles, fixed with clay and plastered on either side with

mud and cow-dung emulsion. The use of bricks is also non-existent in areas where stone is available, as local manufacture of bricks is not possible owing to the very nature of the soil where stone is found. For, bricks require soft and sticky quality of clay which it is not possible to get where the soil is sandy or gravelly.

STATEMENT V.11

Distribution of census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by roof material, 1961

State/District	Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo	Tiles, slate, shingle	Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets	Asbestos cement sheets	Brick and lime	Concrete and stone slabs	All other material
GUJARAT STATE	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1 Jamnagar ...	1	5	1	12	1	7	9
2 Rajkot ...	2	7	N	6	1	8	N
3 Surendranagar ...	1	5	N	2	1	1	12
4 Bhavnagar ...	2	7	N	4	1	4	7
5 Amreli ...	1	5	N	1	N	1	1
6 Junagadh ...	1	7	N	3	1	19	1
7 Kutch ...	3	5	N	5	1	4	11
8 Banaskantha ...	9	6	2	1	4	2	2
9 Sabarkantha ...	2	5	5	2	3	1	3
10 Mehsana ...	3	8	16	2	24	3	7
11 Ahmedabad ...	10	7	20	15	7	34	4
12 Kaira ...	3	9	20	9	42	5	10
13 Panchmahals ...	10	8	3	7	3	3	1
14 Baroda ...	8	4	18	8	2	5	18
15 Broach ...	7	3	7	2	3	1	9
16 Surat ...	37	9	8	19	6	2	5
17 Dangs ...	N	N	N	2	N	N	0

N = Negligible

Extent of Local Material Used for Roof

41. A similar examination of roofing material discloses practically the same picture as in the case of wall material, the greater use of grass, leaves, reeds and bamboo in Ahmedabad being accounted for by the slum areas and hutments on the outskirts of Ahmedabad City. The use of tiles as a roofing material is more or less universal all over the State. It is found to be evenly distributed in all the districts excepting Baroda and

Broach and negligent in the Dangs. The distribution of corrugated iron sheets as a roofing material confirms the conclusion arrived at before that its use is greater in Ahmedabad (20 per cent), Kaira (20 per cent), Baroda (18 per cent) and Mehsana (16 per cent) districts which together claim three-fourths of the State houses having corrugated iron sheets as roofing material. As this is not an item of local manufacture, its use is determined not by its local availability but by the economic condition of the people of these

districts where agriculture yields better returns.

42. While in rural areas local availability for the most part determines the use of material in the construction of walls and roofs, such considerations appear to be of little consequence in the urban areas, where living conditions are quite different. There is a set pattern in the use of material required for urban housing which seems to have remained unchanged throughout the ages as most of the material required has of

necessity to be obtained from outside. While the material like bricks, stone, even though locally available, have to undergo a certain degree of processing and refinement before they are brought into use, the rest of the material, like lime, cement, wood, teak and a number of miscellaneous items such as hardware, electric fittings, sanitary wares, etc., must invariably be had from outside.

SECTION 4

MATERIAL OF WALL AND ROOF CORRELATED TO CLIMATE AND RAINFALL

43. While local availability of the material still plays an important role in the construction of houses, diverse variations and refinement have been introduced to afford relief against variations in climate. The climatic conditions of Gujarat given below will help proper appreciation of factors which have influenced the building of houses in the rural areas of the State.

Climate

44. The climate of Gujarat is on the whole equable, moist in the southern districts, dry in the northern.

Temperature

45. "The temperatures are normally lower in the southern districts and higher in the northern districts. Round about Baroda, during the hot weather extending from March to June, the maximum daily temperature varies from 98.0° to 116.0°, the highest recorded being 116.2° on the 16th May 1925. During the cold weather extending from November to February, the night temperatures vary from 30.0° to 67.0°, while the day temperatures vary from 70.0° to 100.0°. The lowest recorded minimum temperature was 30.0° on the 14th January 1935."*

Winter

46. November to February: The winter season is on the whole influenced by the cold conditions obtaining in the North, the temperature decreasing from the coast towards the interior where it is also influenced by altitude. A fair degree

of cold weather is experienced for about six weeks towards the end of December to the middle of February. January is the coldest month, when the temperature goes down to 40° F and even less on some days.

Summer

47. March to June: The mean temperature rises to 113° in May. As in the case of winter, there is not much variation in temperature from district to district except on the coastline where it is slightly less due to sea breeze than in the interior.

Rainfall

Monsoon

48. The onset of south-west monsoon occurs about the middle of June beginning with the southern districts. The rainy season generally starts during the second fortnight of June and lasts till mid-September. It is sometimes delayed till 15th of July and recedes towards the end of September. In Gujarat plateau, rainfall is on the whole more evenly distributed owing to the level character of its land. Rainfall decreases on the coast towards the north, but increases eastwards in the south whereafter it again decreases. But in the Kathiawar peninsula, rainfall declines from east to west along the coastline. In the Highland centres, its increase is due to aurographical precipitation.

49. The following figures of average rainfall given in "Western India—A Regional Geography" by C. D. Deshpande, P. 58 are instructive:—

RAINFALL

"3. *South Gujarat*: Rainfall between 30"-40"; greater annual range in temperature; liable to famines.

4. *North Gujarat*: Rainfall less than 30"; lower winter temperatures; variability in rainfall over 25%; greater incidence of famines.

5. *Dry Kathiawar*—The Halar and Sorath coastal regions; rainfall less than 25"; lower winter temperatures; greater incidence of famines; dusty landscape; transition from grassland to semi-desert conditions in the Halar coast.

6. *Pluvius Kathiawar*—South Central Highlands and the Cambay Gulf region; rainfall 25" and over; great range in temperature; grasslands.

7. *Kutch*—Very low rainfall; semi-desert conditions; landscape of erosion in arid tracts."

50. The above regions do not include the Dangs, where the rainfall is as high as over 70".

51. It will be seen from the foregoing

analysis that the climate of Gujarat is on the whole temperate. During winter some protection against cold weather is needed and the members of the household as well as the cattle remain indoors after dark. During the hot season house shelter is hardly needed by those who work outdoors during day-time and sleep in the open at night. But for those who stay at home, the mud walls, cow-dung flooring and country tiled roofs which ensure the necessary thermal insulation help alleviate the summer heat which in some places goes as high as 115° on some of the days of the hot season. People, however, require to take shelter within the four corners of their houses in monsoon when the rains are on. But such days are not many except in some of the southern districts.

52. The following statement gives the average annual rainfall for a number of years for the different districts of the State:—

STATEMENT V.12

Sl. No.	Name of the district	Average No. of rainy days ¹	Average rainfall		Average No. of rainy days according to F.F.C. ²	Average rainfall According to F.F.C. ² (1950-1955) (in inches)
			Average rainfall ¹ (1957 to 1960) (in inches)			
					N.A.	21.88
		24	23.23		28	23.19
1	Jamnagar	31	32.68		N.A.	18.69
2	Rajkot	24	22.44		N.A.	21.79
3	Surendranagar	30	30.31		27	20.51
4	Bhavnagar	40	33.46		N.A.	26.78
5	Amreli	45	43.41		15	13.67
6	Junagadh	16	9.84		28	25.72
7	Kutch	24	25.98		39	36.17
8	Banaskantha	41	30.71		30	23.45
9	Sabarkantha	31	26.77		20	24.70
10	Mehsana	36	30.31		36	31.73
11	Ahmedabad	38	24.80		42	38.18
12	Kaira	50	40.55		45	44.27
13	Panchmahals	48	38.58		39	35.27
14	Baroda	55	54.72		60	61.85
15	Broach	37	66.14		83	76.10
16	Surat	72	67.72			
17	Dangs					

N.A. = Not Available

Source: 1 District Statistical Abstract and Review, 1957-58, Bureau of Economics and Statistics
2 Fact-Finding Committee's Report for Survey of Scarcity areas in Bombay State, 1960

* 66th Session of the Indian National Congress Souvenir, Bhavnagar, January 1961, Part III, P. 7.

53. Summarising the general condition of rainfall in the State, it is noticed that the rainfall is the highest in the Dangs—more than 75"; varies between 30" and 60" in the districts of South Gujarat, and between 20" and 40" in North and Central Gujarat. It is over 25" in south and central highlands of Saurashtra and regions of the gulf of Cambay; less than 25" in the coastal regions of Jamnagar and Junagadh; and very low in Kutch, where it is even less than 15". There is only one monsoon, namely, the South-West monsoon. 90 to 95 per cent of the rainfall is received during the period commencing from the second fortnight of June and ending in the middle of September, July being the rainiest month of the year.

Influence of Climate on the Use of Building Material

54. Considerations of climate influence to an appreciable extent the use of building material in the construction of dwellings so as to secure necessary protection and relief against different climatic conditions. People in the forest areas, where rainfall is comparatively high prefer bamboo and leaves to mud walls which are likely to be washed out by heavy rains. Where the dwellings are habitually exposed to danger from floods as in the case of some of the villages of Surat

district, those who cannot afford *pucca* dwellings construct walls of bamboo and reeds, plastered with mud or cow-dung. But in other areas people go in for that material only which is cheap and locally available.

55. So far as roofing material is concerned, country tiles are preferred everywhere except in the coastal areas of Saurashtra and the districts of South Gujarat where Mangalore tiles commonly known as *vilayati* tiles are becoming more common now-a-days owing to their easy availability by country craft and protection against heavy monsoon winds. In southern districts, namely, Broach and Surat where the rainfall is comparatively high, the slopes of roofs are very steep to allow rain water to flow easily without any accumulation. In the districts of Gujarat mainland, corrugated iron sheets are rapidly replacing country tiles because of the more permanent and stable nature of this material which is a further safeguard against the menace of monkeys in the districts of Baroda Division. The increasing use, however, of Mangalore tiles even in these areas is a noteworthy indication of the popularity of this material even in the hinterland. A new feature in roofing that deserves special mention is terraces built these days of cement and concrete slabs which are replacing both tiles and C. I. sheets.

SECTION 5 SOIL GEOLOGY

Soil Geology—Its Cropping and Plantation Pattern

56. As seen in the preceding section, it is the local availability which determines for the most part the extent of any material used in the construction of wall and roof particularly in rural areas. But local availability of any material is in turn dependent upon the soil geology of a region, its cropping as well as its plantation pattern. For, the building material required anywhere in the construction of a house is made available by Mother Earth—be it clay or stone—its geological products; or wood, leaves, grass or timber—its plantation products. They are used in the crudest form available in a primitive society and undergo varied degrees of refinement and processing, as civilisation advances, the only

limitation being the financial capacity of the people using them. Mud, brick, bamboo, wood, etc., will be naturally used by the villagers mostly in the form in which they can be had, as they cannot afford that degree of refinement in their use which the town-dweller can, nor is it possible for them to make use of any expensive building material which most of them can ill-afford.

57. With a view to appreciate the extent of indigenous materials in use in the various regions of the State, it is necessary to have a clear idea of the geological contents and plantation products of the different regions of the State. For this purpose 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, i.e., Saurashtra with Kutch. Their further sub-divisions will be:— Baroda Division into North, Central and South Gujarat plains and Rajkot Division into Saurashtra and Kutch. Saurashtra region can be further subdivided 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.

58. The soil geology of Gujarat thus reveals five distinct physiographic regions, namely, (i) plains of North, Central and South Gujarat and also certain lowlands and inland plains of Saurashtra, (ii) Mountainous or hilly tracts, (iii) forest areas, (iv) coastal area which is either sandy or stony, and (v) desert or the Rann of Kutch.

59. The general cropping pattern of the State as determined from the foregoing analysis of its geological condition will be that in the plains it is the mud, earth and clay which are freely available and used in the construction of houses in villages. In the hilly tracts where building stone is available in abundance, the houses are built of stones. Thus mud or stone is the principal building material used according to its local availability in the construction of rural dwellings, the more expensive variant, viz., burnt bricks being used at places where people are economically better off. But in forest areas, grass, bamboo and palm leaves are the principal materials used in the construction of rural dwellings, though in the coastal areas, mud, stone or palmira leaves are found to be in use according to the local availability of each of them. The desert area of Kutch is uninhabited, but the inhabited portion being a landscape of level ground with three mountain ranges and stray hills, the material which is in greater use, as already seen before, is stone.

60. The plantation pattern on the other hand shows that most of the mainland of Gujarat being plain with very little vegetation cover, it is the forest areas which yield some of the building material such as timber, teak, bamboo, leaves, grass, etc., required in the construction of walls

and roofs. All these excepting teak are in use in rural areas as they are easily available without any extra cost. Teak, however, is an expensive item of building material in house construction and is used largely in towns and the more prosperous villages, where the economic condition of the people can afford it. For roofing material, branches of trees and bamboo needed for rafters and battens are the commonest material used in villages where timber is used only by those who are well-to-do. In forest areas and some of the coastal areas, bamboo, palmira leaves and grass are the main roofing material, as tiles cannot be made in the areas where the requisite quality of clay required for the manufacture of country tiles does not exist.

Building Stone

61. The cropping pattern and the greater or lesser use of stone in the different areas will be clearer still from the following summary which gives the various sites where stone and kankar, important building material available in Gujarat, are extracted.

62. Various varieties of building stones are available in Gujarat State. They are Granite, Gneiss, Sandstones, Quartzites, Slate, Limestones and Trap. Granite is an excellent building stone which is found at various places in Sankheda taluka of Baroda, while Granite-Gneiss is abundant in Banaskantha, Sabarkantha and Panchmahals. Sandstone of good quality is available in almost inexhaustible quantities near Himatnagar (Sabarkantha), Nathkua (Panchmahals) and Songir (Baroda). Sandstone quarries in the neighbourhood of Dhrangadhra in Saurashtra have furnished good building stone. Bagh Beds at Lacharas and Sihadra in Baroda and Sakva at Rajpipla have also been exploited successfully for sandstone useful for building purposes. Limestone is, however, available in Surat district, Idar (Sabarkantha) and Kodinar and Porbandar in Saurashtra. These are very fine qualities of lime which form excellent building material and are extensively used under the trade name of Porbandar Stone. Limestones obtained from the Gaj and Dwarka beds of Saurashtra have also yielded large quantities of building stones.

63. While Basaltic rocks of the Deccan Trap commonly known as 'Trap' are extensively used as building stones, 'Kankar' an important source of lime and natural cement is distributed throughout the mainland of Gujarat in river alluvium and under the soil mantle.*

General observations

64. The soil geology as well as the cropping and plantation pattern determines, for the most part, the local availability of the building materials and their use in the construction of wall and roof. This will be evident from the fact that mud and bricks as building material for walls are in

greater use in the Mainland of Gujarat. In peninsular Gujarat contained in Saurashtra and Kutch and certain hilly tracts of Banaskantha, Sabarkantha and Panchmahals districts where it is freely available, stone is the predominant material used in the construction of walls particularly in the districts of Junagadh, Jamnagar, Surendranagar and to a little less extent in Amreli and Bhavnagar. But the greater use of palm leaves and bamboo in the forest areas is brought about by the peculiar geology of the hilly tracts and some of the coastal areas, where bamboo, grass, reeds and palm leaves are plentiful and clay for the making of bricks is scarce.

SECTION 6

SOCIOLOGICAL

Rich and poor households in urban areas according to building material

65. The building material is a sure and reasonable index of prosperity or poverty of different localities in urban areas. While such flimsy material as grass, leaves, reeds, bamboo, timber, mud and unburnt bricks along with metal sheets used in the construction of walls indicate the poverty of the people inhabiting them either as owners or as tenants, houses built of burnt bricks, cement concrete and stone signify the material prosperity of those occupying them. For, after all, it is the economic condition of a household which determines the type of dwelling it occupies either as an owner or as a tenant. A householder who is well-to-do can afford to go in for better and costly building material in the construction of his house. Likewise, a person of means who can afford to spend more by way of rent will go in for a house which is well built. On this basis building material used in the construction of walls and roofs can be classified into two categories, namely, (i) *pucca* and (ii) *kutcha*. Those houses may be considered to be *pucca* built which make use of burnt bricks, cement concrete and stone with lime in the construction of walls. On the other hand, the use of grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, timber, mud or stone-with-mud, and even unburnt bricks would characterise *kutcha* structures which have less permanency and afford minimum of conveni-

ences and amenities owing to the very nature of the building material used. Similarly, corrugated iron sheets, asbestos or cement sheets, bricks and lime together with concrete and stone slabs, would be used to a greater extent as roofing material in *pucca* structures and in the dwellings constructed by those who are better off economically. But grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo would be used only in semi-permanent structures built by poor households who cannot afford better type of material for covering their houses. So far as tiles are concerned, it is not possible to conclude any degree of prosperity or otherwise from its use as roofing material. For, before the introduction of corrugated iron sheets and Mangalore tiles, it was the only roofing material used to cover houses in rural and urban areas by the poor and the well-to-do alike.

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

STATEMENT V.13

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

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

* Wards known by number only.

* Source : 66th Session of the Indian National Congress Souvenir, Bhavnagar, January, 1961, Part III, pp. 21-22

STATEMENT V.13-Contd.

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

City/Ward	Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	Timber	Mud	Unburnt bricks	Burnt bricks	G.I.sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement concrete	All other material
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ahmedabad City-Contd.									
Ward IX (Kalupur-III)	6	0	0	0	991	0	0	0	0
Ward X (Dariapur-I)	0	1	0	0	995	1	0	1	2
Ward XI (" II)	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0
Ward XII (Shahpur-I)	0	0	0	0	995	5	0	0	0
Ward XIII (" II)	7	2	9	3	970	9	0	0	0
Ward XIV (Ellis Bridge)	7	12	57	N	903	18	0	0	3
Ward XV (Sabarmati)	1	3	50	0	926	4	14	2	0
Ward XVI (Dariapur-Kazipur)	2	23	107	2	762	94	6	2	2
Ward XVII (Railwaypura)	38	19	6	0	753	152	32	0	0
Ward XVIII (Shaherkotada)	14	108	31	0	806	41	0	0	N
Ward XIX (Saraspur)	0	1	9	0	990	0	0	0	0
Ward XX (Asarva)	3	46	35	0	895	19	0	2	0
Ward XXI (Rakhial)	1	22	15	3	937	5	0	17	N
Ward XXII (Gomatipur)	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0
Ward XXIII (Rajpur-Hirpur)	9	68	91	0	799	16	16	0	1
Ward XXIV (" New boundary)	3	10	43	0	931	13	0	0	0
Ward XXV (Khokhara Mehmedabad)	N	5	36	0	934	8	5	12	0
Ward XXVI (Maninagar-T.P.S.)	5	36	19	0	925	10	0	1	4
Ward XXVII (Kankaria-T.P.S.)	2	58	65	0	840	31	0	0	4
Ward XXVIII (Jamalpur-F.P.S.)	1	116	111	0	754	13	0	0	5
Ward XXIX (Baherampura)	0	26	203	0	762	9	0	0	0
Baroda City	33	3	48	48	849	5	N	14	0
Ward I (Sayaji Ganj)	63	4	59	88	695	34	0	57	0
Ward II (Raopura)	22	8	61	78	806	2	0	23	0
Ward III (Fatehpura)	33	1	47	167	749	3	0	0	0
Ward IV (Baroda City)	6	0	13	0	976	1	0	4	0
Ward V (Vadi)	40	1	61	1	894	1	0	2	0
Ward VI (Babajipura)	39	0	38	6	908	1	N	8	0
Surat City	119	22	8	8	758	74	1	3	7
Ward I (Nanpura)	132	79	0	0	701	87	1	0	0
Ward II (Sagrampura)	252	32	12	4	521	148	7	0	24
Ward III (Salabatpura)	181	6	3	0	758	46	3	3	0
Ward IV (Begampura)	147	1	17	19	716	99	0	1	0
Ward V (Haripura)	7	7	0	4	948	25	0	0	9
Ward VI (Mahidharpura)	26	10	8	15	867	62	0	5	7
Ward VII (Saiyadpura)	167	55	17	12	622	97	0	7	23
Ward VIII (Gopipura)	76	0	0	0	875	49	0	0	0
Ward IX (Vadi Falia)	9	0	2	0	944	26	0	17	2
Ward X (Soni Falia)	4	11	8	21	947	9	0	0	0
Ward XI (Nanavat)	30	0	0	7	905	54	2	2	0
Ward XII (City)	50	1	11	0	888	50	0	0	0

N = Negligible

67. Burnt bricks predominate as building material used in the construction of walls in all the six cities except Jamnagar. While 91.7 per cent of the houses have walls of burnt bricks, cement or concrete in the City of Ahmedabad, similar proportions for Bhavnagar, Baroda, Surat and Rajkot, respectively appear to be 90.2, 86.3, 76.1 and 75.0. The use of burnt bricks is much less in Jamnagar City 25.0, where as many as 65.3 per cent of the houses have stone walls. The mixed character, however, of the different localities wherein the rich and the poor households live side by side is evident from the fact that houses built of solid and permanent material like burnt bricks and stone co-exist with houses built of mud, grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo or even metal sheets. Very wide variations in the mixed character of the different wards in the different cities of the State will be noticeable from the following.

68. While Jamnagar has only one such ward, Bhavnagar 2 and Rajkot 3, in Baroda and Surat rich households live side by side with the poor in all the wards without a single exception. This goes to show that when the cities were first inhabited, the class distinction between the rich and the poor which came later into being was not originally in existence. The wealthy as well as the common man lived side by side in houses built according to their means as there was no exclusiveness about their mode of life. But now-a-days there is a tendency towards economic stratification in the construction of houses, as observed from the fact that people of the same social status generally group themselves together in the formation of housing co-operatives. The distribution of wall material between the houses of the same ward appears to vary according to the economic condition of the locality and its inhabitants. In Ahmedabad City, in a number of wards, i.e., Ward Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 19 and 22 burnt brick is the only wall material used to the exclusion of others. This may be reasonably taken to indicate the relative prosperity of the people inhabiting them. There are, however, certain areas where the houses having walls of flimsy material co-exist side by side with *pucca* structures, particularly in Ward Nos. 17, 18, 23, 26, 28 and 29 testifying to the mixed character of these wards where rich and poor households

live together. Other cities also exhibit these mixed characteristics to a varied extent, some to a greater, others to a less extent. The co-existence of rich and poor households is, however, found to be far greater in Baroda and Surat cities, where the proportions of *kutchha* dwellings thrown in between the *pucca* structures appear to be fairly high in quite a number of wards.

Comparison with the past.

69. Since this is the First Housing Census of the country it is not possible to have a comparative idea about the improvement of housing condition of the State from census to census. The next census will be in a better position to institute such a comparison. An attempt has, however, been made to collect some of the available statistics about building material given in some of the old District Gazetteers and compare them with similar statistics compiled in 1961. The units for which the data are compared in Statement V.14 are those referred to in the Gazetteer. In view of the vast territorial changes in the administrative and political units existing in 1872 and 1961, the data for the corresponding geographical areas have been specially extracted from the house-lists filled in at the current census, to ensure comparability with the past.

70. The classification adopted for materials of wall and roof in 1872 was simple and confined to two items only, viz., mud and bricks, in case of wall material, and grass, leaves, reeds, thatch etc., and tiles in case of roof material. Even these categories are not strictly adhered to in case of some districts such as Kaira, where mud and straw walls are shown conjointly. As against this twofold classification, there have been 9 different items of wall material and 7 of roof in 1961, most of which were not in use nine decades hence. As the material used in the construction of wall and roof constitutes the most important criteria for assessing the conditions of housing in a region—whether good, moderate or bad—a comparative analysis of their use at these two periods despite the above mentioned limitations will no doubt prove instructive.

71. The two most important and dominant materials used in the construction of walls in 1872 as well as in 1961 were mud and bricks. Examining the proportions in case of mud walls

for some of the units given in the below statement, it is noticed that 72, 85, 89 and 96 per cent of the houses in Broach, Rewakantha, Sachin and Palanpur respectively had mud walls in 1872, as against 58, 45, 26, 67 in 1961 showing appreciable decline in the use of mud during the intervening period. The percentages of brick walls which were 4, 15, 27 and 28 in Palanpur, Surat, Kaira and Broach have correspondingly risen to 26, 38, 38 and 36 during the same period showing an around increase in the use of this material.

72. Changes in the use of roof material are still more striking. While the percentage of houses covered with grass, leaves, thatch, reeds etc., was in no case less than 73, and went as high as 90 and more in case of the tribal areas of the Panchmahals, Palanpur and Dharampur, the use of tiles was of some significance only in the district of Kaira (26.65), the States of Cambay (26) and Kutch (20.48), Rewakantha Agency (15.02) and Surat District (15.44). Compared to this, the picture which the Housing Census of 1961 reveals is very heartening in that the proportions of dwellings covered with grass, leaves, reeds, etc., have considerably dwindled down and those of tiles correspondingly risen during the last ninety years as shown by all the units under review. This is not all. The greater use of tiles has been further accompanied by appreciable use of corrugated iron sheets, thus revealing the replacement

of temporary and flimsy materials by those which are more stable and permanent.

73. These comparisons are symptomatic of the transformation of the countryside over a period of nine decades and reveal a marked progress in the housing conditions as registered in 1961, most of which, there is reason to believe, has taken place during the decade 1951-61 though the boom period following the two World Wars has also had its share in the improvements noticed.

Modern trends in rural housing and replacement of kutcha by pucca material

Present day position

74. While mud masonry with thatched or country-tiled roofing having kitchen located in the house itself and devoid of any light and air is the general pattern of houses built by most of the cultivators and village artisans, village slums comprising huts built with flimsy material are the lot of the labourers and menial classes living in rural areas. But this is not the general pattern of rural housing all over Gujarat. For, even in villages, well-constructed pucca houses built of burnt bricks and stone with lime or cement pointing with fair degree of light and ventilation having separate structures for their cattle are occupied by those of the higher castes like Brahmins, Baniyas, Girasdars and better classes amongst agriculturists, Kanbis, Patidars, etc.

STATEMENT V.14

Material of wall and roof used in 1872 compared with that in 1961

State/District/ Agency	Material of Wall																
	Mud		Bricks		Grass, leaves reeds, etc.		Timber		C.I. sheets or other metal sheets		Stone		Cement concrete		All other material		
	1872	1961	1872	1961	1872	1961	1872	1961	1872	1961	1872	1961	1872	1961	1872	1961	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Broach District	71.99	58.03	28.1*	36.01	..	5.03	..	0.18	..	0.30	..	0.02	..	0.28	..	0.15	..
Panchmahals „	90.68	44.51	9.32	23.19	..	29.52	..	0.22	..	0.31	..	1.55	..	0.68	..	0.02	..
Palanpur State	96.07	67.23	3.93	25.61	..	3.57	..	1.09	..	0.02	..	2.39	..	0.05	..	0.04	..
Dharampur „	99.07	0.95	0.3	0.16	..	95.83	..	..	..	2.64	..	0.05	..	0.02	..	..	..
Rewakantha Agency	84.98	45.10	15.02	15.11	..	37.75	..	0.26	..	0.19	..	1.00	..	0.51	..	0.08	..
Kaira District	73.35†	54.27	26.65	38.44	..	5.27	..	1.11	..	0.28	..	0.02	..	0.39	..	0.22	..
Cambay State	74.00	33.78	26.00	45.91	..	3.10	..	16.60	..	0.26	..	0.04	..	0.04	..	0.27	..
Sachin State	88.6	26.47	11.4	50.00	..	23.53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kutch State	79.52	7.99	20.48*	6.45	..	1.07	..	1.21	..	1.09	..	76.49	..	5.30	..	0.40	..
Surat District	84.56	10.00	15.44	37.91	..	47.23	..	0.66	..	2.52	..	0.53	..	0.22	..	0.93	..

* Includes stone or fire-baked bricks

† Includes straw houses covered with thatch or leaves

75. Mud is the predominant material used in the construction of walls in rural areas. 35 per cent of the dwellings have walls built of burnt bricks and stone. Though stone may not be a sure criterion for assessing the extent of its use as pucca material in rural areas as it can be had from local quarries, piled one over the other and fixed with clay without any extra cost or labour, greater use of burnt bricks may be fairly taken to indicate the better economic condition of the people inhabiting the countryside.

76. Living conditions in rural areas are fast changing since Independence. The villagers do understand and appreciate the need for better housing as can be seen from the new construction and the more recent addition to and renovation of the existing structures taking place all over the State. The houses that are being built these days are more spacious and well ventilated. Air and light are appreciated to a far greater extent than in the past as evidenced by the opening of more windows or widening of the ventilators in the wall. Though as a general rule, houses in villages are single storeyed, those with more than one storey are now-a-days coming up where the economic condition of the villagers has improved. Significant changes have taken place in the material used in the construction of walls and roofs. Mud walls are being replaced by burnt bricks and country tiles by Mangalore tiles and

corrugated iron sheets. Addition of more living rooms and other conveniences such as cook room, water room, extra cattle-sheds and grass-sheds, a wada or backyard for storing miscellaneous articles, keeping cattle and agricultural implements, etc., has become the commonest features of building activities in rural areas. Latrines were hitherto unknown as people go outside the village to answer the call of nature. But even these facilities are gradually making their appearance in the countryside. All these are definite indications of the desire of the village people to better their housing standards immediately their financial resources permit them so to do. For, in the final analysis, it is the economic condition of the people that determines the material used in the construction of wall and roof.

77. With the around building activities in continual progress in rural and urban areas, there has been an acute scarcity of essential building material required, viz., bricks, wood, cement and iron. There is compelling necessity of immediate research in building techniques and material in common use in rural and urban areas which will result in the reduction of construction cost. Introduction of useful substitutes, standardization of size and parts which can be prefabricated, and study and research of locally available material claim immediate attention of the planner, the builder and the industry.

STATEMENT V.14-Contd.

Material of wall and roof used in 1872 compared with that in 1961

Material of Wall				Material of Roof									
Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, etc.		Tiles, slate, shingle		Corrugated iron, zinc, etc.		Asbestos cement sheets		Brick and lime		Concrete and stone slabs		All other material	
1872	1961	1872	1961	1872	1961	1872	1961	1872	1961	1872	1961	1872	1961
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
..	12.66	..	53.88	..	30.72	..	0.30	..	0.04	..	1.85	..	0.55
90.68	17.25	9.32	64.36	..	13.52	..	0.90	..	0.08	..	3.88	..	0.01
96.07	21.71	3.93	69.24	..	7.13	..	0.09	..	0.07	..	1.62	..	0.14
99.07	0.35	0.3	56.85	..	43.05	..	0.08	..	..	..	..	..	0.02
84.98	12.18	15.02	71.70	..	14.98	..	0.30	..	0.03	..	0.55	..	0.26
73.35	2.82	26.65	55.16	..	38.79	..	0.56	..	0.42	..	2.05	..	0.20
74.00§	5.10	26.00	59.04	..	27.79	..	0.20	..	..	..	7.65	..	0.22
88.6	25.00	11.4	54.41	..	17.65	..	2.94	..	..	..	..	..	..
79.52	8.26	20.48	83.75	..	1.45	..	0.67	..	0.02	..	5.28	..	0.57
84.56	27.04	15.44	52.81	..	17.31	..	1.26	..	0.06	..	1.37	..	0.15

§ Includes roofs of thatch or palm leaves

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-IV.1

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

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District(Rural/Urban)/ Taluka/Mahal(Rural/Urban)/ City/Town with population of 50,000 and above	Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	Timber	Mud	Unburnt bricks	Burnt bricks	C.I. sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement concrete	All other material
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
GUJARAT STATE									
Jamnagar District	R	172	5	436	25	194	3	159	3
	U	32	10	80	16	620	13	214	12
Jamnagar Taluka	R	4	1	56	53	96	5	781	3
	U	2	3	56	29	159	11	714	17
Jamnagar City	R	3	1	155	32	46	0	758	5
	U	1	5	87	5	222	13	633	18
Dhrol Taluka	R	2	0	1	91	182	0	723	1
	U	0	0	11	18	108	0	863	0
Jodiya Mahal	R	2	0	18	119	429	1	415	16
	U	3	0	3	6	155	0	824	9
Kalavad Taluka	R	1	0	31	137	26	2	800	1
	U	0	0	3	0	97	0	900	0
Lalpur Mahal	R	14	1	51	14	46	1	868	0
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	995	5
Jamjodhpur Taluka	R	1	N	40	30	38	0	891	0
	U	2	4	45	129	96	0	722	0
Okhamandal Taluka	R	10	0	2	0	0	0	987	0
	U	3	1	5	0	120	24	796	50
Kalyanpur Mahal*	R	2	3	4	4	21	19	944	2
	U	1	0	16	203	13	0	767	0
Bhanvad Mahal	R	1	0	35	12	131	0	821	N
	U	2	0	68	0	0	0	930	0
Rajkot District	R	2	0	164	93	62	5	673	1
	U	4	0	55	20	397	4	515	5
Rajkot Taluka	R	N	0	86	132	136	3	643	0
	U	1	0	12	32	750	8	197	N
Rajkot City	R	1	0	12	32	750	8	197	0
	U	1	0	12	32	750	8	197	0

N = Negligible

* Entirely rural

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-IV.1-Contd.

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

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District(Rural/Urban)/ Taluka/Mahal(Rural/Urban)/ City/Town with population of 50,000 and above	Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	Timber	Mud	Unburnt bricks	Burnt bricks	C.I. sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement concrete	All other material
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Rajkot District-Contd.									
Jasdan Taluka	R	N	0	483	14	5	0	498	0
	U	0	0	633	2	0	0	363	2
Paddhari Mahal*	R	2	0	91	50	57	2	796	2
	U	0	1	120	48	489	3	338	0
Gondal Taluka	R	N	2	157	216	107	10	507	1
	U	0	1	120	48	489	3	338	0
Lodhika Mahal*	R	0	0	80	7	95	0	818	0
	U	0	0	80	7	95	0	818	0
Kotda-Sangani Mahal*	R	2	0	50	71	116	1	760	0
	U	0	0	50	71	116	1	760	0
Morvi Taluka	R	1	0	110	55	28	1	797	8
	U	0	0	47	5	285	0	622	41
Morvi Town	R	0	0	52	5	286	0	612	45
	U	0	0	52	5	286	0	612	45
Maliya Mahal	R	26	0	351	53	69	45	454	2
	U	210	0	436	0	33	0	321	0
Wankaner Taluka	R	N	0	1	1	23	2	973	0
	U	0	0	2	0	23	1	974	0
Jetpur Taluka	R	1	0	207	265	84	2	440	1
	U	0	0	87	3	22	0	886	1
Dhoraji Taluka	R	0	0	93	107	9	1	790	0
	U	1	1	1	1	2	3	991	0
Jamkandorna Mahal	R	0	0	149	129	118	0	604	0
	U	0	0	6	80	6	0	902	0
Upleta Mahal	R	1	0	95	35	39	0	830	0
	U	1	0	2	0	2	1	994	0
Surendranagar District	R	6	0	552	2	30	1	405	2
	U	3	N	193	3	99	4	697	1
Wadhwan Taluka	R	1	0	632	0	4	1	341	2
	U	4	0	109	3	5	9	868	2
Muli Taluka	R	1	0	316	2	4	0	674	0
	U	0	0	611	13	13	0	363	0
Chotila Taluka	R	1	0	1	1	5	0	992	0
	U	0	0	18	0	6	0	976	0

N = Negligible

* Entirely rural

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-IV.1-Contd.

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

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District(Rural/Urban)/ Taluka/Mahal(Rural/Urban)/ City/Town with population of 50,000 and above		Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	Timber	Mud	Unburnt bricks	Burnt bricks	C.I. sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement concrete	All other material
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Surendranagar District-Contd.										
Limbdi Taluka	R	N	0	924	1	15	0	58	2	0
	U	1	2	440	6	462	0	89	0	0
Lakhtar Taluka	R	0	0	954	3	19	0	16	7	1
	U	0	0	395	0	517	0	88	0	0
Sayla Taluka	R	0	0	605	1	2	0	391	0	1
	U	0	0	830	0	13	0	157	0	0
Dhrangadhra Taluka	R	14	0	141	0	2	1	838	4	0
	U	0	0	4	0	0	0	995	1	0
Halvad Taluka	R	2	0	93	0	4	0	900	1	0
	U	9	0	0	0	0	0	991	0	0
Dasada Taluka*	R	21	0	744	8	118	4	105	N	0
Bhavnagar District										
	R	3	N	678	54	65	1	189	2	8
	U	10	N	135	16	601	5	219	2	12
Bhavnagar Taluka	R	18	0	428	70	240	1	215	1	27
	U	5	N	33	3	899	7	44	3	6
Bhavnagar City	U	5	N	33	3	899	7	44	3	6
Ghogho Mahal	R	1	0	692	54	90	1	157	4	1
	U	0	0	4	0	0	0	992	0	4
Vallabhipur Mahal	R	1	0	840	2	71	0	82	4	0
	U	0	0	0	528	405	0	67	0	0
Botad Taluka	R	0	0	934	0	0	0	66	0	0
	U	0	0	423	0	102	0	474	0	1
Gadhada Mahal	R	1	1	942	0	2	N	52	2	N
	U	0	0	529	123	118	16	193	5	16
Palitana Taluka	R	N	0	813	42	38	1	95	11	0
	U	0	0	101	9	702	5	93	1	89
Sihor Taluka	R	3	1	720	23	106	1	144	0	2
	U	0	0	17	0	239	0	733	3	8
Umrala Mahal	R	1	0	836	7	63	1	85	7	0
	U	0	0	313	24	491	0	160	0	12
Gariadhar Mahal	R	1	0	915	2	3	1	77	1	0
	U	0	4	735	8	47	0	206	0	0

N = Negligible

* Entirely rural

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-IV.1-Contd.

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

(Based on 20% Sample)

/District(Rural/Urban)/ Taluka/Mahal(Rural/Urban)/ Town with population of 50,000 and above		Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	Timber	Mud	Unburnt bricks	Burnt bricks	C.I.sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement concrete	All other material
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Bhavnagar District-Contd.										
Kundla Taluka	R	2	0	847	45	46	0	60	0	N
	U	7	0	453	0	393	0	137	2	8
Mahuva Taluka	R	4	0	282	199	51	2	424	1	37
	U	77	0	4	0	143	2	760	2	12
Talaja Taluka	R	3	N	496	18	83	N	400	N	N
	U	0	0	109	0	793	4	90	4	0
Amreli District	R	13	N	669	34	39	1	238	N	6
	U	2	34	348	33	173	24	348	2	36
Amreli Taluka	R	0	0	879	17	68	0	35	N	1
	U	3	0	490	6	338	1	161	1	0
Kunkavav-Vadia Taluka	R	0	0	730	86	80	1	56	0	47
	U	0	200	162	161	153	101	16	0	207
Babra Taluka	R	0	0	882	35	20	1	62	0	0
	U	0	0	747	55	27	0	171	0	0
Lathi Taluka	R	2	0	957	2	12	2	25	0	0
	U	0	28	682	10	92	5	175	8	0
Lilia Mahal	R	1	0	947	0	8	0	44	0	0
	U	0	0	841	0	13	0	146	0	0
Dhari Taluka	R	25	0	869	3	58	0	45	0	0
	U	7	0	416	2	237	93	226	7	12
Khambha Mahal*	R	33	2	899	5	8	0	53	0	0
Rajula Mahal	R	2	0	448	106	24	1	417	1	1
	U	0	0	11	17	154	0	816	0	2
Jafrabad Mahal	R	0	0	135	72	95	0	698	0	0
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	0
Kodinar Taluka	R	64	0	37	1	2	0	895	0	1
	U	12	0	5	0	0	2	942	2	37
Amreli District	R	11	2	161	86	60	2	677	N	1
	U	2	2	25	14	15	1	937	4	N

N = Negligible

Entirely rural

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-IV.1-Contd.

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

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District(Rural/Urban)/ Taluka/Mahal(Rural/Urban)/ City/Town with population of 50,000 and above		Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	Timber	Mud	Unburnt bricks	Burnt bricks	C.I.sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement concrete	All other material
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Junagadh District-Contd.										
Junagadh Taluka	R	8	5	54	119	64	9	741	0	0
	U	1	1	17	0	0	3	978	0	0
Junagadh Town	U	1	1	7	0	0	3	988	0	0
Bhesan Mahal*	R	11	0	629	183	79	5	88	0	5
Visavadar Taluka	R	6	26	729	63	83	0	93	0	0
	U	0	6	435	52	13	0	494	0	0
Mendarda Mahal	R	1	0	257	166	31	0	545	0	0
	U	0	0	41	0	162	0	797	0	0
Mangrol Taluka	R	3	0	121	56	19	0	801	0	0
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	0
Manavadar Taluka	R	2	0	291	262	44	0	400	1	0
	U	2	0	66	11	134	0	786	0	1
Keshod Mahal	R	2	0	88	272	257	1	380	0	0
	U	4	0	7	350	62	0	575	0	2
Vanthali Mahal	R	12	0	160	162	163	4	492	1	6
	U	0	0	4	0	6	0	988	0	2
Patan-Veraval Taluka	R	16	0	100	0	0	0	883	1	0
	U	7	9	18	0	3	N	942	21	0
Malia Taluka	R	1	0	3	22	0	0	974	0	0
	U	0	0	24	0	0	0	976	0	0
Talala Mahal	R	64	7	93	0	3	0	831	2	0
	U	68	6	49	0	0	0	877	0	0
Una Taluka	R	26	1	84	53	12	1	821	1	1
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	997	0	3
Porbandar Taluka	R	2	0	33	22	33	0	910	0	0
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	0
Porbandar Town	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	0
Ranavav Mahal	R	2	0	18	6	84	9	880	0	1
	U	0	0	5	0	0	0	995	0	0

N = Negligible

* Entirely rural

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-IV.1-Contd.

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

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District(Rural/Urban)/ Taluka/Mahal(Rural/Urban)/ City/Town with population of 50,000 and above		Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	Timber	Mud	Unburnt bricks	Burnt bricks	C.I.sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement concrete	All other material
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Junagadh District-Contd.										
Kutiyana Mahal	R	3	1	174	7	122	1	692	0	0
	U	0	2	18	0	0	0	980	0	0
Kutch District										
	R	11	12	91	10	52	3	792	24	5
	U	8	12	33	N	73	44	648	180	2
Bhuj Taluka	R	2	18	119	5	29	4	812	5	6
	U	1	0	58	0	5	37	842	56	1
Nakhatrana Taluka*	R	19	10	71	0	3	3	859	24	11
Lakhpat Taluka*	R	42	16	118	0	1	0	801	0	22
Abdasa Taluka*	R	8	5	39	N	5	8	933	N	2
Mandvi Taluka	R	9	N	105	30	143	1	643	64	5
	U	9	4	21	0	156	0	807	3	0
Mundra Taluka	R	6	0	167	16	205	N	527	76	3
	U	0	2	84	0	546	0	336	29	3
Anjar Taluka	R	8	3	4	10	1	2	926	46	0
	U	14	23	15	1	11	74	500	359	3
Bhachau Taluka*	R	16	18	168	9	35	2	745	2	5
Rapar Taluka*	R	12	27	7	3	27	0	924	N	0
Khadir Mahal*	R	0	121	0	0	0	121	758	0	0
Khavda Mahal*	R	28	33	415	81	26	28	389	0	0
Banaskantha District										
	R	35	7	698	28	206	4	21	N	1
	U	8	11	136	2	840	0	N	2	1
Palanpur Taluka	R	21	3	428	52	491	N	4	1	N
	U	6	2	48	0	942	0	0	1	1
Danta Taluka*	R	91	0	639	1	199	0	63	1	6
Vadgam Mahal*	R	19	N	257	33	690	0	1	0	0
Dhanera Taluka*	R	19	3	787	52	86	43	10	0	0

N = Negligible

* Entirely rural

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-IV.1-Contd.

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

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District(Rural/Urban)/ Taluka/Mahal(Rural/Urban)/ City/Town with population of 50,000 and above		Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	Timber	Mud	Unburnt bricks	Burnt bricks	C.I.sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement concrete	All other material
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Banaskantha District-Contd.										
Deesa Taluka	R	18	2	860	44	73	0	3	N	0
	U	20	1	162	9	802	0	1	5	0
Kankrej Taluka*	R	71	0	853	1	73	0	2	0	0
Vav Taluka*	R	9	10	934	8	38	0	1	0	0
Tharad Taluka	R	1	N	951	36	10	N	0	0	2
	U	0	0	441	0	555	0	0	4	0
Deodar Taluka*	R	13	16	918	9	36	1	7	N	0
Radhanpur Taluka	R	94	81	752	0	57	0	15	1	0
	U	0	48	155	0	795	0	0	0	2
Santalpur Taluka*	R	156	2	483	4	65	0	290	0	0
Sabarkantha District										
	R	78	5	659	21	205	1	26	2	3
	U	17	8	136	39	639	7	135	6	13
Idar Taluka	R	41	1	537	3	390	1	22	N	5
	U	2	21	148	131	648	10	0	27	13
Khed Brahma Taluka*	R	76	N	623	179	59	N	56	4	3
Vijaynagar Mahal*	R	124	0	802	15	25	0	34	0	0
Bhiloda Taluka*	R	162	6	549	13	197	1	45	13	14
Himatnagar Taluka	R	32	20	740	25	110	1	69	2	1
	U	11	1	139	1	312	5	531	N	N
Prantij Taluka	R	23	1	792	1	181	0	2	0	0
	U	31	5	203	47	694	7	1	0	12
Modasa Taluka	R	88	7	600	1	283	2	17	1	1
	U	17	9	42	0	890	8	1	4	29
Meghraj Taluka*	R	196	0	706	1	84	N	13	0	0
Malpur Mahal*	R	128	7	724	3	123	3	10	0	2
Bayad Taluka*	R	83	2	712	2	198	2	N	1	N

N = Negligible

* Entirely rural

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-IV.1-Contd.

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

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District(Rural/Urban)/ Taluka/Mahal(Rural/Urban)/ City/Town with population of 50,000 and above		Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	Timber	Mud	Unburnt bricks	Burnt bricks	C.I.sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement concrete	All other material
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Mehsana District										
	R	16	1	419	1	562	N	N	N	1
	U	6	2	71	3	909	2	4	3	0
Patan Taluka	R	16	0	472	N	511	N	0	1	N
	U	3	1	18	0	959	1	4	14	0
Patan Town	U	3	1	18	0	959	1	4	14	0
Chanasma Taluka	R	15	0	375	N	610	0	0	0	0
	U	2	0	33	0	965	0	0	0	0
Sami Taluka*	R	138	0	691	0	157	N	2	2	10
Harij Mahal	R	81	42	668	1	208	0	0	0	0
	U	72	13	168	0	741	3	0	3	0
Mehsana Taluka	R	4	1	374	2	619	0	N	N	N
	U	2	0	50	6	914	5	20	3	0
Sidhpur Taluka	R	3	1	193	N	803	0	N	0	0
	U	6	0	22	0	966	1	3	1	1
Kheralu Taluka	R	10	0	544	1	444	N	1	0	N
	U	4	8	105	1	878	2	2	0	0
Visnagar Taluka	R	4	1	245	0	749	1	0	N	0
	U	2	0	53	16	925	0	2	2	0
Vijapur Taluka	R	3	N	275	0	720	N	1	1	N
	U	5	0	174	6	813	1	1	0	0
Kadi Taluka	R	9	0	603	N	388	0	0	0	0
	U	9	0	157	0	832	2	0	0	0
Kalol Taluka	R	8	1	503	1	487	0	0	N	N
	U	4	10	94	1	883	6	2	0	0
Ahmedabad District										
	R	24	3	705	25	234	1	3	5	N
	U	5	20	54	3	891	16	7	3	1
Ahmedabad City Taluka R		36	3	283	22	651	3	0	2	0
	U	4	21	36	1	915	17	2	3	1
Ahmedabad City	U	4	22	35	1	914	18	2	3	1

N = Negligible

* Entirely rural

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-IV.1-Contd.

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

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District(Rural/Urban)/ Taluka/Mahal(Rural/Urban)/ City/Town with population of 50,000 and above		Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	Timber	Mud	Unburnt bricks	Burnt bricks	C.I.sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement concrete	All other material
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Mehmedabad District-Contd.										
Virangam Taluka	R	4	2	808	1	180	0	5	0	0
	U	14	7	167	0	781	5	24	0	2
Daskroi Taluka*	R	20	8	561	101	288	4	N	18	N
Dehgam Taluka	R	12	2	707	N	278	1	0	0	N
	U	36	34	208	0	704	2	0	0	16
Sanand Mahal	R	7	1	881	1	108	0	N	2	N
	U	0	2	227	2	769	0	0	0	0
Dholka Taluka	R	87	1	669	N	241	N	1	1	N
	U	24	3	172	0	790	1	4	6	0
Dhandhuka Taluka	R	6	1	929	11	35	N	16	1	1
	U	6	0	298	113	400	2	180	1	0
Kaira District	R	54	26	611	3	302	1	N	1	2
	U	29	13	126	36	770	9	1	14	2
Nadiad Taluka	R	45	33	549	3	366	1	0	N	3
	U	23	24	126	N	799	8	0	19	1
Nadiad Town	U	25	27	115	N	802	9	0	21	1
Kapadvanj Taluka	R	49	1	794	1	153	1	0	N	1
	U	29	2	218	385	347	7	0	0	12
Mehmedabad Taluka	R	37	4	765	2	191	1	0	N	N
	U	12	9	87	5	876	2	4	1	4
Matar Taluka*	R	47	1	598	N	353	N	0	N	1
Anand Taluka	R	56	2	496	3	436	1	N	1	5
	U	15	34	106	47	726	17	2	50	3
Thasra Taluka	R	149	13	648	15	170	3	0	1	1
	U	76	7	148	0	727	34	0	7	1
Balasinor Taluka	R	52	0	832	2	104	5	N	0	5
	U	35	8	268	0	683	1	0	0	5
Petlad Taluka	R	38	3	490	0	466	N	0	1	2
	U	42	3	104	0	846	3	0	1	1

N = Negligible

* Entirely rural

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-IV.1-Contd.

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

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District(Rural/Urban)/ Taluka/Mahal(Rural/Urban)/ City/Town with population of 50,000 and above		Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	Timber	Mud	Unburnt bricks	Burnt bricks	C.I.sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement concrete	All other material
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Kaira District-Contd.										
Cambay Taluka	R	36	241	464	N	255	N	N	0	4
	U	20	2	61	0	909	7	N	1	N
Cambay Town	U	20	2	61	0	909	7	N	1	N
Borsad Taluka	R	46	8	641	N	304	N	0	1	N
	U	38	2	178	0	775	1	0	3	3
Panchmahals District	R	343	2	564	6	69	1	12	3	N
	U	110	4	96	4	725	5	29	26	1
Godhra Taluka	R	182	N	742	2	68	3	3	N	N
	U	68	6	73	0	846	5	0	0	2
Godhra Town	U	68	6	73	0	846	5	0	0	2
Kalol Taluka	R	217	N	590	8	183	2	0	0	N
	U	104	0	229	0	656	0	0	11	0
Halol Taluka	R	526	1	319	0	144	6	4	0	0
	U	307	18	79	0	159	5	432	0	0
Jambughoda Mahal*	R	769	0	41	1	189	0	0	0	0
Shehera Taluka*	R	172	1	772	N	55	N	0	0	0
Lunavada Taluka	R	119	1	739	1	87	0	53	0	N
	U	77	0	225	0	697	1	0	0	0
Santrampur Taluka	R	206	0	744	0	23	0	5	22	N
	U	175	0	84	0	741	0	0	0	0
Jhalod Taluka*	R	355	1	511	8	102	N	22	1	0
Dohad Taluka	R	487	5	403	39	42	2	22	N	0
	U	73	1	71	0	764	7	7	77	N
Limkheda Taluka*	R	618	1	355	0	22	N	4	0	0
Devgad-Baria Taluka	R	532	8	431	0	28	N	N	0	1
	U	317	2	44	64	568	5	0	0	0

N = Negligible

* Entirely rural

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-IV.1-Contd.

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

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District(Rural/Urban)/ Taluka/Mahal(Rural/Urban)/ City/Town with population of 50,000 and above		Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	Timber	Mud	Unburnt bricks	Burnt bricks	C.I.sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement concrete	All other material
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Baroda District	R	342	4	393	43	208	4	2	3	1
	U	44	5	70	63	799	6	1	12	N
Baroda Taluka	R	122	3	487	18	355	3	0	11	1
	U	34	3	49	52	844	5	N	13	0
Baroda City	U	33	3	48	48	849	5	N	14	0
Savli Taluka*	R	244	4	516	N	218	15	1	1	1
Vaghodia Taluka*	R	362	3	433	7	188	4	1	N	2
Padra Taluka	R	42	24	658	112	159	2	0	3	N
	U	9	16	189	336	442	3	2	0	3
Karjan Taluka	R	68	N	626	1	305	0	0	0	0
	U	144	7	190	92	525	29	3	10	0
Sinor Mahal	R	131	3	416	196	252	1	0	1	0
	U	50	0	138	148	664	0	0	0	0
Dabhoi Taluka	R	135	0	452	1	409	3	0	N	0
	U	8	8	130	3	831	12	7	1	0
Sankheda Taluka	R	526	2	209	59	183	5	9	7	0
	U	102	0	195	35	653	15	0	0	0
Tilakwada Mahal*	R	492	0	383	24	94	1	5	1	0
Nasvadi Taluka*	R	830	3	82	5	59	12	8	1	0
Chhota Udaipur Taluka	R	795	0	125	39	39	N	2	0	0
	U	322	71	2	85	480	2	5	33	0
Jabugam Taluka*	R	705	0	87	108	86	2	7	5	0
Broach District	R	334	2	480	4	172	2	2	1	3
	U	77	1	143	3	765	5	0	4	2
Broach Taluka	R	76	1	584	9	325	4	0	N	1
	U	35	N	113	0	840	6	0	6	N
Broach Town	U	35	N	113	0	840	6	0	6	N
Vagra Taluka*	R	30	1	861	5	98	1	N	3	1

N = Negligible

* Entirely rural

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-IV.1-Contd.

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

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District(Rural/Urban)/ Taluka/Mahal(Rural/Urban)/ City/Town with population of 50,000 and above		Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	Timber	Mud	Unburnt bricks	Burnt bricks	C.I.sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement concrete	All other material
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Broach District-Contd.										
Jambusar Taluka	R	12	1	731	4	250	1	0	1	N
	U	11	4	290	4	686	2	0	2	1
Amod Mahal*	R	22	0	664	0	303	3	0	4	4
Anklesvar Taluka	R	173	10	695	0	112	2	1	6	1
	U	34	1	212	4	728	9	0	0	12
Hansot Mahal*	R	25	0	800	4	168	1	0	1	1
Jhagadia Taluka*	R	516	5	304	9	165	1	0	0	N
Nandod Taluka	R	661	0	195	N	138	3	3	0	N
	U	301	0	63	11	619	5	0	0	1
Valia Mahal*	R	628	0	283	2	63	0	15	0	9
Dediapada Taluka*	R	962	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	29
Sagbara Mahal*	R	958	0	22	0	10	0	1	0	9
Surat District	R	663	2	120	17	179	7	3	1	8
	U	189	14	21	12	693	47	7	12	5
Olpad Taluka*	R	123	0	592	105	169	10	0	1	0
Mangrol Taluka*	R	543	0	347	1	91	8	9	1	N
Kamrej Taluka	R	288	0	400	7	288	2	2	8	5
	U	206	0	14	0	772	4	4	0	0
Chorasi Taluka	R	302	7	206	50	341	37	7	4	46
	U	124	20	16	14	745	70	2	2	7
Surat City	U	119	22	8	8	758	74	1	3	7
Palsana Mahal*	R	194	5	358	1	359	6	1	12	64
Mandvi Taluka	R	767	0	101	2	101	2	27	N	0
	U	596	0	0	0	392	12	0	0	0

N = Negligible

* Entirely rural

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-IV.1-*Conold.*

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

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District(Rural/Urban)/ Taluka/Mahal(Rural/Urban)/ City/Town with population of 50,000 and above		Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	Timber	Mud	Unburnt bricks	Burnt bricks	C.I. sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement concrete	All other material
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Surat District-<i>Contd.</i>										
Songadh Taluka*	R	934	0	N	N	45	6	15	0	0
Vyara Taluka	R	964	N	6	N	26	1	3	N	0
	U	436	9	0	21	478	5	40	11	0
Bardoli Taluka	R	469	5	160	1	339	5	N	0	21
	U	181	0	147	0	664	6	2	0	
Valod Mahal*	R	776	0	4	1	214	1	3	1	0
Navsari Taluka	R	435	12	120	54	369	10	N	N	N
	U	138	6	33	15	716	22	5	65	0
Navsari Town	U	133	8	27	18	713	23	N	78	0
Gandevi Mahal	R	573	2	74	20	317	10	2	1	1
	U	196	14	24	3	738	22	2	0	1
Mahuva Taluka*	R	807	1	29	9	146	0	1	0	7
Bansda Taluka*	R	836	0	90	1	56	2	N	0	15
Bulsar Taluka	R	844	N	15	1	132	2	3	N	3
	U	260	11	32	8	625	17	41	6	0
Chikhli Taluka*	R	788	N	74	6	129	2	1	0	0
Dharampur Taluka	R	986	0	10	0	3	0	0	0	1
	U	435	0	7	32	459	11	3	0	53
Pardi Taluka	R	829	0	1	6	155	8	1	N	N
	U	526	0	4	10	407	9	4	39	1
Umbergaon Taluka	R	828	0	2	7	150	2	2	N	9
	U	544	0	0	0	448	0	0	0	8
Uchhal Mahal*	R	987	0	0	0	6	1	3	0	3
Nizar Mahal*	R	774	0	147	4	70	0	0	2	3
Dangs District*	R	974	0	0	0	10	1	13	1	1
Dangs Taluka*	R	974	0	0	0	10	1	13	1	1

N = Negligible

* Entirely rural

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-IV.2

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

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District (Rural/Urban)/ Taluka/Mahal (Rural/Urban)/ City/Town with population of 50,000 or more		Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo	Tiles, slate, shingle	Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets	Asbestos cement sheets	Brick and lime	Concrete and stone slabs	All other material
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
GUJARAT STATE								
	R	104	735	147	2	N	10	2
	U	92	430	299	14	2	159	4
Jamnagar District	R	34	926	9	2	0	27	2
	U	17	652	60	45	1	215	10
Jamnagar Taluka	R	31	937	11	4	0	17	N
	U	22	590	79	43	1	248	17
Jamnagar City	U	22	586	79	40	2	252	19
Dhrol Taluka	R	16	966	10	0	0	8	0
	U	8	961	5	0	0	26	0
Jodiya Mahal	R	9	983	1	0	0	7	0
	U	9	951	6	0	0	34	0
Kalavad Taluka	R	19	936	1	1	0	41	2
	U	9	970	0	0	0	21	0
Lalpur Mahal	R	46	905	8	2	0	32	7
	U	25	931	0	0	0	39	5
Jamjodhpur Taluka	R	34	884	7	3	0	72	0
	U	23	849	18	8	0	100	2
Okhamandal Taluka	R	111	836	19	3	0	31	0
	U	7	383	97	142	0	369	2
Kalyanpur Mahal*	R	25	945	20	0	0	9	1
Khambhalia Taluka	R	49	929	12	2	0	6	2
	U	15	906	5	0	0	74	0
Bhanvad Mahal	R	44	900	3	8	0	42	3
	U	15	784	5	0	0	196	0
Rajkot District	R	16	943	9	3	N	29	0
	U	76	754	21	10	N	139	0
Rajkot Taluka	R	12	975	4	1	0	8	0
	U	146	687	30	18	N	119	N
Rajkot City	U	146	687	30	18	0	119	0
Jasdan Taluka	R	7	991	0	0	0	2	0
	U	0	994	0	0	0	6	0
Paddhari Mahal*	R	19	964	4	4	0	9	0

N = Negligible

* Entirely rural

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-IV.2-Contd.

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

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District (Rural/Urban)/ Taluka/Mahal (Rural/Urban)/ City/Town with population of 50,000 or more		Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo	Tiles, slate, shingle	Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets	Asbestos cement sheets	Brick and lime	Concrete and stone slabs	All other material
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Rajkot District-Contd.								
Gondal Taluka	R	19	947	13	4	0	17	0
	U	91	776	27	2	0	103	1
Lodhika Mahal*	R	14	972	0	0	0	14	0
Kotda-Sangani Mahal*	R	18	965	1	0	0	16	0
Morvi Taluka	R	4	990	5	0	0	1	0
	U	7	870	4	2	0	117	0
Morvi Town	U	7	859	4	2	0	128	0
Maliya Mahal	R	21	920	39	7	1	12	0
	U	227	757	0	0	0	8	8
Wankaner Taluka	R	9	976	6	5	0	4	0
	U	5	792	21	31	0	151	0
Jetpur Taluka	R	65	877	12	17	0	29	0
	U	8	927	3	1	0	60	1
Dhoraji Taluka	R	9	840	22	2	0	127	0
	U	9	653	26	0	0	312	0
Jamkandorna Mahal	R	1	932	3	0	0	64	0
	U	6	925	17	0	0	46	6
Upleta Mahal	R	17	861	7	N	0	115	0
	U	5	744	11	0	0	240	0
Surendranagar District								
	R	47	931	6	2	N	3	11
	U	24	878	28	9	1	60	N
Wadhwan Taluka	R	111	817	3	1	0	1	67
	U	41	809	35	16	0	98	1
Muli Taluka	R	11	958	7	7	3	11	3
	U	3	977	7	13	0	0	0
Chotila Taluka	R	44	954	0	1	0	1	0
	U	8	954	6	0	0	32	0
Limbdi Taluka	R	35	961	2	0	0	2	N
	U	8	902	41	0	0	49	0
Lakhtar Taluka	R	46	939	6	1	0	6	2
	U	6	942	31	0	0	21	0

N = Negligible

* Entirely rural

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-IV.2-Contd.

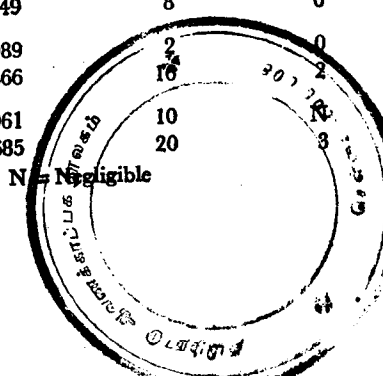
Distribution of 1,000 households living in census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings
by predominant material of roof

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District (Rural/Urban)/ Taluka/Mahal (Rural/Urban)/ City/Town with population of 50,000 or more		Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo	Tiles, slate, shingle	Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets	Asbestos cement sheets	Brick and lime	Concrete and stone slabs	All other material
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Surendranagar District-Contd.								
Sayla Taluka	R	90	890	2	0	0	2	16
	U	0	977	13	3	0	7	0
Dhrangadhra Taluka	R	23	960	11	4	0	2	0
	U	19	905	22	8	4	42	0
Halvad Taluka	R	21	974	2	0	0	2	1
	U	14	956	9	0	0	21	0
Dasada Taluka*	R	53	913	16	4	0	3	11
Bhavnagar District								
	R	18	972	4	1	N	3	2
	U	61	798	20	11	N	107	3
Bhavnagar Taluka	R	27	966	3	1	0	2	1
	U	38	741	26	18	N	177	0
Bhavnagar City	U	38	741	26	18	N	177	0
Ghogho Mahal	R	15	984	1	0	0	0	0
	U	112	888	0	0	0	0	0
Vallabhipur Mahal	R	2	997	0	0	0	1	0
	U	0	988	0	4	0	8	0
Botad Taluka	R	7	989	2	0	0	2	0
	U	23	899	12	12	0	54	0
Gadhada Mahal	R	16	971	3	2	0	5	3
	U	190	773	13	3	0	19	2
Palitana Taluka	R	8	986	1	5	0	0	0
	U	59	875	19	0	0	43	4
Sihor Taluka	R	14	946	17	2	0	14	7
	U	19	918	19	0	0	38	6
Umralla Mahal	R	9	966	5	10	0	9	1
	U	0	988	6	0	6	0	0
Gariadhar Mahal	R	7	990	2	0	0	0	1
	U	39	949	8	0	0	4	0
Kundla Taluka	R	8	989	2	0	0	1	0
	U	56	866	16	0	0	50	10
Mahuva Taluka	R	20	961	10	N	0	1	8
	U	238	685	20	0	0	36	18

N = Negligible

* Entirely rural



SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-IV.2-Contd.

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

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District(Rural/Urban)/ Taluka/Mahal(Rural/Urban)/ City/Town with population of 50,000 or more		Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo	Tiles, slate, shingle	Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets	Asbestos cement sheets	Brick and lime	Concrete and stone slabs	All other material
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bhavnagar District-Contd.								
Talaja Taluka	R	47	947	2	0	0	2	2
	U	0	978	4	4	0	14	0
Amreli District								
	R	22	973	1	1	0	2	1
	U	20	909	18	4	N	48	1
Amreli Taluka	R	2	992	N	3	0	3	0
	U	29	941	12	0	0	18	0
Kunkavav-Vadia Taluka	R	2	995	1	0	0	2	0
	U	5	974	9	0	0	8	4
Babra Taluka	R	7	990	1	0	0	1	1
	U	10	973	3	7	0	7	0
Lathi Taluka	R	1	998	0	0	0	1	N
	U	7	952	2	0	3	36	0
Lilia Mahal	R	2	995	0	2	0	1	0
	U	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
Dhari Taluka	R	36	959	2	0	0	1	2
	U	33	831	98	19	0	19	0
Khambha Mahal*	R	75	924	0	0	0	1	0
Rajula Mahal	R	39	957	2	1	0	0	1
	U	19	924	6	0	0	51	0
Jafrabad Mahal	R	17	981	0	0	0	2	0
	U	54	865	3	0	0	67	11
Kodinar Taluka	R	50	939	1	1	0	8	1
	U	9	627	46	19	0	299	0
Junagadh District								
	R	29	929	7	1	N	34	N
	U	9	524	10	6	N	450	1
Junagadh Taluka	R	24	864	45	2	0	64	1
	U	3	542	23	2	0	430	N
Junagadh Town	U	3	506	24	2	0	465	N
Bhesan Mahal*	R	10	967	13	0	0	8	2
Visavadar Taluka	R	34	963	3	0	0	0	0
	U	13	884	10	0	0	90	3

N = Negligible

* Entirely rural

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-IV.2-Contd.

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

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District(Rural/Urban)/ Taluka/Mahal(Rural/Urban)/ City/Town with population of 50,000 or more		Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo	Tiles, slate, shingle	Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets	Asbestos cement sheets	Brick and lime	Concrete and stone slabs	All other material
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Junagadh District-Contd.								
Mendarda Mahal	R	1	970	5	0	0	24	0
	U	14	959	5	0	0	22	0
Mangrol Taluka	R	25	959	2	0	1	12	1
	U	0	710	1	0	0	289	0
Manavadar Taluka	R	8	932	0	1	0	59	0
	U	17	725	11	1	0	245	1
Keshod Mahal	R	4	976	1	1	0	18	0
	U	13	800	4	0	0	183	0
Vanthali Mahal	R	8	931	7	0	0	54	0
	U	4	668	9	0	0	317	2
Patan-Veraval Taluka	R	24	961	1	0	0	14	0
	U	7	381	12	7	1	592	0
Malia Taluka	R	11	911	1	1	0	76	0
	U	4	835	8	0	0	153	0
Talala Mahal	R	85	887	16	1	0	11	0
	U	74	790	43	0	0	93	0
Una Taluka	R	40	938	6	N	0	16	N
	U	49	774	2	0	0	167	8
Porbandar Taluka	R	39	920	1	3	0	37	0
	U	1	264	3	17	0	715	0
Porbandar Town	U	1	264	3	17	0	715	0
Ranavav Mahal	R	84	813	14	8	0	78	3
	U	32	514	0	0	0	454	0
Kutiyana Mahal	R	33	918	1	0	0	48	0
	U	23	537	0	2	0	438	0
Kutch District								
	R	95	882	4	1	N	11	7
	U	28	645	58	33	1	234	1
Bhuj Taluka	R	134	824	3	N	0	17	22
	U	40	880	14	0	0	65	1
Nakhatrana Taluka*	R	71	890	11	2	0	11	15
Lakhpatt Taluka*	R	246	748	0	0	0	5	1

N = Negligible

* Entirely rural

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-IV.2-Contd.

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

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District(Rural/Urban)/ Taluka/Mahal(Rural/Urban)/ City/Town with population of 50,000 or more		Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo	Tiles, slate, shingle	Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets	Asbestos cement sheets	Brick and lime	Concrete and stone slabs	All other material
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Kutch District-Contd.								
Abdasa Taluka*	R	33	953	11	0	0	1	2
Mandvi Taluka	R	20	973	2	0	0	5	N
	U	24	854	3	0	1	117	1
Mundra Taluka	R	31	957	4	0	1	5	2
	U	45	924	10	5	0	16	0
Anjar Taluka	R	22	964	7	1	0	6	0
	U	19	362	117	73	1	426	2
Bhachau Taluka*	R	67	895	1	0	N	33	4
Rapar Taluka*	R	181	807	1	2	0	9	0
Khadir Mahal*	R	887	105	0	0	8	0	0
Khavda Mahal*	R	660	271	9	2	0	2	56
Banaskantha District								
	R	179	752	57	1	1	9	1
	U	58	522	336	5	1	77	1
Palanpur Taluka	R	50	833	104	2	2	8	1
	U	29	280	544	4	0	142	1
Danta Taluka*	R	68	886	29	0	3	13	1
Vadgam Mahal*	R	40	780	173	N	1	6	0
Dhanera Taluka*	R	128	757	101	5	N	8	1
Deesa Taluka	R	125	842	21	1	0	11	0
	U	88	611	259	12	0	30	0
Kankrej Taluka*	R	175	788	33	N	0	3	1
Vav Taluka*	R	358	630	12	0	0	N	0
Tharad Taluka	R	489	489	11	1	1	0	9
	U	107	738	145	0	7	3	0
Deodar Taluka*	R	273	705	11	N	0	11	N

N = Negligible

* Entirely rural

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-IV.2-Contd.

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

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District(Rural/Urban)/ Taluka/Mahal(Rural/Urban)/ City/Town with population of 50,000 or more		Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo	Tiles, slate, shingle	Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets	Asbestos cement sheets	Brick and lime	Concrete and stone slabs	All other material
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Banaskantha District-Contd.								
Radhanpur Taluka	R	293	662	10	0	0	35	0
	U	63	839	65	3	3	27	0
Santalpur Taluka*	R	268	710	5	0	0	16	1
Sabarkantha District								
	R	40	780	172	1	1	6	N
	U	30	341	522	5	N	89	13
Idar Taluka	R	10	800	180	4	1	5	N
	U	4	424	525	13	0	32	2
Khed-Brahma Taluka*	R	26	886	75	1	0	12	0
Vijaynagar Mahal*	R	112	869	16	0	0	2	1
Bhiloda Taluka*	R	68	882	41	5	0	3	1
Himatnagar Taluka	R	10	826	151	2	0	10	1
	U	33	294	434	5	0	222	12
Prantij Taluka	R	7	665	321	1	0	6	N
	U	34	265	648	6	0	41	6
Modasa Taluka	R	22	766	206	N	0	6	N
	U	39	422	452	0	1	54	32
Meghraj Taluka*	R	332	611	49	1	5	2	0
Malpur Mahal*	R	18	911	65	1	2	2	1
Bayad Taluka*	R	13	698	283	0	1	4	1
Mehsana District								
	R	27	672	293	1	N	6	1
	U	51	339	529	5	9	61	6
Patan Taluka	R	13	783	196	1	N	7	N
	U	57	453	428	1	1	60	0
Patan Town	U	57	453	428	1	1	60	0
Chanasma Taluka	R	28	742	219	2	1	7	1
	U	8	470	461	21	0	39	1

N = Negligible

* Entirely rural

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SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-IV.2-Contd.

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

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District(Rural/Urban)/ Taluka/Mahal(Rural/Urban)/ City/Town with population of 50,000 or more		Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo	Tiles, slate, shingle	Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets	Asbestos cement sheets	Brick and lime	Concrete and stone slabs	All other material
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Ahmedabad District-Contd.								
Dholka Taluka	R	31	881	85	0	0	3	0
	U	71	521	375	1	1	31	0
Dhandhuka Taluka	R	16	979	3	1	0	1	N
	U	4	978	3	0	0	15	0
Kaira District								
	R	23	648	317	3	N	7	2
	U	60	202	612	16	15	93	2
Nadiad Taluka	R	14	596	378	1	1	8	2
	U	44	153	643	4	61	94	1
Nadiad Town	U	47	154	621	4	69	104	1
Kapadvanj Taluka	R	34	638	321	2	0	4	1
	U	188	120	643	8	26	15	0
Mehmedabad Taluka	R	27	748	218	3	0	3	1
	U	41	273	671	3	0	9	3
Matar Taluka*	R	31	670	293	1	0	4	1
Anand Taluka	R	14	545	420	3	0	16	2
	U	23	177	615	50	N	135	N
Thasra Taluka	R	31	597	350	9	0	5	8
	U	65	136	638	59	0	100	2
Balasinor Taluka	R	39	831	110	11	0	5	4
	U	57	219	691	16	0	11	6
Petlad Taluka	R	17	617	356	0	0	10	N
	U	33	268	673	4	1	19	2
Cambay Taluka	R	21	760	211	2	0	4	2
	U	116	216	426	2	0	236	4
Cambay Town	U	116	216	426	2	0	236	4
Borsad Taluka	R	20	679	295	N	N	4	2
	U	39	308	600	2	0	51	0
Panchmahals District								
	R	164	770	61	2	N	3	N
	U	66	485	267	30	2	150	N
Godhra Taluka	R	96	818	79	4	N	3	0
	U	47	446	236	13	2	255	1

N = Negligible

* Entirely rural

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-IV.2-Contd.

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

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District(Rural/Urban)/ Taluka/Mahal(Rural/Urban)/ City/Town with population of 50,000 or more		Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo	Tiles, slate, shingle	Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets	Asbestos cement sheets	Brick and lime	Concrete and stone slabs	All other material
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Mehsana District-Contd.								
Sami Taluka*	R	209	767	15	0	2	5	2
	U	104	778	80	3	0	35	0
Mehsana Taluka	R	15	635	338	1	0	10	1
	U	79	376	373	17	0	103	52
Sidhpur Taluka	R	15	560	410	1	N	14	N
	U	27	180	666	2	46	79	0
Kheralu Taluka	R	22	785	190	N	N	3	N
	U	15	474	493	0	0	18	0
Visnagar Taluka	R	12	536	448	0	0	4	N
	U	33	282	605	3	0	77	0
Vijapur Taluka	R	6	561	428	N	N	4	1
	U	26	230	732	0	0	12	0
Kadi Taluka	R	11	754	228	1	N	6	0
	U	111	350	513	1	6	18	1
Kalol Taluka	R	13	640	339	N	1	7	N
	U	80	209	597	8	3	102	1
Ahmedabad District								
	R	27	791	160	1	N	21	N
	U	126	198	432	11	1	231	1
Ahmedabad City Taluka	R	56	383	293	6	N	260	2
	U	134	149	448	12	1	255	1
Ahmedabad City	U	139	144	445	9	1	261	1
Viramgam Taluka	R	34	875	84	2	N	5	0
	U	102	562	290	5	3	37	1
Daskroi Taluka*	R	29	666	296	2	N	7	0
Dehgam Taluka	R	13	731	248	N	1	7	N
	U	29	229	676	7	0	59	0
Sanand Mahal	R	24	905	66	N	0	5	0
	U	32	617	324	0	4	21	2

N = Negligible

* Entirely rural

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-IV.2-Contd.

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

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District(Rural/Urban)/ Taluka/Mahal(Rural/Urban)/ City/Town with population of 50,000 or more		Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo	Tiles, slate, shingle	Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets	Asbestos cement sheets	Brick and lime	Concrete and stone slabs	All other material
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Panchmahals District-Contd.								
Godhra Town	U	47	446	236	13	2	255	1
Kalol Taluka	R	386	328	275	4	0	7	0
	U	208	90	615	5	3	79	0
Halol Taluka	R	262	474	250	0	1	13	0
	U	15	327	458	192	0	8	0
Jambughoda Mahal*	R	66	886	39	0	0	9	0
Shehera Taluka*	R	51	887	59	0	0	2	1
Lunavada Taluka	R	8	958	33	0	0	1	0
	U	31	396	509	0	2	62	0
Santrampur Taluka	R	281	708	5	4	0	1	1
	U	3	829	168	0	0	0	0
Jhalod Taluka*	R	191	791	15	N	0	3	0
Dohad Taluka	R	130	860	6	2	N	2	0
	U	104	528	164	40	3	161	0
Limkheda Taluka*	R	140	853	4	2	0	1	0
Devgad-Baria Taluka	R	149	830	19	1	0	1	N
	U	2	821	151	2	0	24	0
Baroda District								
	R	81	479	427	2	N	9	2
	U	197	105	563	16	1	106	12
Baroda Taluka	R	59	323	574	3	0	38	3
	U	232	78	530	20	1	125	14
Baroda City	U	240	71	526	21	1	126	15
Savli Taluka*	R	110	386	491	2	1	7	3
Vaghodia Taluka*	R	251	266	477	3	0	2	1
Padra Taluka	R	37	541	418	0	0	4	0
	U	56	70	802	0	0	68	4

N = Negligible

* Entirely rural

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-IV.2-Contd.

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

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District(Rural/Urban)/ Taluka/Mahal(Rural/Urban)/ City/Town with population of 50,000 or more		Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo	Tiles, slate, shingle	Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets	Asbestos cement sheets	Brick and lime	Concrete and stone slabs	All other material
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Baroda District-Contd.								
Karjan Taluka	R	27	298	671	1	0	3	0
	U	69	184	705	3	0	33	6
Sinor Mahal	R	16	247	733	0	0	4	0
	U	13	179	786	3	0	19	0
Dabhoi Taluka	R	63	252	679	N	0	4	2
	U	77	131	736	6	0	50	0
Sankheda Taluka	R	89	467	425	3	N	3	13
	U	155	106	732	2	0	5	0
Tilakwada Mahal*	R	124	486	389	0	0	1	0
Nasvadi Taluka*	R	137	683	174	0	0	3	3
Chhota Udaipur Taluka	R	53	912	31	2	0	2	N
	U	76	718	153	2	0	51	0
Jabugam Taluka*	R	64	809	116	9	0	2	0
Broach District								
	R	174	549	273	1	N	1	2
	U	111	413	373	8	3	74	18
Broach Taluka	R	60	619	318	2	0	1	N
	U	115	576	251	11	1	25	21
Broach Town	U	115	576	251	11	1	25	21
Vagra Taluka*	R	73	818	107	1	0	1	0
Jambusar Taluka	R	32	571	394	N	1	2	N
	U	38	289	650	11	0	10	2
Amod Mahal*	R	46	426	508	0	0	4	16
Anklesvar Taluka	R	476	336	184	3	N	1	0
	U	265	121	268	0	0	334	12
Hansot Mahal*	R	195	614	190	1	0	0	0
Jhagadia Taluka*	R	311	332	353	2	0	1	1

N = Negligible

* Entirely rural

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-IV.2-Contd.

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

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District(Rural/Urban)/ Taluka/Mahal(Rural/Urban)/ City/Town with population of 50,000 or more		Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo	Tiles, slate, shingle	Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets	Asbestos cement sheets	Brick and lime	Concrete and stone slabs	All other material
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Broach District-Contd.								
Nandod Taluka	R	220	477	299	1	0	2	1
	U	26	232	642	1	11	59	29
Valia Mahal*	R	356	431	210	2	0	1	0
Dediapada Taluka*	R	83	889	28	0	0	0	0
Sagbara Mahal*	R	23	967	4	0	0	1	5
Surat District	R	358	555	78	5	N	4	N
	U	185	447	309	22	1	32	4
Olpad Taluka*	R	191	703	102	2	0	2	0
Mangrol Taluka*	R	305	449	237	5	0	4	N
Kamrej Taluka	R	277	415	303	5	0	N	0
	U	76	105	805	11	0	3	0
Chorasi Taluka	R	215	532	206	23	1	22	1
	U	229	323	390	21	2	31	4
Surat City	U	241	292	411	19	2	32	3
Palsana Mahal*	R	351	475	167	4	0	2	1
Mandvi Taluka	R	378	463	143	15	0	1	0
	U	163	172	641	21	0	3	0
Songadh Taluka*	R	372	576	32	19	0	1	0
Vyara Taluka	R	646	342	10	1	0	1	0
	U	236	497	236	23	0	8	0
Bardoli Taluka	R	406	441	148	4	0	1	0
	U	241	261	472	22	0	4	0
Valod Mahal*	R	465	425	108	1	1	0	0
Navsari Taluka	R	276	651	70	1	0	2	0
	U	102	621	191	37	2	47	0
Navsari Town	U	95	620	203	44	3	35	0

N = Negligible

* Entirely rural

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-IV.2-Contd.

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

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District(Rural/Urban)/ Taluka/Mahal(Rural/Urban)/ City/Town with population of 50,000 or more		Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo	Tiles, slate, shingle	Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets	Asbestos cement sheets	Brick and lime	Concrete and stone slabs	All other material
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Surat District-Contd.								
Gandevi Mahal	R	246	691	54	5	0	4	N
	U	76	703	160	16	0	36	9
Mahuva Taluka*	R	441	520	37	1	0	1	0
Bansda Taluka*	R	654	334	9	1	0	1	1
Bulsar Taluka	R	218	755	12	11	0	4	0
	U	125	674	102	28	1	64	6
Chikhli Taluka*	R	444	521	33	1	1	N	0
Dharampur Taluka	R	587	413	0	0	0	0	0
	U	216	770	11	0	0	3	0
Pardi Taluka	R	197	792	8	2	0	1	N
	U	102	838	38	6	1	11	4
Umbergaon Taluka	R	374	615	4	2	1	4	N
	U	84	916	0	0	0	0	0
Uchhal Mahal*	R	222	760	16	0	0	2	0
Nizar Mahal*	R	148	768	57	0	0	23	4
Dangs District*	R	454	513	1	24	0	8	0
Dangs Taluka*	R	454	513	1	24	0	8	0

N = Negligible

* Entirely rural

CHAPTER VI
HOUSEHOLD POPULATION

SECTION I

PRELIMINARY REMARKS

(i) Reference to Statistics

1. This Chapter relates to the classification of households by the number of members and by the number of rooms occupied. They are given in Table E-V compiled down to taluka and towns with population of 50,000 or more on the basis of twenty per cent sample. Proportionate figures will, however, be found from Subsidiary Table E-V.1 giving distribution of 1,000 census households according to the number of rooms occupied and from E-V.2 showing the number of persons—males and females—per room and persons per household in each category of household.

(ii) Concepts and Definitions

2. It is necessary to have a clear understanding of the terms 'household' and 'room' which will be frequently referred to in the following paragraphs.

"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."

3. The following instructions were given to the enumerator for recording the number of rooms in a 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 num-

ber 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, storing and cooking should be regarded as a room."

4. It will be seen from the above definition of a room that the census data are not capable of interpretation in terms of square or cubic feet of living space available per person. For, by the very nature of the enquiry that the Census of 1961 has initiated, particulars about space, amenities or conveniences cannot be accurately collected through the honorary agency that it utilises. The collection of such statistics require the use of a specialised agency which can devote greater time and energy to this work. Moreover, the houses both in urban as well as in rural areas are so irregular in construction that the collection of accurate data relating to floor space by the normal census agency is out of question.

(iii) No regular Room

5. Data has also been tabulated for those units which have been returned as having no regular rooms. These are such structures as unenclosed verandah, cattle-shed, grass-shed, houses without walls or without roofs, and similar structures which cannot be covered by the definition of a room.

SECTION 2
NUMBER OF ROOMS PER HOUSEHOLD

6. The following statement shows the distribution of 1,000 census households according to the number of rooms occupied for the State and each of its seventeen districts:—

STATEMENT VI.1

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

State/District	No Regular Room	1 Room	2 Rooms	3 Rooms	4 Rooms	5 Rooms and more
GUJARAT STATE	3	601	274	70	29	23
Jamnagar	2	596	284	62	36	20
Rajkot	1	635	258	60	29	17
Surendranagar	1	628	275	56	27	13
Bhavnagar	1	666	244	49	26	14
Amreli	N	670	238	54	24	14
Junagadh	2	684	214	53	27	20
Kutch	5	429	343	130	53	40
Banaskantha	6	835	124	23	8	4
Sabarkantha	2	499	420	55	15	9
Mehsana	1	514	320	113	29	23
Ahmedabad	2	634	256	58	26	24
Kaira	1	497	332	80	50	40
Panchmahals	1	748	198	36	9	8
Baroda	1	539	298	89	38	35
Broach	N	473	316	123	47	41
Surat	13	624	249	68	23	23
Dangs	2	389	472	123	13	1

N = Negligible

(i) Comparison by District

7. Out of 1,000 census households in the State as a whole as many as 601 occupy one room tenements only, 274 occupy 2 rooms, 70 occupy 3 rooms, 29 occupy 4 rooms and 23 occupy 5 rooms and more. Majority of the households in the State and districts live in single room tenements, the proportion per mille varying from 389 for the Dangs district to 835 for Banaskantha district. The proportion of single room households falls below the State average in 8 out of 17 districts of the State. The variation between the districts is dependent upon a variety of causes such as availability of space, local availability of building material, and economic condition of the people. The proportion of households occupying two room houses is comparatively higher in the Dangs (472) and Sabar-

kantha (420) and the lowest in Banaskantha (124) than in the rest. Similar proportions for three rooms vary from 23 for Banaskantha to 130 for Kutch district. But Kaira is the only district which falls in line with Kutch in having a fairly large proportion (50) of four-room houses in every 1,000 households. In the backward areas of Banaskantha and Panchmahals districts these proportions are obviously the lowest having 8 and 9 such households out of every thousand in the State. Kutch and Kaira continue to lead in having a greater proportion of still larger houses, i.e., five rooms and more each claiming 40 per 1,000 exceeded a little by Broach which has 41. While Baroda, Ahmedabad, Mehsana and Surat districts do not fall below the State average in having large size houses, the Dangs has only 1 out of every thousand of its households occupying five rooms and more.

(ii) Comparison by Taluka

8. The examination of these statistics for the different talukas of the districts yields very

instructive data as will be seen from the following statement which compares proportions of one room and two-room households for some of the important talukas:—

STATEMENT VI.2

Proportion of 1 room and 2 rooms households in 1,000 census houses for some important talukas/towns, 1961

District/Taluka/Town	Households with		District/Taluka/Town	Households with	
	1 Room	2 Rooms		1 Room	2 Rooms
Jamnagar	596	284	Himmatnagar	381	518
Kalyanpur	714	222	Prantij	399	470
Khambhalia	404	351	Mehsana	514	320
Rajkot	635	258	Patan Town	398	264
Rajkot	693	219	Sami	818	130
Gondal	597	263	Harij	893	83
Kotada-Sangani	571	317	Visnagar	320	387
Wankaner	684	246	Vijapur	259	401
Jamkandorna	551	303	Kalol	431	435
Rajkot City	702	205	Ahmedabad	634	256
Surendranagar	628	275	Dehgam	467	411
Chotila	727	189	Sanand	769	190
Dhrangadhra	581	301	Kaira	497	332
Bhavnagar	666	244	Thasra	690	230
Mahuva	790	168	Petlad	377	337
Amreli	670	238	Cambay Town	373	267
Kunkavav-Vadia	556	304	Panchmahals	748	198
Khambha	736	203	Godhra Town	437	421
Rajula	724	209	Lunavada	592	349
Jafrabad	761	172	Limkheda	907	75
Kodinar	791	194	Devgad-Baria	815	138
Junagadh	684	214	Baroda	539	298
Bhesan	578	299	Vaghodia	768	164
Mendarda	572	266	Padra	316	504
Mangrol	786	155	Karjan	334	333
Patan-Veraval	756	168	Sankheda	800	141
Porbandar Town	548	270	Nasvadi	669	295
Kutch	429	343	Chhoti Udaipur	726	219
Abdasa	262	429	Broach	473	316
Mundra	259	358	Vagra	232	425
Bhachau	605	296	Jambusar	267	409
Rapar	742	217	Amod	275	377
Khadir	661	291	Valia	846	136
Banaskantha	835	124	Surat	624	249
Vadgam	970	25	Olpad	480	326
Dhanera	942	44	Chorasi	517	258
Tharad	659	278	Songadh	812	119
Sabarkantha	499	420	Bardoli	761	162
Idar	389	537	Valod	729	227
Khed-Brahma	742	237	Navsari Town	324	291
Vijaynagar	713	205	Mahuva	817	143
Bhiloda	732	258	Uchhal	878	78

9. The State average of single and double room tenements is exceeded in those areas where the people are backward and the standard of cultivation low. This average is also exceeded in the forest as well as in the coastal areas and in talukas and mahals inhabited by the Adivasis or Tribals. Areas inhabited by *Kanbi* cultivators the standard of whose cultivation is comparatively high show a lesser proportion of one and two room tenements than other areas. In Kaira district, talukas such as Nadiad, Anand, Petlad; in Baroda district, Padra and Karjan; in Broach district, cotton growing tracts of Vagra, Jambusar, Hansot and Amod talukas; in Surat district, Olpad and Chorasi talukas and Abdasa in Kutch district register low proportions of census households occupying one room. In contrast to these figures it is noticed that the proportion of households occupying one room houses is as high as 727 for Chotila taluka of Surendranagar district, 790 for the coastal area of Mahuva taluka of Bhavnagar district, 791 for Kodinar taluka of Amreli district, 742 for Rapar in Kutch, 970 for Vadgam in Banaskantha, 769 for Sanand mahal in Ahmedabad district, 907 for Limkheda taluka and 815 for Devgad Baria taluka in Panchmahals district, 726 for Chhoti Udaipur and 800 for Sankheda taluka in Baroda district, 846 for Valia mahal in Broach district, 812 for Songadh, 761 for Bardoli, 729 for Valod, 817 for Mahuva and 878 for Uchhal Mahal in Surat district. General backwardness of the tract, low level of cultivation and poor economic condition of the people appear to go hand in hand with the higher percentages—varying from 70 to 97 per cent—of single room households in these areas which are inhabited for the most part by Kolis on the coastal areas and tribals in the forest areas.

(iii) Households according to number of rooms in cities/towns with population of 50,000 or more

10. The following statement shows the distribution of 1,000 census households according to the number of rooms occupied for the principal cities and towns of the State.

STATEMENT VI.3

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

City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	No Regular Room	1 Room	2 Rooms	3 Rooms	4 Rooms	5 Rooms and more
Ahmedabad	2	653	230	55	28	32
Baroda	N	415	336	129	59	61
Surat	5	493	258	101	59	84
Rajkot	0	702	205	51	25	17
Bhavnagar	3	577	250	79	51	40
Jamnagar	2	433	399	78	59	29
Nadiad	N	404	275	113	84	124
Porbandar	0	548	270	92	48	42
Junagadh	1	651	203	60	40	45
Navsari	58	324	291	153	93	81
Broach	1	620	232	72	38	37
Godhra	0	437	421	80	36	26
Patan	N	398	264	130	100	108
Cambay	1	373	267	111	124	124
Morvi	0	641	270	44	30	15

N = Negligible

11. The smallest proportion of single room households is to be found in Navsari (324) and the largest in Rajkot City (702). The towns and cities that fall below the State average of 601 are Bhavnagar (577), Surat (493), Godhra (437), Jamnagar (433), Baroda (415), Nadiad (404), Patan (398), Cambay (373) and Navsari (324). The fluctuation in these ratios is dependent upon a variety of factors and for which no single factor can be held responsible. In Ahmedabad, Rajkot, Morvi, Bhavnagar and Porbandar, the higher ratios may be attributable to their industrial character, as also to some of their being centres of maritime trade. Want of suitable employment in villages, leading to exodus from rural areas and growing opportunities in towns due to development of industries, business and commerce have played an important part in increasing overcrowding and congestion in some of the cities and towns of the State. The problem has been further aggravated by the influx of refugees who have partiality for settlement in towns where avenues for employment and business are relatively greater. The smaller

CHAPTER VI — HOUSEHOLD POPULATION

proportions in the case of Baroda, Surat, Jamnagar, Navsari and Godhra are probably due to their being old established centres of trade and commerce and to their more or less stationary character in case of Patan and Cambay. At the other extreme, Nadiad (124), Cambay (124) and Patan (108) are also the towns having com-

paratively higher proportions of households occupying five rooms, followed at some distance by Surat (84), Navsari (81) and Baroda (61).

12. The following table gives the distribution of 1,000 census houses according to number of rooms occupied in some of the States.

STATEMENT VI.4

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

States and Union Territories	No Regular Room	1 Room	2 Rooms	3 Rooms	4 Rooms	5 Rooms and more
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
States						
Andhra Pradesh	0	645	222	71	33	29
Assam	2	366	348	150	70	64
Uttar Pradesh	2	363	293	155	83	104
GUJARAT	3	601	274	70	29	23
Jammu & Kashmir	16	486	234	122	65	77
Kerala	14	321	316	180	82	87
Madhya Pradesh	3	541	276	102	42	36
Maharashtra	23	649	227	64	21	16
Union Territories						
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	13	569	246	107	36	29
Delhi	7	604	239	79	39	32
Himachal Pradesh	3	258	285	149	137	168
Manipur	8	264	202	189	263	74
Pondicherry	171	539	156	61	37	36
Tripura	0	681	234	59	18	8

Note : Figures for States other than Gujarat, Assam, Jammu & Kashmir, Maharashtra, Punjab, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Delhi and Pondicherry are provisional.

13. Mysore has returned the largest number of households per 1,000 having no regular rooms (109). In the rest of the States, this proportion varies between 0 for Andhra Pradesh and 23 for Maharashtra as against Gujarat which has 3 such houses.

14. Andhra Pradesh (645), Maharashtra

(649) and Gujarat (601) are the States which have more than 60 per cent of their households concentrated in single room tenements. These also are the States which reveal a striking similarity in the distribution of other categories of households, i.e., those occupying two rooms and more.

SECTION 3

NUMBER OF PERSONS PER ROOM

15. The following statement extracted from Subsidiary Table E-V.2 compares these proportions separately for the State as well as for its rural and urban areas.

STATEMENT VI.5

Number of persons, males and females per room and persons per household in each category of household (in two places of decimals)

State	Total Rural Urban	Total		1 Room				2 Rooms				Average No. of persons per household
		No. of persons per room	No. of persons per household	Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of persons per household	Persons	Males	Females		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
GUJARAT	T	3.27	5.30	4.91	2.53	2.38	4.91	2.80	1.44	1.36	5.61	
	R	3.49	5.35	5.04	2.58	2.46	5.04	2.83	1.45	1.38	5.66	
	U	2.76	5.15	4.49	2.37	2.12	4.49	2.73	1.42	1.31	5.45	

STATEMENT VI.5-Contd.

Number of persons, males and females per room and persons per household in each category of household (in two places of decimals)

State	Total Rural Urban	3 Rooms				4 Rooms				5 Rooms & more			
		Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of persons per house-hold	Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of persons per house-hold	Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of persons per house-hold
		13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
GUJARAT	T	2.03	1.04	0.99	6.09	1.66	0.84	0.82	6.64	1.21	0.63	0.58	7.49
	R	2.05	1.04	1.01	6.15	1.68	0.85	0.83	6.70	1.21	0.62	0.59	7.16
	U	1.98	1.01	0.97	5.95	1.64	0.84	0.80	6.57	1.22	0.64	0.58	7.73

(i) General Distribution

16. In Gujarat as a whole the number of persons per room comes to 3.27. This proportion rises to 3.49 for the rural areas and falls down to 2.76 for the urban areas. The average number of persons per household comes to 5.30 souls as against 5.35 for rural and 5.15 for urban areas. It is significant to note that the average number of persons in the households of different categories go on progressively increasing with the increase in the number of rooms occu-

pied by the household. The State average which is 4.91 persons—2.53 for males and 2.38 for females—for households occupying one room, goes upto 5.61 for households occupying two rooms, to 6.09 for households occupying three rooms, rises to 6.64 for households occupying four rooms and to 7.49 for households occupying five rooms and more.

(ii) Comparison between Rural and Urban Areas

17. In rural areas the averages are a little higher than the State and vary from 5.04 persons

for households occupying one room to 6.70 for four rooms, the corresponding proportions for urban areas being 4.49 and 6.57. The villages are thus found to be relatively more crowded than the towns in the matter of average number of persons per household of different categories. This phenomenon obviously results from the disintegrating tendencies in the joint family system which are manifest to a greater extent in urban than in rural areas, a conclusion which gets further support from the average number of persons per room in households of different categories being higher also in the rural areas.

(iii) *Comparison by District*

18. The extent of overcrowding in the different districts of the State will be seen from the statistics that follow which show the average number of persons per room for every district of the State as also for their urban and rural areas. The State average of 3.27 persons per room is exceeded by Banaskantha (4.24), Panchmahals (4.11), Amreli (3.89), Bhavnagar (3.80), Junagadh (3.77), Rajkot (3.70), Surendranagar (3.57) and Jamnagar (3.55) districts. But those for Kutch (2.39), Mehsana (2.81), Broach (2.84), the Dangs (2.86), Baroda (2.96) and Ahmedabad (3.15) fall below the State average.

Average number of persons per room in rural and urban areas of the State and districts, 1961

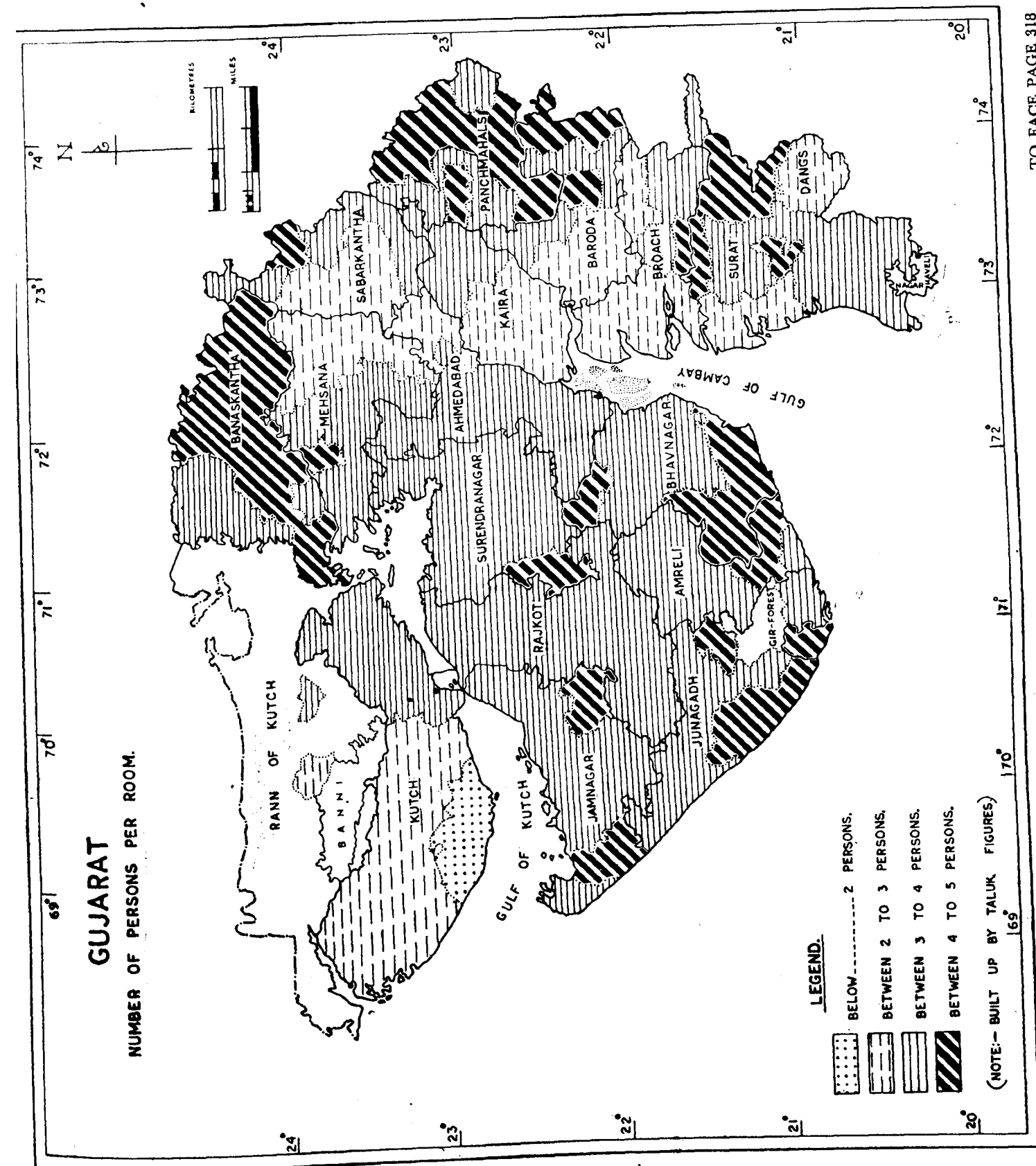
State/District	Average number of persons per room		
	Total	Rural	Urban
Banaskantha	4.24	4.40	2.82
Panchmahals	4.11	4.44	2.53
Amreli	3.89	4.01	3.53
Bhavnagar	3.80	4.11	3.26
Junagadh	3.77	4.13	3.11
Rajkot	3.70	3.80	3.55
Surendranagar	3.57	3.70	3.28
Jamnagar	3.55	3.94	3.01
Surat	3.45	3.75	2.68
GUJARAT STATE...	3.27	3.49	2.76
Ahmedabad	3.15	3.36	3.02
Sabarkantha	3.13	3.24	2.12
Baroda	2.96	3.27	2.34
Dangs	2.86	2.86	..
Broach	2.84	2.92	2.46
Mehsana	2.81	3.06	2.04
Kaira	2.71	2.93	2.05
Kutch	2.39	2.44	2.21

19. It is further seen that as in the case of the State, so also in the case of its different districts, the average number of persons per room is higher in the rural than in the urban areas and is found to be more than four persons per room in the villages of Bhavnagar, Amreli, Junagadh, Banaskantha and the Panchmahals districts. With the exception of Kutch, which has 2.21 persons per room, all the other districts of Rajkot Division have more than three persons per room in towns, the highest being 3.55 for

the urban areas of Rajkot district. But in the case of Baroda Division, all the urban areas except those in Ahmedabad district (3.02) have less than 3 persons per room, the lowest being 2.04 for Mehsana and 2.05 for the urban areas of the Kaira district.

(iv) *Comparison by Taluka*

20. Carrying these examinations still further down to talukas, it is noticed that the average number of persons per room is more than four



in quite a number of talukas which again exhibit the same phenomenon, namely, greater overcrowding in the rural areas than in the urban. The incidence of Kutch district is, however, noteworthy in that there is a number of talukas where the number of persons per room is less than 3 and in some cases, such as Mandvi (1.92) and Mundra (1.79) talukas even less than two persons per room. Similar tendencies are also observed in a number of talukas in Broach district.

21. In Jamnagar district, Kalavad taluka (4.06) and Kalyanpur mahal (4.40) have more than four persons per room. In Rajkot district, there is not a single taluka which has more than four persons to a room. But in Surendranagar district, Chotila has 4.20 persons per room. In Bhavnagar district, Botad (4.10), Gariadhar (4.03), Kundla (4.10), Mahuva (4.43) and Talaja (4.04) talukas are typical in this respect. Likewise, in case of Amreli district, Khambha mahal (4.35), Rajula mahal (4.14), Kodinar taluka (4.19) appear to be fairly overcrowded. In Junagadh district, Visavadar (4.03), Mangrol (4.41), Keshod mahal (4.14), Patan-Vera-val (4.08) and Malia (4.10) talukas are also overcrowded. In the Banaskantha district, all the talukas except Vav (3.62), Tharad (3.95) and Radhanpur (3.68) talukas have more than 4 persons per room, the highest being 4.62 for Vadgam mahal. In Sabarkantha district, the average number of persons per room shows very wide fluctuations in that it is less than 3 in Idar, Himatnagar, Prantij and Modasa talukas and more than 3 in the rest of the talukas except Vijaynagar taluka where it is as high as 4.09. Similar variations in the average number of persons per room are also noticed in Mehsana district, where the average number of persons per room varies from 2.23 for Vijapur and 2.33 for Visnagar taluka to 4.33 for Harij. There is not a single taluka in Ahmedabad district where the average number of persons per room is 4 or more, the averages for Daskroi (2.83) and Dehgam talukas (2.96) being the lowest. In Kaira dis-

trict, there is quite a number of talukas where the average number of persons per room is less than three, and the talukas where it is more than three are Kapadvanj, Thasra and Bala-sinor. The talukas where it is relatively lower are Petlad (2.24), Nadiad (2.49) and Anand (2.52) talukas which represent the prosperous and fertile tract of Charotar. The extent of overcrowding is greater in the talukas of the Panchmahals district all of which, except Godhra (3.87), Kalol (3.55), Lunavada (3.52) and Dohad (3.78) have more than four persons per room. In case of Baroda district, the conditions obtaining in the different talukas except Sankheda (4.12) and Chhota Udaipur (4.38) talukas are more or less similar to those obtaining in Kaira district and the average number of persons per room is less than three in the talukas like Baroda, Padra, Karjan and Dabhoi, where the level of cultivation is higher and the economic condition of the farmer much better. In Broach district, Valia mahal (4.76) is the only one which has more than four persons per room, whereas in most of the other talukas, the cultivation of cotton which is the principal money crop of this district helps the people in reducing overcrowding and bringing down the average number of persons per room to less than three. Surat, which is the largest district of the State, presents a very variegated picture in that the average number of persons per room varies from 2.85 for Chorasi taluka to 5, the highest in the whole State for Uchhal mahal. In between there is a very wide fluctuation in the average number of persons per room which varies according to the economic condition of the people inhabiting them. The district of the Dangs which is exclusively rural has only 2.86 persons per room, sufficiency of space and availability of building material in the forest areas giving it an average lower than many other parts of the State.

22. The following statement gives the number of persons, males and females per room and persons per household in each category of households in some of States and Union Territories.

STATEMENT VI.6

Number of persons, males and females per room and persons per household in each category of household, 1961 (in two places of decimals)

States and Union Territories	T R U	Total		1 Room			Average No. of persons per house- hold	2 Rooms			Average No. of persons per house- hold	
		No. of persons per room	No. of persons per house- hold	Persons	Males	Females		Persons	Males	Females		
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Andhra Pradesh	..	T	2.95	4.82	4.39	2.21	2.18	4.39	2.57	1.30	1.27	5.14
		R	3.05	4.79	4.42	2.23	2.19	4.42	2.57	1.31	1.26	5.13
		U	2.54	5.00	4.24	2.13	2.11	4.24	2.59	1.31	1.28	5.18
Assam	..	T	2.42	5.34	4.17	2.24	1.93	4.17	2.55	1.35	1.20	5.10
		R	2.43	5.36	4.23	2.23	2.00	4.23	2.55	1.34	1.21	5.11
		U	2.37	5.11	3.65	2.30	1.35	3.65	2.51	1.44	1.07	5.03
Bihar	..	T	2.31	5.57	4.11	2.08	2.03	4.11	2.62	1.32	1.30	5.25
		R	2.29	5.58	4.13	2.07	2.06	4.13	2.62	1.31	1.31	5.23
		U	2.44	5.49	4.00	2.24	1.76	4.00	2.75	1.47	1.28	5.51
GUJARAT	..	T	3.27	5.30	4.91	2.53	2.38	4.91	2.80	1.44	1.36	5.61
		R	3.49	5.35	5.04	2.58	2.46	5.04	2.83	1.45	1.38	5.66
		U	2.76	5.15	4.49	2.37	2.12	4.49	2.73	1.42	1.31	5.45
Jammu and Kashmir	..	T	2.66	5.60	4.85	2.58	2.27	4.85	2.75	1.48	1.27	5.50
		R	2.83	5.51	4.89	2.60	2.29	4.89	2.75	1.48	1.27	5.50
		U	2.05	6.12	4.48	2.45	2.03	4.48	2.76	1.47	1.29	5.53
Kerala	..	T	2.44	5.85	4.91	2.42	2.49	4.91	2.91	1.44	1.47	5.82
		R	2.47	5.79	4.90	2.41	2.49	4.90	2.89	1.42	1.47	5.78
		U	2.28	6.25	4.97	2.45	2.52	4.97	3.05	1.51	1.54	6.10
Madhya Pradesh	..	T	2.68	4.82	4.08	2.09	1.99	4.08	2.54	1.30	1.24	5.08
		R	2.75	4.84	4.15	2.11	2.04	4.15	2.56	1.30	1.26	5.12
		U	2.33	4.70	3.64	1.98	1.66	3.64	2.44	1.29	1.15	4.89
Maharashtra	..	T	3.38	5.12	4.67	2.42	2.25	4.67	2.80	1.42	1.38	5.59
		R	3.50	5.11	4.69	2.36	2.33	4.69	2.81	1.41	1.40	5.63
		U	3.12	5.15	4.61	2.57	2.04	4.61	2.75	1.45	1.30	5.51
Mysore	..	T	2.92*	5.63*	4.69	2.37	2.32	4.69	2.75	1.40	1.35	5.50
		R	2.92*	5.43*	4.75	2.40	2.35	4.75	2.76	1.40	1.36	5.51
		U	2.47*	5.50*	4.37	2.23	2.14	4.37	2.72	1.38	1.34	5.44
Punjab	..	T	2.47	5.71	4.62	2.52	2.10	4.62	2.81	1.50	1.31	5.62
		R	2.46	5.84	4.78	2.58	2.20	4.78	2.84	1.52	1.32	5.67
		U	2.47	5.21	4.18	2.35	1.83	4.18	2.70	1.44	1.26	5.40
Rajasthan	..	T	2.65	5.30	4.53	2.38	2.14	4.53	2.70	1.42	1.29	5.41
		R	2.74	5.32	4.61	2.42	2.19	4.61	2.71	1.43	1.29	5.43
		U	2.29	5.21	4.04	2.18	1.36	4.04	2.66	1.39	1.27	5.33
* Excludes persons with no room												

* Excludes persons with no room

STATEMENT VI.6-Contd.

Number of persons, males and females per room and persons per household in each category of household, 1961 (in two places of decimals)

3 Rooms				4 Rooms				5 Rooms and more				States and Union Territories		
Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of persons per house-hold	Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of persons per house-hold	Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of persons per house-hold			
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23			
1.96	0.99	0.97	5.88	1.62	0.82	0.80	6.49	1.08	0.55	0.53	7.41	T	Andhra Pradesh	
1.96	1.00	0.96	5.89	1.61	0.82	0.79	6.43	1.05	0.53	0.52	7.21	R		
1.96	0.99	0.97	5.87	1.67	0.84	0.83	6.66	1.15	0.58	0.57	7.91	U		
2.09	1.10	0.99	6.26	1.82	0.96	0.86	7.26	1.42	0.76	0.66	9.02	T	Assam	
2.08	1.09	0.99	6.25	1.81	0.95	0.86	7.25	1.41	0.75	0.66	8.93	R		
2.15	1.21	0.94	6.44	1.85	1.08	0.77	7.39	1.50	0.86	0.64	9.87	U		
2.10	1.07	1.03	6.30	1.81	0.92	0.89	7.24	1.43	0.73	0.70	9.18	T	Bihar	
2.09	1.06	1.03	6.28	1.80	0.91	0.89	7.22	1.43	0.72	0.70	9.15	R		
2.20	1.16	1.04	6.60	1.87	0.99	0.88	7.47	1.44	0.79	0.65	9.57	U		
2.03	1.04	0.99	6.09	1.66	0.84	0.82	6.64	1.21	0.63	0.58	7.49	T	GUJARAT	
2.05	1.04	1.01	6.15	1.68	0.85	0.83	6.70	1.21	0.62	0.59	7.16	R		
1.98	1.01	0.97	5.95	1.64	0.84	0.80	6.57	1.22	0.64	0.58	7.73	U		
2.06	1.10	0.96	6.17	1.73	0.92	0.81	6.94	1.35	0.72	0.63	8.64	T	Jammu & Kashmir	
2.05	1.10	0.95	6.15	1.73	0.92	0.81	6.93	1.37	0.73	0.64	8.54	R		
2.08	1.10	0.98	6.24	1.73	0.92	0.81	6.93	1.32	0.70	0.62	8.80	U		
2.11	1.04	1.07	6.33	1.71	0.85	0.86	6.84	1.21	0.60	0.61	7.53	T	Kerala	
2.10	1.04	1.06	6.30	1.69	0.84	0.85	6.76	1.21	0.60	0.61	7.39	R		
2.20	1.09	1.11	6.60	1.82	0.90	0.92	7.28	1.19	0.59	0.60	8.03	U		
2.01	1.03	0.98	6.02	1.69	0.86	0.83	6.76	1.31	0.68	0.63	8.23	T	Madhya Pradesh	
2.02	1.03	0.99	6.05	1.70	0.86	0.84	6.80	1.32	0.67	0.65	8.10	R		
1.94	1.02	0.92	5.83	1.64	0.85	0.79	6.56	1.27	0.69	0.58	8.63	U		
2.15	1.09	1.06	6.46	1.78	0.90	0.88	7.12	1.42	0.76	0.66	8.74	T	Maharashtra	
2.21	1.11	1.10	6.62	1.81	0.90	0.91	7.25	1.41	0.73	0.68	8.41	R		
2.06	1.08	0.98	6.17	1.73	0.90	0.83	6.93	1.43	0.78	0.65	9.06	U		
2.15	1.10	1.05	6.46	1.82	0.93	0.89	7.29	1.33	0.69	0.64	8.33	T	Mysore	
2.17	1.11	1.06	6.50	1.85	0.94	0.91	7.38	1.33	0.69	0.64	8.36	R		
2.11	1.08	1.03	6.32	1.76	0.90	0.86	7.06	1.31	0.68	0.63	8.27	U		
2.13	1.14	0.99	6.40	1.75	0.93	0.82	7.00	1.29	0.69	0.60	8.32	T	Punjab	
2.14	1.14	1.00	6.42	1.76	0.94	0.82	7.03	1.32	0.70	0.62	8.39	R		
2.09	1.12	0.97	6.27	1.71	0.91	0.80	6.83	1.18	0.64	0.54	7.97	U		
2.06	1.09	0.98	6.19	1.72	0.91	0.81	6.87	1.24	0.66	0.59	8.15	T	Rajasthan	
2.06	1.09	0.97	6.19	1.72	0.91	0.81	6.88	1.28	0.67	0.61	8.16	R		
2.06	1.07	0.99	6.17	1.71	0.89	0.82	6.85	1.15	0.62	0.54	8.11	U		

STATEMENT VI.6-Contd.

Number of persons, males and females per room and persons per household in each category of household, 1961 (in two places of decimals)

States and Union Territories		Total		1 Room			2 Rooms			Average No. of persons per house- hold	
		No. of persons per room	No. of persons per house- hold	Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of persons per house- hold	Persons	Males		Females
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Uttar Pradesh	.. T	2.02	5.15	3.99	2.13	1.86	3.99	2.43	1.28	1.15	4.86
	R	1.98	5.17	3.99	2.11	1.88	3.99	2.40	1.26	1.14	4.80
	U	2.33	5.03	3.98	2.22	1.76	3.98	2.63	1.42	1.21	5.27
Delhi	.. T	3.03	5.08	4.19	2.31	1.88	4.19	2.87	1.53	1.34	5.75
	R	2.58	6.25	4.44	2.46	1.98	4.44	3.01	1.61	1.40	6.08
	U	3.10	4.95	4.17	2.30	1.87	4.17	2.86	1.52	1.34	5.71
Himachal Pradesh	.. T	1.72	5.07	3.76	2.06	1.70	3.06	2.33	1.19	1.14	4.67
	R	1.72	5.09	3.82	2.08	1.74	3.82	2.35	1.19	1.16	4.70
	U	1.56	4.66	2.92	1.76	1.16	2.92	2.02	1.18	0.84	4.05
Manipur	.. T	1.95	5.25	4.86	2.42	2.44	4.86	2.45	1.21	1.24	4.89
	R	1.97	5.22	4.90	2.42	2.48	4.90	2.45	1.21	1.24	4.91
	U	1.71	5.58	3.80	2.36	1.44	3.80	2.31	1.19	1.12	4.63
Pondicherry	.. T	3.04	5.13	4.42	2.19	2.23	4.42	2.87	1.43	1.44	5.74
	R	3.25	4.96	4.43	2.19	2.24	4.43	2.86	1.44	1.42	5.71
	U	2.59	5.65	4.39	2.19	2.20	4.39	2.91	1.42	1.49	5.81
Tripura	.. T	3.61	5.21	4.61	2.37	2.24	4.61	2.89	1.50	1.39	5.78
	R	3.66	5.20	4.63	2.37	2.26	4.63	2.89	1.50	1.39	5.78
	U	3.20	5.40	4.24	2.26	1.98	4.24	2.88	1.54	1.34	5.76

Note: Figures for States other than Gujarat, Assam, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab

23. There is not a single State where the average number of persons per room is less than 2. This average rises to 3.27 in Gujarat and to 3.38

in Maharashtra. Kerala has the highest average number of persons per household (5.85). It significant to note that there is not a single State

STATEMENT VI.6-Concl'd.

Number of persons, males and females per room and persons per household in each category of household, 1961 (in two places of decimals)

3 Rooms				4 Rooms				5 Rooms and more				T R U	States and Union Territories
Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of persons per house- hold	Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of persons per house- hold	Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of persons per house- hold		
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		
1.83	0.96	0.87	5.48	1.55	0.81	0.74	6.22	1.22	0.64	0.58	7.64	T	Uttar Pradesh
1.81	0.95	0.86	5.44	1.55	0.81	0.74	6.18	1.23	0.64	0.59	7.60	R	
1.97	1.05	0.92	5.91	1.65	0.88	0.77	6.62	1.13	0.62	0.51	8.14	U	
2.25	1.33	1.02	6.74	1.91	1.05	0.86	7.64	1.62	0.91	0.71	9.54	T	Delhi
2.33	1.25	1.08	6.98	2.01	1.06	0.95	8.04	1.66	0.89	0.77	10.60	R	
2.22	1.22	1.00	6.67	1.88	1.05	0.83	7.52	1.60	0.92	0.68	9.13	U	
1.80	0.96	0.84	5.40	1.34	0.67	0.67	5.37	0.74	0.37	0.37	7.21	T	Himachal Pradesh
1.81	0.96	0.85	5.43	1.34	0.67	0.67	5.37	1.08	0.55	0.53	7.17	R	
1.63	0.90	0.73	4.91	1.38	0.74	0.64	5.54	1.06	0.56	0.50	8.06	U	
1.61	0.78	0.83	4.85	1.42	0.70	0.72	5.69	1.35	0.68	0.67	7.01	T	Manipur
1.61	0.78	0.83	4.83	1.41	0.70	0.71	5.63	1.33	0.66	0.67	6.80	R	
1.65	0.80	0.85	4.97	1.58	0.78	0.80	6.30	1.44	0.77	0.67	8.21	U	
2.19	1.07	1.12	6.56	1.78	0.84	0.94	7.12	1.43	0.66	0.77	8.63	T	Pondicherry
2.15	1.05	1.10	6.45	1.78	0.89	0.89	7.10	1.27	0.61	0.66	8.52	R	
2.23	1.08	1.15	6.69	1.78	0.80	0.98	7.13	1.57	0.69	0.88	8.72	U	
2.61	1.37	1.24	7.83	2.28	1.21	1.07	9.12	2.13	1.16	0.97	12.52	T	Tripura
2.59	1.36	1.23	7.77	2.25	1.19	1.06	9.00	2.22	1.19	1.03	12.54	R	
2.75	1.45	1.30	8.25	2.39	1.28	1.11	9.56	1.87	1.06	0.81	12.44	U	

Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Delhi and Pondicherry are provisional.

where the average number of persons per household living in single room tenements is less than

3.99, the highest being 4.91 in Gujarat and Kerala.

SECTION 4

NUMBER OF PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD

(i) Average number of persons per household

(a) Districts

24. The average number of persons per household is found to be more than five in all the districts of the State except Kutch, Mehsana and Ahmedabad which respectively have 4.70, 4.90 and 4.98 persons per household. The same phenomenon which has been noticed in the case of average number of persons per room is also apparent in the case of average number of persons per household, in the rural and urban areas of the State as also in all its districts except Kutch, where alone the average number of persons per household is higher in urban areas than in the rural. As already noticed, this again is due to the break-up of the joint family system which is more in evidence in urban areas than in the rural.

(b) Talukas

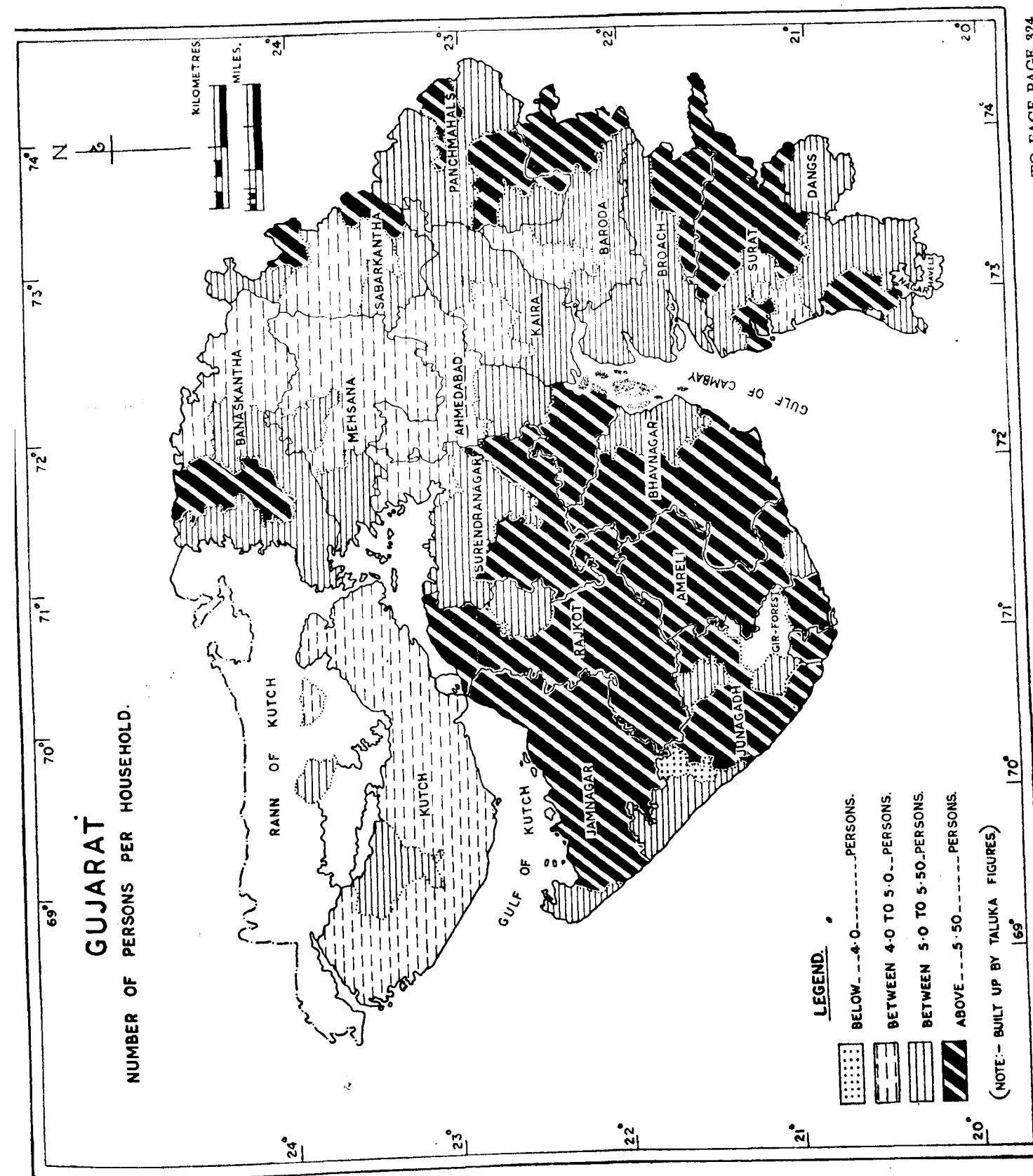
Rajkot Division

25. When we come to examine the averages for the different talukas of the districts, we find very great fluctuations from taluka to taluka. As against the district average of 5.78 persons per household, in Jamnagar district, Dhrol and Kalavad talukas each have 6.02, Kalyanpur 6.12 and Khambhalia 6.13 persons per household. In Rajkot district, all the talukas except Jasdan (6.02), Paddhari (6.02), Lodhika (6.23), Kotda Sangani (6.07), and Jamkandorna (6.09) have less than six, but more than five persons per household. In Surendranagar, Muli (6.12) is the only taluka which has more than six persons per household as against Dasada taluka which has only 4.93 persons per household. In Bhavnagar, Gariadhar (6.03) is the only taluka which has more than six persons per household, all the rest having more than five. The only taluka in Amreli district which has

got more than six persons per household is Kunkavav-Vadia (6.09); the rest have more than five persons per household. In Junagadh district, Visavadar (6.23), Mendarda (6.00) and Keshod (6.10) have six or more than six persons per household as against 3.75 for Kutiyana, where the relatively lower average is found to be the result of migration of some of the Muslim population of that taluka to Pakistan. As usual, Kutch presents quite a different picture. The talukas having more than five persons to a household are Nakhatrana (5.01) and Khavda Mahal (5.06), the average for the rest of the talukas being either a little over or less than the district average (4.70).

Baroda Division

26. In Banaskantha, the average number of persons per household is more than five and less than six in all the talukas of the district except Palanpur (4.83), Danta (4.99), Vadgam (4.78) and Dhanera (4.91). In Sabarkantha district also there is not a single taluka which has six or more than six persons per household, though there are a few talukas where the average number of persons per household is less than five. These are Idar (4.60), Bhiloda (4.98) and Himatnagar (4.89) talukas. Patan and Sami are the only talukas of Mehsana district where the average number of persons per household is a little over five, whereas in the rest of the talukas it is more than four and less than five persons per household. Similarly, in case of Ahmedabad district, Dholka with 5.16 and Dhandhuka with 5.51 are the only talukas where the average number of persons per household is more than five, while in the rest of the talukas the averages are either a little over or below the district ratio. There is not a single taluka in Kaira district where the average number of persons per household is six or more. The only talukas where it is less than five are Nadiad 4.92, Mehmedabad 4.69, and Matar 4.81. In



the Panchmahals district, the average number of persons per household varies from 5.15 for Kalol taluka to 5.89 for Jhalod taluka. While in Baroda district, the average number of persons per household varies from 4.96 for Savli taluka to 5.97 for Chhota Udaipur taluka, in Broach district there is only one taluka, namely, Dediapada taluka where the average number of persons per household is 6.09, the lowest being 5.19 for Amod and Anklesvar talukas. The picture is chequered for Surat district. It has talukas like Son-gadh (6.00) and Vyara (6.08) where the average number of persons per household is more than six, the averages registered for Navsari and Pal-sana being 4.98 and 4.97 respectively, the averages for the rest varying between 5 and 6. The forest areas of the Dangs district, however, have 5.04 persons per household which is both the district as well as the taluka average.

(ii) Persons per household according to category of household

27. The average number of persons per household goes on increasing with the increase in the number of rooms available for occupation

both in the rural as well as in the urban areas, the averages for the urban areas being a little lower than those for the rural for the different categories of households. Again the break-up of the average number of persons per household shows the preponderance of males over females in both these areas. This holds good even in the case of districts. It is further noticed that with the increase in the number of rooms that a household occupies, the number of persons per room goes on gradually decreasing, though the average number of persons per household naturally increases. This will be apparent from the figures given below for the State as a whole.

28. The average number of persons per room in the State as a whole is 3.27 as against 5.30 souls per household, which are found to be 3.49 and 5.35 respectively for rural areas and 2.76 and 5.15 for urban areas of the State. The average number of persons per household goes on increasing from 4.91 for single room tenements to 6.64 for households occupying 4 rooms and 7.49 for households occupying 5 rooms and more. The same tendency is also noticeable both in rural as well as in urban areas of the State.

Average number of persons per room and household in the State, rural and urban areas, 1961

Total/Rural Urban		Total		1 Room		2 Rooms		3 Rooms		4 Rooms		5 Rooms & more	
		Persons per Room	Persons per House- hold	Persons per Room	Persons per House- hold	Persons per Room	Persons per House- hold	Persons per Room	Persons per House- hold	Persons per Room	Persons per House- hold	Persons per Room	Persons per House- hold
Total	..	3.27	5.30	4.91	4.91	2.80	5.61	2.03	6.09	1.66	6.64	1.21	7.49
Rural	..	3.49	5.35	5.04	5.04	2.83	5.66	2.05	6.15	1.68	6.70	1.21	7.16
Urban	..	2.76	5.15	4.49	4.49	2.73	5.45	1.98	5.95	1.64	6.57	1.22	7.73

(a) Districts

29. The extent of increase in the average number of persons per household of different categories appears to be different in the two Divisions of the State as will be seen from the higher averages for all the districts of the Rajkot Division except Kutch (6.19). In case of households occupying 5 rooms and more, the average figure goes as high as 10.70 for Rajkot district and 10.51 for Amreli district, as compared to the districts of the Baroda Division where it

varies from 5.81 for Mehsana district to 8.17 for Ahmedabad district. In the latter Division, the averages for this category fall below the State average in case of all districts except Ahmedabad and Surat and is heavily exceeded in case of the forest areas of the Dangs (27.67). The larger number of persons per household in Ahmedabad and Surat districts is, however, due to their urban character which raises the average for Ahmedabad to 8.35 and that for Surat district to 8.30, the averages for the rural areas of these districts remaining below the State average.

STATEMENT VI.7

Number of persons per room and persons per household in each category of households, 1961

State/District	Total Rural Urban	No. of persons per room	No. of persons per household	State/District	Total Rural Urban	No. of persons per room	No. of persons per household
GUJARAT STATE	Total	3.27	5.30	Sabarkantha	Total	3.13	5.07
	Rural	3.49	5.35		Rural	3.24	5.11
	Urban	2.76	5.15		Urban	2.12	4.54
Jamnagar	Total	3.55	5.78	Mehsana	Total	2.81	4.90
	Rural	3.94	5.94		Rural	3.06	4.98
	Urban	3.01	5.49		Urban	2.04	4.57
Rajkot	Total	3.70	5.75	Ahmedabad	Total	3.15	4.98
	Rural	3.80	5.91		Rural	3.36	5.00
	Urban	3.55	5.51		Urban	3.02	4.96
Surendranagar	Total	3.57	5.48	Kaira	Total	2.71	5.02
	Rural	3.70	5.59		Rural	2.93	5.03
	Urban	3.28	5.23		Urban	2.05	4.96
Bhavnagar	Total	3.80	5.67	Panchmahals	Total	4.11	5.50
	Rural	4.11	5.84		Rural	4.44	5.59
	Urban	3.26	5.33		Urban	2.53	4.88
Amreli	Total	3.89	5.80	Baroda	Total	2.96	5.23
	Rural	4.01	5.84		Rural	3.27	5.25
	Urban	3.53	5.67		Urban	2.34	5.05
Junagadh	Total	3.77	5.72	Broach	Total	2.84	5.42
	Rural	4.13	5.86		Rural	2.92	5.48
	Urban	3.11	5.39		Urban	2.46	5.12
Kutch	Total	2.39	4.70	Surat	Total	3.45	5.46
	Rural	2.44	4.68		Rural	3.75	5.41
	Urban	2.21	4.80		Urban	2.68	5.63
Banaskantha	Total	4.24	5.14	Dangs*	Rural	2.86	5.04
	Rural	4.40	5.19				
	Urban	2.82	4.55				

* Entirely rural

(b) Talukas

30. An analysis of the figures of average number of persons per room and average number of persons per household by taluka shows that while in some cases the district averages are exceeded, in others they are found to be deficient. From this, it can be safely surmised that the number of persons per room registers a decrease in those rural areas where the standard of cultivation is high and the economic condition of the agriculturist better compared to those

living in backward tracts having inferior soil and poor farming. There are certain talukas where a high degree of overcrowding is evidence, by the number of persons per room which is more than four and goes as high as 5.18 in the coastal taluka of Mangrol in Junagadh district. Close correspondence is also observed between the average number of persons per room and the average number of persons per household, the latter generally going down in case of those households having fewer number of persons per room.

(iii) Persons per room and household in urban areas and cities/towns with population of 50,000 or more

31. In case of urban areas of the State, the average number of persons per room which is 2.76 is exceeded by Rajkot (3.55), Amreli (3.53), Surendranagar (3.28), Bhavnagar (3.26), Junagadh (3.11), Ahmedabad (3.02), Jamnagar (3.01), and Banaskantha (2.82) districts. In other words in all the districts of the Rajkot Division except Kutch, the average number of persons per room in urban areas is over 3, but less than 3 in Baroda Division where the extent of overcrowding is greater in the urban areas of Ahmedabad district alone owing to its having the metropolitan area of Ahmedabad City.

32. The average number of persons per room for the urban areas of the State is 2.76 as against the average number of persons per household which is 5.15. While there is not a single district in the State where the urban areas

show less than 2 persons per room, the average goes above 3 in the case of the urban areas of Rajkot (3.55), Amreli (3.53), Surendranagar (3.28), Bhavnagar (3.26), Junagadh (3.11) and Ahmedabad (3.02) districts. The average number of persons per household varies from 4.54 for the urban areas of Sabarkantha to 5.67 for Amreli district. This average is more than 5 persons per household in case of the urban areas of all the districts except Kutch, Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, Mehsana, Panchmahals, Ahmedabad and Kaira. Coming to individual cities and towns, the highest average number of persons per room is to be found in Rajkot City (3.72) followed by Morvi (3.48) and Ahmedabad (3.11). The average number of persons per room is below 3 in Baroda, Surat, Bhavnagar, Jamnagar, Nadiad, Porbandar, Navsari, Godhra and Patan towns, and the lowest in Cambay having 1.96 only.

STATEMENT VI.8

Average number of persons per room and household in city/town with population of 50,000 or more, 1961

City/Town	Total		1 Room		2 Rooms		3 Rooms		4 Rooms		5 Rooms & more	
	No. of persons per Room	No. of persons per House-hold	No. of persons per Room	No. of persons per House-hold	No. of persons per Room	No. of persons per House-hold	No. of persons per Room	No. of persons per House-hold	No. of persons per Room	No. of persons per House-hold	No. of persons per Room	No. of persons per House-hold
Ahmedabad	.. 3.11	4.97	4.35	4.35	2.87	5.75	2.05	6.16	1.73	6.94	1.31	8.52
Baroda	.. 2.43	5.06	4.16	4.16	2.50	4.99	2.03	6.09	1.67	6.70	1.29	7.88
Surat	.. 2.75	5.81	4.90	4.90	3.00	6.01	2.15	6.45	1.89	7.58	1.28	8.44
Rajkot	.. 3.72	5.51	4.78	4.78	3.27	6.54	2.42	7.25	2.19	8.79	1.91	13.09
Bhavnagar	.. 2.85	5.04	4.52	4.52	2.62	5.24	2.02	6.06	1.62	6.51	1.20	7.40
Jamnagar	.. 2.90	5.54	4.53	4.53	2.91	5.83	2.17	6.55	1.83	7.33	1.45	10.38
Nadiad	.. 2.17	5.09	4.22	4.22	2.46	4.92	1.91	5.73	1.47	5.88	1.10	7.16
Porbandar	.. 2.82	5.13	4.29	4.29	2.86	5.72	2.14	6.42	1.75	7.02	1.18	7.43
Junagadh	.. 3.06	5.31	4.51	4.51	2.96	5.92	2.11	6.33	1.63	6.54	1.60	11.48
Broach	.. 3.06	5.12	4.63	4.63	2.82	5.65	1.99	5.98	1.76	7.01	1.08	6.48
Navsari	.. 2.26	5.39	4.85	4.85	2.64	5.28	1.90	5.72	1.42	5.69	1.11	6.95
Godhra	.. 2.76	5.03	4.39	4.39	2.56	5.13	2.24	5.93	1.68	6.73	1.47	9.03
Patan	.. 2.05	4.78	4.31	4.31	2.38	4.77	1.79	5.38	1.30	5.19	0.95	5.48
Cambay	.. 1.96	4.84	4.25	4.25	2.38	4.77	1.60	4.83	1.44	5.76	1.00	5.88
Morvi	.. 3.48	5.35	4.53	4.53	3.19	6.37	2.32	6.97	1.92	7.69	1.79	12.23

SECTION 5 OVERCROWDING

(i) Index of Overcrowding

33. 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.

34. 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 ini-

tiated 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.

35. 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

36. 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 popu-

lation 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

37. The concentration of overcrowding in

households of single room tenements is greater in all the districts of Rajkot Division, 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, 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 VI.9

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

Sl. No.	State/District	Total Rural Urban	No Regular Room	1 Room	2 Rooms	3 Rooms	4 Rooms	5 Rooms and more
	GUJARAT STATE	Total	3	601	274	70	29	23
		Rural	3	624	274	65	21	13
		Urban	2	539	274	85	50	50
1	Jamnagar	Total	2	596	284	62	36	20
		Rural	3	650	251	57	26	13
		Urban	1	505	340	69	52	33
2	Rajkot	Total	1	635	258	60	29	17
		Rural	1	620	275	64	26	14
		Urban	N	656	236	55	33	20
3	Surendranagar	Total	1	628	275	56	27	13
		Rural	1	637	272	56	22	12
		Urban	2	607	281	55	39	16
4	Bhavnagar	Total	1	666	244	49	26	14
		Rural	1	684	248	41	19	7
		Urban	2	629	236	64	41	28
5	Amreli	Total	0	670	238	54	24	14
		Rural	N	679	236	54	21	10
		Urban	N	637	249	54	34	26

N=Negligible

STATEMENT VI.9-Contd.

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

Sl. No.	State/District	Total Rural Urban	No Regular Room	1 Room	2 Rooms	3 Rooms	4 Rooms	5 Rooms and more
6	Junagadh	Total	2	684	214	53	27	20
		Rural	2	719	200	46	21	12
		Urban	1	604	245	70	42	38
7	Kutch	Total	5	429	343	130	53	40
		Rural	5	436	343	134	49	33
		Urban	3	402	339	114	70	72
8	Banaskantha	Total	6	835	124	23	8	4
		Rural	6	851	117	20	5	1
		Urban	1	647	213	67	45	27
9	Sabarkantha	Total	2	499	420	55	15	9
		Rural	2	509	424	50	10	5
		Urban	3	373	370	114	79	61
10	Mehsana	Total	1	514	320	113	29	23
		Rural	1	546	321	106	18	8
		Urban	2	378	316	147	74	83
11	Ahmedabad	Total	2	634	256	58	26	24
		Rural	2	638	277	57	18	8
		Urban	1	631	242	60	32	34
12	Kaira	Total	1	497	332	80	50	40
		Rural	1	525	341	72	37	24
		Urban	1	378	295	114	104	108
13	Panchmahals	Total	1	748	198	36	9	8
		Rural	1	790	174	27	5	3
		Urban	N	444	370	101	43	42
14	Baroda	Total	1	539	298	89	38	35
		Rural	1	590	284	74	29	22
		Urban	1	401	336	130	62	70
15	Broach	Total	0	473	316	123	47	41
		Rural	N	466	330	129	43	32
		Urban	1	509	243	97	64	86
16	Surat	Total	13	624	249	68	23	23
		Rural	15	664	246	55	12	8
		Urban	9	476	262	115	61	77
17	Dangs*	Rural	2	389	472	123	13	1

N = Negligible

* Entirely rural

(c) Cities/Towns with population of 50,000 or more

38. The average number of persons per household more or less follows the same order as that of the number of persons per room. It is the highest in Surat City which has 5.81 persons per household, the lowest being 4.79 in Patan. In cities/towns with population of 50,000 or more the average number of persons for household occupying single room tenements is more than

four and less than five. The average number of persons per household occupying two rooms is more than six in Rajkot, Morvi and Surat, more than five in Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Jamnagar, Porbandar, Junagadh, Broach, Navsari and Godhra, and less than five in case of Patan, Cambay and Baroda. More or less the same trend is also observed in case of households occupying three rooms, four rooms and five rooms and more.

SECTION 6

SLUM AREAS OF AHMEDABAD CITY

(i) What is Slum?

39. In the absence of any definite norms or legislation defining 'slum areas', the Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation has classified as 'slum' certain hutment and sub-standard housing areas which are located in 15 out of 29 wards of Ahmedabad City. Separate statistics to show overcrowding in these areas have been compiled in a special table given in Annexure C. They

show the number of households in each of the 5 wards by number of rooms and number of persons occupying them.

(ii) Persons per Room

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

STATEMENT VI.10

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

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

N = Negligible

41. 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), Asarwa (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 2 room tenements, the proportions of households having more than 2 rooms being almost negligible.

(iii) *Persons per Household*

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

STATEMENT VI.11

Households by number of rooms and number of persons occupying

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

43. 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 2 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 a total number of 18,652 households, 10,131 or 54.32 per cent have only one room which is occupied by 4 to 9 persons. These statistics throw very 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. The gravity as

well as the chronic nature of the problem calls for immediate and drastic action on the part of all concerned to provide adequate housing with minimum amenities to this worst affected section of society on a top priority basis, so that they may be enabled to live a life which every human being is entitled to. The State, the local authorities and the employers whose duty it is to provide a comfortable living to their employees must

rise to the occasion and discharge their responsibilities without any further delay.

44. 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.

SECTION 7

CONCLUDING REMARKS

(i) *General Observations*

45. In the State as a whole, nearly 60 per cent of the occupied houses have only one room. This percentage is exceeded by Rajkot (63.5), Surendranagar (62.8), Bhavnagar (66.6), Amreli (67), Junagadh (68.4), Ahmedabad (63.4), Surat (62.4), Panchmahals (74.8) and Banaskantha (83.5) districts. The districts which are more favourably situated, however, appear to be Kutch (42.9), Kaira (49.7), Mehsana (51.4) and Broach (47.3). The Dangs which is the lowest (38.9) shows an even distribution of one room, two room and three room houses. It is further noticed that the districts where the percentage of occupied houses having one room is lower, have a correspondingly high percentage of occupied houses having two rooms. The percentages of houses having three rooms is more than 10 for Kutch, Mehsana, Broach and Dangs districts, varies between 5 and 10 for Sabarkantha, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Rajkot, Jamnagar, Surendranagar, Amreli, Junagadh, Baroda and Surat districts and is less than 5 for Bhavnagar, Banaskantha and Panchmahals districts. Kutch, Kaira and Broach districts have comparatively larger percentages of houses with four rooms as also of houses having five rooms and more.

46. The ratios which have been examined above further dispel the error which is generally common that the urban areas are more overcrowded than the rural. This in fact is not the actual state of affairs, the overcrowding being

greater in villages and lesser in towns. It further goes to show that the comparative ease with which land is believed to be available in rural areas at cheaper rates does not conduce to relieve congestion to any appreciable degree. *Per contra* the former conditions under which land could be easily acquired for the extension of village sites no longer exist. All cultivable land has been brought under the plough, as agriculture is relatively more paying these days than in the past owing to the introduction of cash crops and very high prices they fetch. Extension of village sites has, therefore, become a difficult problem, which is aggravated by the fact that barren land for extension of villages is not available and the existing site can be extended only if land under cultivation is acquired. This is not possible in the face of strong opposition of the villagers whose land is proposed to be acquired owing to their natural unwillingness to part with their only means of livelihood. In the preceding pages we have had definite indications that the coastal regions which are generally inhabited by backward classes like Kolis and Kharwas and the forest areas which are for the most part inhabited by the tribals or Adivasis suffer from greater overcrowding. This is evident from the fact that the coastal talukas of Jamnagar, Junagadh and Bhavnagar and the forest areas of Baroda, Broach and Surat as well as Banaskantha show high averages of number of persons per room and household. But in Kaira, Broach, Surat and Mehsana districts, the talukas such as Anand,

Nadiad, Borsad, Vijapur, Visnagar, Amod, Hansot, Jambusar, Vagra, Padra, Karjan, Dabhoi, Baroda and Olpad where superior soil, growth of cash crops and consequent improvement in their economic condition create among the people a desire to raise their level of living have more and better accommodation as seen from the reduction in the number of persons per room as well as in the number of persons per household.

47. Among the 15 towns with a population of 50,000 or more, those which are better placed as regards distribution of 1,000 census households according to the number of rooms occupied are Navsari, Patan, Cambay, Nadiad, Baroda and Surat, where the proportion of single room tenements is less than that of dwellings with three or more rooms when compared to the rest of the towns. The worst hit are Rajkot, Ahmedabad, Junagadh, Morvi and Broach, where 60 per cent of the households are single room dwellings, registering a corresponding decrease in dwellings having three rooms and more.

48. The seriousness and magnitude of the housing problem in rural areas where the housing conditions are highly unsatisfactory have been generally lost sight of in the absence of housing statistics which were hitherto not available. The data which the present housing census furnishes will, therefore, be an eye-opener to all those who labour under this misapprehension and make them realise the gravity of the problem which is no less serious in the rural areas than in the urban. The various aspects of rural housing examined in the preceding pages reveal not only the inadequacy of housing in the State but also stress the miserable condition of dwellings as regards their construction and building material and the utter lack of even the minimum conveniences and facilities which go to make human existence worth living.

49. In the words of the Planning Commission:

“34. Improvement in housing conditions in the villages has a manifold significance. It raises

* Third Five Year Plan, pp. 693-4.

the level of living, provides greater opportunities for work and is a vital element in the transformation of rural life. Yet, because of the magnitude of the problem and its inherent difficulties the task of improving housing conditions in the villages has to be viewed, not as an isolated objective, but as a part of the larger scheme of rural development. Consequently, rural housing is intrinsically a part of community development and village planning. The specific programme for rural housing as such is intended to supplement the resources of the community development movement at the level of the block and the village by way of assistance in the form of technical advice, demonstration, provision of improved designs and lay-outs, better use of local materials and, to a limited extent, provision of finance. Its essential object is to help create healthy environmental conditions for all sections of the village population and for balanced development of rural life as a whole. It is against this background that the village housing scheme which was introduced in 1957 has to be considered and its working reviewed.”*

(ii) *Standard House Space*

50. Various standards have been prescribed by various authorities in this country for estimating the minimum living space per individual required for housing accommodation. The National Planning Committee had prescribed 100 sq. ft. per person. The Bhore Committee in its report on Health Survey and Development had estimated 100 sq. ft. as the minimum accommodation required per head for an adult and 60 sq. ft. for a child, the minimum floor space for a room being not less than 120 sq. ft. It had further recommended that no house or portion of a house intended for occupation by a family should consist of less than two living rooms plus a separate kitchen, a bath-room and latrine and in warmer parts of the country a verandah. Use of single room tenement by a family has been strongly condemned. In view, however, of the inherent difficulties of finding all the space

required on the basis prescribed, even if the standard is reduced and brought down to 60 sq. ft. per person, it would appear to be much higher than the floor space an individual occupies at present. At the most conservative estimate, it would hardly be 20 to 25 sq. ft. per person when it is borne in mind that the average number of persons per room is 3.27 and per household 5.30 and that the number of households having single room is more than 60 per cent of the total population of the State. Thus, the floor space now available to an individual would be even much less than what a convict in jail should have, namely, 40 sq. ft. according to the Jail Manual.

51. The extremely unsatisfactory housing conditions in some parts of the State have been examined in detail in the preceding pages. Even air and light, the twin gifts of Nature, so freely available are excluded from overcrowded, highly congested dark houses in rural areas as also in parts of the urban areas where the conditions are worse and where they have to be paid for and purchased by the town-dweller by paying higher rents. The ill-ventilated and ill-lighted houses in the slum areas of larger towns and cities where people live in sub-standard houses of flimsy material is a sad commentary on the housing conditions in industrial areas. Nor are the slums confined to urban areas alone. Social stratification of high and low makes it the worst feature of rural areas where also the Scheduled and some of the backward classes are traditionally segregated on the outskirts of the village.

52. The problem of housing ultimately resolves itself into one of financial resources of the people. For, it is only the rich and the well-to-do, who can live in more spacious and commodious houses provided with all the necessary comforts and conveniences which are utterly lacking in the dwellings of the poor. The living conditions in some of the rural areas are highly deplorable and devoid of essential human comforts because the villagers can ill-afford them owing to their poor and very low economic condition. It can be reasonably concluded that the

housing condition is good or bad according as the economic condition of the people is so. The economic condition of a town-dweller is better than that of a villager. The housing condition of the former is, therefore, comparatively better than that of the latter. Even in rural areas, wherever the level of farming is high and the material condition of the agriculturist shows corresponding improvement, the difference in housing conditions is apparent from their having better and commodious houses provided with all the comforts and conveniences that money can command. According to the extremely conservative standard that we have adopted for assessing overcrowding, namely, more than two persons to a room, most of the areas are overcrowded in households of two and less rooms, the concentration being greater in single room tenements which is as high as 85 per cent in Banaskantha district having 851 single room tenements out of 1,000 census households in the rural areas of that district. Similar conditions also obtain in the Panchmahals district (790) and all the districts of Rajkot Division, except Kutch. But the conditions are slightly better in some of the districts of the Baroda Division, where Baroda, Kaira, Mehsana, Broach and Surat show a relatively fair distribution of dwellings having three rooms and more probably due to the better economic condition of the agriculturists of these areas where fertile soil and money crops bring better returns for their labour.

(iii) *Difference in the Housing Problems of Urban and Rural Areas*

53. The conditions and levels of living being dissimilar in urban and rural areas, the problem of housing in this country has two aspects, viz., rural housing and urban housing. The solution of either is dependent on the correct and proper appraisal of the conditions and needs of both these areas. The main occupation of the rural population is agriculture supplemented to a limited extent by household or cottage industries. By the very nature of living condi-

tions obtaining in villages, people remain out of doors for the most part of the day and return home in the evening after working for the whole day on the field. This, however, is not the case with a town-dweller, who works indoors and requires certain minimum relief when he comes home after the day's work is over. Further, villages have ample open space round about their houses which would compensate for the shortage of living space which is not possible for a town-dweller, who has to confine himself within the four walls of his tenement.

(iv) *Problems of Rural Housing*

54. Viewed from this angle, the fundamental difference between the problem of housing in the rural and urban areas deserves special notice. The housing problem in villages where even certain minimum living space cannot be had, environmental conditions are hopeless and social amenities according to any standard very distressing. The problem of rural housing is thus two-fold, improvement of existing houses and construction of new ones. The problem assumes gigantic proportions and is beset with innumerable difficulties owing to the backwardness and poor economic condition of the people, which make adoption of even the most modest standards of living and types of housing well nigh impossible. Researches and experiments should aim at evolving suitable type designs which would meet the requirements of the countryside and provide reasonable standards of comforts and conveniences. The models prescribed for rural housing should be such as can be adopted and constructed with local material and minimum cost. The use of material which cannot be supplied or easily had should not be advocated, as that will delay construction and shake confidence in the utility of the new design. As for example, any appreciable use of cement is out of question in rural areas at a time when even the barest need of the urban areas cannot be satisfied. In such cases clay of good sticking quality and lime would be the best alternative.

55. Rural Housing Cell and research-cum-

training centres will aid effective solution of rural housing in the State after duly taking into account climatological conditions, permanency of the structure and protection against weather. For, following the age old rule that "Necessity is the mother of invention," the people themselves have, in the past, applied their mind to some of these aspects and worked out practical solution, not only in the matter of design and construction but also in the provision of conveniences and use of material locally available. The experience gained in the past which has stood the test of time should be utilised to the maximum extent in the evolution of new types.

56. Technical aid and guidance required to facilitate adoption of new techniques and designs should be handy and supplied free of cost. The labour aspect should continue to be attended to by the villager himself on the basis of aided self-help, or, if need be, by the mutual co-operation of neighbours who can give a helping hand during their spare hours as hitherto. For, the problem of rural housing is so immense and so vast that there is no other way to effect improvement except by harnessing and maximum utilisation of the labour and material locally available. It has to be solved in the context of rural reconstruction for which the only competent agency would be the Community Development Administration aided by Gram Panchayats. Organisation of co-operatives for building better houses in villages—an aspect which has been neglected so far should be encouraged to the maximum extent possible. For, better living conditions in villages provided with essential comforts and conveniences through systematic village planning is the only way to stem the growing tide of incoming rural population towards towns.

57. Finally, the villager has always imitated the town-dweller in the matter of providing himself with all types of material comforts and mode of living either in the matter of housing or clothes and even food by having him as his ideal. The urbanite has always been considered his superior and rival in the economic

struggle for providing not only the necessities of life but also comforts and luxuries in which the villager regards himself at a disadvantage. The result has been that improvement in or construction of new houses are after the urban model using bricks and cement in preference to the less expensive and easily available local material. Rather than aping the urban areas stress must be laid on the use of local building material, the social, cultural and economic background of urban and rural areas and the functional requirements of villages. The existing building traditions that have been evolved and introduced by way of practical approach to the problems the villagers had to face in the past should be fully made use of and not lost sight of in the zeal to provide conveniences which are not capable of satisfaction owing to the basic handicap of their financial means and resources. The magnitude of the problem is so great and its financial aspects so overwhelming that the task of reconstruction and renovation will be a very lengthy process. Living conditions, mode of life and habits of the people cannot be changed all at once. Intensive propaganda and education of the village people alone will help a successful and speedy solution of this knotty problem affecting the well-being of the countryside.

(v) *The Problem of Urban Housing*

58. The problem of urban housing on the other hand is relatively far more complicated and complex and the need for improvement far more pressing and urgent than in rural areas. Unlike villages, the improvement of housing in towns and cities is beset with innumerable difficulties, the principal amongst them being paucity of land and funds required for the construction of new houses. The clearance of slum areas or providing housing accommodation for industrial labour is not the only problem the urban areas have to tackle. The unplanned and haphazard growth of towns with their narrow streets and lanes and overcrowding affects other important sections of society also. The middle classes and lower income groups for whom the living

conditions have worsened still further after the establishment of new industries and the expansion of trade and commerce in some of the cities and larger towns deserve timely attention if they are to be enabled to withstand the growing strain of socio-economic changes which are rapidly taking place in the country.

59. The problem of housing is closely inter-linked with economic development and rapid pace of industrialisation in towns where it has a two-fold aspect, viz., (i) slum clearance and (ii) provision of housing for industrial labour and low income groups at reasonable rent. Both these aspects are assuming increasing importance since the last World War when the general price level has shot up suddenly and the cost of building material and labour risen to unprecedented heights. Small wonder, the rents charged are prohibitive and beyond the paying capacity of the people. Housing programmes and policies in urban areas have, therefore, to be framed with special reference to the location and dispersal of industries, small and large, and so oriented as to meet the housing needs of industrial labour and low and middle income groups having due regard for their requirements, resources and rent-paying capacities. It requires pooling of resources at various levels. Technical aid, skilled labour, timely and adequate supply of the requisite type of building material, financial aid and legislative action to enforce and execute a well-balanced programme of housing in urban areas are the *sine qua non* to any orderly improvement of housing condition in large towns and industrial centres.

60. The standards prescribed for the rural areas will not and cannot be the same as those for the urban where the social and economic conditions materially differ. The urgency of improving urban housing has been recognised in the country's successive Five Year Plans. The State, municipal and local bodies and the industrial employers have taken the initiative in implementing a number of subsidised housing schemes such as housing for industrial labour, slum clearance, special housing programmes for

Harijans, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes. Persons of low and middle income groups are encouraged to build houses of their own by financial assistance offered by Housing Boards in the shape of loan on easy terms and acquisition of land by Government at reasonable rates. These efforts have so far touched only the fringe of the problem of urban housing which is of such a large magnitude that it is by no means capable of easy solution. Though the problem of housing might thus appear to be more pressing and emergent in towns, the improvement in the highly unsatisfactory living conditions prevalent in villages cannot brook any further delay. Both the problems are of equal importance and require to be tackled simultaneously.

(vi) *General Summary*

61. 'Safety first' was the primary motive which actuated a householder in building a house to provide some sort of shelter to his family and cattle. Provision of amenities or facilities was secondary. The result was that the people in villages built up their houses according to what they thought to be their principal requirements without any regard for comforts or conveniences which came later in the day as economic condition improved and people started thinking of something better by way of housing. People deem it a point of status, dignity and honour to own a house of their own. Every one is anxious to satisfy this primary need of human existence. They also want good houses to live in. The only limiting factor is their purse. The moment they are in a position to spend more, the first item to which they attend is improvement of their living condition as testified by the extensive construction

of new houses and renovation and replacement of old ones by *pucca* material and provision of amenities and extra conveniences such as a verandah, cook-room, living-room, cattle-shed, grass-store, etc., hitherto unknown. But under the existing circumstances these facilities it is not the good fortune of all to possess. Those in the lowest rung of the economic ladder have, therefore, to rest content with single room tenements, wherein men and cattle are huddled together with a few belongings, while those higher up in the social scale and for that reason in the economic scale have more space, better living conditions, greater conveniences and superior material used in the construction of their houses. The old sub-standard living conditions which were their lot before are fast changing. Development in agricultural practices, better yield and higher prices and above all the spirit of independence, are gradually changing the face of the villages by inculcating among the village people a desire for better living conditions. It is high time the State and the village institutions step in and give a helping hand to ensure orderly progress and balanced development of housing in villages if the existing irregular growth and unhealthy and insanitary conditions are not to persist. This objective can be achieved only by intensive propaganda and education of the rural folks, demonstration of the advantages of new designs and changes in techniques of construction and variations in the use of local material as a result of researches carried out and applied after proper test. The technique of aided self-help should be brought into commission on an organised basis through the channels of the Community Projects Programme working in collaboration with the Gram Panchayats and Village Co-operatives.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-V.1

Distribution of 1,000 census households according to number of rooms occupied
(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District/Taluka/Mahal/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	No regular Room	1 Room	2 Rooms	3 Rooms	4 Rooms	5 Rooms and more
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
GUJARAT STATE	3	601	274	70	29	23
Jamnagar District	2	596	284	62	36	20
Jamnagar Taluka	2	541	329	64	43	21
Jamnagar City	2	433	399	78	59	29
Dhrol Taluka	0	569	292	72	41	26
Jodiya Mahal	4	502	337	98	41	18
Kalavad Taluka	2	656	260	48	23	11
Lalpur Mahal	8	636	252	61	27	16
Jamjodhpur Taluka	1	583	284	74	38	20
Okhamandal Taluka	3	663	231	40	33	30
Kalyanpur Mahal	2	714	222	36	20	6
Khambhalia Taluka	0	589	269	63	46	33
Bhanvad Mahal	1	667	235	51	28	18
Rajkot District	1	635	258	60	29	17
Rajkot Taluka	1	693	219	48	24	15
Rajkot City	0	702	205	51	25	17
Jasdan Taluka	N	604	279	75	26	16
Paddhari Mahal	1	618	270	65	26	20
Gondal Taluka	N	597	263	73	43	24
Lodhika Mahal	0	620	250	71	35	24
Kotda Sangani Mahal	0	571	317	72	29	11
Morvi Taluka	N	617	295	53	23	12
Morvi Town	0	641	270	44	30	15
Maliya Mahal	0	659	269	46	17	9
Wankaner Taluka	0	684	246	37	23	10
Jetpur Taluka	N	573	289	76	37	25
Dhoraji Taluka	3	626	259	60	34	18
Jamkandorna Mahal	1	551	303	86	43	16
Upleta Mahal	1	663	225	63	29	19
Surendranagar District	1	628	275	56	27	13
Wadhwan Taluka	1	628	268	63	28	12
Muli Taluka	1	585	307	65	34	8
Chotila Taluka	4	727	189	47	18	15
Limbdi Taluka	2	630	292	42	26	8
Lakhtar Taluka	0	585	291	76	33	15
Sayla Taluka	3	654	291	29	19	4
Dhrangadhra Taluka	1	581	301	59	40	18
Halvad Taluka	1	612	298	56	24	9
Dasada Taluka	1	651	242	62	22	22
Bhavnagar District	1	666	244	49	26	14
Bhavnagar Taluka	4	619	236	66	44	31
Bhavnagar City	3	577	250	79	51	40
Ghogho Mahal	0	666	228	46	44	16

N = Negligible

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-V.1-Contd.

Distribution of 1,000 census households according to number of rooms occupied
(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District/Taluka/Mahal/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	No Regular Room	1 Room	2 Rooms	3 Rooms	4 Rooms	5 Rooms and more
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bhavnagar District-Contd.						
Vallabhipur Mahal	0	623	303	50	16	8
Botad Taluka	N	668	265	39	22	6
Gadhada Mahal	1	654	264	49	27	5
Palitana Taluka	1	652	258	47	29	13
Sihor Taluka	3	634	283	44	21	15
Umrula Mahal	1	626	289	57	19	8
Gariadhar Mahal	1	628	294	43	28	6
Kundfa Taluka	0	683	242	49	20	6
Mahuva Taluka	1	790	168	26	9	6
Talaja Taluka	N	670	248	50	21	11
Amreli District						
Amreli Taluka	N	670	238	54	24	14
Kunkavav-Vadia Taluka	1	629	255	70	28	17
Babra Taluka	0	556	304	85	34	21
Lathi Taluka	0	630	269	60	31	10
Lilia Mahal	1	644	258	59	26	12
Dhari Taluka	1	673	263	32	25	6
Khambha Mahal	0	652	255	59	22	12
Rajula Mahal	0	736	203	35	16	10
Jafrabad Mahal	N	724	209	41	18	8
Kodinar Taluka	0	761	172	29	18	20
Junagadh District	0	791	154	25	15	15
Junagadh District						
Junagadh Taluka	2	684	214	53	27	20
Junagadh Town	3	633	226	64	40	34
Bhesan Mahal	1	651	203	60	40	45
Visavadar Taluka	0	578	299	81	31	11
Mendarda Mahal	0	629	271	60	26	14
Mangrol Taluka	2	572	266	89	45	26
Manavadar Taluka	1	786	155	33	12	13
Keshod Mahal	4	626	249	72	30	19
Vanthali Mahal	1	666	245	54	23	11
Patan Veraval Taluka	1	650	248	58	25	18
Malia Taluka	N	756	168	34	20	22
Talala Mahal	2	732	181	38	24	23
Una Taluka	5	712	202	45	20	16
Porbandar Taluka	N	698	203	53	25	21
Porbandar Town	3	679	207	58	31	22
Ranavav Mahal	0	548	270	92	48	42
Kutiyana Mahal	1	746	162	45	30	16
Kutch District	1	688	231	37	27	16
Bhuj Taluka	5	429	343	130	53	40
Nakhatrana Taluka	4	417	333	142	59	45
Lakhpat Taluka	5	304	370	249	46	26
	9	391	331	171	46	52

N = Negligible

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-V.1-Contd.

Distribution of 1,000 census households according to number of rooms occupied
(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District/Taluka/Mahal/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	No Regular Room	1 Room	2 Rooms	3 Rooms	4 Rooms	5 Rooms and more
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Kutch District-Contd.						
Abdasa Taluka	N	262	429	195	67	47
Mandvi Taluka	4	317	365	144	96	74
Mundra Taluka	30	259	358	172	103	78
Anjar Taluka	1	461	386	82	35	35
Bhachau Taluka	1	605	296	73	18	7
Rapar Taluka	0	742	217	29	8	4
Khadir Mahal	0	661	291	40	0	8
Khavda Mahal	0	529	308	105	35	23
Banaskantha District						
Palanpur Taluka	6	835	124	23	8	4
Danta Taluka	21	875	74	13	11	6
Vadgam Mahal	2	893	94	10	1	0
Dhanera Taluka	1	970	25	2	1	1
Dessa Taluka	2	942	44	9	2	1
Kankrej Taluka	1	868	104	19	6	2
Vav Taluka	N	834	134	26	4	2
Tharad Taluka	7	674	237	58	19	5
Deodar Taluka	N	659	278	45	13	5
Radhanpur Taluka	1	800	164	29	5	1
Santalpur Taluka	9	735	169	53	21	13
Sabarkantha District	1	754	211	24	9	1
Idar Taluka	2	499	420	55	15	9
Khed Brahma Taluka	5	389	537	53	12	4
Vijaynagar Mahal	0	742	237	15	4	2
Bhiloda Taluka	1	713	205	60	21	0
Himatnagar Taluka	2	732	258	6	1	1
Prantij Taluka	2	381	518	70	12	17
Modasa Taluka	1	399	470	87	28	15
Meghraj Taluka	1	457	457	51	22	12
Malpur Mahal	0	642	298	38	11	11
Bayad Taluka	0	589	391	15	4	1
Mehsana District	N	480	391	91	24	14
Patan Taluka	1	514	320	113	29	23
Patan Town	1	694	183	64	28	30
Chanasma Taluka	N	398	264	130	100	108
Sami Taluka	N	600	311	71	13	5
Harij Mahal	1	818	130	26	16	9
Mehsana Taluka	1	893	83	13	5	5
Sidhpur Taluka	2	533	362	76	17	10
Kheralu Taluka	2	519	237	131	48	63
Visnagar Taluka	1	459	419	89	20	12
Vijapur Taluka	1	320	387	214	50	28
Kadi Taluka	N	259	401	270	36	34
Kalol Taluka	1	658	272	39	17	13
		481	435	87	35	11

N = Negligible

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-V.1-Contd.

Distribution of 1,000 census households according to number of rooms occupied
(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District/Taluka/Mahal/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	No Regular Room	1 Room	2 Rooms	3 Rooms	4 Rooms	5 Rooms and more
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ahmedabad District	2	634	256	58	26	24
Ahmedabad City Taluka	2	649	238	54	27	30
Ahmedabad City	2	653	230	55	28	32
Viramgam Taluka	1	687	204	53	32	23
Daskroi Taluka	2	542	350	76	20	10
Dehgam Taluka	3	467	411	101	14	4
Sanand Mahal	0	769	190	22	15	4
Dholka Taluka	2	665	218	56	37	22
Dhandhuka Taluka	N	632	256	58	31	23
Kaira District	1	497	332	80	50	40
Nadiad Taluka	1	487	303	86	60	63
Nadiad Town	N	404	275	113	84	124
Kapadvanj Taluka	1	541	317	92	30	19
Mehmedabad Taluka	2	528	352	71	25	22
Matar Taluka	2	509	363	68	39	19
Anand Taluka	N	464	320	102	60	54
Thasra Taluka	1	690	230	39	22	18
Balasinor Taluka	0	588	326	43	23	20
Petlad Taluka	1	377	337	100	106	79
Cambay Taluka	1	441	369	85	57	47
Cambay Town	1	373	267	111	124	124
Borsad Taluka	1	482	401	66	32	18
Panchmahals District	1	748	198	36	9	8
Godhra Taluka	N	683	241	50	15	11
Godhra Town	0	437	421	80	36	26
Kalol Taluka	N	700	217	50	16	17
Halol Taluka	0	838	120	28	7	7
Jambughoda Mahal	0	828	162	8	2	0
Shechera Taluka	N	783	197	17	2	1
Lunavada Taluka	N	592	349	42	12	5
Santrampur Taluka	4	724	216	46	7	3
Jhalod Taluka	0	864	100	23	5	8
Dohad Taluka	N	698	233	41	16	12
Limkheda Taluka	2	907	75	11	3	2
Devgad Baria Taluka	0	815	138	29	6	12
Baroda District	1	539	298	89	38	35
Baroda Taluka	N	442	346	122	46	44
Baroda City	N	415	336	129	59	61
Savli Taluka	1	602	279	62	32	24
Vaghodia Taluka	2	768	164	37	18	11
Padra Taluka	2	316	504	108	37	33
Karjan Taluka	1	334	333	171	80	81

N = Negligible

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-V.1-Contd.

Distribution of 1,000 census households according to number of rooms occupied
(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District/Taluka/Mahal/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	No Regular Room	1 Room	2 Rooms	3 Rooms	4 Rooms	5 Rooms and more
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Baroda District-Contd.						
Sinor Mahal	1	543	276	97	52	31
Dabhoi Taluka	1	544	203	93	79	80
Sankheda Taluka	3	800	141	32	13	11
Tilakwada Mahal	2	633	287	53	12	13
Nasvadi Taluka	4	669	295	24	6	2
Chhota Udaipur Taluka	N	726	219	43	6	6
Jabugam Taluka	2	623	267	69	21	18
Broach District	N	473	316	123	47	41
Broach Taluka	N	436	309	150	54	51
Broach Town	1	620	232	72	38	37
Vagra Taluka	1	232	415	238	56	58
Jambusar Taluka	N	267	409	168	89	67
Amod Mahal	0	275	377	198	75	75
Anklesvar Taluka	1	606	219	85	47	42
Hansot Mahal	0	410	383	150	32	25
Jhagadia Taluka	0	673	230	55	28	14
Nandod Taluka	N	523	300	99	33	45
Valia Mahal	1	846	136	12	3	2
Dediapada Taluka	1	500	358	105	30	6
Sagbara Mahal	0	417	477	88	15	3
Surat District	13	624	249	68	23	23
Olpad Taluka	3	480	326	137	36	18
Mangrol Taluka	60	715	193	28	3	1
Kamrej Taluka	7	616	232	93	33	19
Chorasi Taluka	22	517	258	99	45	59
Surat City	5	493	258	101	59	84
Palsana Mahal	2	605	251	99	26	17
Mandvi Tanka	2	638	260	64	18	18
Songadh Taluka	20	812	119	37	9	3
Vyara Taluka	24	596	278	73	15	14
Bardoli Taluka	1	761	162	50	14	12
Valod Mahal	23	729	227	16	4	1
Navsari Taluka	20	563	264	93	36	24
Navsari Town	58	324	291	153	93	81
Gandevi Mahal	15	572	280	80	20	33
Mahuva Taluka	2	817	143	30	4	4
Bansda Taluka	1	572	331	74	12	10
Bulsar Taluka	1	689	214	52	20	24
Chikhli Taluka	8	657	270	39	14	12
Dharampur Taluka	2	597	368	25	4	4
Pardi Taluka	1	736	191	41	19	12
Umbergaon Taluka	11	701	213	49	16	10
Uchhal Mahal	33	878	78	9	2	0
Nizar Mahal	6	531	328	87	22	26
Dangs District	2	389	472	123	13	1
Dangs Taluka	2	389	472	123	13	1

N = Negligible

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-V.2

Number of persons, males and females per room and persons per household in each category of household (in two places of decimals)
(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District (Total/Rural/ Urban)/City/Town with popu- lation of 50,000 and above		Total		1 Room			2 Rooms			Average No. of persons per house- hold	
		No. of persons per room	No. of persons per house- hold	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
GUJARAT STATE											
	T	3.27	5.30	4.91	2.53	2.38	4.91	2.80	1.44	1.36	5.61
	R	3.49	5.35	5.04	2.58	2.46	5.04	2.83	1.45	1.38	5.66
	U	2.76	5.15	4.49	2.37	2.12	4.49	2.73	1.42	1.31	5.45
Jamnagar District	T	3.55	5.78	5.14	2.62	2.52	5.14	3.14	1.60	1.54	6.27
	R	3.94	5.94	5.34	2.72	2.62	5.34	3.31	1.68	1.63	6.63
	U	3.01	5.49	4.68	2.39	2.29	4.68	2.91	1.48	1.43	5.84
Jamnagar City	U	2.90	5.54	4.53	2.32	2.21	4.53	2.91	1.48	1.43	5.83
Rajkot District	T	3.70	5.75	4.98	2.53	2.45	4.98	3.29	1.67	1.62	6.59
	R	3.80	5.91	5.17	2.63	2.54	5.17	3.35	1.70	1.65	6.71
	U	3.55	5.51	4.72	2.40	2.32	4.72	3.19	1.62	1.57	6.39
Rajkot City	U	3.72	5.51	4.78	2.48	2.30	4.78	3.27	1.69	1.58	6.54
Morvi Town	U	3.48	5.35	4.53	2.27	2.26	4.53	3.19	1.59	1.60	6.37
Surendranagar District	T	3.57	5.48	4.91	2.51	2.40	4.91	3.11	1.61	1.50	6.22
	R	3.70	5.59	5.01	2.58	2.43	5.01	3.20	1.68	1.52	6.41
	U	3.28	5.23	4.64	2.34	2.30	4.64	2.89	1.45	1.44	5.78
Bhavnagar District	T	3.80	5.67	5.09	2.62	2.47	5.09	3.22	1.67	1.55	6.45
	R	4.11	5.84	5.21	2.68	2.53	5.21	3.40	1.76	1.64	6.80
	U	3.26	5.33	4.82	2.48	2.34	4.82	2.86	1.48	1.38	5.72
Bhavnagar City	U	2.85	5.05	4.53	2.37	2.16	4.53	2.62	1.38	1.24	5.24
Amreli District	T	3.89	5.80	5.11	2.59	2.52	5.11	3.34	1.68	1.66	6.68
	R	4.01	5.84	5.18	2.63	2.55	5.18	3.38	1.71	1.67	6.75
	U	3.53	5.67	4.85	2.45	2.40	4.85	3.23	1.61	1.62	6.46
Junagadh District	T	3.77	5.72	5.17	2.62	2.55	5.17	3.20	1.63	1.57	6.40
	R	4.13	5.86	5.37	2.72	2.65	5.37	3.34	1.70	1.64	6.68
	U	3.11	5.39	4.65	2.36	2.29	4.65	2.95	1.50	1.45	5.90
Junagadh Town	U	3.08	5.31	4.51	2.30	2.21	4.51	2.96	1.52	1.44	5.93
Porbandar Town	U	2.82	5.14	4.29	2.16	2.13	4.29	2.86	1.45	1.41	5.73
Kutch District	T	2.39	4.70	4.22	2.14	2.08	4.22	2.39	1.18	1.21	4.78
	R	2.44	4.68	4.26	2.14	2.12	4.26	2.39	1.17	1.22	4.77
	U	2.21	4.80	4.03	2.11	1.92	4.03	2.40	1.21	1.19	4.81
Banaskantha District	T	4.24	5.14	4.98	2.57	2.41	4.98	2.93	1.51	1.42	5.86
	R	4.40	5.19	5.04	2.60	2.44	5.04	2.99	1.54	1.45	5.97
	U	2.82	4.55	4.08	2.12	1.96	4.08	2.58	1.32	1.26	5.15

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-V.2-Contd.

Number of persons, males and females per room and persons per household in each category of household (In two places of decimals)
(Based on 20% Sample)

3 Rooms				4 Rooms				5 Rooms				State/District (Total/ Rural/Urban)/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above
Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of persons per house- hold	Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of persons per house- hold	Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of persons per house- hold	
			12				13				14	
GUJARAT STATE												
2.03	1.04	0.99	6.09	1.66	0.84	0.82	6.64	1.21	0.63	0.58	7.49	T
2.05	1.04	1.01	6.15	1.68	0.85	0.83	6.70	1.21	0.62	0.59	7.16	R
1.98	1.01	0.97	5.95	1.64	0.84	0.80	6.57	1.22	0.64	0.58	7.73	U
2.38	1.21	1.17	7.14	1.96	0.97	0.99	7.82	1.51	0.79	0.72	9.76	T
2.53	1.29	1.24	7.61	2.08	1.01	1.07	8.30	1.80	0.95	0.85	10.73	R
2.16	1.09	1.07	6.49	1.85	0.92	0.93	7.40	1.34	0.70	0.64	9.11	U
2.18	1.08	1.10	6.55	1.83	0.88	0.95	7.33	1.46	0.75	0.71	10.38	U
Jamnagar City												
2.49	1.26	1.23	7.48	2.15	1.08	1.07	8.58	1.71	0.86	0.85	10.70	T
2.53	1.30	1.23	7.58	2.17	1.09	1.08	8.70	1.61	0.82	0.79	9.99	R
2.44	1.21	1.23	7.32	2.11	1.06	1.05	8.45	1.80	0.90	0.90	11.42	U
Rajkot District												
2.42	1.21	1.21	7.25	2.20	1.12	1.08	8.79	1.91	0.81	1.10	13.09	U
Rajkot City												
2.32	1.15	1.17	6.97	1.92	0.96	0.96	7.69	1.79	1.10	0.69	12.23	U
Morvi Town												
2.18	1.13	1.05	6.54	1.88	0.96	0.92	7.53	1.38	0.76	0.62	8.52	T
2.24	1.18	1.06	6.73	1.91	0.98	0.93	7.65	1.30	0.66	0.64	7.78	R
2.03	1.01	1.02	6.09	1.84	0.93	0.91	7.37	1.54	0.93	0.61	9.82	U
Surendranagar District												
2.45	1.28	1.17	7.36	2.08	1.06	1.02	8.32	1.50	0.81	0.69	9.19	T
2.66	1.37	1.29	7.99	2.41	1.23	1.18	9.63	1.88	0.99	0.89	11.27	R
2.18	1.15	1.03	6.54	1.77	0.91	0.86	7.09	1.32	0.72	0.60	8.18	U
Bhavnagar District												
2.02	1.08	0.94	6.06	1.63	0.85	0.78	6.52	1.21	0.64	0.57	7.41	U
Bhavnagar City												
2.61	1.33	1.28	7.83	2.26	1.16	1.10	9.02	1.69	0.88	0.81	10.51	T
2.64	1.35	1.29	7.93	2.27	1.16	1.11	9.07	1.82	0.92	0.90	10.68	R
2.49	1.26	1.23	7.47	2.23	1.16	1.07	8.92	1.54	0.83	0.71	10.29	U
Amreli District												
2.48	1.25	1.23	7.44	1.95	0.99	0.96	7.81	1.45	0.78	0.67	9.45	T
2.62	1.34	1.28	7.86	2.10	1.08	1.02	8.40	1.57	0.80	0.77	9.79	R
2.27	1.13	1.14	6.82	1.79	0.89	0.90	7.16	1.37	0.77	0.60	9.20	U
Junagadh District												
2.11	1.04	1.07	6.34	1.63	0.81	0.82	6.54	1.61	0.95	0.66	11.48	U
Junagadh Town												
2.14	1.08	1.06	6.42	1.76	0.85	0.91	7.03	1.19	0.60	0.59	7.43	U
Porbandar Town												
1.77	0.85	0.92	5.31	1.38	0.65	0.73	5.53	1.03	0.52	0.51	6.19	T
1.75	0.84	0.91	5.26	1.37	0.64	0.73	5.51	1.00	0.50	0.50	5.73	R
1.86	0.91	0.95	5.57	1.40	0.69	0.71	5.59	1.10	0.57	0.53	7.10	U
Kutch District												
2.20	1.10	1.10	6.60	1.66	0.84	0.82	6.63	1.09	0.57	0.52	6.92	T
2.27	1.14	1.13	6.83	1.84	0.94	0.90	7.37	1.11	0.61	0.50	8.00	R
1.94	0.95	0.99	5.81	1.42	0.70	0.72	5.69	1.06	0.53	0.53	6.29	U
Banaskantha District												
1-44												

SUBSIDIARY TABLE E-V.2-Concl'd.

Number of persons, males and females per room and persons per household in each category of household (in two places of decimals)

(Based on 20% Sample)

3 Rooms				4 Rooms				5 Rooms				State/District (Total/ Rural/Urban/City/Town with population of 50,000 and above	
Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of persons per house- hold	Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of persons per house- hold	Persons	Males	Females	Average No. of persons per house- hold		
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		
1.76	0.91	0.85	5.29	1.38	0.71	0.67	5.53	1.17	0.62	0.55	6.70	T	Sabarkantha District
1.81	0.92	0.89	5.44	1.37	0.70	0.67	5.50	1.08	0.56	0.52	5.89	R	
1.50	0.81	0.69	4.51	1.40	0.73	0.67	5.59	1.26	0.68	0.58	7.54	U	
1.77	0.89	0.88	5.32	1.38	0.69	0.69	5.51	1.00	0.49	0.51	5.81	T	Mehsana District
1.80	0.91	0.89	5.40	1.43	0.71	0.72	5.73	1.01	0.51	0.50	5.66	R	
1.69	0.86	0.83	5.07	1.32	0.66	0.66	5.28	1.00	0.48	0.52	5.87	U	
1.79	0.94	0.85	5.38	1.30	0.64	0.66	5.19	0.95	0.47	0.48	5.48	U	Patan Town
1.94	1.02	0.92	5.81	1.66	0.85	0.81	6.63	1.28	0.68	0.60	8.17	T	Ahmedabad District
1.84	0.95	0.89	5.52	1.56	0.79	0.77	6.23	1.17	0.59	0.58	7.00	R	
2.00	1.05	0.95	6.00	1.70	0.88	0.82	6.79	1.30	0.70	0.60	8.35	U	
2.05	1.08	0.97	6.16	1.73	0.90	0.83	6.94	1.31	0.69	0.62	8.52	U	Ahmedabad City
1.81	0.93	0.88	5.43	1.42	0.74	0.68	5.69	1.04	0.55	0.49	6.54	T	Kaira District
1.83	0.95	0.88	5.49	1.43	0.75	0.68	5.73	1.05	0.55	0.50	6.45	R	
1.76	0.90	0.86	5.27	1.41	0.71	0.70	5.64	1.04	0.55	0.49	6.62	U	
1.91	0.98	0.93	5.73	1.47	0.77	0.70	5.88	1.10	0.57	0.53	7.19	U	Nadiad Town
1.61	0.77	0.84	4.83	1.44	0.72	0.72	5.76	1.00	0.51	0.49	5.89	U	Cambay Town
2.06	1.06	1.00	6.18	1.51	0.77	0.74	6.05	1.16	0.60	0.56	7.26	T	Panchmahals District
2.11	1.09	1.02	6.34	1.48	0.76	0.72	5.92	1.04	0.54	0.50	6.16	R	
1.95	0.99	0.96	5.86	1.54	0.78	0.76	6.16	1.24	0.65	0.59	7.90	U	
1.98	0.98	1.00	5.93	1.68	0.77	0.91	6.73	1.47	0.75	0.72	9.04	U	Godhra Town
1.98	1.02	0.96	5.95	1.57	0.80	0.77	6.28	1.14	0.59	0.55	6.81	T	Baroda District
2.00	1.03	0.97	5.99	1.53	0.79	0.74	6.12	1.08	0.54	0.54	6.01	R	
1.96	1.01	0.95	5.89	1.62	0.81	0.81	6.48	1.19	0.62	0.57	7.48	U	
2.03	1.05	0.98	6.09	1.67	0.84	0.83	6.70	1.29	0.67	0.62	7.88	U	Baroda City
2.05	1.05	1.00	6.16	1.64	0.85	0.79	6.57	1.11	0.56	0.55	6.69	T	Broach District
2.08	1.07	1.01	6.23	1.67	0.86	0.81	6.70	1.18	0.60	0.58	6.98	R	
1.89	0.98	0.91	5.68	1.53	0.81	0.72	6.12	0.99	0.49	0.50	6.13	U	
1.99	1.04	0.95	5.98	1.75	0.88	0.87	7.01	1.08	0.55	0.53	6.48	U	Broach Town
2.15	1.08	1.07	6.46	1.75	0.91	0.84	7.01	1.26	0.65	0.61	8.00	T	Surat District
2.22	1.11	1.11	6.67	1.72	0.87	0.85	6.90	1.19	0.62	0.57	7.27	R	
2.03	1.02	1.01	6.09	1.78	0.94	0.84	7.11	1.29	0.66	0.63	8.30	U	
2.15	1.08	1.07	6.46	1.90	0.99	0.91	7.59	1.29	0.67	0.62	8.44	U	Surat City
1.91	0.96	0.95	5.72	1.42	0.73	0.69	5.70	1.11	0.55	0.56	6.96	U	Navsari Town
1.91	1.03	0.88	5.72	1.67	0.85	0.82	6.67	5.53	5.00	0.53	27.67	R	Dangs District

* Entirely rural

ANNEXURE C

Special Table for Slum Areas of Ahmedabad City

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

ANNEXURE C-Contd.

Special Table for Slum Areas of Ahmedabad City

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

APPENDICES

APPENDIX II

Definitions of Census House and Census Household Since 1881

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.
	<i>Explanation</i> : 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.

APPENDIX III

Settlement Pattern of Villages

GENERAL

1. The primitive man was a cave man, a nomad, who wandered from place to place till such time as he started leading a settled life as the head of a family and assumed the role of a householder. Cultivation of land became his main occupation followed later by the adoption by some of the household and cottage industries. His prime necessity was the provision of a shelter for himself and the members of his household, his cattle and his scanty belongings. It was but natural that the group life which thus started marked the beginning of settlements that came into being in the midst of cultivated land. The growth of these settlements or villages was haphazard. Houses were built without any regard for space, air, ventilation, sanitation or hygiene. It was enough if they provided a roof to live under. As time went by and mankind progressed, with the increasing application to arts of peace, towns and larger cities with spacious houses having greater conveniences and comforts also came into being.

2. The art of building is as ancient as mankind. It is not only an art but also a science which was developed to the highest perfection in all its varied aspects in this country. We have regular treatises and works in Sanskrit on building and construction, town and village planning, which were very strictly and faithfully adhered to by our master builders. Bricks, stone and wood were brought into the service of man in their diverse forms, uses, designs and construction which baffle even the ingenuity of the modern architect.

3. Being religious minded by nature, the Indian philosophy which has always renounced worldly pleasures to earn heavenly merit has also made the people of this land unmindful of personal comforts and conveniences. As a result of this attitude towards life, people's skill in building and construction was in the main dedicated to the service of God for whom they constructed magnificent temples of exquisite beauty and workmanship unsurpassed for their excellence in construction and design. The great traditions which were thus evolved were later pressed into the service of kings and their chieftains and utilised in building palaces, mosques, tombs and variety of other structures. Works of public utility also received equal attention. Lavishly ornamented structures in the shape of wells, stepwells, ghats on the riverbank, massive gateways and fortresses that sprung up alround bear eloquent testimony to the vast building activity in which the rulers and the ruled participated. The perfection which this art attained during the different periods of history denote the extent to which human culture progressed during these respective ages. But, unfortunately, all these building activities were confined to the higher strata of society which, for the most part, lived in towns. The villages remained economically backward and were utterly neglected. This difference in

the material prosperity of the people in the urban and rural areas is at the root of the difference in the living conditions that obtain even today in towns and villages which in their turn distinguish the main aspect of the problem that has to be faced in rural and urban housing.

4. Even in prehistoric times the civilisation which flourished in the Indus Valley had developed the art of building of a very high order. The archaeological excavations of Mohenjo-daro, Harappa and a number of other places undertaken in recent times have brought to light the existence of first structures of burnt bricks built for the convenience and comfort of the common man.

5. We have conclusive evidence of a high standard of skill attained in the construction of spacious houses and towns provided with such amenities as baths, disposal of waste water, settlements of craftsmen during the days of Harappan Culture. Nearer home, Lothal has given ample testimony of a very high order of building skill on the part of the people who inhabited that area as revealed by the remains of houses and discovery of a dockyard built of burnt bricks which has been described as under.

"Situated at the eastern end of the mound, it was roughly trapezoidal in plan : its eastern and western embankments were each 710 feet long; the northern measured 124 feet and southern 116 feet. The greatest extant height of the embankments was 14 feet."*

With such a noble heritage and high traditions, there is no reason to believe that our people, either in villages or in towns lack the requisite ability to improve their living conditions provided proper opportunities are afforded to them by making available the necessary technical aid and the material required in the construction of homes really worth living.

6. Very meticulous rules were laid down for town as well as village planning and construction. Some of the sound principles and traditions that were evolved through ages were followed in building new villages, sites for which were selected with due regard for their topography, level of ground, nearness to river, or sources of water supply, etc. Rules were also laid down for the settlement of various castes as also for the construction of houses which should conform to certain prescribed standards, face certain directions and provide certain amenities in order to ensure comfortable living. But as political conditions changed and the country became subjected to foreign invasions, building precepts were thrown to the winds. Considerations of safety and security were the only factors which guided the people in the building of their houses.

Forms of Villages

7. Various forms of villages have been classified in an important study, "Peasant Life in India" published by the Anthropological Survey of India. Describing the different classes of villages, it has been observed:—

*Indian Archaeology 1958-59—a review, p. 14

"The inhabitants of a village may be farmers or traders or artisans or scholars or priests; and a village can be classified according to the occupation of the majority of the inhabitants. Villagers may, moreover, belong to a single tribe, or may differ from one another in caste or religious persuasions; and this may give us another means of classification of types. But one of the most useful objective means is furnished by the physical form taken by a village. From this point of view, the following different orders can be distinguished in India. Each type has a fairly wide range of variation, so that instances may not be rare when it becomes difficult to determine if a particular example should be placed in one category or another.

These orders are:

- (1) Shapeless Cluster or agglomerate with streets not forming an integral part of the design. These may be of the (i) massive or (ii) dispersed type, in which the village is reckoned to consist of an assemblage of discrete clusters of comparatively small size.

It may be noted here that in villages belonging to this order there may be a tortuous or irregular road; but this grows according to the local requirements not as part of the original design.

- (2) Linear Cluster or assemblage with a regular open space or straight street provided between parallel rows of houses.
- (3) Square or Rectangular Cluster or agglomerate with straight streets running parallel or at right angles to one another.
- (4) Villages formed of Isolated homesteads, a number of which are treated together as a *mauza* for convenience of collection of rent or taxes.*

8. On the basis of the foregoing classification, various types of villages in Gujarat may be classified as under according to their physical form:—

- (i) Linear Clusters either rectangular or square with regular streets and bye-lanes;
- (ii) Shapeless Clusters with irregular streets;
- (iii) Scattered Clusters without streets;
- (iv) Isolated houses scattered in the midst of cultivated fields.

9. Some of the villages selected for Socio-Economic Survey have been classified into the above orders according to their physical configuration and illustrated by sketch maps of their lay-out reproduced in this Report. The general pattern of village settlement which, however, emerges from the study of these sketch maps is described below.

Selection of site

10. 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

* Peasant Life of India, P. 1

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

11. 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 now-a-days fallen into ruins and are fast disappearing. Some of the fort-walls 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 dacoits 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

12. 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, Brahmins living with Brahmins, Baniyas with Baniyas, Kunbis with Kunbis and artisans with artisans.

Streets, lanes, bye-lanes

13. The rows of houses are usually separated by small, narrow, and tortuous roads or streets branching off into lanes and bye-lanes. But where the village is built after some pre-arranged pattern, it presents a neat and clean appearance and the main streets are sufficiently wide.

14. 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 usual-

ly 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.

15. 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 un-

common 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 even 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.

APPENDIX IV

House Types

Special Study of House Types: A special study of typical houses in the rural areas of the different districts of the State was undertaken with a view to have an idea of the nature of housing in villages. The results of this study are embodied in this Appendix and illustrated by selected ground plans with line drawings and photographs.

General Pattern of Houses

The house sketches for the different districts reveal certain distinct varieties of houses. They are, for the most part, rectangular or square and at times circular in case of the tribals and some of the backward classes living in houses of cylindrical shape like beehives. The commonest types of houses are, (i) single-room, (ii) double rooms with common side-walls and a common verandah in front, (iii) multiple rooms arranged one after the other opening in a backyard, and (iv) a number of rooms with open verandah surrounding a central courtyard. For the most part houses are one room tenements and single-storeyed, though dwellings with more than one room and multiple storeys owned by the well-to-do exist in most of the villages and in every district of the State. All houses have a verandah where the members of the family sit during leisure hours and ladies carry on their household chores. It is thus a sort of living-cum-meeting room. The open space which most of the houses have in front is enclosed by a courtyard where the agriculturists keep their cattle and the village artisan plies his household industry. A separate cook-room is generally unknown as most of the dwellings have only one room used as cook-room, living-room, bed-room, store-room, and even for keeping the cattle at night, with whom the room is shared by the members of the household when sleeping outdoors is not possible.

BUILDING MATERIAL

The study further reveals and confirms the conclusions already arrived at in the preceding pages about the building materials used in the construction of walls and roofs.

Wall Material

Most of the houses have either mud walls or stone walls plastered with clay and cow-dung emulsion, though grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo are in frequent use in the construction of hutments of those who are economically and socially backward, the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes as also in the forest and some of the coastal areas. Burnt bricks are in use in all the districts by those who are materially prosperous, the landowners, the Baniyas, the Brahmins, the Patidars, etc.

Roof Material

Roofs are for the most part covered with country-tiles, the houses of those who are backward being covered

with straw, grass, or palm leaves. There are certain areas, however, districts of North Gujarat in particular, where corrugated iron sheets are in greater use than the country tiles because of the prosperous condition of the agriculturists. Mangalore or *vilayati* tiles are also used in the coastal areas, where they are brought in country-craft from Southern India.

Roof Types

The rainfall conditions in Gujarat favour inclined roofs having double slopes, though multiple roofs having more than two slopes pyramidal in shape and joining at the centre are not rare. The slope in front is generally longer than the one at the back, as the former encloses the verandah adjoining the main living-room. Circular hutments of Vaghri and other backward classes in Adivasi areas have conical roofs, thatched with grass and palmira leaves.

FLOORING, PLINTH, VENTILATION

The face of the countryside is gradually undergoing a change for the better resulting in the replacement of less permanent and flimsy material by such stable material as bricks and stones. In fertile tracts where the standard of farming has considerably improved, the houses of the prosperous and well-to-do agriculturists can compete with those built in urban areas, not only as regards the material used in the construction of walls and roofs but also as regards the facilities provided and the living space available.

Flooring: The flooring is usually of beaten earth covered with cow-dung emulsion which is believed to possess certain antiseptic properties, though stone and cement tiles are also in demand in the houses built by those who are economically better off. The flooring and even the walls are done in an ornamental way with semi-concentric circles. At times the walls are studded with pieces of mirror or decorated with folk designs and pictures drawn of animals, birds, flowers, etc.

Plinth: All houses, either urban or rural have some plinth. But it is not very high and hardly extends over two feet.

Ventilation: Light and air did not matter much for people whose economic activity kept them busy outdoors for agricultural operations and labour in fields. Besides, the prime use of housing was considered to be safety and protection against adverse climatic conditions and the place for keeping their scanty belongings and cattle. Even while at home the most of the life was lived in the open compound or in the verandah. Ventilation is not indispensable to those who live an outdoor life. Its provision is also not possible in dwellings which are short sized and make use of material which is unstable and does not permit of any large openings in walls. But as time went on,

considerations of convenience and comforts came into play and the people have now realised the necessity of having proper light and air, which are provided in all new structures and added in the old by opening windows close to the existing ventilators.

Wood Carving

Delicate wood carving of exquisite beauty, though a unique feature of urban houses in Gujarat, is also to be found on the door frames of some of the rural houses. In towns, door frames, window frames, ceiling, props, railings, buttresses, lintels, balconies and even walls, wherever use of wood was possible were decorated with designs and geometrical patterns of excellent workmanship. This art is practically extinct now, as the artists who executed such beautiful pieces of art have disappeared with the use of cement and the resultant lack of encouragement on the part of the public. Some specimens of wood carving have been reproduced in this Report by way of illustration.

Different Portions of a Rural House

The different portions of a rural house and their arrangements which illustrate the type of living and housing conditions obtaining in villages are explained below.

House: A village house is generally enclosed either by a compound wall or some sort of hedge with open space either in the front or at the back or both and provided with a cattle-shed and a grass-shed.

Fali: Falia or Faliu is the enclosed open space either in front of an individual house or in front of a group of houses, having an access from a common entrance or gateway.

Courtyard: There are various types of courtyards. They may be in the front, centre, or rear. The front courtyard - chowk - is generally enclosed and enjoyed either by an individual household or shared in common by more than one household in which case it is accessible by a common gateway at the entrance of a *fali* or lane. The usual pattern is to have an independent courtyard in front of the house where a cultivator can stall his cattle, store grass and keep his cart and implements of agriculture. A front courtyard is also provided in the houses of the well-to-do and the advanced classes like Brahmins and Baniyas. Some houses also have a central courtyard or 'chowk' which divides the front from the back apartments. It is usually found in the houses of the Girasdars such as Rajputs and Kathis, whose women folk do not show themselves out of the house as a mark of social superiority. The backyard or 'wada' which is in the rear is generally very extensive as it provides space for a manure pit in addition to a separate bathing place, cattle-shed and grass-barn.

The various portions of rural houses which illustrate the type of living and housing conditions obtaining in villages are explained below:-

Furjo: The covered shed either in front of the house or close to one of the side walls is called *furjo* where the agriculturists keep their cattle and store grass. The place where cattle are kept is popularly termed *kodh* or *gaman*.

Otta: The open platform in front of the house or verandah called *otta* is generally uncovered and a little higher than the ground level.

Osari or Verandah: is an indispensable adjunct to every rural house, which is located always in the front and precedes the living-room. Some houses have a verandah also at the back either instead of or in addition to the one in front. Functionally, this is a very important part of the house whose use is multi-purpose where all sorts of domestic work is done, and serves the purpose, of a sitting-cum-living room. When enclosed by a wall it is called 'Parsal'.

Living Room: Even in single room tenements, the size of the room is ample. The shortage of space which is generally experienced in urban areas is not felt in rural areas, where the rooms are comparatively more commodious than in towns. Tenements with smaller rooms are, however, not rare. The general size of a room varies from 12'x15' in some places to 17'x20' and even more in case of the well-to-do, as will be evident from the measurements given in some of the ground plans reproduced in this Report. The verandahs are wide and spacious, possess an average width of about 7' and are much wider in many houses. But it is as regards the number of rooms occupied that the village people experience heavy congestion and overcrowding.

Kitchen or Rasodu: The usual place in most of the houses is some convenient corner in the living-room or a separate cook-room provided in a portion of the front verandah as most of the structures are single room tenements. Where a house has more than one room, it is the back room which is used as a kitchen and living room for the women of the household. But separate kitchens are invariably provided these days in all new structures and added to old ones by those who can afford it.

Paniara or water place is usually kept either in the front courtyard or on one side of the verandah either made of wood or built in the wall with decorative freeze and painting. Some times it is located in the house itself preferably near the kitchen, and provided with shelves for keeping utensils of brass and copper.

Medo: *Medo* or loft is affixed in to one of the walls and used for storing household kit, grain and grass. The term *medo* or *medi* has another meaning also when it is applied to the upper storey of a house.

Place of worship: Some houses have a separate place of worship in a corner of the house where a small niche is provided in the wall to keep the image of God or family deity. In most of the houses there is no specific place of worship but images of Ram, Krishna, Shanker, Ambaji and other Goddesses are invariably to be found and not infrequently in the shape of a variety of calendars sold in the market. Some houses also have a *tulsi kharo* in the front courtyard where *tulsi* plant is worshipped.

Terrace or Agashi: Open to the sky it is usually provided in a part of one of the upper storeys which at times it entirely covered. This is considered to be an essential feature of an urban house used for drying

clothes and sleeping in the open during summer. Rural houses also have this luxury wherever the village people can afford it.

House Types by Caste

House types vary according to caste and combine one or more of these facilities according to their social status, occupation, and economic condition as will be seen from some of the instances given below.

(i) *Girasdar*: The house of a Girasdar or the village yeoman is a large pucca built multi-storeyed edifice standing in the centre of the village entered by a huge gateway or *delo* on either side of which is a *bethak*, or meeting place separated from the main house by an open courtyard. An open verandah adjoins the living rooms in front which are occupied by male members. An open *chowk* separates the male from the female apartments in the rear. Such houses are ample and spacious and provided with a separate kitchen, dining room, water room and servants' quarters. Cattle and grass sheds are either in the front or in the rear.

(ii) *Bania's House*: A Bania's house is a shop-cum-dwelling. It has more living rooms, a separate kitchen and stores with a verandah and open space in front. The Bania who is also the village *shahukar* and trades in all sorts of sundry articles of daily needs of the villager has his shop in front of his house adjoining the entrance.

Brahmin: Like a Bania's house, a Brahmin's house has more than one room and is also provided with a separate kitchen and separate living rooms.

Patidar: Amongst the cultivating classes of Gujarat, the Patidar community residing in the fertile tract of Charotar and some other areas is very wealthy because of the better returns from agriculture and extension of area under cash crops like tobacco, rice and cotton as also be-

cause of the money the members of this community earn outside India, Africa in particular. The houses of some of the Patidar families are provided with all the modern facilities of separate bath rooms, privies, store rooms, kitchen, etc. They are modern not only as regards the facilities provided but also in construction and design.

Artisan Classes: Houses of artisans such as goldsmith, potter, carpenter, blacksmith, etc., combine dwelling with workshop situated either in the front portion of the house or in open courtyard which such houses invariably possess.

Backward Classes: The houses of the backward classes like Rabaris, Kolis, Kumbhars, Vaghris, Tribals and Harijans are for the most part single room tenements with verandah in front usually located at the entrance to or outskirts of the village.

Increasing efforts are being made now-a-days to improve the living conditions of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as well as other backward classes through a number of schemes formulated by Government for providing them with better houses well ventilated and properly lighted and having ample accommodation. The necessity of better housing has been amply realised by these communities who take full advantage of these schemes by getting financial aid in the shape of loan and subsidy offered. The houses which have thus come into existence are better planned, more sanitary and hygienic and provide greater comforts than those in which they were housed before. Even the existing houses of some of the less advantageous communities are far better and cleaner than those of the so-called higher classes. It has been found that Vaghris and Harijans who ply occupations which are by their very nature filthy live in far better and cleaner surroundings than those who are economically well placed and boast higher social status.

PLATE NOTES

A special study of the settlement pattern of villages selected for Socio-Economic Survey and of typical houses in the different districts of the State was undertaken in connection with the first Housing Census with a view to present a more realistic picture of the living conditions obtaining in the rural areas of Gujarat. The results of this study have been pictorially depicted by line drawings, ground plans and photographs. As it is not possible to reproduce all of them, only the selected and representative types have been reproduced at Plates I to XLVIII in this Report. The following are the broad categories in which they are divided.

- 1 *Settlement Pattern of Villages*—Plates I to XVI illustrate different patterns in the settlement of villages in the rural areas of Gujarat. Plates III and IV are important as showing (a) an aerial view of the settlement pattern and (b) arrangement of houses, streets, wall material, flooring, etc., existing 2,000 years ago at Lothal situated at a distance of about 48 miles from Ahmedabad.
- 2 *Representative Types of Rural Houses*—Plates XVII to XXII contain as many as 45 ground plans and give an idea of the arrangement of various types of single room dwellings, two rooms dwellings with or without verandah, kitchen, cattle-shed, courtyard, etc., dwellings with more than two rooms with separate kitchen, store room, cattle-shed, courtyard, etc., storeyed houses, workshop-cum-dwelling and shop-cum-dwelling.
- 3 *Line Drawings and Photographs of Rural Houses*—Plates XXIII to XLII illustrate by ground plans, sketches and photographs representative types of rural houses selected to depict material used in the construction of wall and roof.
- 4 *Folk designs*—Decorations found in different parts of rural houses in different districts of the State are reproduced in plates XLIII and XLIV.
- 5 *Wood Carving*—Wood carving in Gujarat was a very highly developed art which is vanishing very rapidly. Plates XLV to XLVIII give an idea of the excellent wood carving found on old houses in different parts of the City of Ahmedabad. Relevant particulars of each individual plate representing a particular aspect of rural housing are listed below:—

A—SETTLEMENT PATTERN OF VILLAGES—PLATES I TO XVI

(i) LINE DRAWINGS AND PHOTOGRAPHS OF VILLAGE SETTLEMENT PATTERN—PLATES I TO IV

I

- 1 Village : Vigodi, Taluka : Nakhatrana, District : Kutch
- 2 Village : Khirai, Taluka : Rapar, District : Kutch

II

- 1 Village : Jamvali, Taluka : Gondal, District : Rajkot
- 2 Village : Ambav, Taluka : Thasra, District : Kaira
- 3 Village : Sarsavani, Taluka : Padra, District : Baroda

III

Aerial view of Lothal

IV

- 1 Street view of Lothal
- 2 Bath-rooms and drainage system of Lothal

(ii) SKETCHES OF LAYOUT OF VILLAGE SITES—PLATES V TO XVI

V

Scattered groups of conical huts called Wandh
Village : Bhirandiar, Taluka : Bhuj, District : Kutch

VI

Isolated homesteads in the midst of cultivated land in an Adivasi Village
Village : Abhapur, Mahal : Vijaynagar, District : Sabarkantha

VII

Old and new village sites with houses grouped in linear clusters on either side of a main street
Village : Jesawada, Taluka : Dohad, District : Panchmahals

PLATE NOTES

VIII

Shapeless clusters of houses distributed according to caste
Village : Rangpur, Taluka : Danta, District : Banaskantha

IX

A tribal village—scattered clusters in the midst of survey numbers
Village : Kajali, Taluka : Dharampur, District : Surat

X

Houses in linear clusters with irregular streets
Village : Dudhva, Taluka : Vav, District : Banaskantha

XI

Rectangular clusters of houses inhabited by Siddis in Gir forest
Village : Jambur, Mahal : Talala, District : Junagadh

XII

Linear and shapeless clusters provided with streets or open space
Village : Kochariya, Taluka : Dholka, District : Ahmedabad

XIII

A village in Bhal area—Houses in rectangular clusters with streets running parallel or at right angle
Village : Velavadar, Taluka : Bhavnagar, District : Bhavnagar

XIV

Houses in rectangular clusters with wadas or farmyards attached to houses
Village : Handod, Taluka : Sankheda, District : Baroda

XV

Houses in square clusters enclosed by a fortwall and distributed into localities according to caste with regular streets and open space
Village : Vankia, Taluka : Babra, District : Amreli

XVI

Rectangular clusters with parallel rows of houses distributed according to caste with regular streets running between them
Village : Divil, Taluka : Borsad, District : Kaira

B—TYPES OF RURAL HOUSES—PLATES XVII TO XLI

(i) GROUND PLANS OF REPRESENTATIVE TYPES—PLATES XVII TO XXII

XVII

Single room dwellings with or without verandah, kitchen, courtyard, cattle-room or shed inside or outside the house

- Fig. 1 Village : Ghoghli, Taluka : Dangs, District : Dangs
Census House No. 7; Owner—Chandarabhai Bhavadiabhai
Walls—Bamboo chips; Roof—Dabho grass over teak leaves' bedding; Flooring—Cow dung
- Fig. 2 Village : Jasdan, Taluka : Jasdan, District : Rajkot
Census House No. 278; Owner—Vaghri Narshi Tapu
Walls—Mud; Roof—Grass; Door—Indian type; Flooring—Cow dung
- Fig. 3 Village : Kanknol, Taluka : Himatnagar, District : Sabarkantha
Owner—Fakirbhai Bhawanbhai
Walls—Mud and timber; Roof—Country tiles; Flooring—Cow dung; Door—Wooden planks
- Fig. 4 Village : Rangpar, Taluka : Wankaner, District : Rajkot
Walls—Stone with mud plaster; Roof—Country tiles; Flooring—Cow dung; Door—Wooden planks
- Fig. 5 Village : Dhasa, Mahal : Gadhada, District : Bhavnagar
Owner—Jiva Soma Vaghri
Walls—Mud; Roof—Country tiles; Flooring—Cow dung
- Fig. 6 Village : Maliya, Mahal : Maliya, District : Rajkot
Owner—Abdul Haji
Walls—Bamboo and reeds; Roof—Reeds; Flooring—Cow dung; Door—No regular door

PLATE NOTES

- Fig. 7 Village : Jamnavad, Taluka : Dhoraji, District : Rajkot
Census House No. 42; Owner—Ladha Karsan
Walls—Bricks, plaster in mortar; Roof—Mangalore tiles; Flooring—Cow dung; Door—Wooden planks
- Fig. 8 Village : Ningala, Mahal : Gadhada, District : Bhavnagar
Census House No. 39; Owner—Kumbhar Shivram Bechar
Walls—Mud; Roof—Country tiles; Flooring—Cow dung; Door—Wooden planks
- Fig. 9 Village : Sejakuwa, Taluka : Padra, District : Baroda
Census House No. 441; Owner—Jhaverbhai Meghjiabhai
Walls—Mud; Roof—Country tiles; Flooring—Mud
- Fig. 10 Village : Unchdi, Taluka : Talaja, District : Bhavnagar
Walls—Stone with mud and cow dung plaster; Roof—Country tiles; Flooring—Cow dung; Door—Wooden planks
- Fig. 11 Village : Bhat Simroli, Mahal : Keshod, District : Junagadh
Census House No. 121; Owner—Harijan Punja Daya
Walls—Rubble masonry in mud with mud plaster; Roof—Country tiles; Door—Deshi pattern; Flooring—Cow dung
- Fig. 12 Village : Bakarapur, Taluka : Prantij, District : Sabarkantha
Census House No. 39; Owner—Nathaji Mohanji Parmar (Thakardavas)
Walls—Mud-mortar; Roof—Country tiles
- Fig. 13 Village : Gamdi, Taluka : Himatnagar, District : Sabarkantha
Census House No. 48; Owner—Visaji Karmaji Thakor
Walls—Mud; Roof—Country tiles; Flooring—Mud
- Fig. 14 Village : Borala, Mahal : Khambha, District : Amreli
Owner—Ramshi Lakha
Walls—Mud; Roof—Country tiles
- Fig. 15 Village : Vaghodia, Taluka : Vaghodia, District : Baroda
Census House No. 544; Owner—Mavabhai Dabhai Baria
Walls—Mud and dry branches of trees; Roof—C.I. sheets; Flooring—Cow dung

XVIII

Two rooms dwellings with or without verandah, kitchen, cattle-shed, courtyard, etc.

- Fig. 1 Village : Jodhpur, Taluka : Wankaner, District : Rajkot
Owner—Haji Hasan Khorejia
Walls—Mud; Roof—Country tiles; Flooring—Cow dung; Door—Wooden planks
- Fig. 2 Village : Jasdan, Taluka : Jasdan, District : Rajkot
Census House No. 319/3; Owner—Manga Makan Harijan
Walls—Mud; Roof—Country tiles; Flooring—Cow dung; Door—Ledged and battened doors
- Fig. 3 Village : Gundala, Taluka : Mundra, District : Kutch
Census House No. 497-498
Walls—Thick stone in mud and lime plaster; Roof—Country tiles; Flooring—Cow dung
- Fig. 4 Village : Nizar, Mahal : Nizar, District : Surat
Census House No. 647; Owner—Shanker Bhavan Gulale (Harijan Street)
Walls—Bamboo chips with mud plaster; Doors and Windows—Bamboo chips
- Fig. 5 Village : Tilakwada, Mahal : Tilakwada, District : Baroda
Census House No. 512; Owner—Chhotalal Girjashanker Brahmin
Walls—Burnt bricks masonry in mud mortar; Roof—C.I. sheets; Flooring—Cow dung
- Fig. 6 Village : Velachha, Taluka : Mangrol, District : Surat
Census House No. 159; Owner—Parshottam Rupshanker Upadhya
Walls—Mud with cow dung plaster; Roof—Country tiles on C.I. sheets; Flooring—Cow dung
- Fig. 7 Village : Juthal, Taluka : Mangrol, District : Junagadh
Census House No. 95; Owner—Kanbi Ratna Manda
Walls—Stone; Roof—Mangalore tiles
- Fig. 8 Village : Narsanda, Taluka : Nadiad, District : Kaira
Census House No. 836; Owner—Shantaben Khodabhai Patel
Walls—Burnt brick masonry whitewashed with lime; Roof—Country tiles; Flooring—Cow dung in verandah and in 2nd room Indian patent stone; Door—without ventilators having plain planked shutters

PLATE NOTES

- Fig. 9 Village : Dhanala, Taluka : Halvad, District : Surendranagar
Owner—Parshottam Ramji Dalwadi
Roof—Country tiles

XIX

Two rooms dwellings with or without verandah, kitchen, cattle-shed, courtyard, etc.

- Fig. 1 Village : Ranakpore, Taluka : Mangrol, District : Surat
Census House No. 54(1); Owner—Parshottam Bhimbhai Koli (Patel)
Walls—Mud with cow dung plaster; Roof—Country tiles; Flooring—Cow dung; Door—Bamboo batten and country teak wood
- Fig. 2 Village : Sithol, Taluka : Jabugam, District : Baroda
Owner—Bhagubhai Jamabhai Koli
Walls—Partly brick and partly karanthi in mud; Roof—Country tiles; Flooring—Cow dung & mud; Door—Plain planks of country wood
- Fig. 3 Village : Juthal, Taluka : Mangrol, District : Junagadh
Census House No. 21; Owner—Luhar Dama Karsan
Walls—Mud with white reeds; Roof—C.I. sheets and country tiles
- Fig. 4 Village : Asrana Nana, Taluka : Mahuva, District : Bhavnagar
Owner—Pola Kana Pancholi
Walls—Stone in mud mortar; Roof—Mangalore and country tiles
- Fig. 5 Village : Gorej, Taluka : Mangrol, District : Junagadh
Census House No. 108; Owner—Ahir Lakhman Punja
Walls—Reeds; Roof—Mangalore tiles

XX

Dwellings with more than two rooms with separate kitchen, store, cattle-shed, courtyard, etc.

- Fig. 1 Village : Sedhav, Mahal : Palsana, District : Surat
Census House No. 22; Owner—Ranchhodji Ambelal Anavil Brahmin
Walls—Burnt bricks masonry; Roof—C.I. sheets and Mangalore tiles; Flooring—Indian patent stone paving
- Fig. 2 Village : Dhasa, Mahal : Gadhada, District : Bhavnagar
Owner—Vachhji Kurji Patel (Kanbi)
Walls—Stones in mud; Roof—Country tiles; Doors—Ledged and battened doors; Flooring—Cow dung
- Fig. 3 Village : Asundar, Taluka : Navsari, District : Surat
Census House No. 28; Owner—Makanbhai Tulsibhai Patel
Walls—Brick walls; Roof—Mangalore tiles and C.I. Sheets on drawing hall and R. C. C. slabs on R. C. C. pillars on verandah; Flooring—Mosaic tiles & thick stone paving
- Fig. 4 Village : Kasbapar, Taluka : Navsari, District : Surat
Census House No. 107; Owner—Somabhai Ragnathaji Desai
Walls—Burnt brick masonry with cement plaster; Roof—Mangalore tiles and C.I. sheets; Flooring—Shahabad stones at ground floor and plaster on country teak wood at upstairs
- Fig. 5 Village : Dhasa, Mahal : Gadhada, District : Bhavnagar
Owner : Dipchand Nagardas Bania
Walls—Mud; Roof—Country tiles; Flooring —Cow dung; Door—Simple wooden door

XXI

Storeyed Houses

- Fig. 1 Village : Nana Sanja, Taluka : Jhagadia, District : Broach
Census House No. 121 (2); Owner—Jayamalsingh Dipsingh Chauhan
Walls—Burnt bricks masonry; Roof—C.I. sheets; Flooring—Cow dung
- Fig. 2 Village : Vadia, Taluka : Kunkavav-Vadia, District : Amreli
Census House No. 471; Owner—Kathi Valera Mansur Amrapur (Dhanani)
Walls—Mud; Roof—Country tiles; Flooring—Mud with cow dung
- Fig. 3 Village : Sejakuwa, Taluka : Padra, District : Baroda
Census House No. 225(7); Owner—Dr. Chaturbhai Amin
Walls—Bricks plastered with cement; Roof—R.C.C. slab with terrace; Flooring—Cement plaster

PLATE NOTES

- Fig. 4 Village : Vyara, Taluka : Vyara, District : Surat
Census House No. 1011; Owner—Ranchhodbhai Govindbhai Patel
Walls—Burnt bricks masonry; Roof—Mangalore tiles; Flooring—Tandur stone flooring; Doors and Windows—Plain planked
- Fig. 5 Village : Narsanda, Taluka : Nadiad, District : Kaira
Census House No. 266; Owner—Dahyabhai Shankerbhai Patel
Walls—Burnt bricks masonry in mud mortar having inside cement plaster and colour wash and outside whitewash; Roof—C. I. sheets except kitchen; Flooring—Ground Floor : Nimach stone paved in cement; 1st and 2nd floors : Nimach stone fixed on wooden beam and rafters; Kitchen roof—4½" R.C.C. slab; Doors and Windows : Parallel plain plank shutters with oil paint, etc.

XXII

Workshop and Shop-cum-dwellings

- Fig. 1 Village : Bamanbore, Taluka : Chotila, District : Surendranagar
Owner—Devshibhai Raghabhai
Roof—Country tiles; Flooring—Cement concrete
- Fig. 2 Village : Bhandaria, Taluka : Bhavnagar, District : Bhavnagar
Census House No. 388(2); Owner—Bhavanishanker Vireshwar Vyas
Walls—Bricks without plaster; Roof—Country tiles; Flooring—Stone and cement
- Fig. 3 Village : Pratapnagar, Taluka : Nandod, District : Broach
Census House No. 87(i); Owner—Taraben Himatlal Shah
Walls—Mud and bamboo chips; Roof—C.I. Sheets and country tiles; Door—Wooden plank shutters
- Fig. 4 Village : Virawada, Taluka : Himatnagar, District : Sabarkantha
Census House No. 165; Owner—Dhanpalbhai Bhogilal
Walls—Mud; Roof—Country tiles; Flooring—Mud; Door—Plain planked shutters
- Fig. 5 Village : Bhandaria, Taluka : Bhavnagar, District : Bhavnagar
Census House No. 64; Owner—Noormohmed Ghanchi
Walls—Bricks in mud; Roof—Country tiles and grass; Flooring—Cow dung
- Fig. 6 Village : Kariana, Taluka : Babra, District : Amreli
Census House No. 37; Owner—Prabhudas Amratlal Shah
Walls—Stones set with mud; Roof—Country tiles

(ii) GROUND PLANS AND HOUSE SKETCHES OF SELECTED TYPES OF RURAL HOUSES—PLATES XXIII TO XXXII

XXIII

Dwellings without walls or regular rooms

- Fig. 1 Village : Jetpur, Taluka : Jetpur, District : Rajkot
Walls—No walls; Roof—No roof; Flooring—Nil
- Fig. 2 Village : Jetpur, Taluka : Jetpur, District : Rajkot
Walls—No walls; Roof—Grass; Flooring—Nil

XXIV

Dwellings with Bamboo Walls

- Fig. 1 Village : Ghoghli, Taluka : Dangs, District : Dangs
Walls—Bamboo; Roof—Thatched roof; Flooring—Cow dung
- Fig. 2 Village : Magdalla, Taluka : Chorasi, District : Surat
Owner—Dullabhbbhai Chikaji Patel
Walls—Bamboo walls plastered with mud; Roof—Mangalore tiles; Flooring—Cow dung

XXV

Dwellings with Mud Walls and Thatched roof

- Fig. 1 Village : Veraval, Taluka : Rajkot, District : Rajkot
Walls—Mud plastered with clay and cow dung; Roof—Thatched conical roof; Flooring—Cow dung
- Fig. 2 Village : Ningala, Mahal : Gadhada, District : Bhavnagar
Walls—Mud plastered with clay and cow dung; Roof—Thatched and double sloped; Flooring—Cow dung

XXVI

Dwellings with Mud Walls and Country tiles

- Fig. 1 Village : Nalia, Taluka : Abdasa, District : Kutch
Census House No. 109/9; Owner—Budha Abha
Walls—Mud; Roof—Country tiles; Flooring—Cow dung

PLATE NOTES

- Fig. 2 Village : Ugamedi, Mahal : Gadhada, District : Bhavnagar
Owner—Karamsi Laxman
Walls—Mud; Roof—Country tiles; Flooring—Cow dung

XXVII

Dwellings with Stone Walls

- Fig. 1 Village : Pachhatardi, Mahal : Bhanvad, District : Jamnagar
Census House No. 37; Owner—Rabari Deva Punja
Walls—Stone; Roof—Country tiles; Flooring—Cow dung
Fig. 2 Village : Kariana, Taluka : Babra, District : Amreli
Census House No. 37
Walls—Stone; Roof—Mangalore tiles

XXVIII

Dwellings with Stone Walls

- Fig. 1 Village : Unchdi, Taluka : Talaja, District : Bhavnagar
Walls—Stone; Roof—Country tiles; Flooring—Cow dung
Fig. 2 Village : Koliyak, Taluka : Bhavnagar, District : Bhavnagar
Walls—Stone; Roof—Mangalore tiles with four slopes; Flooring—Stone

XXIX

Dwellings with Brick Walls and Country tiles

- Fig. 1 Village : Ugamedi, Mahal : Gadhada, District : Bhavnagar
Census House No. 123; Owner—Trikam Ruda
Walls—Brick; Roof—Country tiles; Flooring—Cow dung
Fig. 2 Village : Jamvali, Taluka : Gondal, District : Rajkot
Walls—Brick; Roof—Country tiles; Flooring—Cow dung

XXX

Dwellings with Brick Walls and Roofs covered with Terrace, C. I. sheets or Country tiles

- Fig. 1 Village : Chavaj, Taluka : Broach, District : Broach
Owner—Chhaganbhai K. Patel
Walls—Brick; Roof—Terrace and C. I. sheets
Fig. 2 Village : Bhandaria, Taluka : Bhavnagar, District : Bhavnagar
Census House No. 117; Owner—Bhaskarra Revashankar Trivedi
Walls—Brick; Roof—Country tiles with four slopes; Flooring—Stone

XXXI

Dwellings with Brick Walls with Terrace or Country tiles

- Fig. 1 Village : Chamardi, Mahal : Vallabhipur, District : Bhavnagar
Walls—Brick, Roof—Country tiles with double slopes; Flooring—Cow dung
Fig. 2 Village : Sola, Taluka : Daskroi, District : Ahmedabad
Census House No. 188; Owner—Mangalbhai Kalidas
Walls—Brick; Roof—Terrace and roof with country tiles; Flooring—Cow dung and stone

XXXII

A Moholla or street with Brick Houses and a Parabadi or pigeon house

Village : Itadi, Taluka : Modasa, District : Sabarkantha

(iii) PHOTOGRAPHS OF SELECTED TYPES OF RURAL HOUSES—PLATES XXXIII TO XXXIX

XXXIII

Dwellings without walls or regular rooms

- Fig. 1 Village : Jinaj, Taluka : Cambay, District : Kaira
Owner—Mepa Rukhad (Native of Village : Alu, Taluka : Botad, District : Bhavnagar)
Walls—Nil; Roof—Nil; Flooring—Nil
Fig. 2 Village : Ekalbara, Taluka : Chhota Udaipur, District : Baroda
Walls—Nil; Roof—Grass; Flooring—Nil

XXXIV

Dwellings with Walls of Bamboo or Reeds covered with Thatch, Leaves or Country tiles

- Fig. 1 Taluka : Dangs (forest area), District : Dangs
Walls—Bamboo; Roof—Thatched; Flooring—Cow dung
Fig. 2 Village : Hingatia, Taluka : Khed Brahma, District : Sabarkantha
Census House No. 34; Owner—Lumbaji Gokalji
Walls—Reeds; Roof—Country tiles; Flooring—Cow dung

XXXV

Dwellings with Mud Walls and Thatched roof

- Fig. 1 Village : Kajarda, Mahal : Maliya, District : Rajkot
Walls—Reeds with mud plaster; Roof—Reeds; Flooring—Cow dung
Fig. 2 Village : Bhirandiar, Taluka : Bhuj, District : Kutch
Walls—Mud; Roof—Thatched conical roof; Flooring—Cow dung

XXXVI

Dwellings with Mud Walls and Country tiles

- Fig. 1 Village : Unchdi, Taluka : Talaja, District : Bhavnagar
Walls—Mud; Roof—Country tiles with four slopes; Flooring—Cow dung
Fig. 2 Village : Bhandaria, Taluka : Bhavnagar, District : Bhavnagar
Walls—Mud; Roof—Country tiles; Flooring—Cow dung

XXXVII

Dwellings with Stone Walls covered with Country or Mangalore tiles

- Fig. 1 Village : Kuranga, Taluka : Okhamandal, District : Jamnagar
Walls—Stone; Roof—Country tiles
Fig. 2 Village : Bhandaria, Taluka : Bhavnagar, District : Bhavnagar
Census House No. 247; Owner—Gangaben Vanamali Khatri
Walls—Stone; Roof—Country tiles; Flooring—Cow dung
Fig. 3 Village : Unchdi, Taluka : Talaja, District : Bhavnagar
Walls—Stone; Roof—Country tiles
Fig. 4 Village : Unchdi, Taluka : Talaja, District : Bhavnagar
Walls—Stone; Roof—Mangalore tiles; Flooring—Cow dung

XXXVIII

Dwellings with Brick Walls, Country tiles or C. I. sheets

- Fig. 1 Village : Bhandaria, Taluka : Bhavnagar, District : Bhavnagar
Census House No. 155; Owner—Jetha Kuka
Walls—Brick; Roof—Country tiles; Flooring—Cow dung
Fig. 2 Village : Sarsavani, Taluka : Padra, District : Baroda
Census House No. 141; Owner—Mangalbhai Govindbhai
Walls—Brick; Roof—C. I. sheets covered with country tiles; Flooring—Cow dung
Fig. 3 Village : Bhandaria, Taluka : Bhavnagar, District : Bhavnagar
Census House No. 388/212; Owner—Bhavanishanker V. Vyas
Walls—Brick; Roof—Country tiles with four slopes; Flooring—Stone and cow dung

XXXIX

Dwellings with Brick Walls, Country or Mangalore tiles, Multiple slopes and terraces

- Fig. 1 Village : Bhandaria, Taluka : Bhavnagar, District : Bhavnagar
Walls—Brick; Roof—Country and Mangalore tiles with multiple slopes
Fig. 2 Village : Bhandaria, Taluka : Bhavnagar, District : Bhavnagar
Census House No. 113
Walls—Brick; Roof—Mangalore tiles; Flooring—Stone
Fig. 3 Village : Sejakuwa, Taluka : Padra, District : Baroda
Census House No. 225/1; Owner—Chaturbhai Amin
Walls—Brick plastered with cement; Roof—R.C.C. Terrace; Flooring—Stone and cement

VILLAGE SETTLEMENT PATTERN

PLATE NOTES

OP AND WORKSHOP-CUM-DWELLINGS—PLATES XL AND XLI

XL

House No. 245 of Jetha Soma Mochi
: Berna, Taluka : Himatnagar, District : Sabarkantha
: Jodhpar, Taluka : Wankaner, District : Rajkot
: Jamvali, Taluka : Gondal, District : Rajkot

XLI

op-cum-dwelling, Village : Ghadvi, Taluka : Dangs, District : Dangs
um-dwelling in Ellis Bridge area of Ahmedabad City Taluka of Ahmedabad District

C—INTERIOR OF RURAL HOUSES

XLII

r of a Mer House in Porbandar area
r of a Kuba, i.e., cylindrical hut
: Veraval, Taluka : Rajkot, District : Rajkot
e receptacles
: Vekaria, Taluka : Viramgam, District : Ahmedabad
r of a Girasdar's house showing pataras, pots, utensils, etc.
: : Chamardi, Mahal : Vallabhipur, District : Bhavnagar

D—FOLK DESIGNS—PLATES XLIII AND XLIV

XLIII

tive designs on walls, door frames, etc.

XLIV

decorative designs on *Paniara* (water place)
of worship

E—WOOD CARVING—PLATES XLV TO XLVIII

XLV

carved facade of a house
No. 1296, Jada Bhagat's Pole, Dariapur Ward No. 2, Ahmedabad
tative beams supporting the ceiling
No. 478, Sankadi Sheri, Haribhakti's Pole, Khadia Ward No. 3, Ahmedabad

XLVI

p of front view of House No. 1296, Jada Bhagat's Pole, Dariapur Ward No. 2, Ahmedabad
l designs on pillars, beams and supports
No. 478, Sankadi Sheri, Haribhakti's Pole, Khadia Ward No. 3, Ahmedabad
gs on wall panels, pillarets and props
No. 478, Sankadi Sheri, Haribhakti's Pole, Khadia Ward No. 3, Ahmedabad

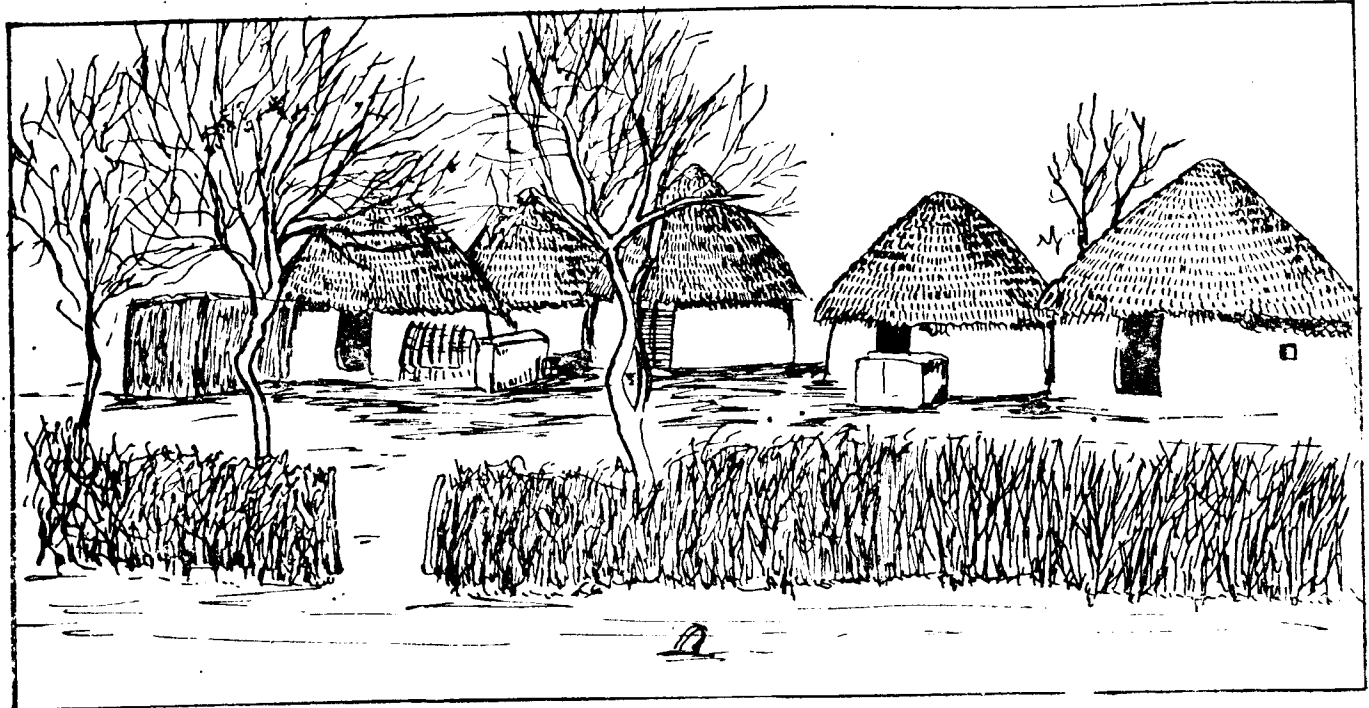
XLVII

w frame and doors
No. 1296, Jada Bhagat's Pole, Dariapur Ward No. 2, Ahmedabad
supporting the ceiling
of Shri Gautambhai Sarabhai, Hansol, Ahmedabad
ional design on the support of a beam
No. 478, Sankadi Sheri, Haribhakti's Pole, Khadia Ward No. 3, Ahmedabad

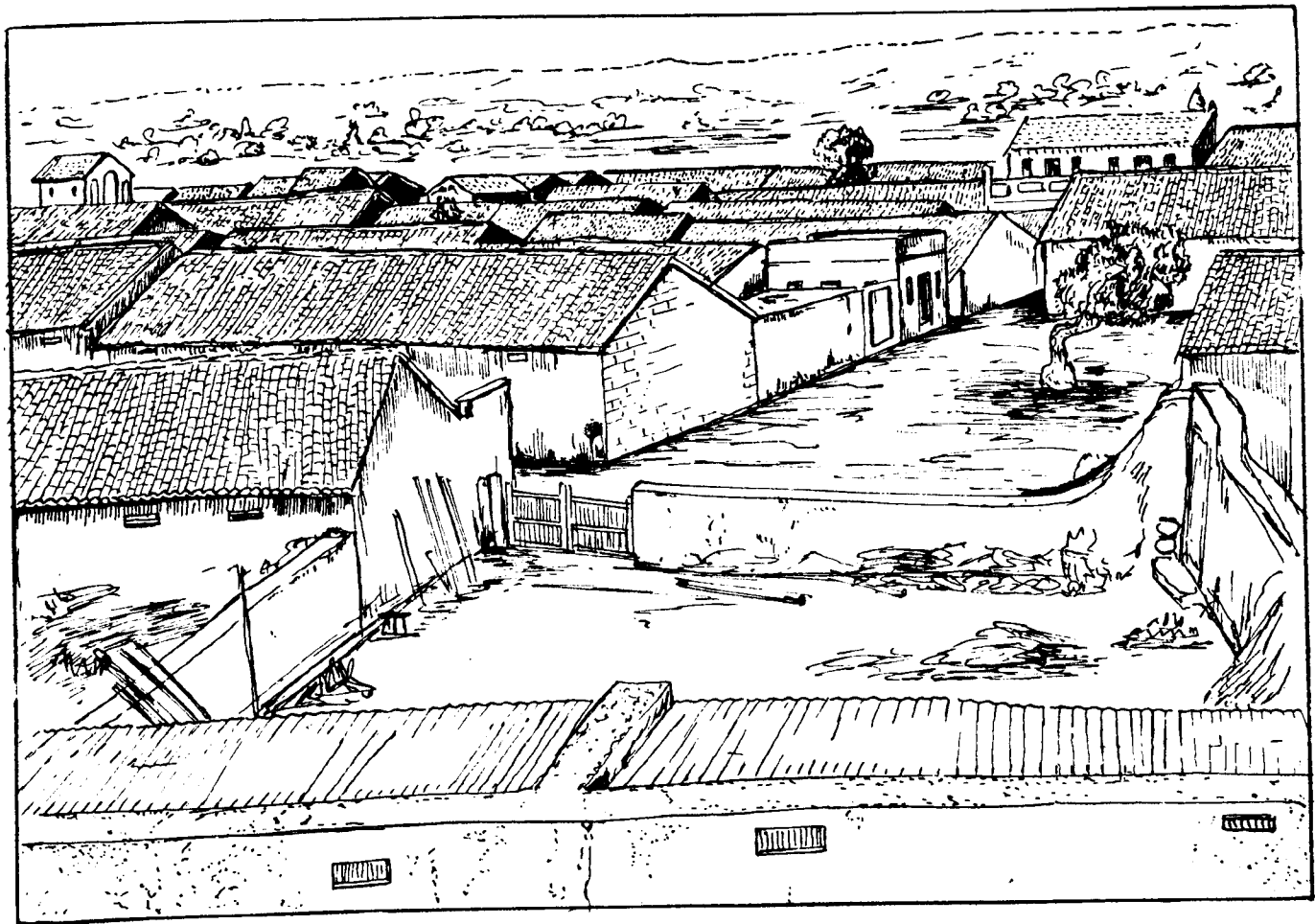
XLVIII

d railing with buttresses
of Shri Gautambhai Sarabhai, Hansol, Ahmedabad
d window screen
: of Shri Gautambhai Sarabhai, Hansol, Ahmedabad
d support
: of Shri Gautambhai Sarabhai, Hansol, Ahmedabad

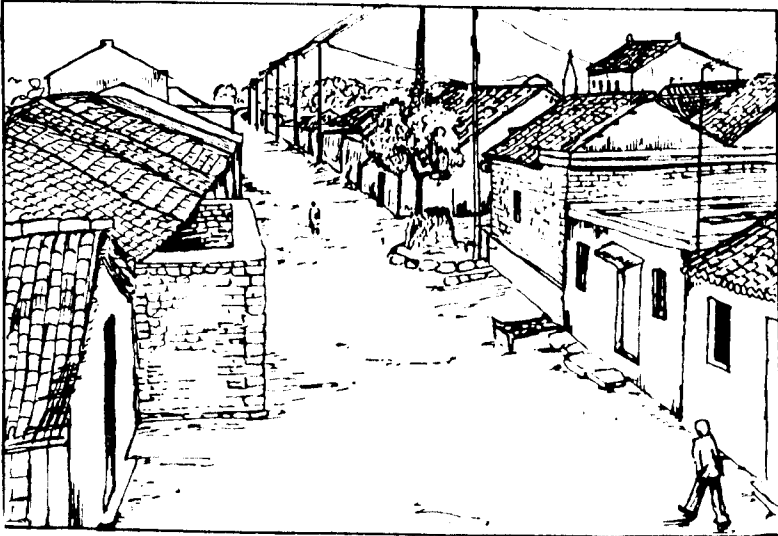
920 LI



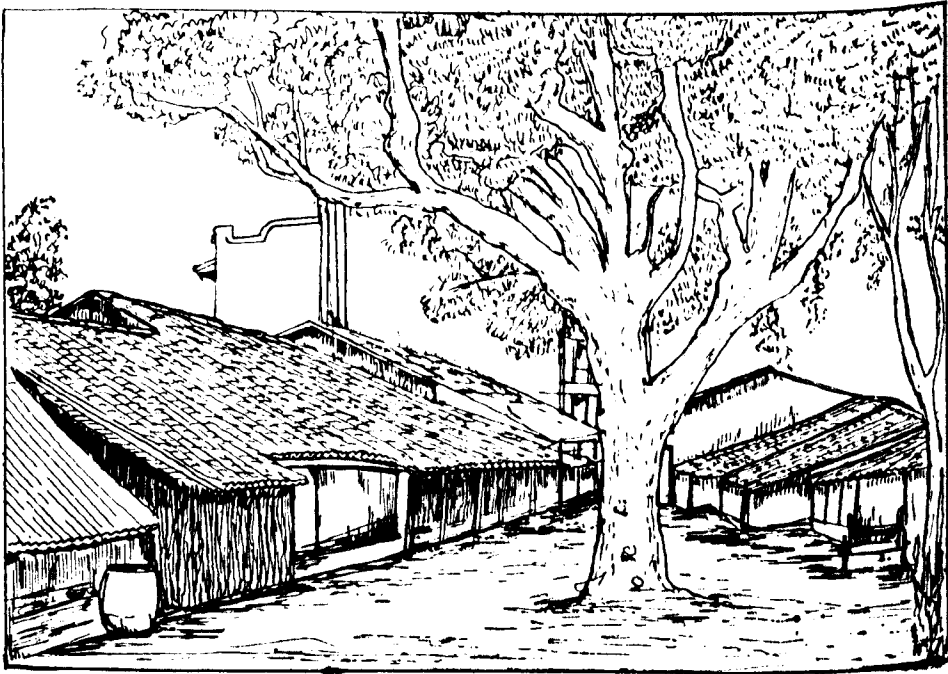
1. Village : Vigodi, Taluka : Nakhatrana, District : Kutch



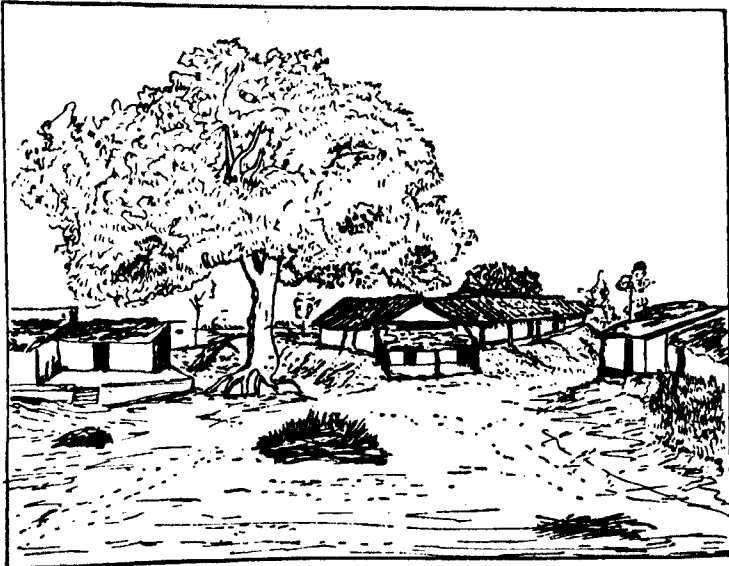
2. Village : Khirai, Taluka : Rapar, District : Kutch



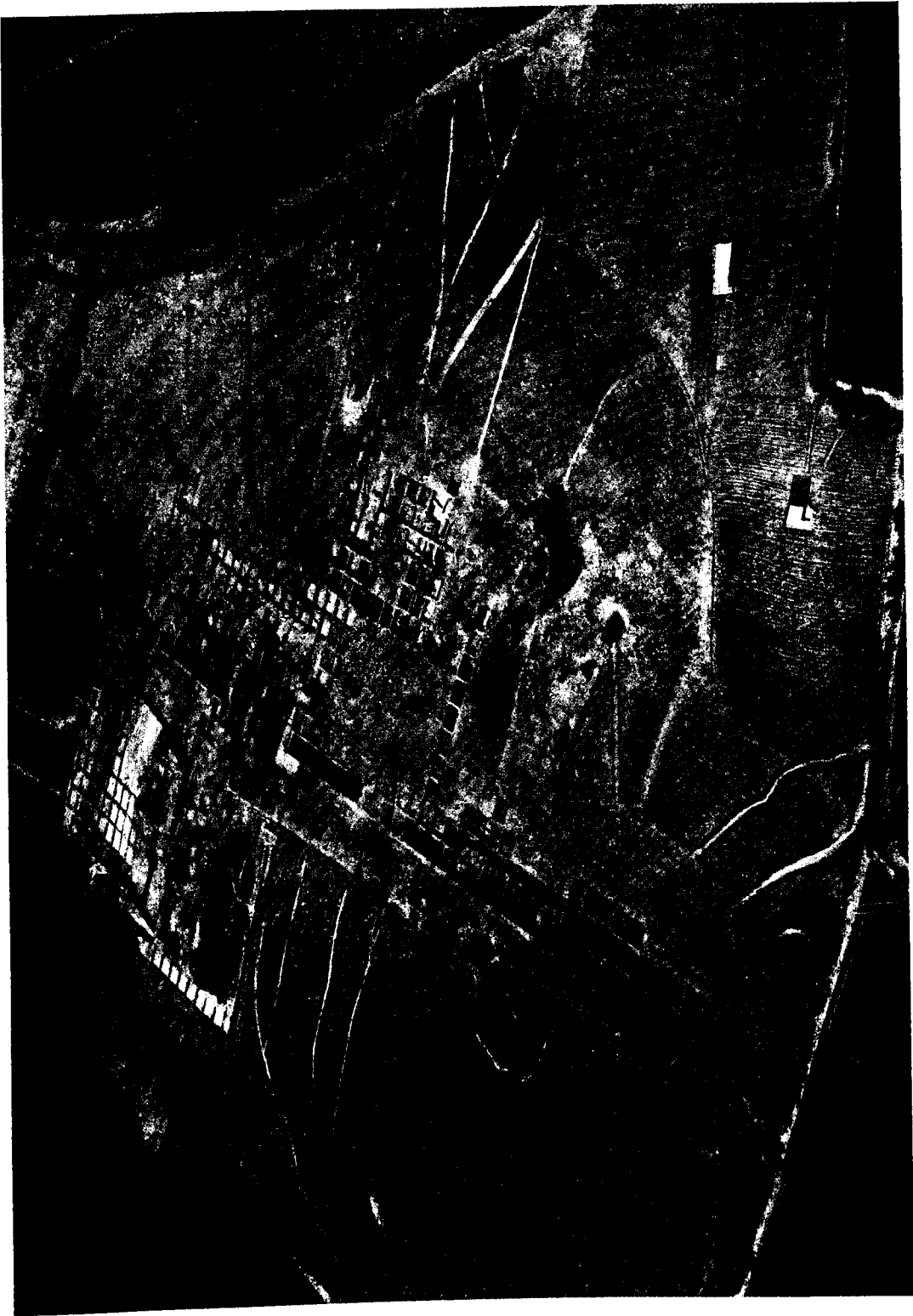
1
Village : Jamvali,
Taluka : Gondal,
District : Rajkot



2
Village : Ambav,
Taluka : Thasra,
District : Kaira



3
Village : Sarsavani,
Taluka : Padra,
District : Baroda



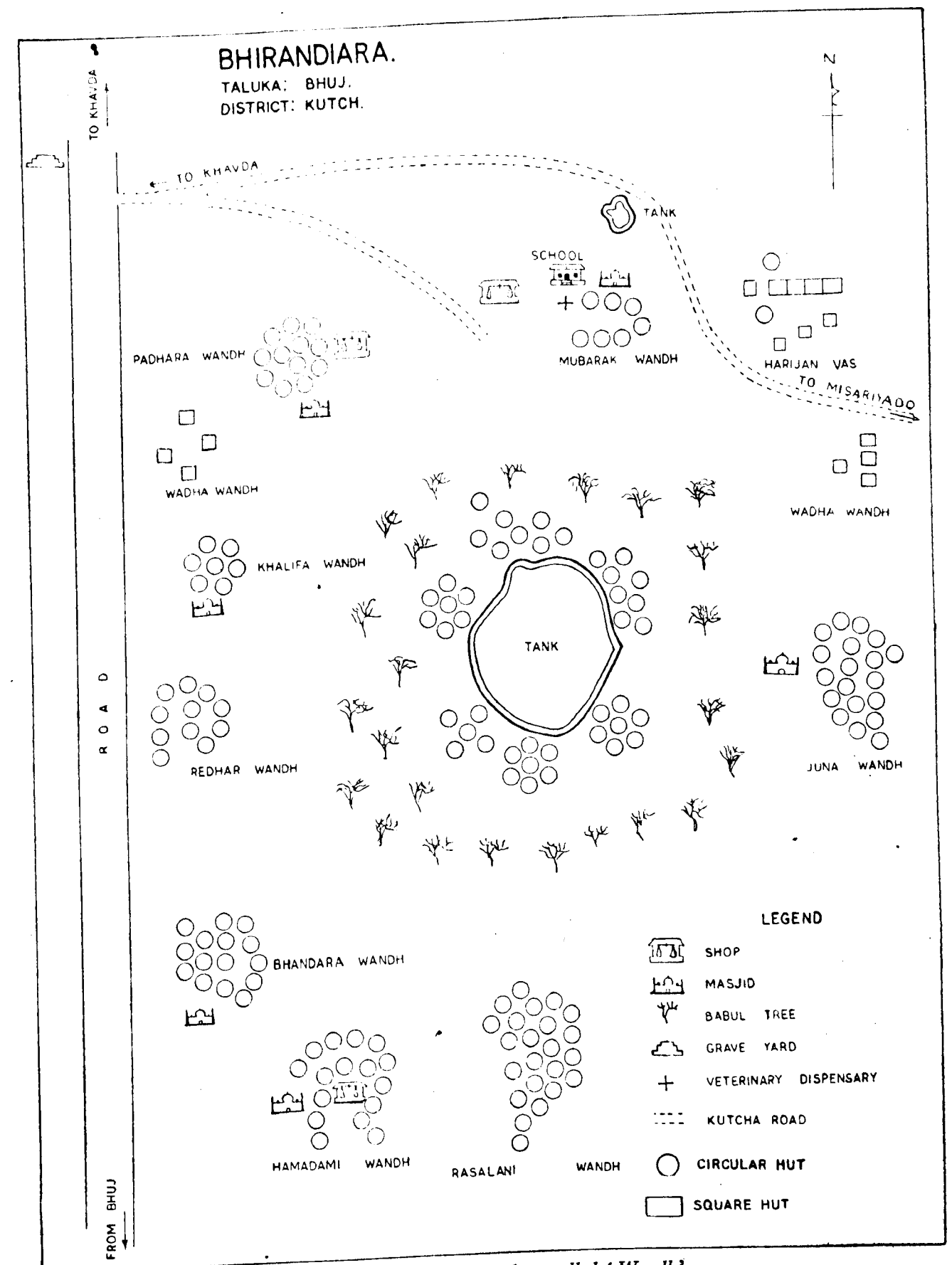
Aerial view of settlement pattern of Lothal as revealed by recent excavations

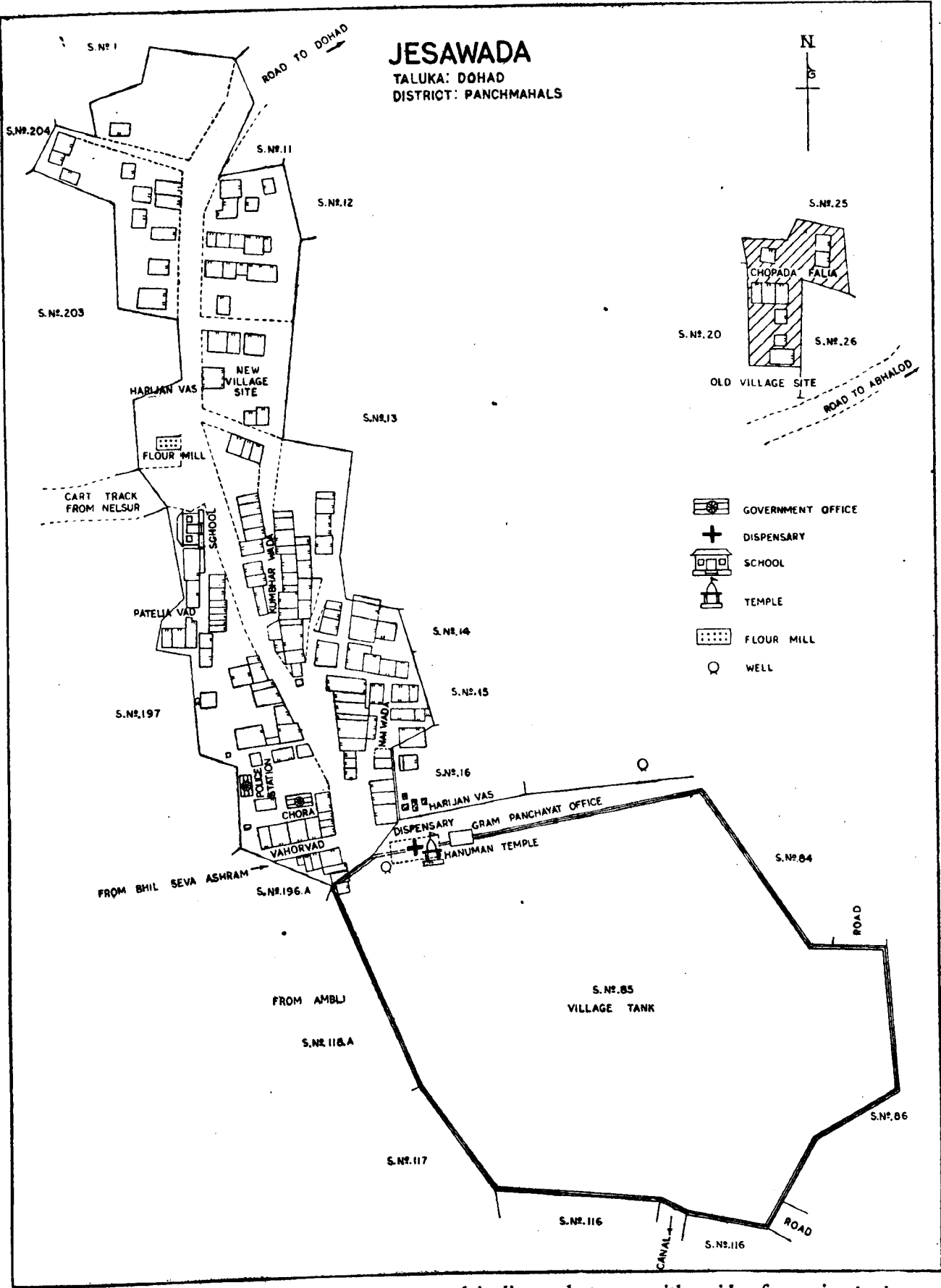
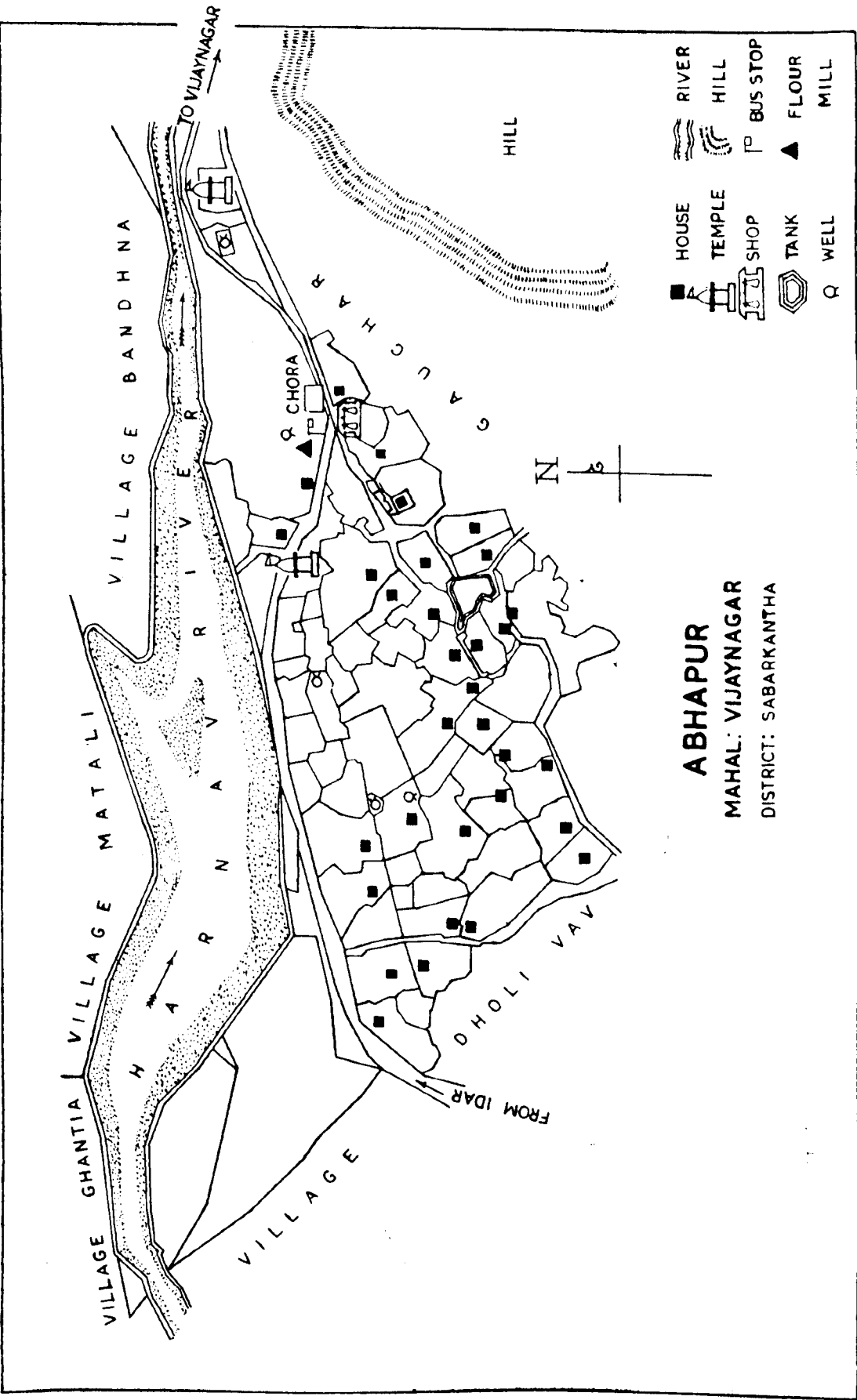


2. Bath-rooms and drainage system of Lohal

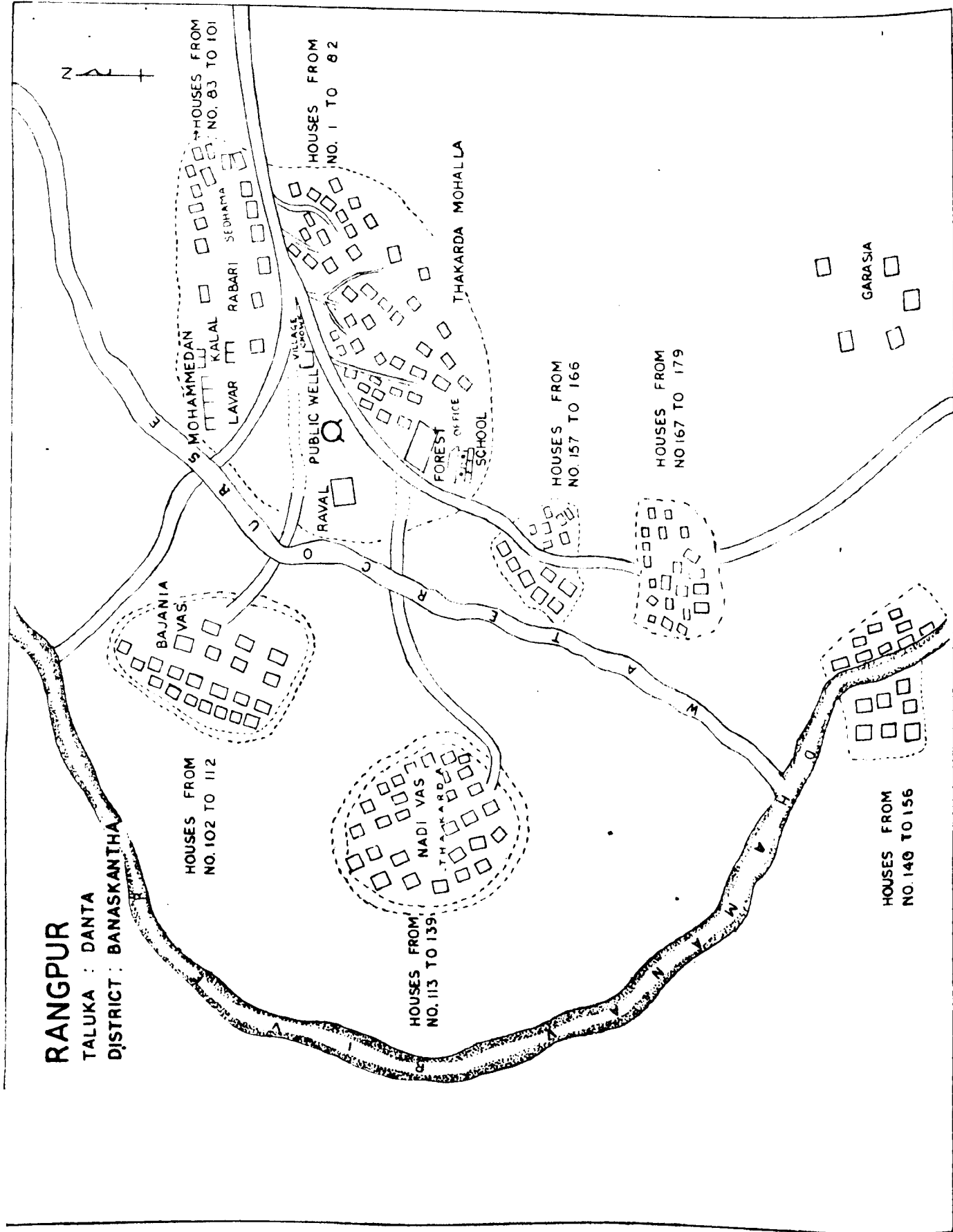


1. Street view of Lohal



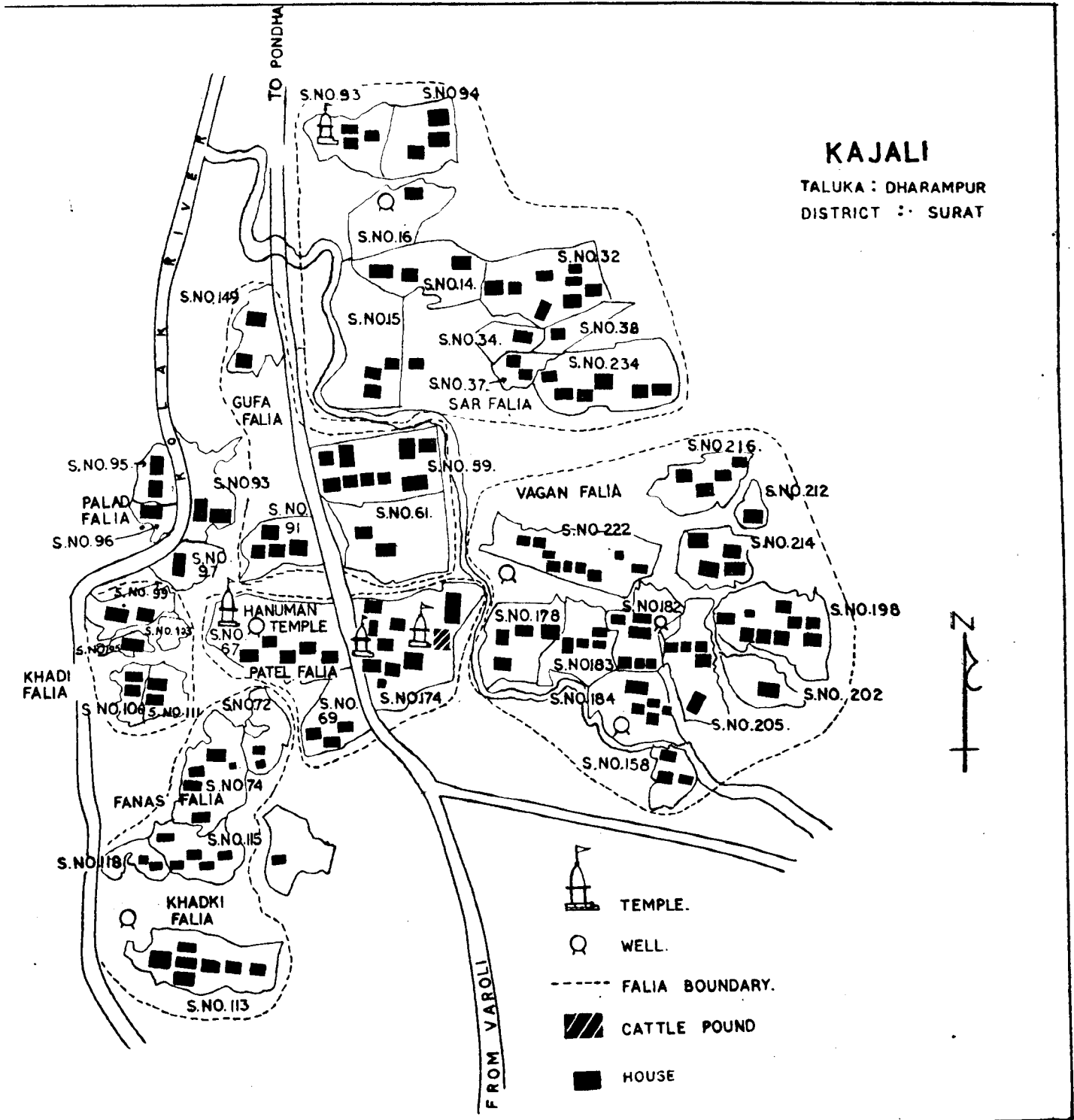


LAYOUT OF VILLAGE SITE



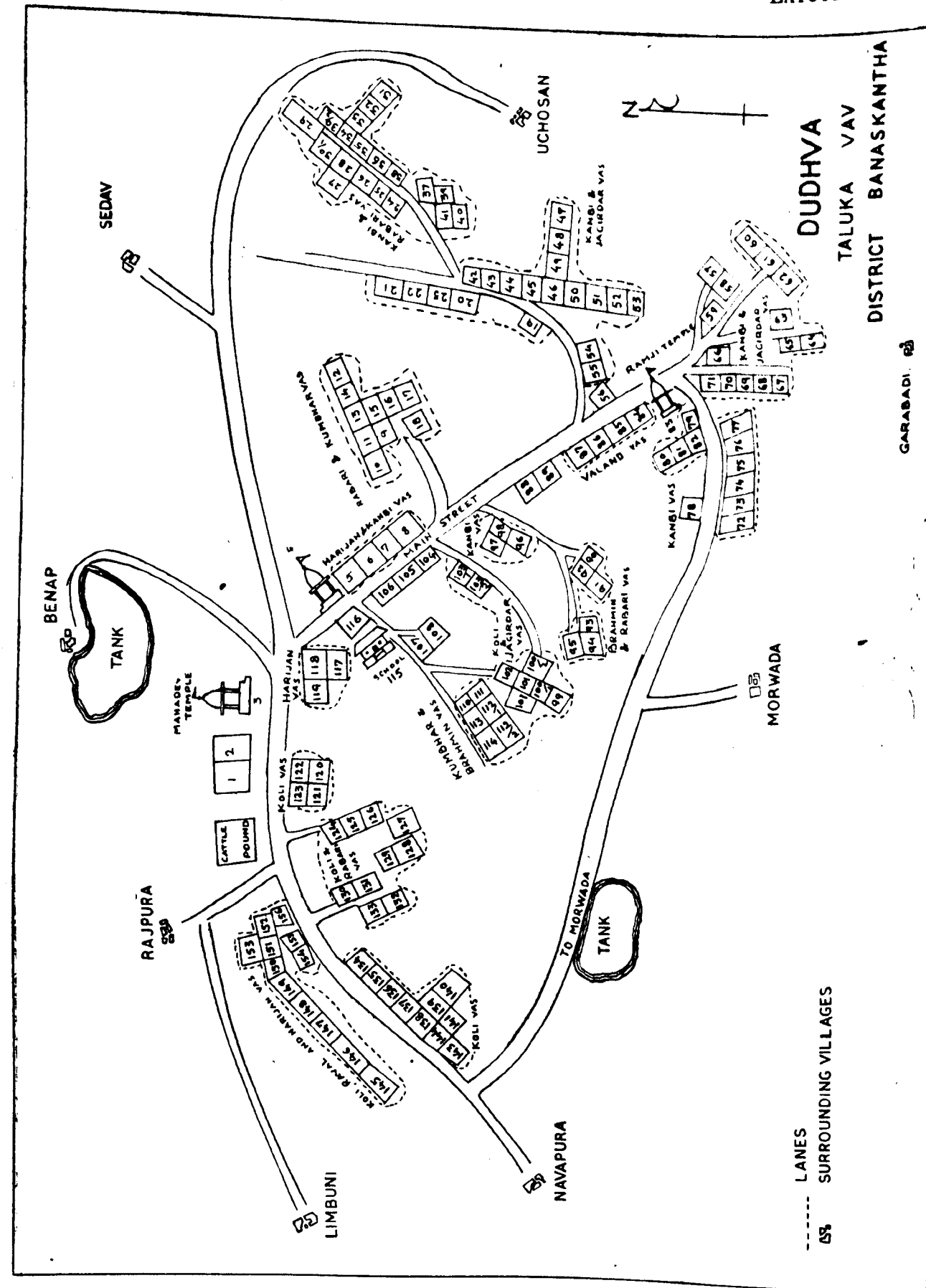
Shapeless clusters of houses distributed according to caste

LAYOUT OF VILLAGE SITE

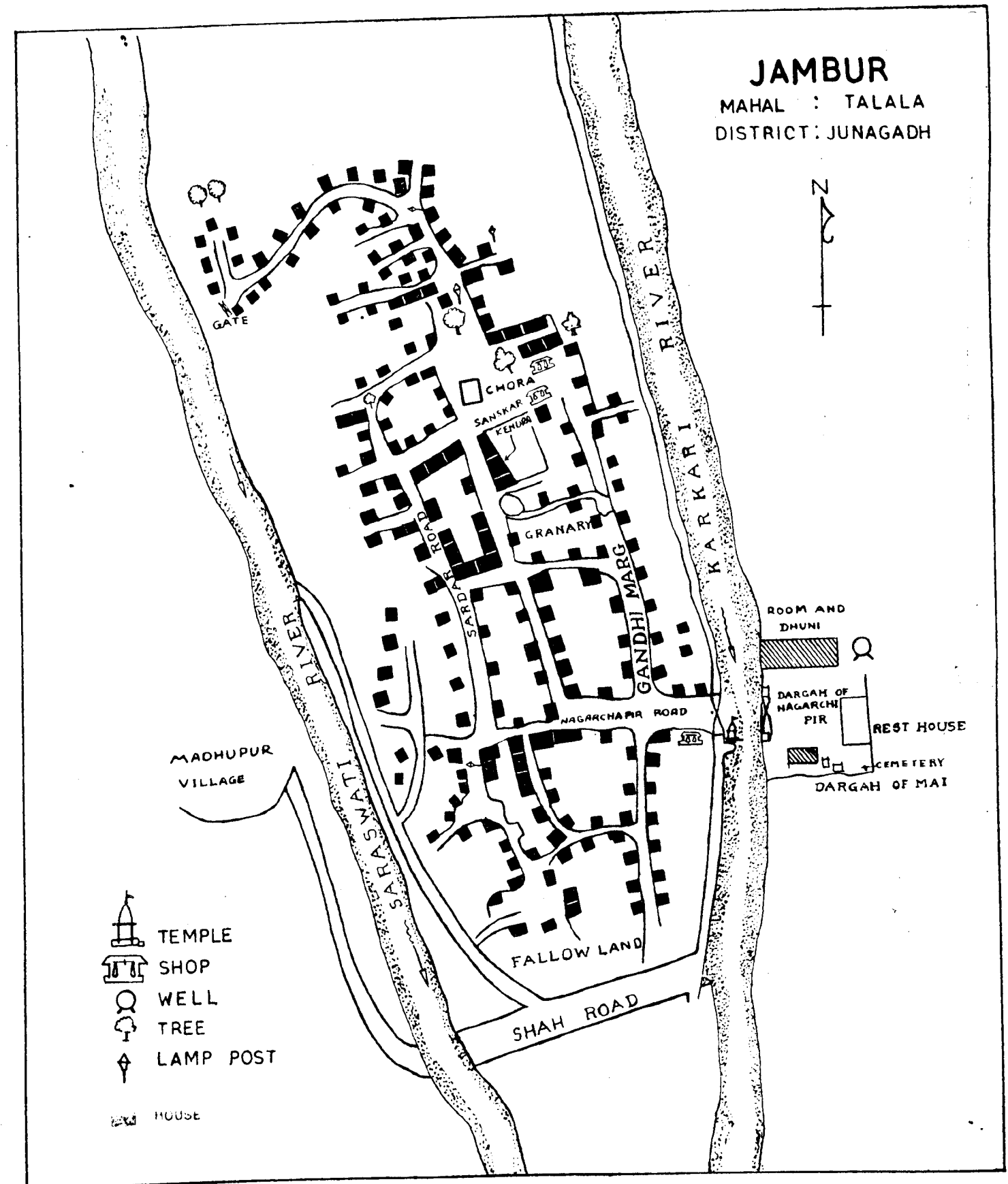


A tribal village—Scattered clusters in the midst of survey numbers

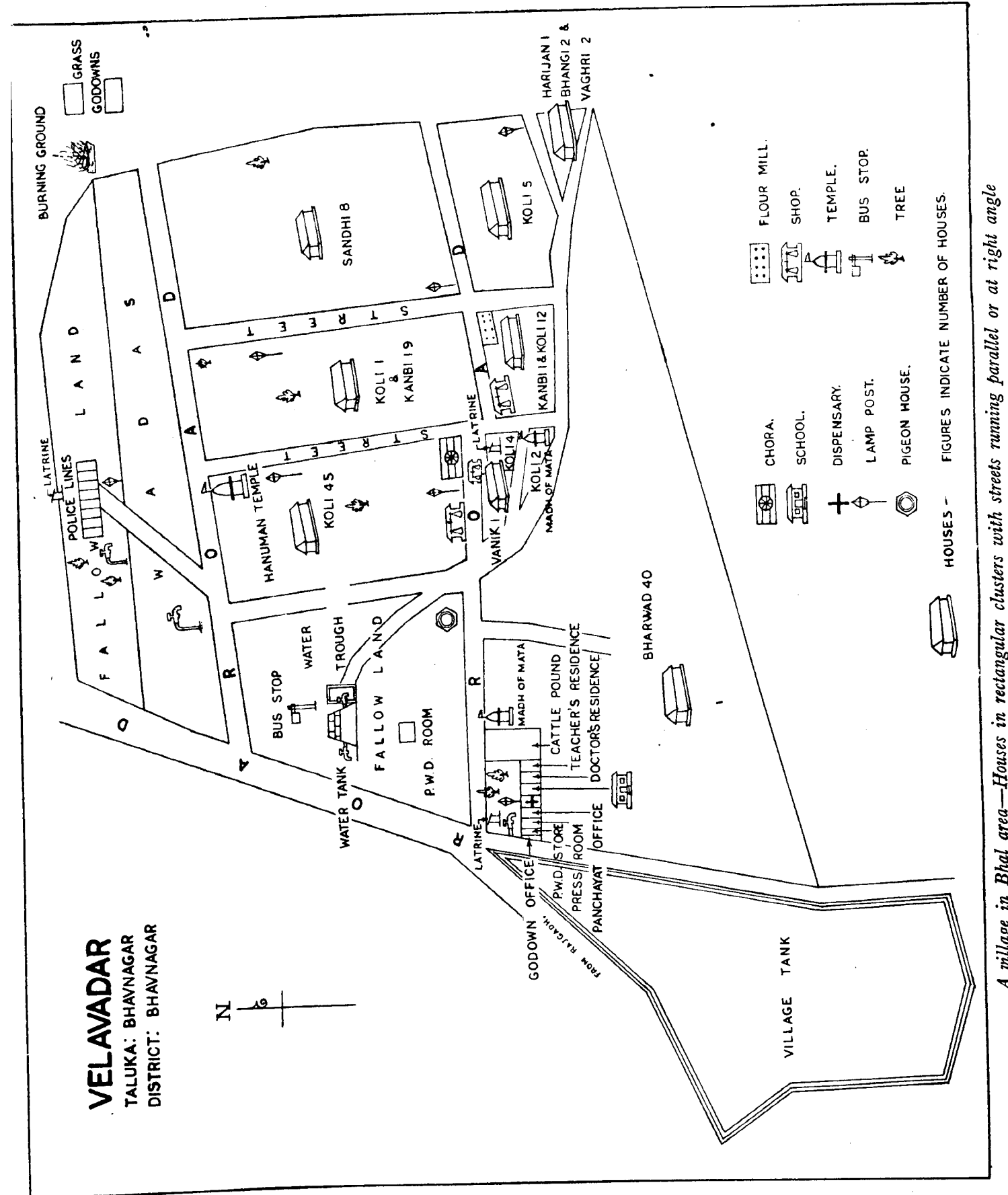
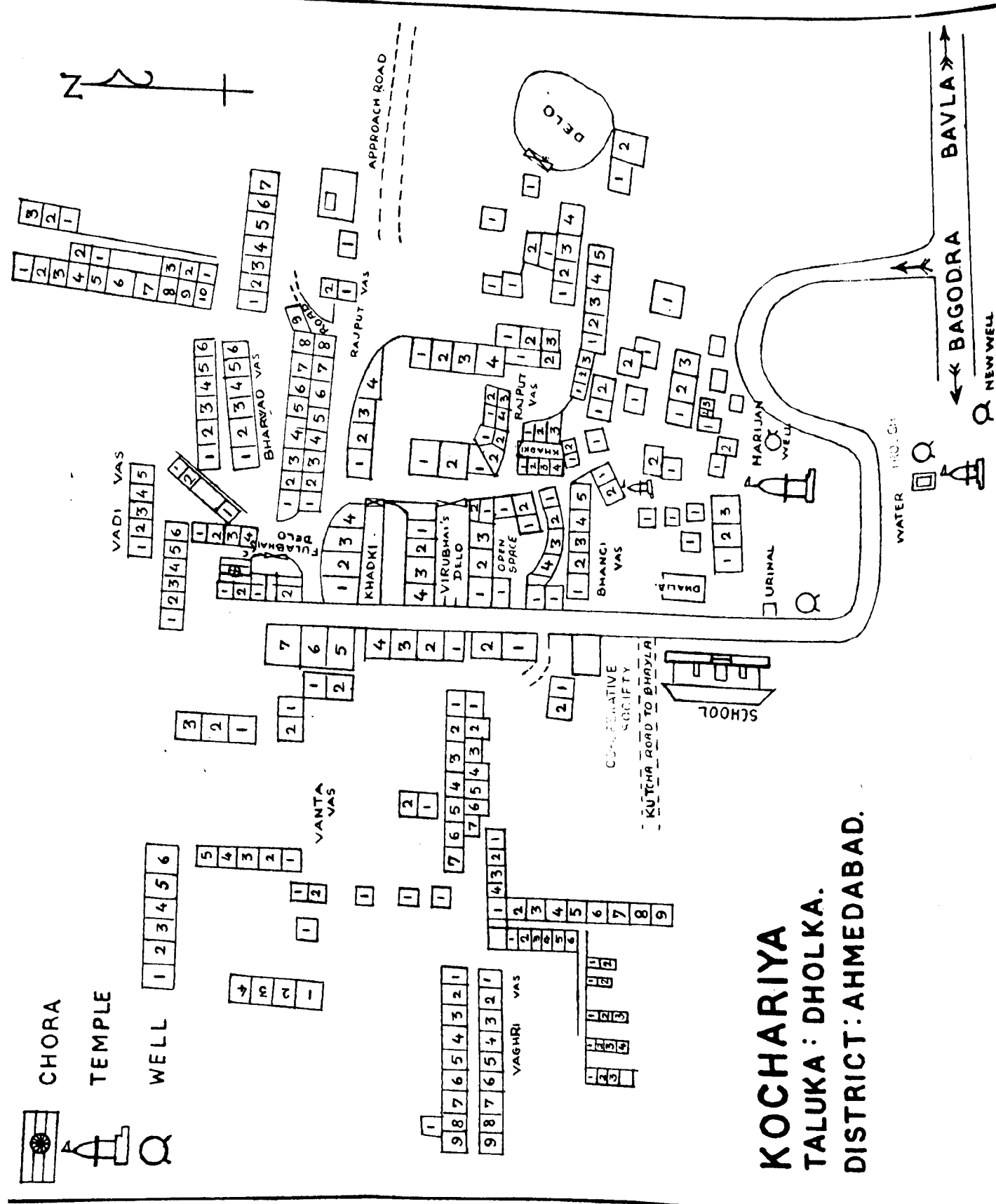
LAYOUT OF VILLAGE:



LAYOUT OF VILLAGE SITE

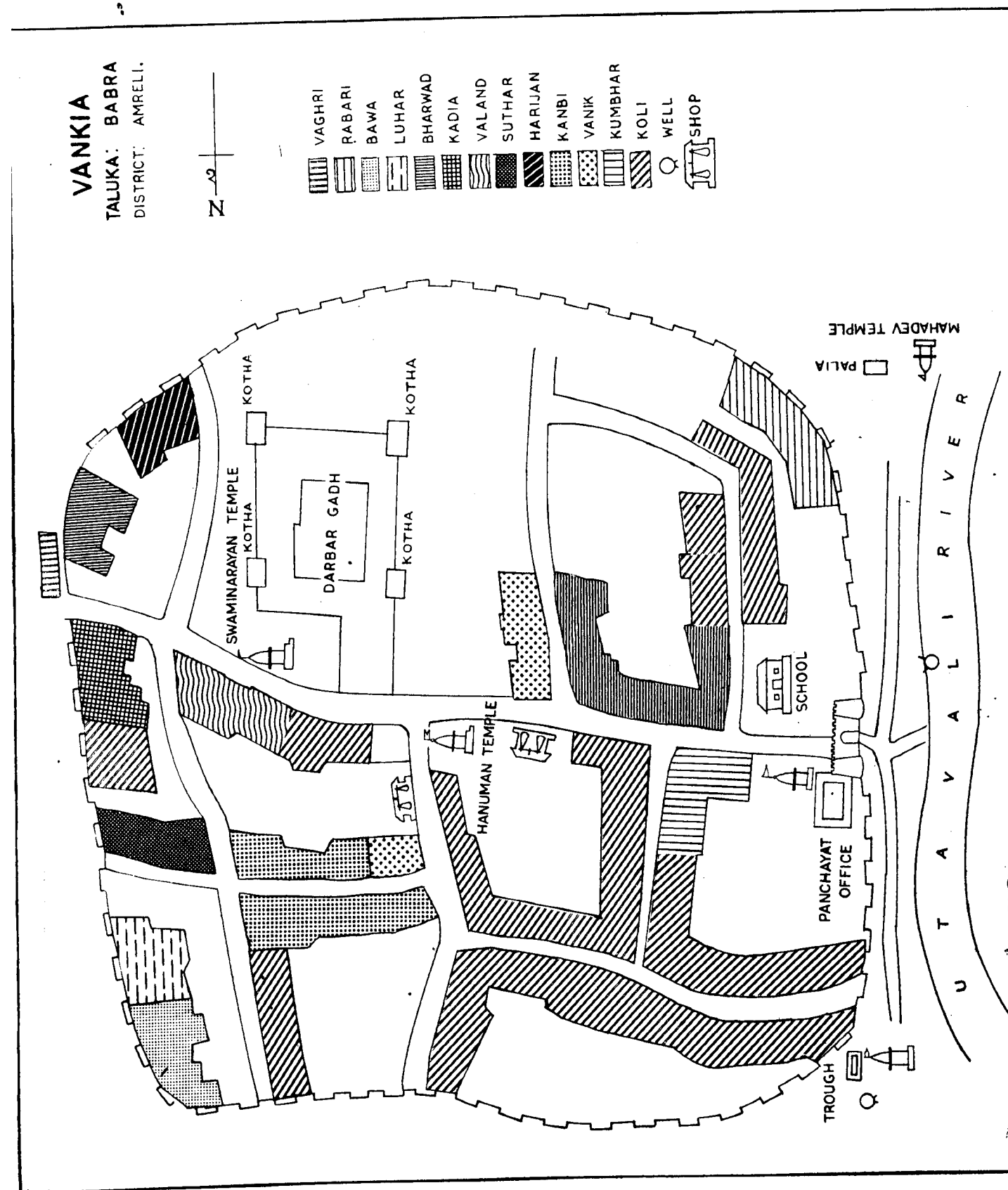


Rectangular clusters of houses inhabited by Siddis in Gir forest

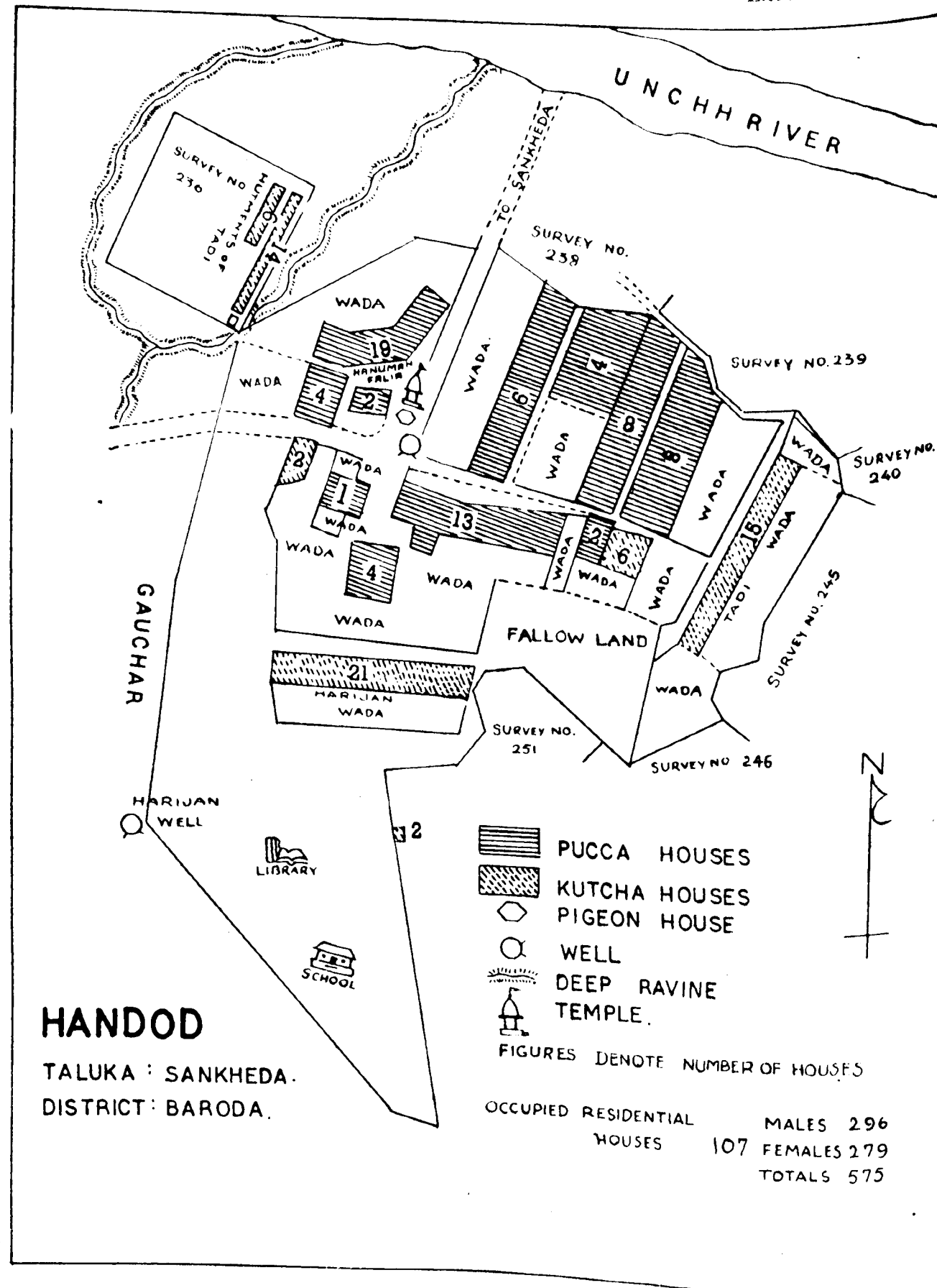


A village in Bhal area—Houses in rectangular clusters with streets running parallel or at right angle

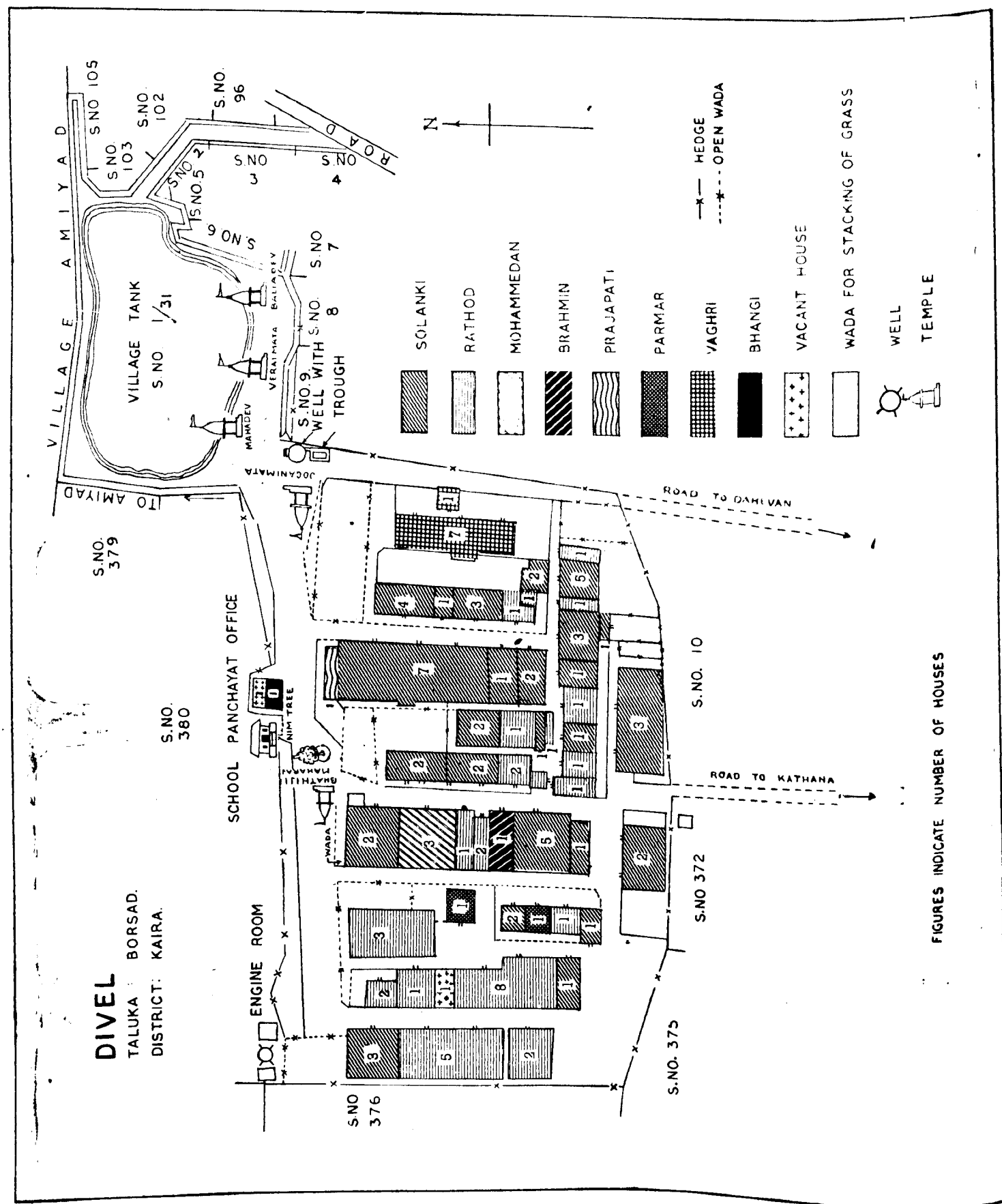
LAYOUT OF VILLAGE SITE



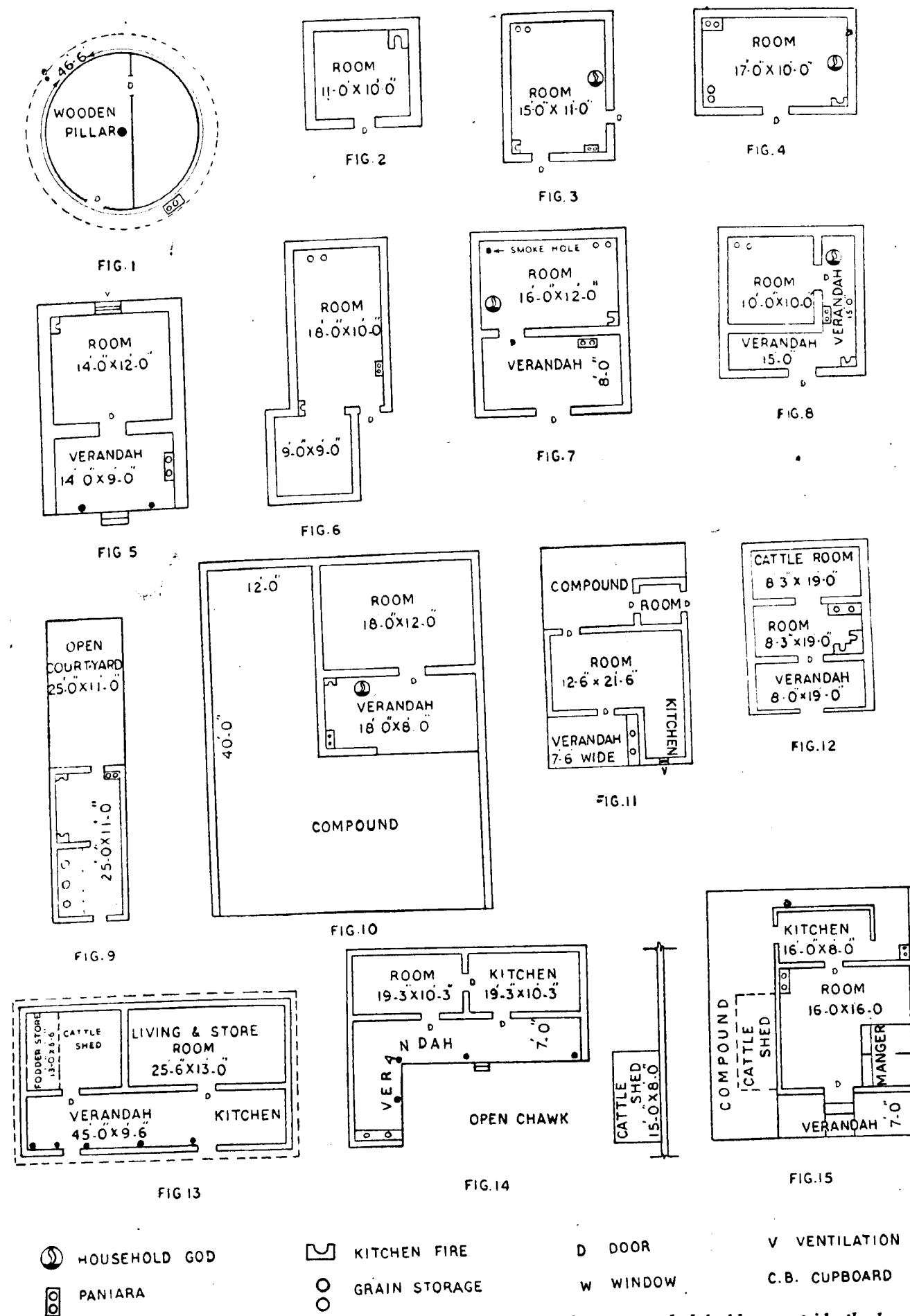
LAYOUT OF VILLAGE SITE



Houses in rectangular clusters with 'wadass' or farm yards attached to houses



FIGURES INDICATE NUMBER OF HOUSES



Single room dwellings with or without verandah, kitchen, courtyard, cattle-room or shed inside or outside the house

GROUND PLANS OF RURAL HOUSES

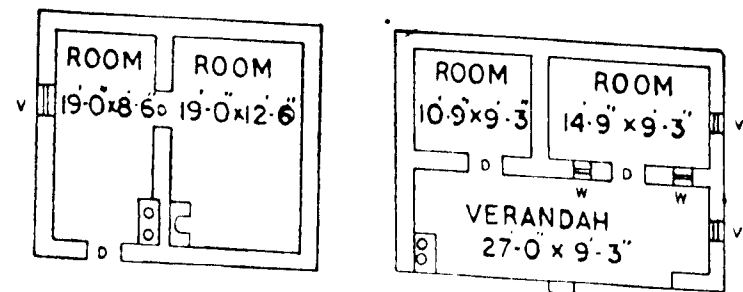


FIG. 1

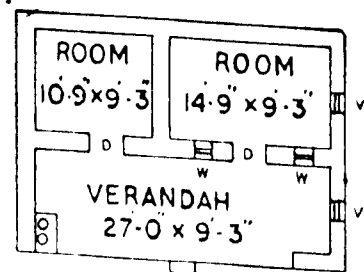


FIG. 2

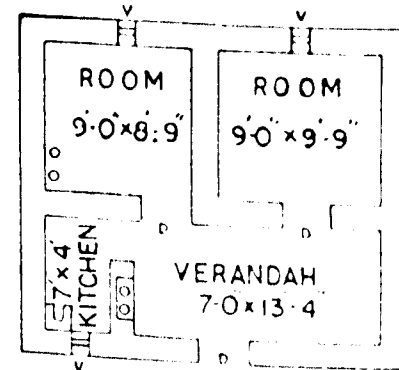


FIG. 3

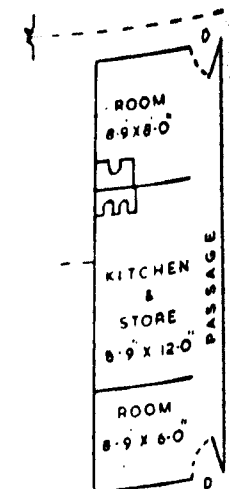


FIG. 4

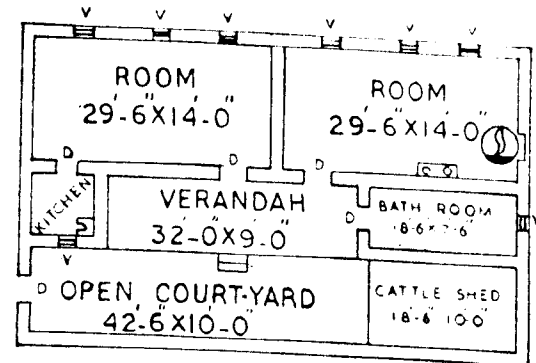


FIG. 7

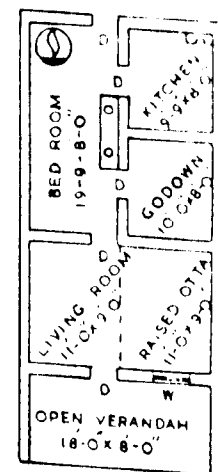


FIG. 6

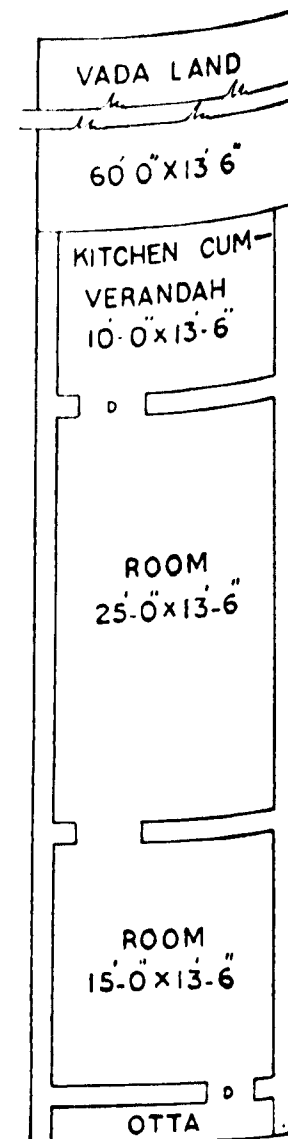


FIG. 5

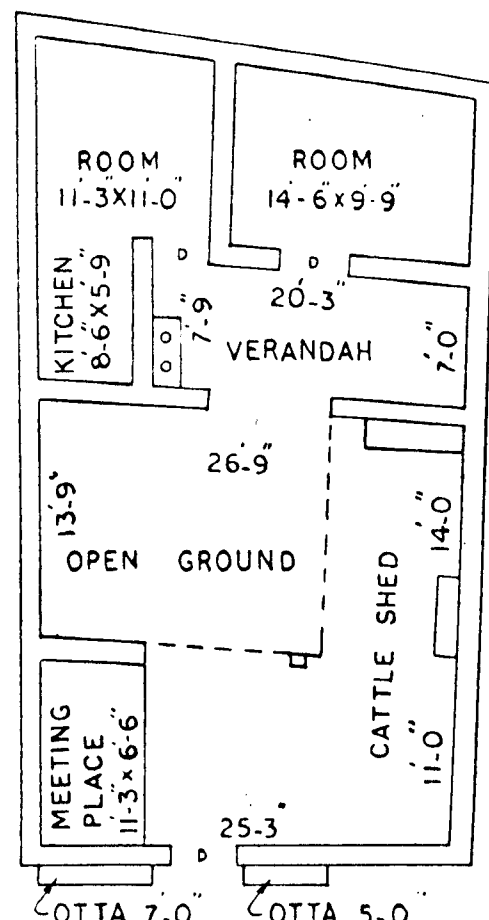


FIG. 9

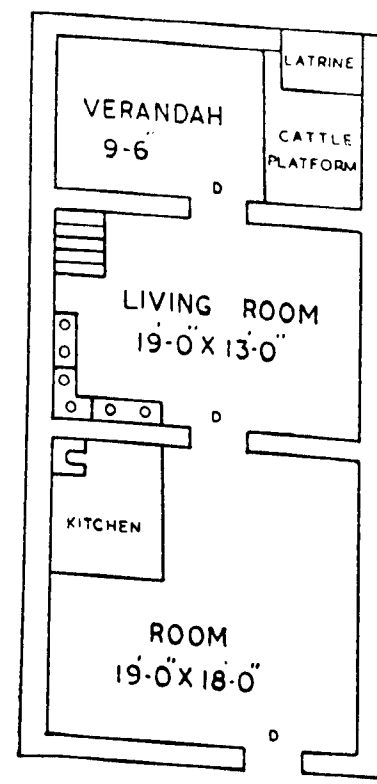


FIG. 8

GROUND PLANS OF RURAL HOUSES

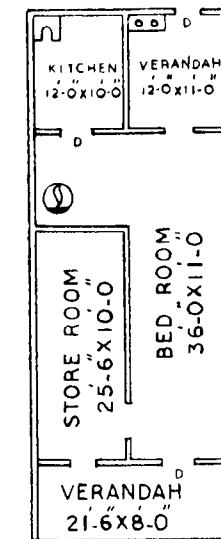


FIG. 1

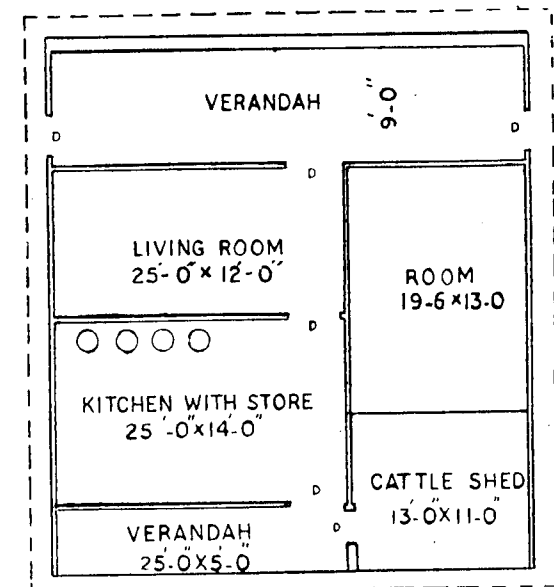


FIG. 2

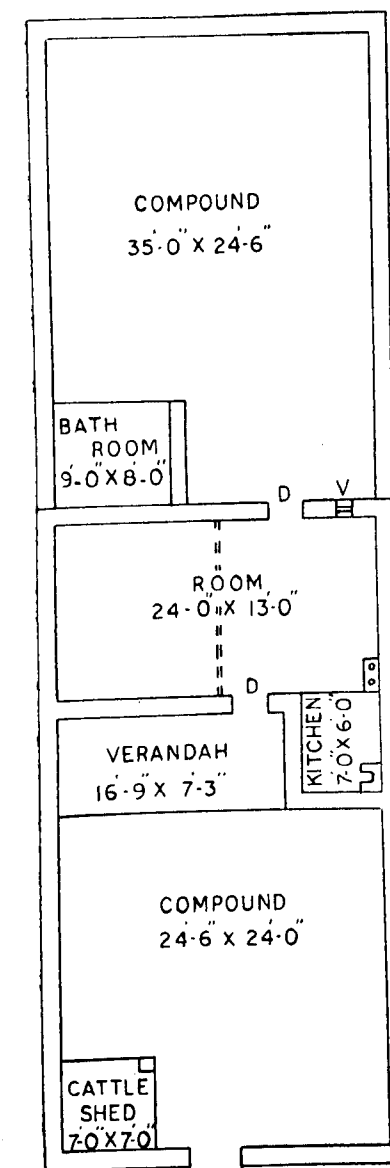


FIG. 3

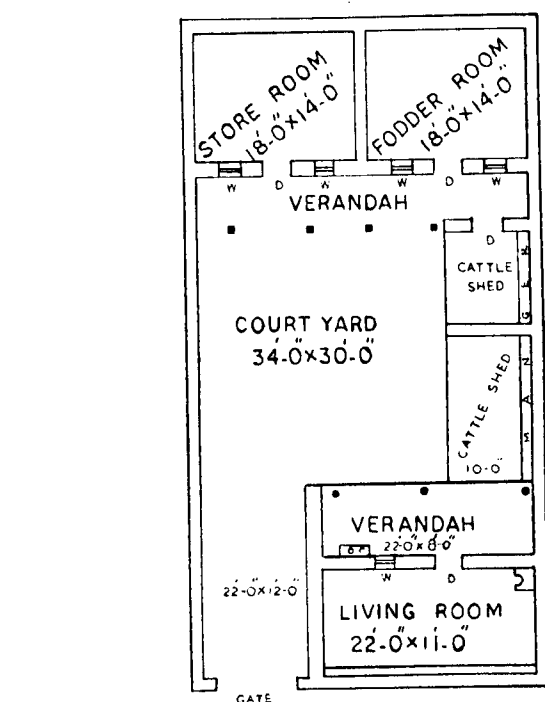


FIG. 4

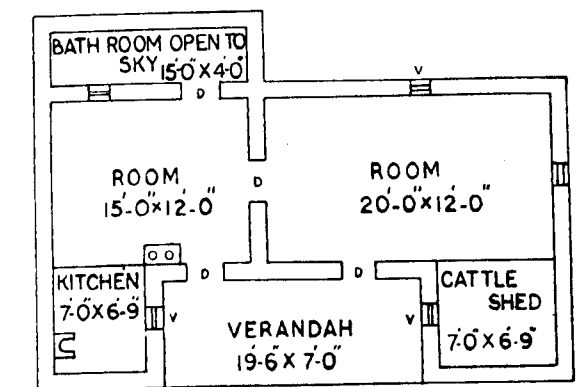


FIG. 6

Two rooms dwellings with or without verandah, kitchen, cattle-shed, courtyard, etc.

Two rooms dwellings with or without verandah, kitchen, cattle-shed, courtyard, etc.

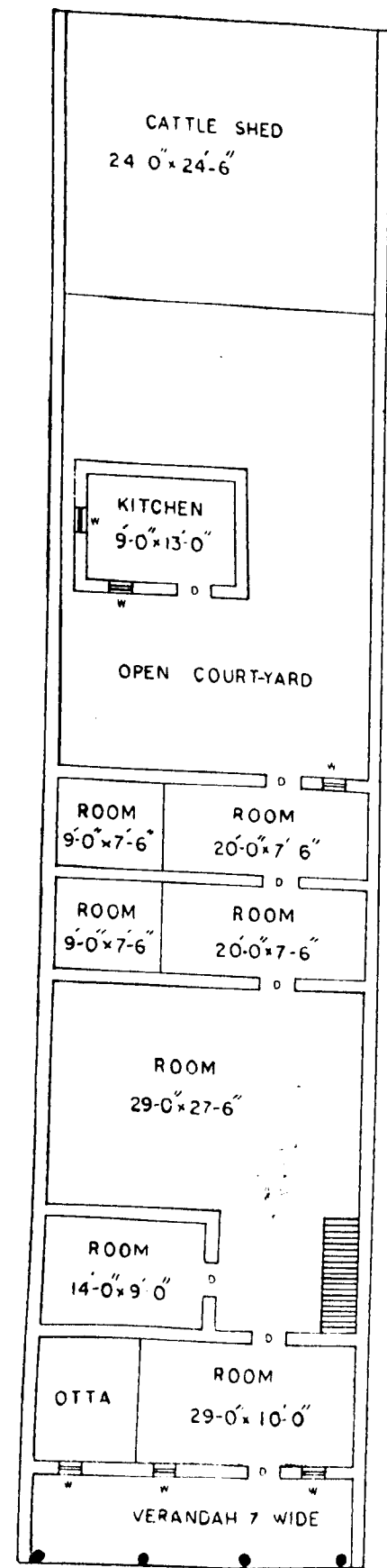


FIG. 1

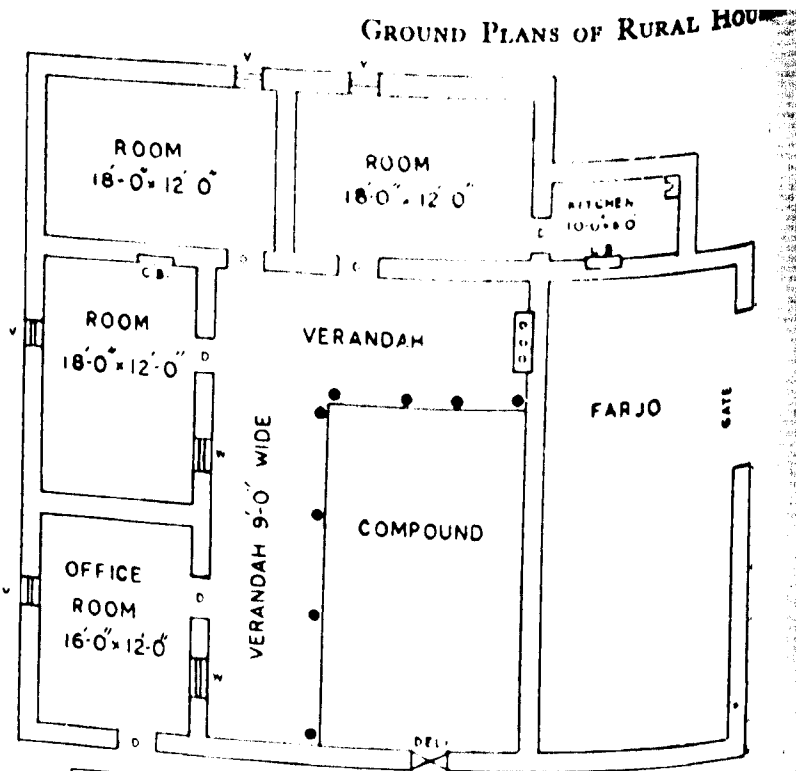


FIG. 2

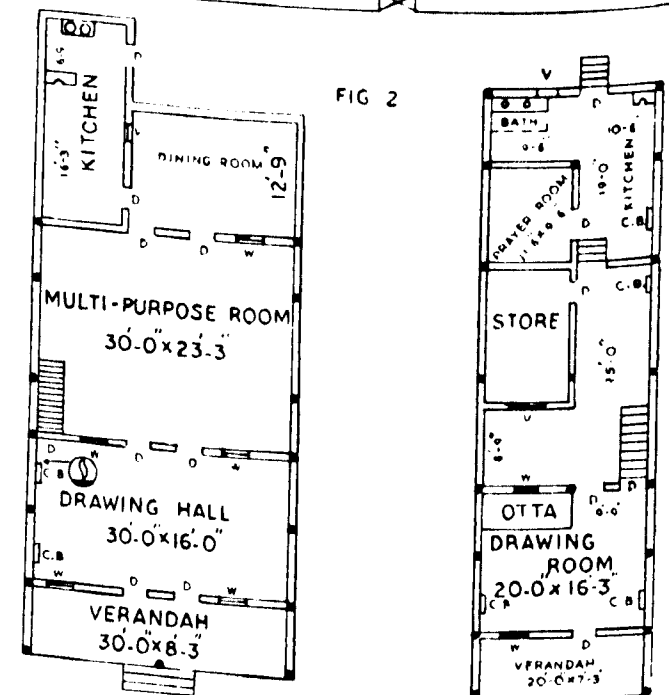


FIG. 3

FIG. 4

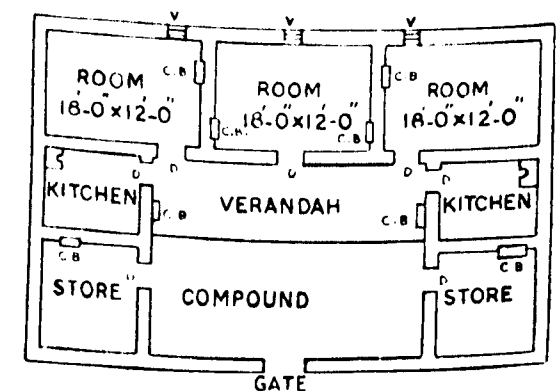
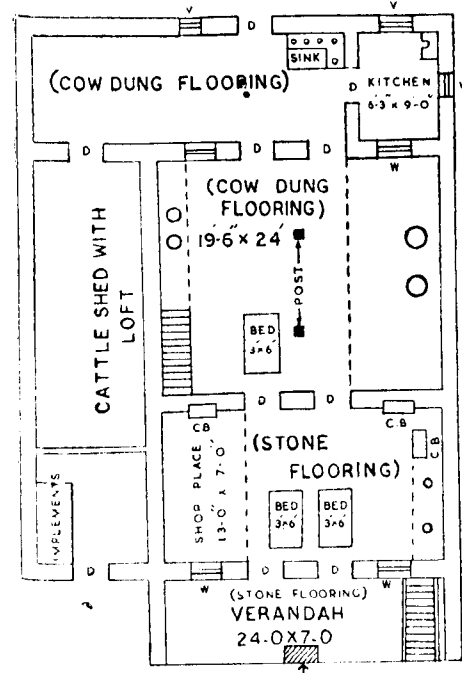


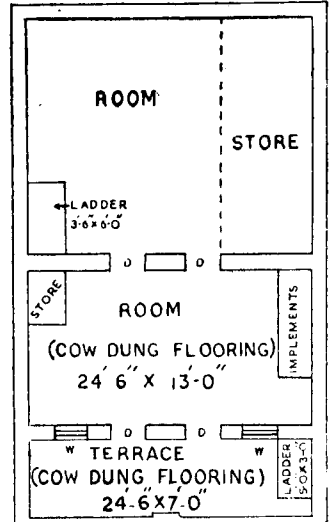
FIG. 5

GROUND PLANS OF RURAL HOUSES

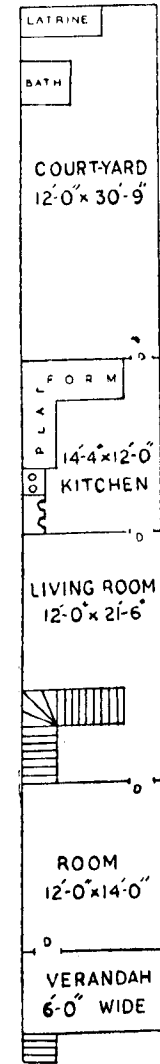


GROUND FLOOR

FIG. 1



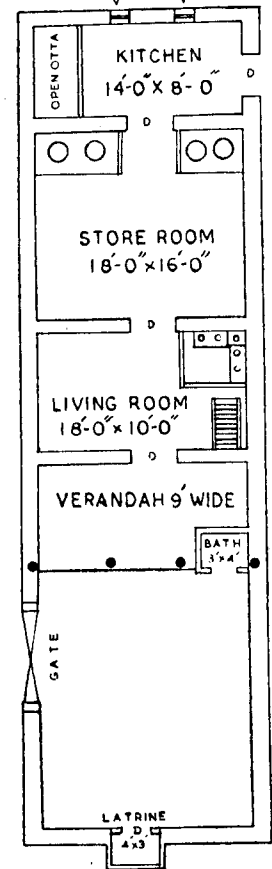
FIRST FLOOR



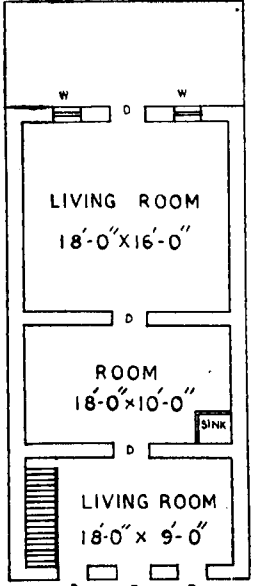
GROUND FLOOR

FIRST FLOOR

FIG. 4

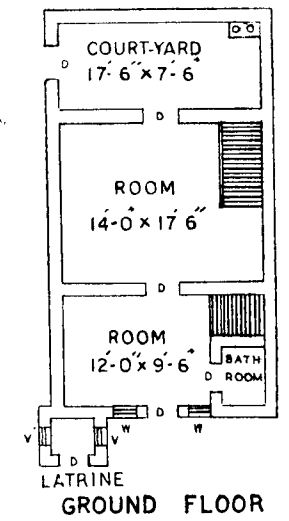


GROUND FLOOR

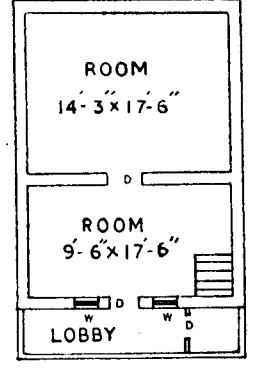


FIRST FLOOR

FIG. 5

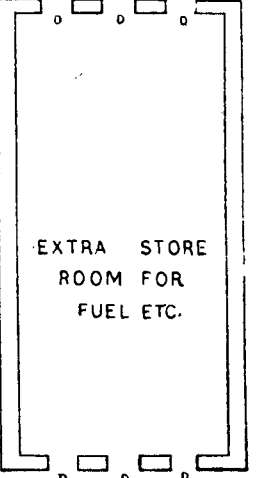


GROUND FLOOR



FIRST FLOOR

FIG. 3



SECOND FLOOR

Dwellings with more than two rooms with separate kitchen, store, cattle-shed, courtyard, etc.

Storeyed Houses

GROUND PLANS OF RURAL HOUSES

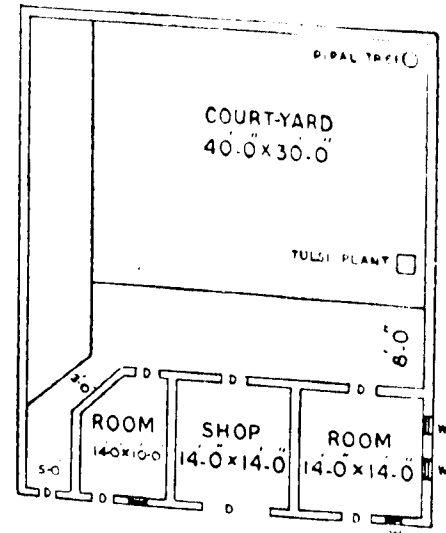


FIG. 2

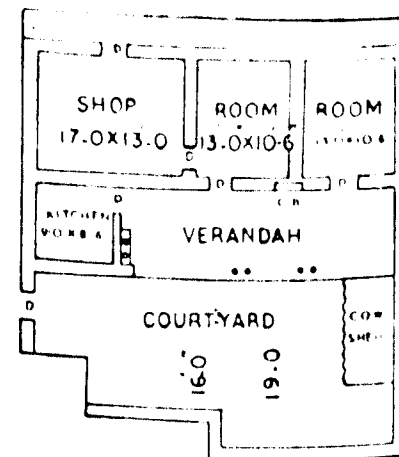


FIG. 1

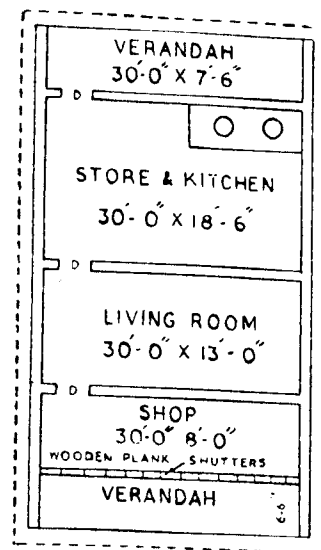


FIG. 3

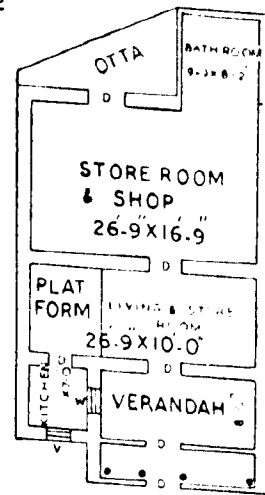


FIG. 4

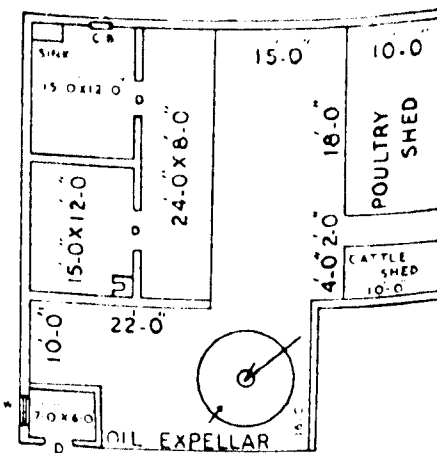


FIG. 5

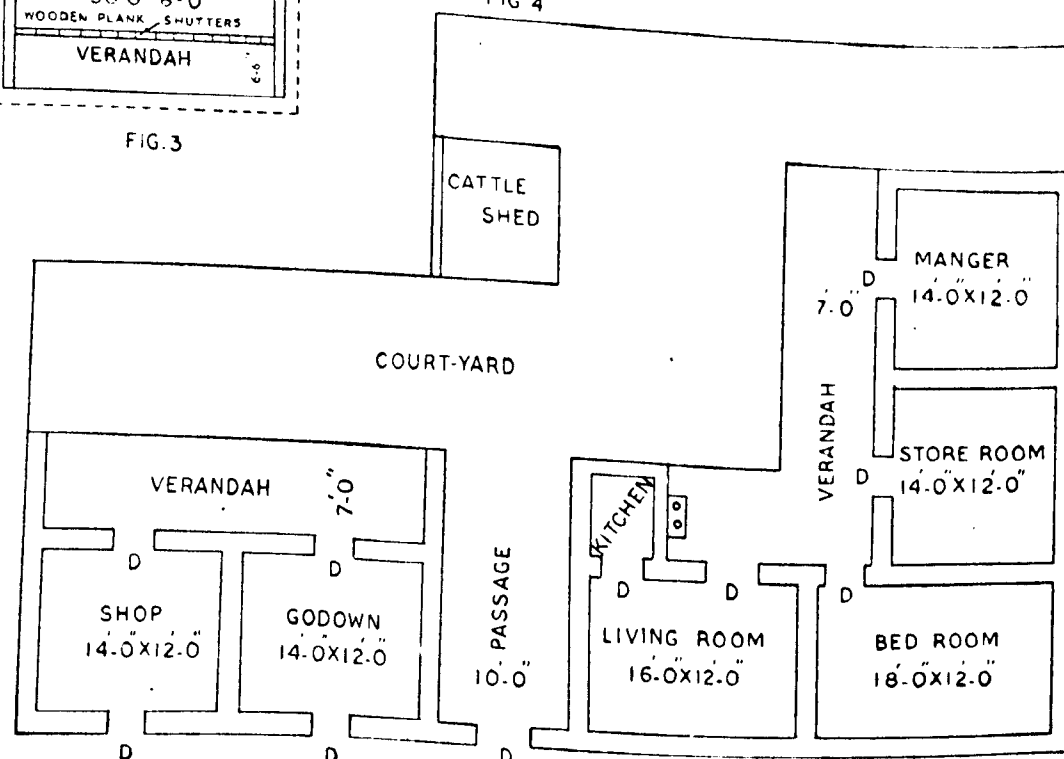
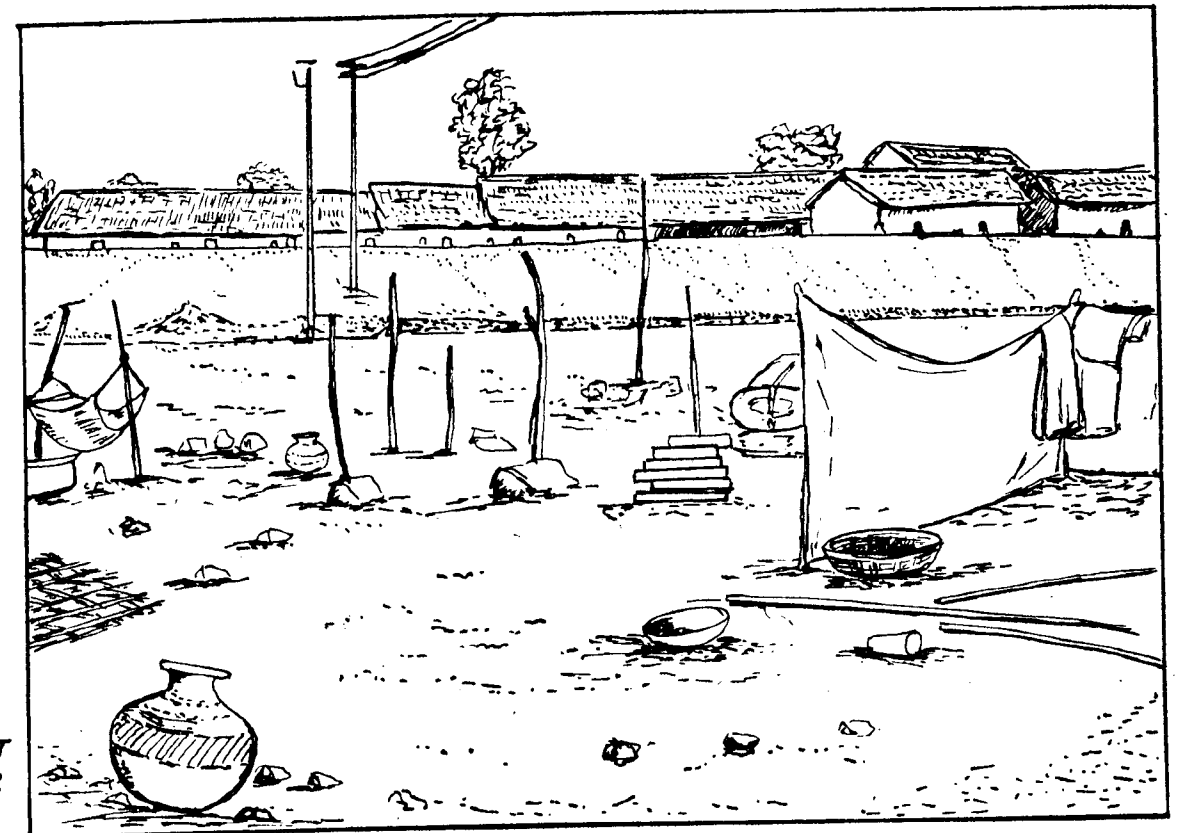


FIG. 6

Workshop and shop-cum-dwellings

1



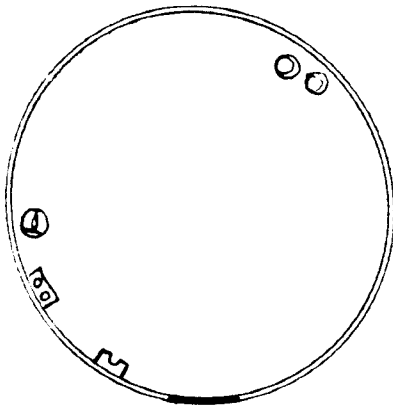
DISTRICT : RAJKOT
TALUKA : JETPUR
VILLAGE : JETPUR

2

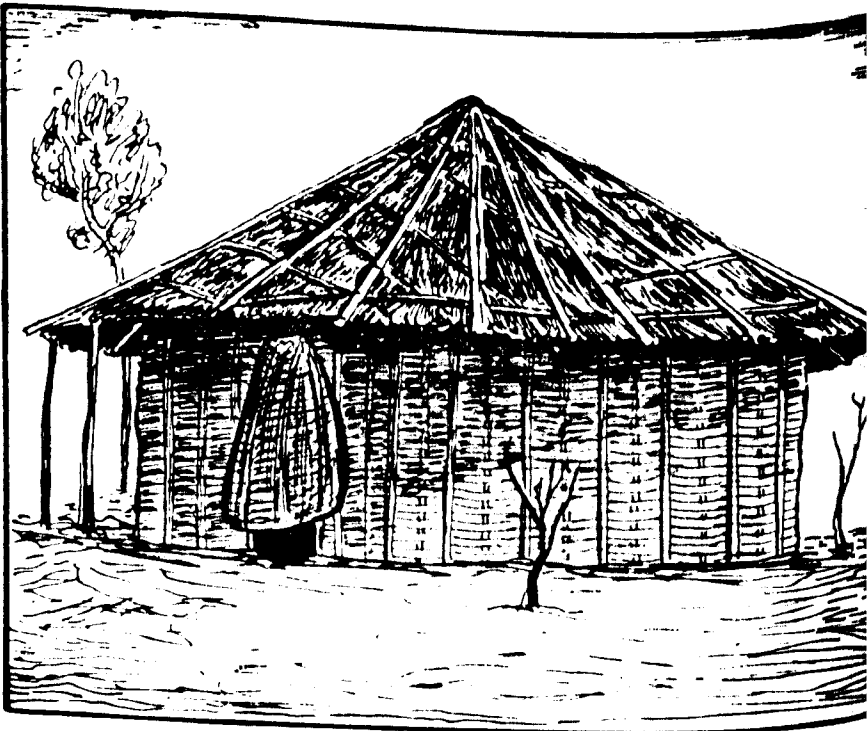


DISTRICT : RAJKOT
TALUKA : JETPUR
VILLAGE : JETPUR

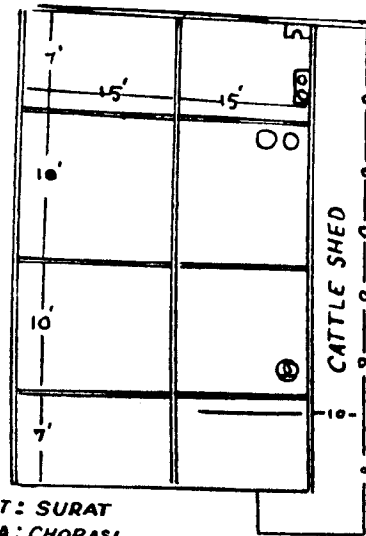
Dwellings without walls or regular rooms



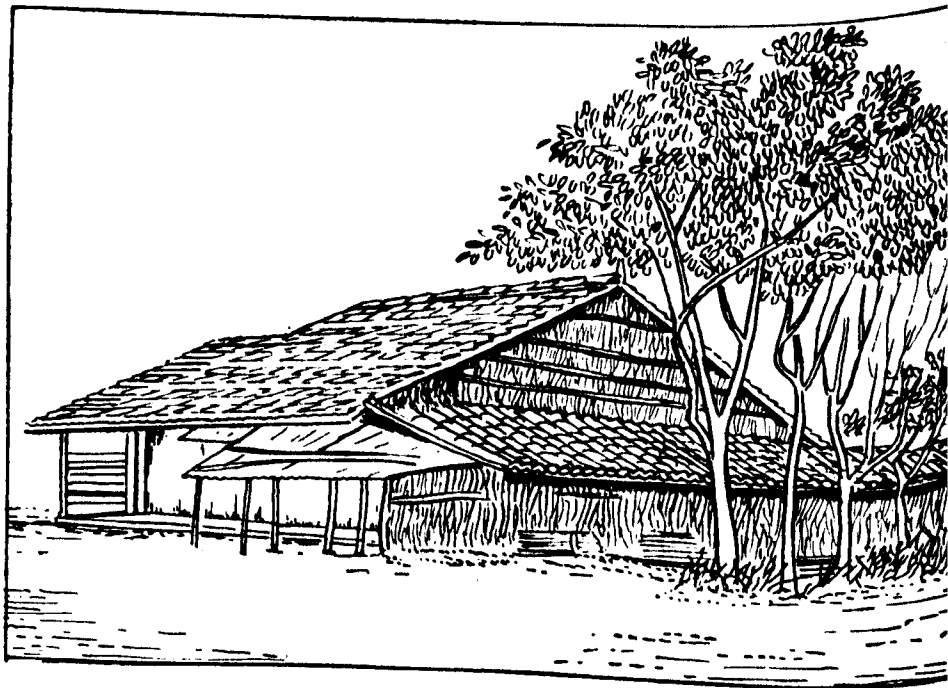
DISTRICT: DANGS
TALUKA: DANGS
VILLAGE: GHOGATI
① LOCATION OF HOUSEHOLD GOD
② " " WATER PLACE
③ " " KITCHEN FIRE
④ " " GRAIN STORAGE



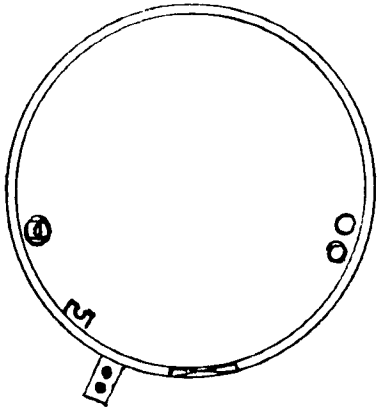
2



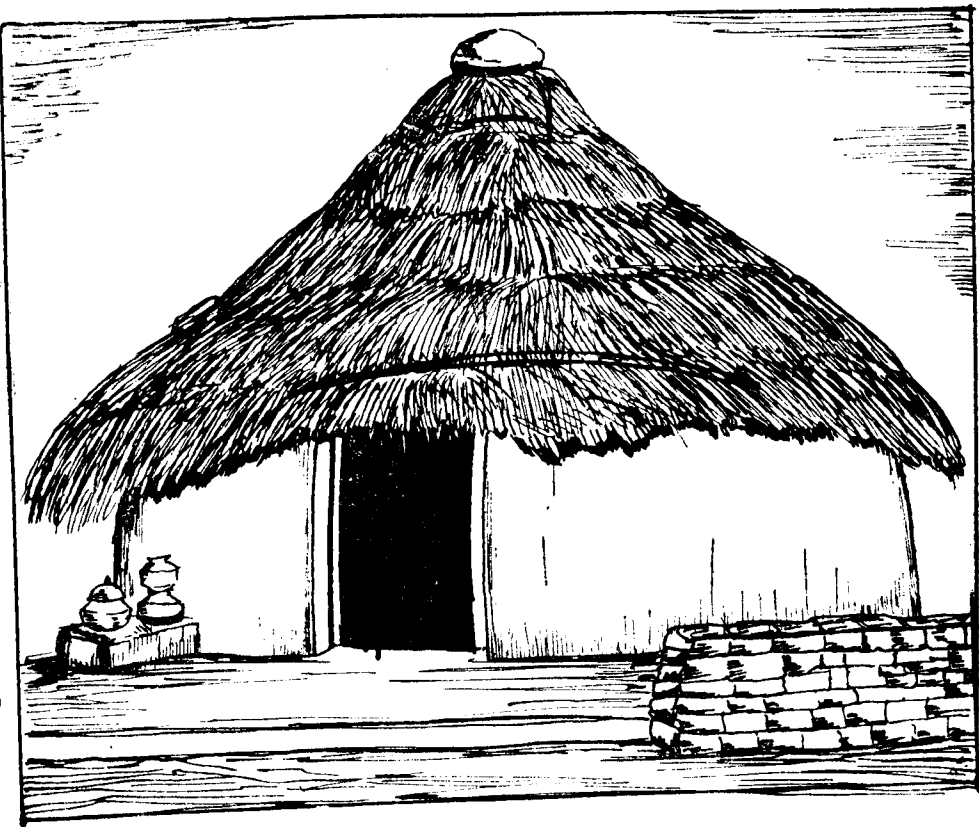
DISTRICT: SURAT
TALUKA: CHORASI
VILLAGE: MAGADALLA
OWNER: DULLABHAI CHIKARJI PATEL
① LOCATION OF HOUSEHOLD GOD
② " " WATER PLACE
③ " " KITCHEN FIRE
④ " " GRAIN STORAGE



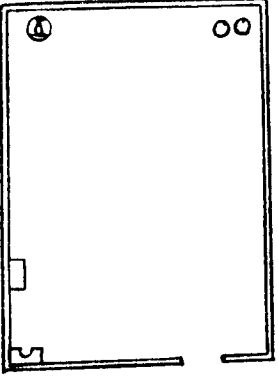
1-2 Dwellings with bamboo walls



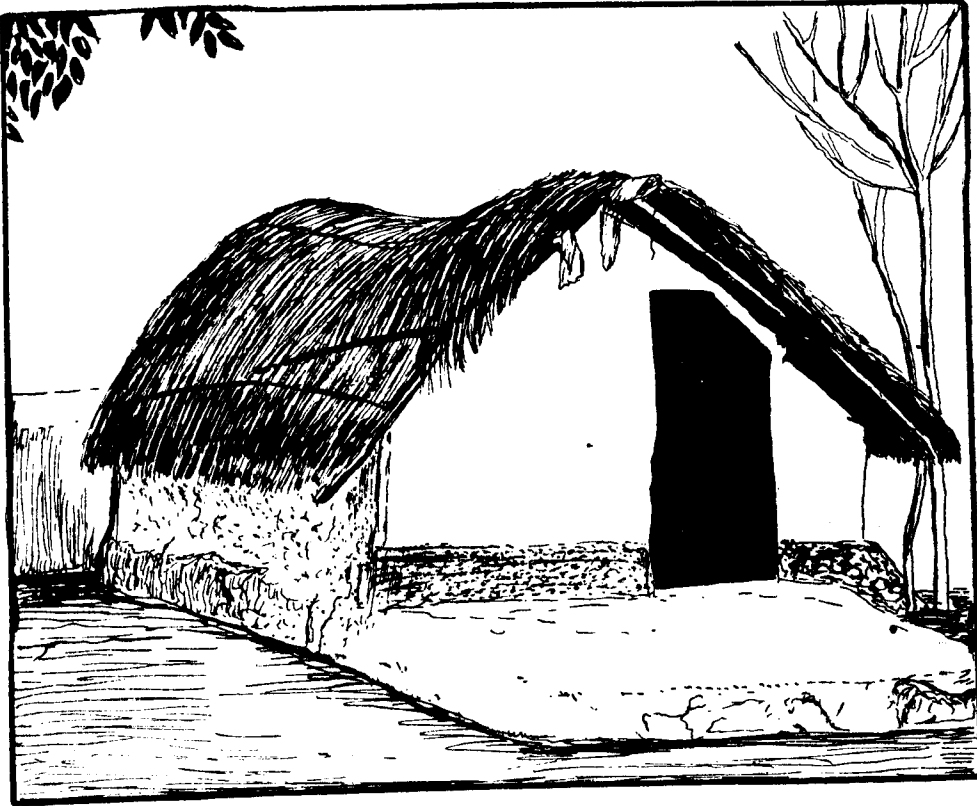
DISTRICT: RAJKOT
TALUK: RAJKOT
VILLAGE: VERAVAL
① LOCATION OF HOUSEHOLD GOD
② " " WATER PLACE
③ " " KITCHEN FIRE
④ " " GRAIN STORAGE



2

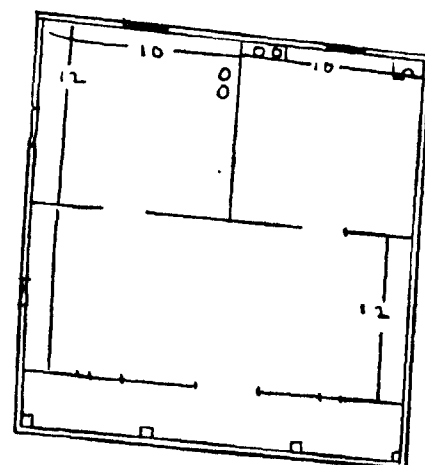
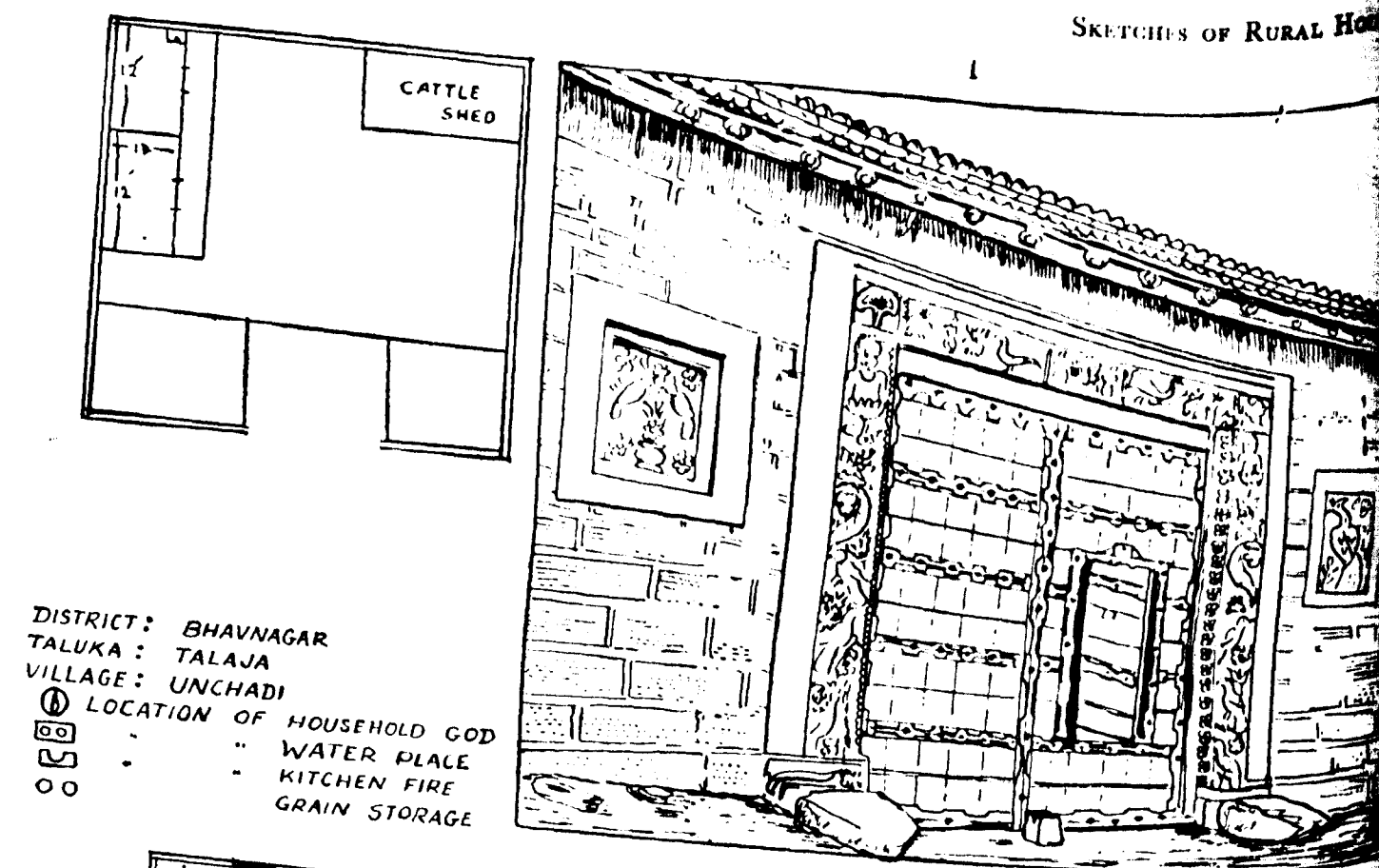


DISTRICT: BHAVNAGAR
MAHAL: GADHADA
VILLAGE: NINGALA
① LOCATION OF HOUSEHOLD GOD
② " " WATER PLACE
③ " " KITCHEN FIRE
④ " " GRAIN STORAGE



1-2 Dwellings with mud walls and thatched roof

SKETCHES OF RURAL HOUSES

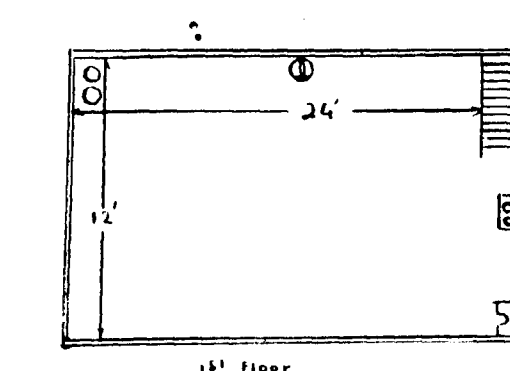


DISTRICT: BHAVNAGAR
TALUKA: BHAVNAGAR
VILLAGE: KOLIAK
① LOCATION OF HOUSEHOLD GOD
② " " WATER PLACE
③ " " KITCHEN FIRE
④ " " GRAIN STORAGE

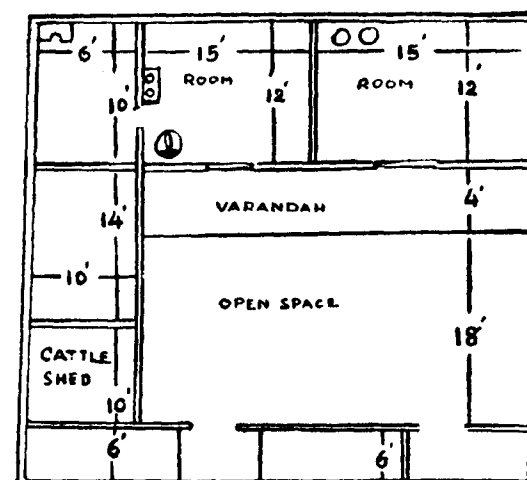
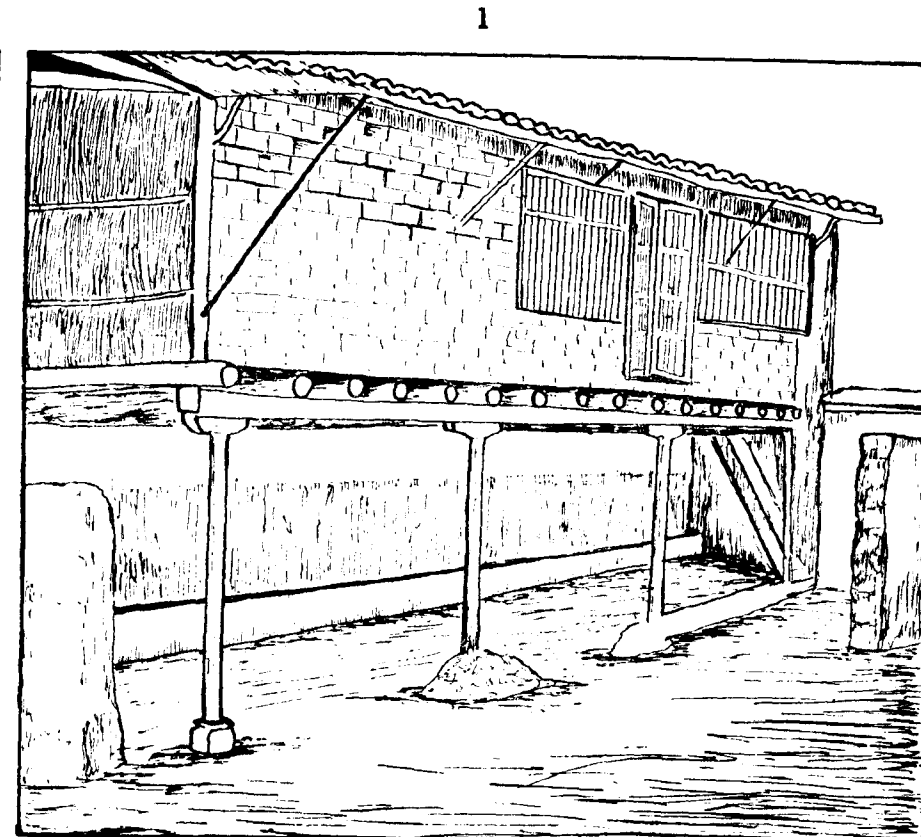


1-2 Dwellings with stone walls

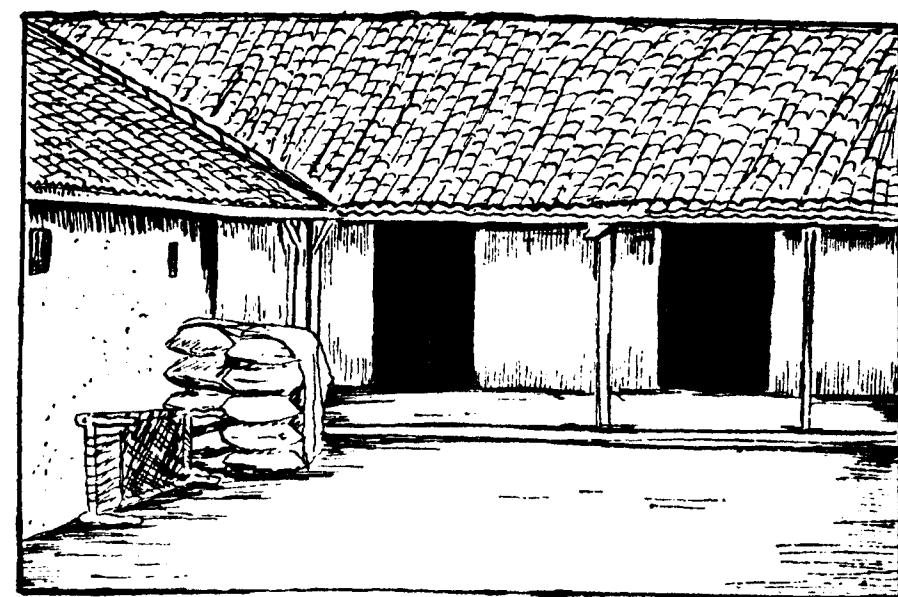
SKETCHES OF RURAL HOUSES



DISTRICT: BHAVNAGAR
MAHAL: CADNADA
VILLAGE: UGAMEDI
CENSUS H.NO 123
OWNER: TRIKAM RUDA
① LOCATION OF HOUSEHOLD GOD
② " " WATER PLACE
③ " " KITCHEN FIRE
④ " " GRAIN STORAGE



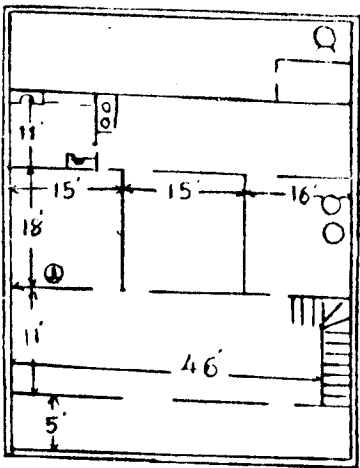
DISTRICT: RAJKOT
TALUKA: GONDAL
VILLAGE: JAMVALI
① LOCATION OF HOUSEHOLD GOD
② " " WATER PLACE
③ " " KITCHEN FIRE
④ " " GRAIN STORAGE



1-2 Dwellings with brick walls and country tiles

PLATE XXX

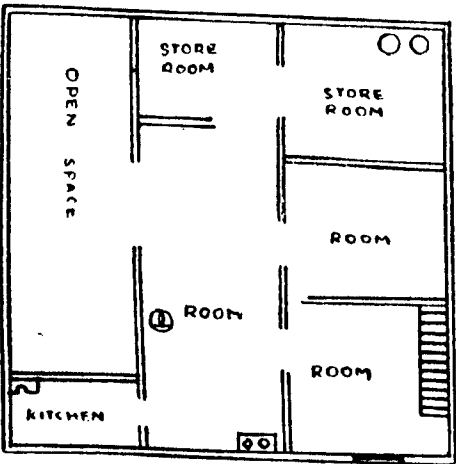
SKETCHES OF RURAL HOUSES



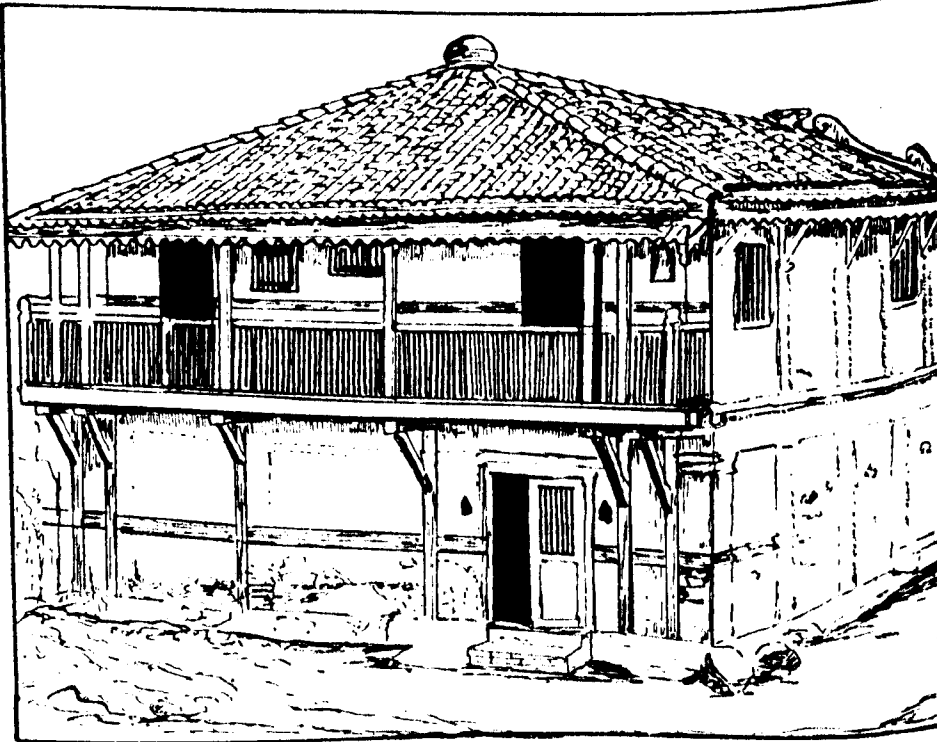
DISTRICT: BROACH
TALUKA: BROACH
VILLAGE: CHAVAJ
OWNER: CHHAGANDHAI K. PATEL
① LOCATION OF HOUSEHOLD GOD
② " " WATER PLACE
③ " " KITCHEN FIRE
④ " " GRAIN STORAGE
⑤ " " WELL



2



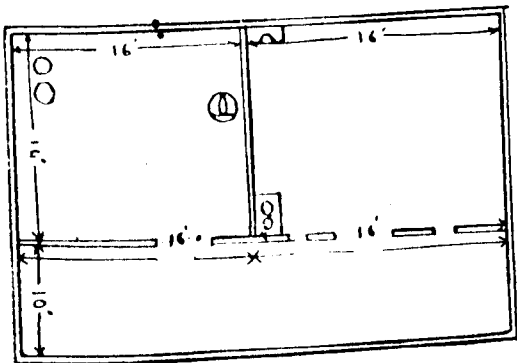
DISTRICT: BHAVNAGAR
TALUKA: BHAVNAGAR
VILLAGE: BHANDARIA
CENSUS H.NO. 117
OWNER: BHASKARRAI REVASHANKAR TRIVEDI
① LOCATION OF HOUSEHOLD GOD
② " " WATER PLACE
③ " " KITCHEN FIRE
④ " " GRAIN STORAGE



1-2 Dwellings with brick walls and roofs covered with terrace, G. I. sheets or country tiles

SKETCHES OF RURAL HOUSES

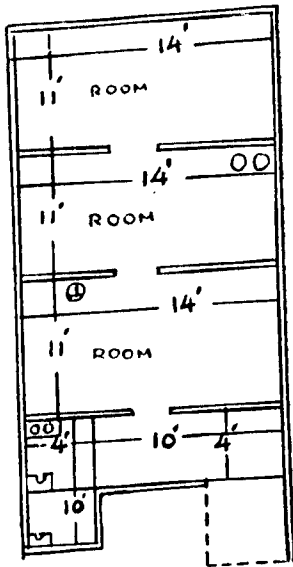
1



DISTRICT: BHAVNAGAR
MAHAL: VALLABHIPUR
VILLAGE: CHAMARDI
① LOCATION OF HOUSEHOLD GOD
② " " WATER PLACE
③ " " KITCHEN FIRE
④ " " GRAIN STORAGE



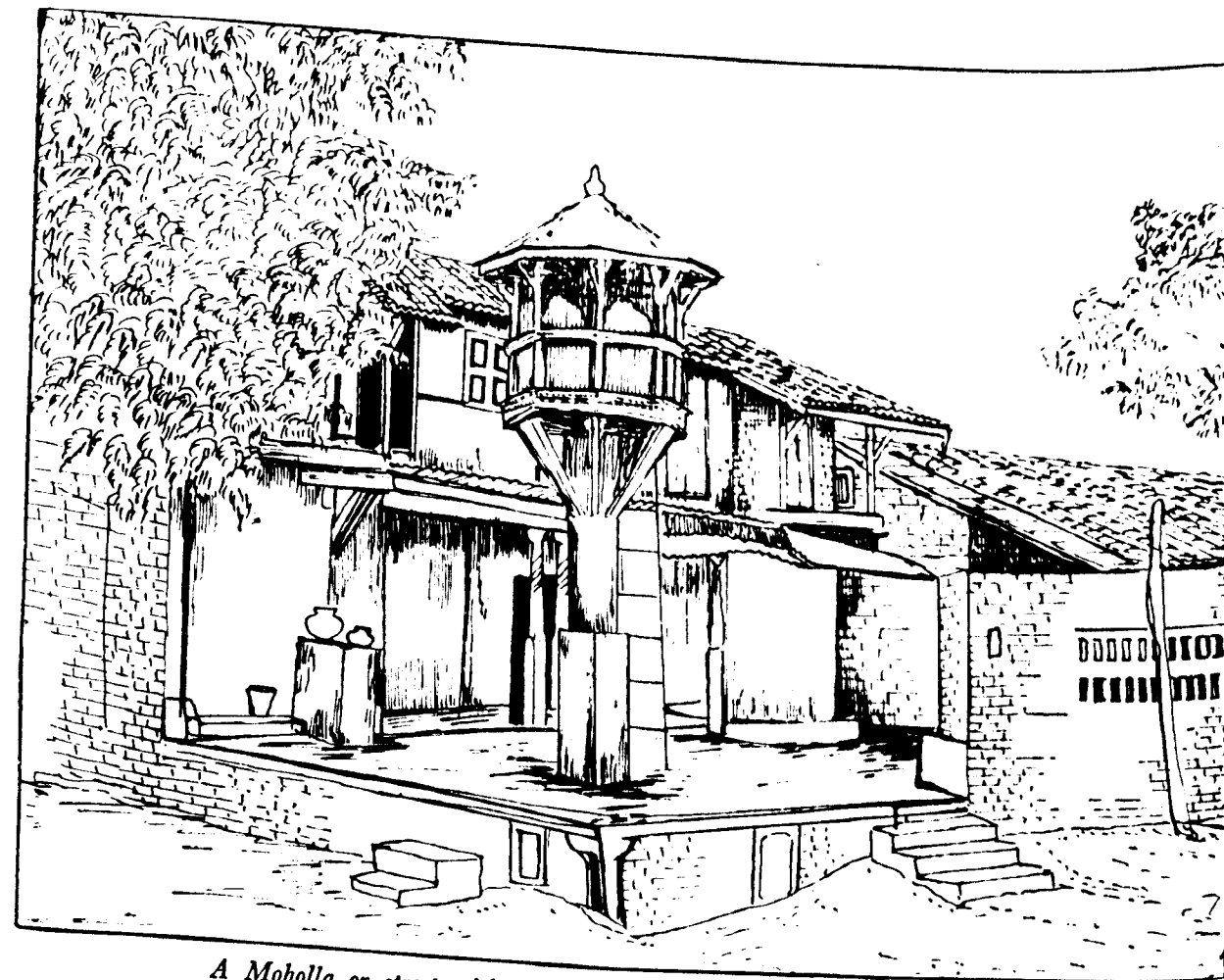
2



DISTRICT: AHMEDABAD
TALUKA: DASKROI
VILLAGE: SOLA
CENSUS H NO. 188
OWNER: MANGALBHAI KALIDAS
① LOCATION OF HOUSEHOLD GOD
② " " WATER PLACE
③ " " KITCHEN FIRE
④ " " GRAIN STORAGE



1-2 Dwellings with brick walls with terrace or country tiles



A Moholla or street with brick houses and 'Parabadi' or pigeon house



1. The Houseless with a camp in the open air



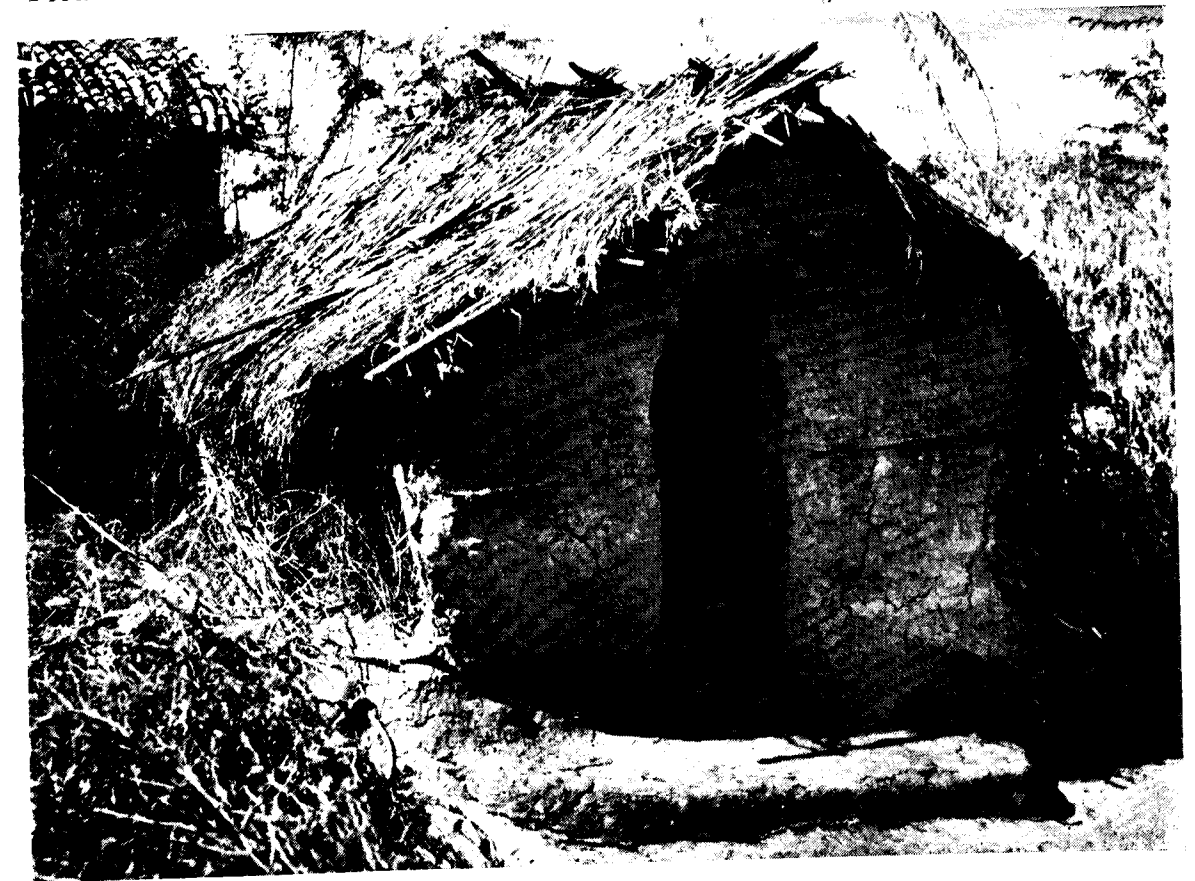
2. No Regular Room



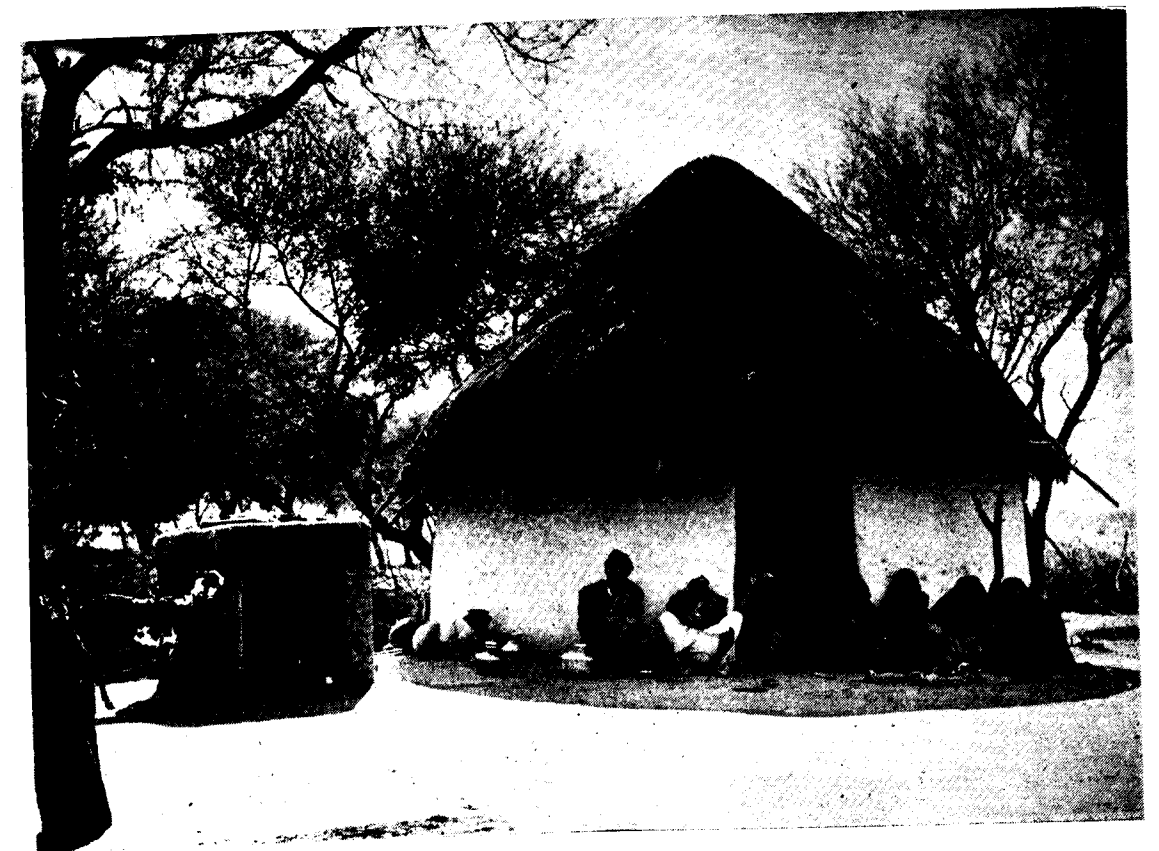
1. Bamboo walls and thatched roof



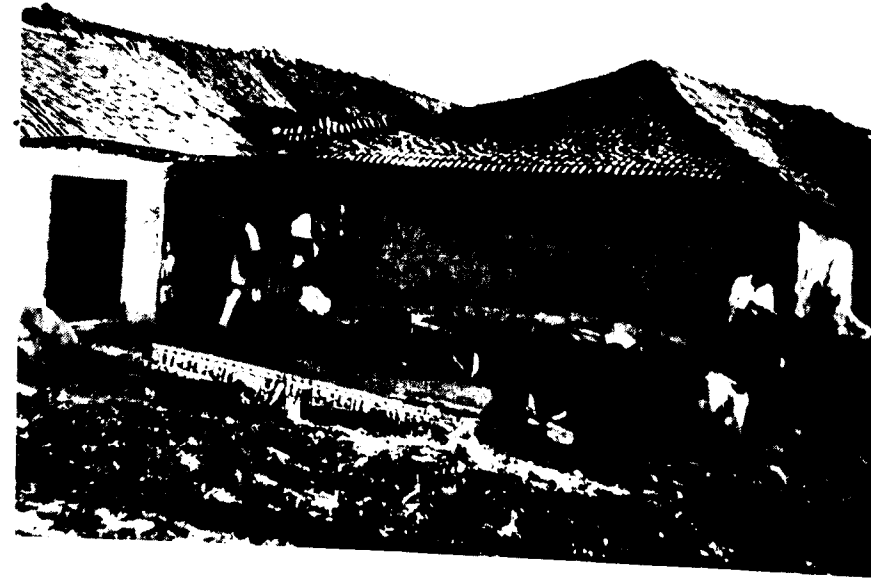
2. Walls of reeds covered with country tiles



1. Bamboo walls plastered with clay and cow dung covered with thatched roof



2. 'Kuba'—conical hut with mud walls and thatched roof



2

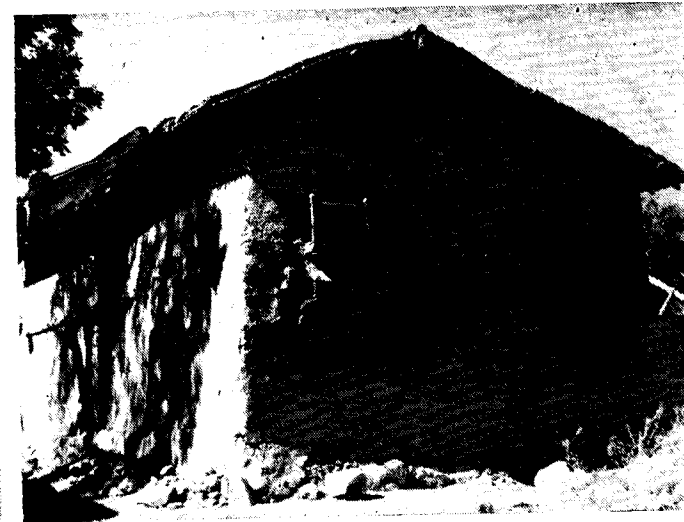


1-2 Mud walls with country tiles

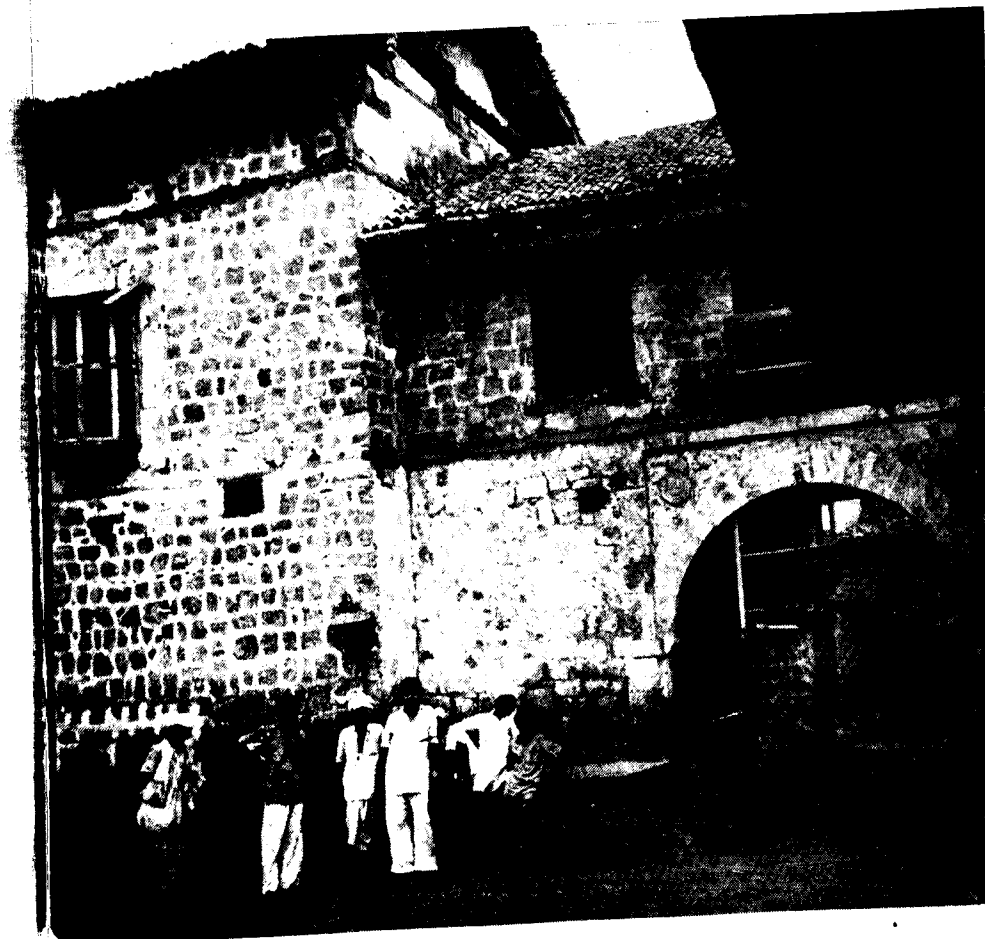
1



2



3



4



1-4 Stone walls covered with country or Mangalore tiles

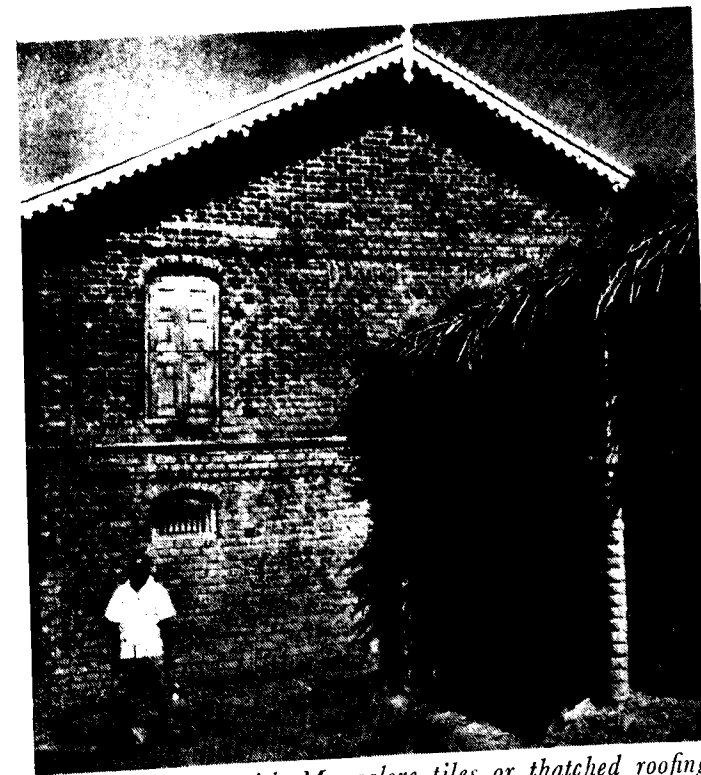


2

1-3 Brick walls covered with country tiles,
G. I. sheets or terrace



1. Brick walls and tiled roofs with multiple slopes



2. Brick walls with Mangalore tiles or thatched roofing



3. Brick walls plastered with cement with
R. C. C. terrace



1. Shoemaker

TYPES OF RURAL HOUSES



2. Tailor

Workshop-cum-dwellings



3. Potter

TYPES OF RURAL HOUSES

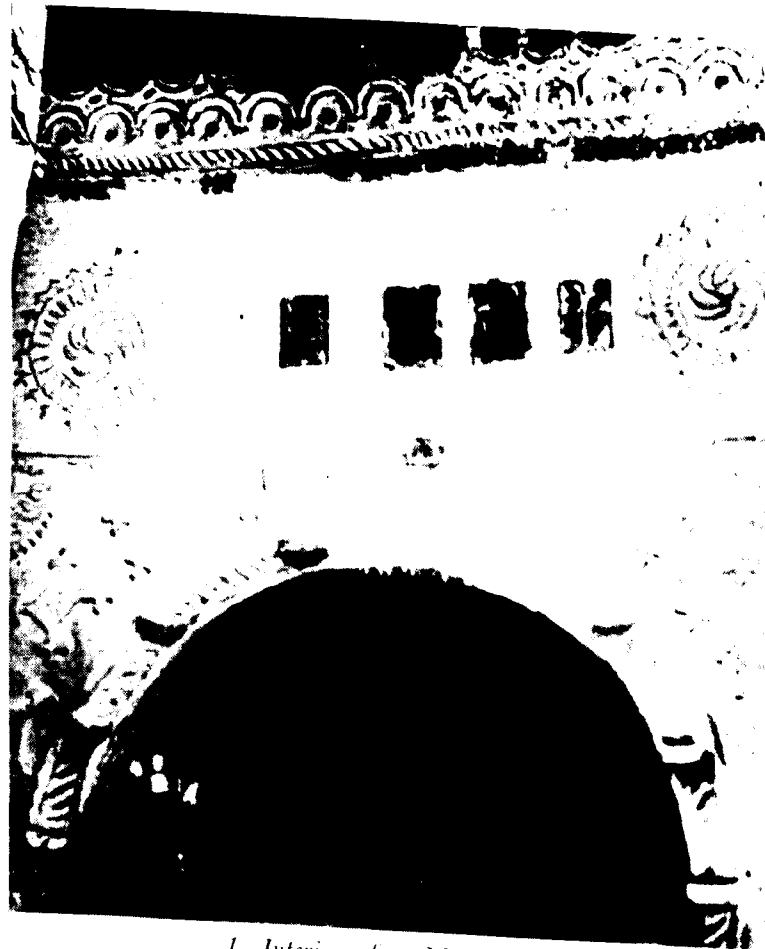


1. Basket maker
(Workshop-cum-dwelling)

2. Grocer
(Shop-cum-dwelling)



INTERIOR OF RURAL HOUSES



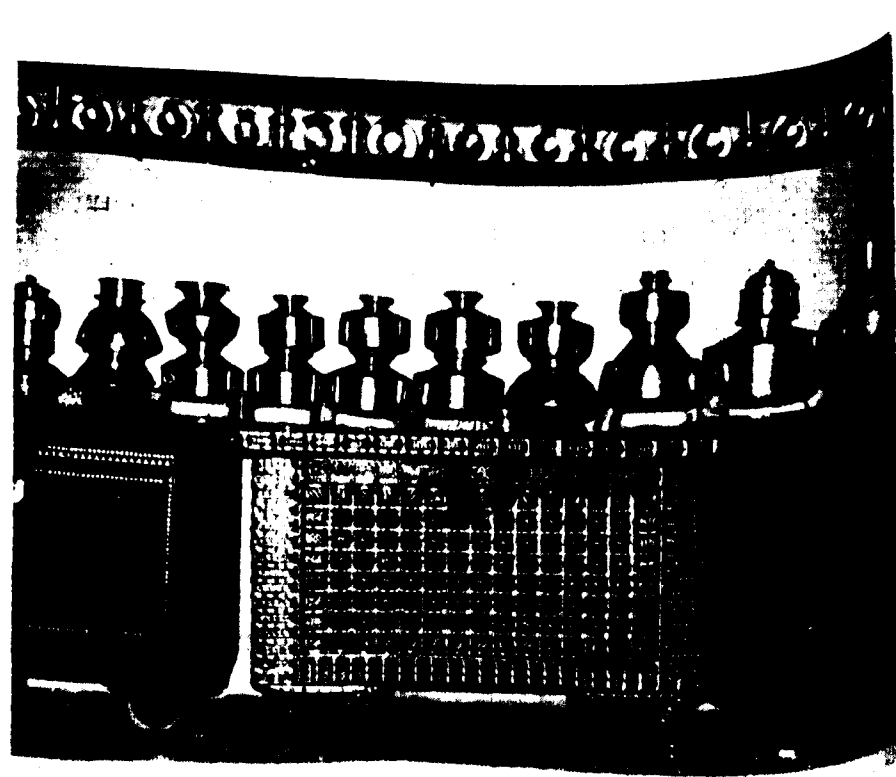
1. Interior of a Mer house



2. Interior of a 'kuba' or cylindrical hut

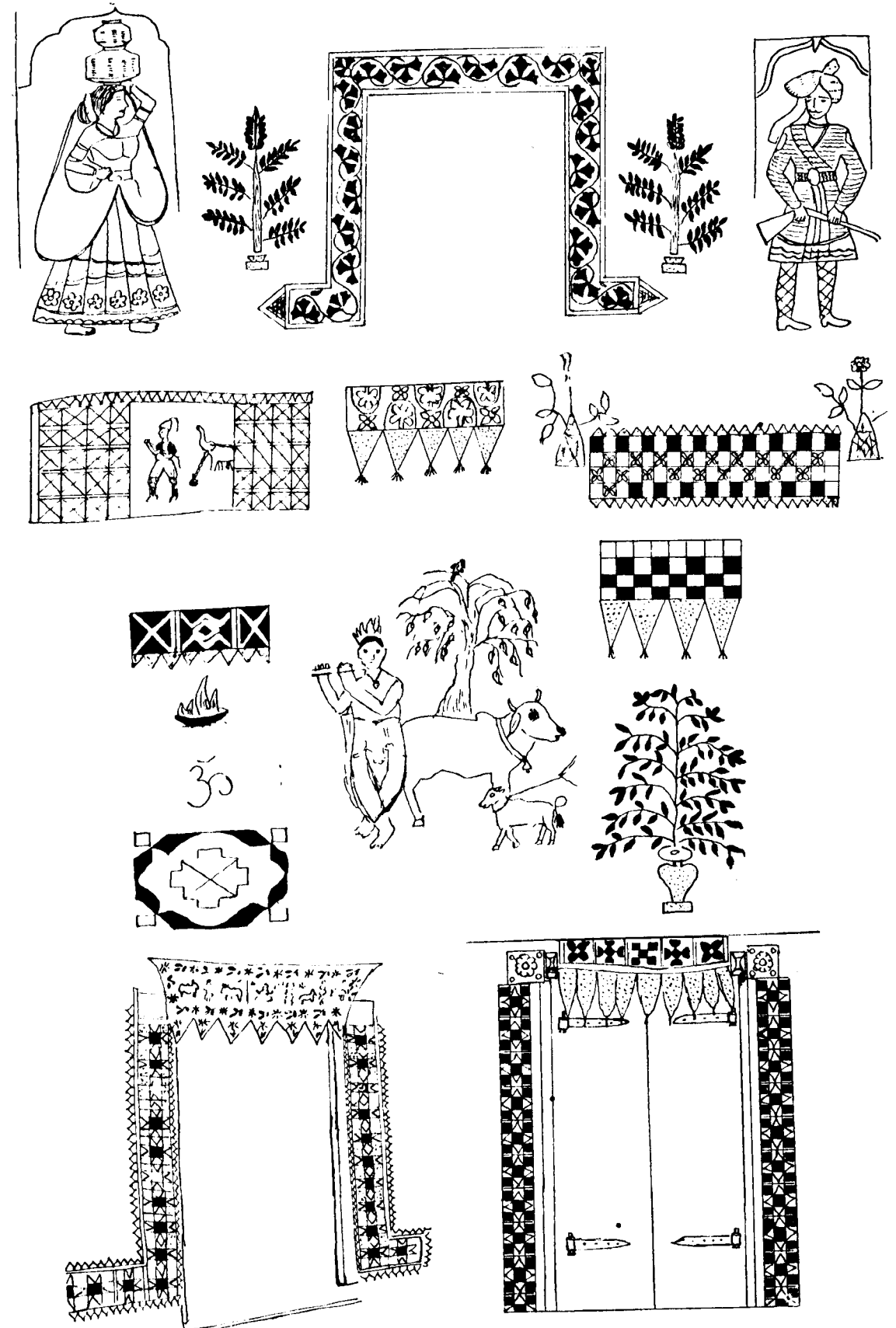


3. Interior of a house with storage receptacles, utensils, earthen pots, etc.



4. Interior of a Girasdar's house

FOLK DESIGNS ON KURAL HOUSES

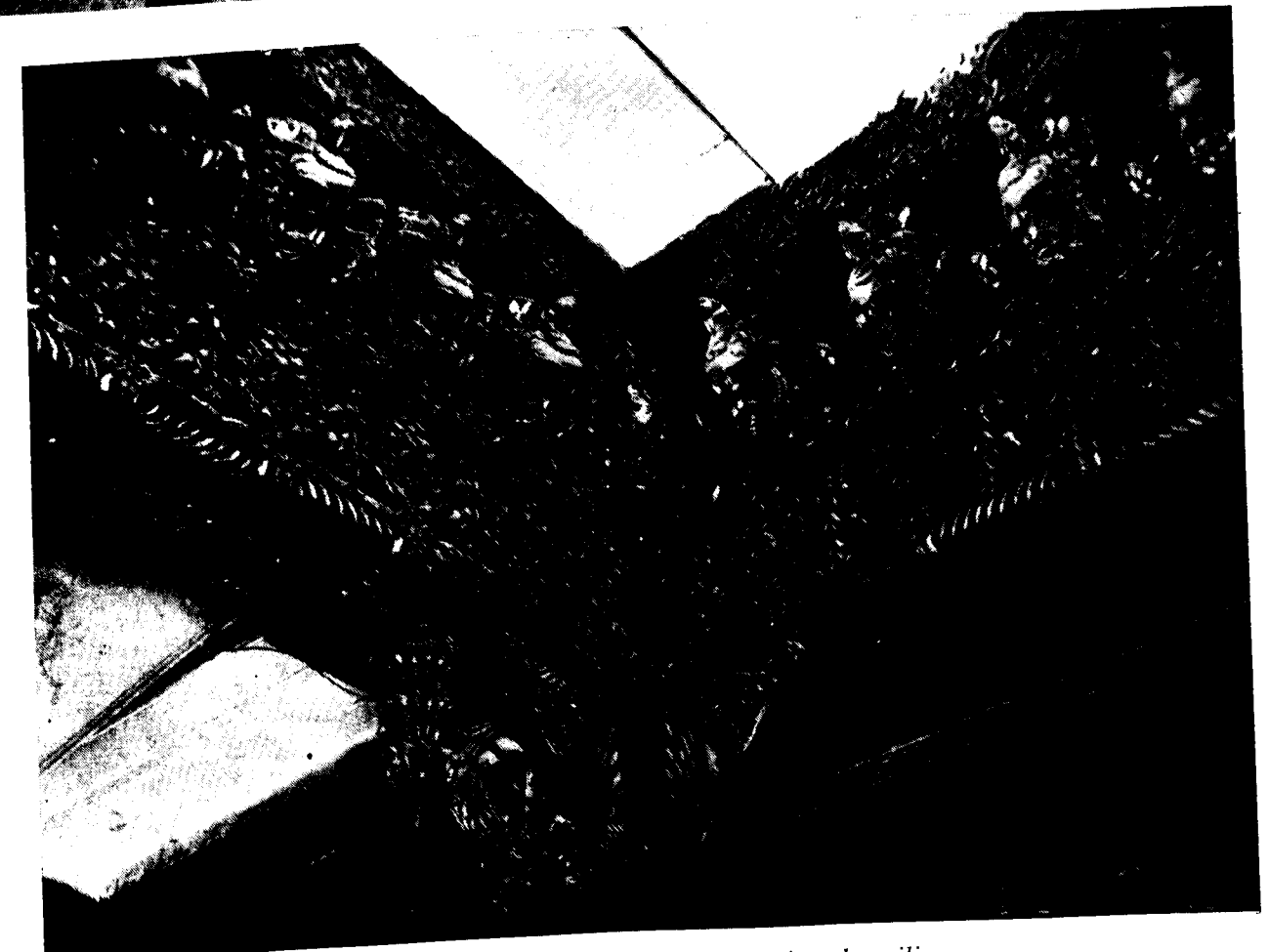


Folk designs on door frames and walls

WOOD CARVING

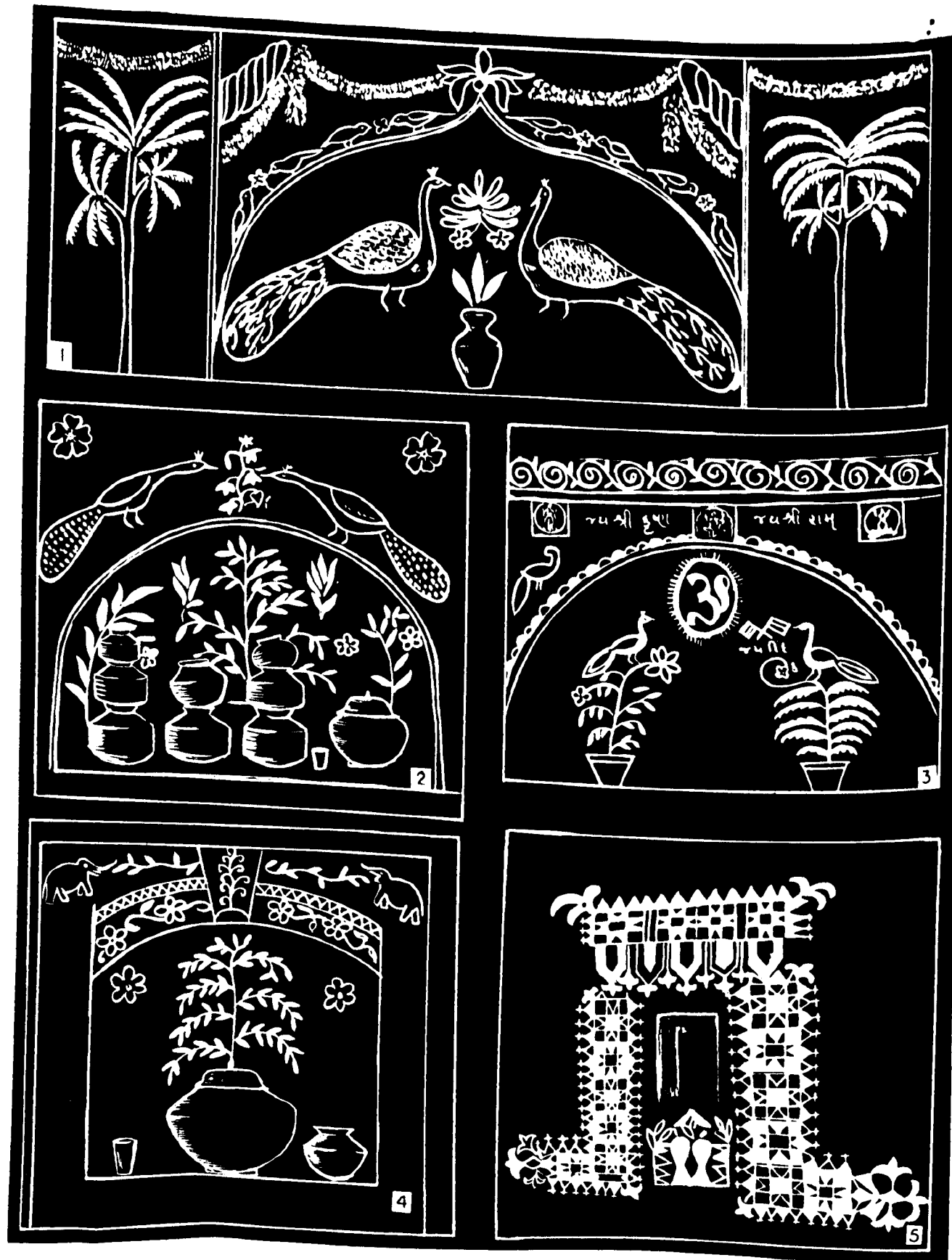


1. A richly carved facade



LATE XLIV

Folk Designs ON RURAL HOUSES



Folk designs: Fig. 1 to 4 Paniara (water place) Fig. 5 Place of worship

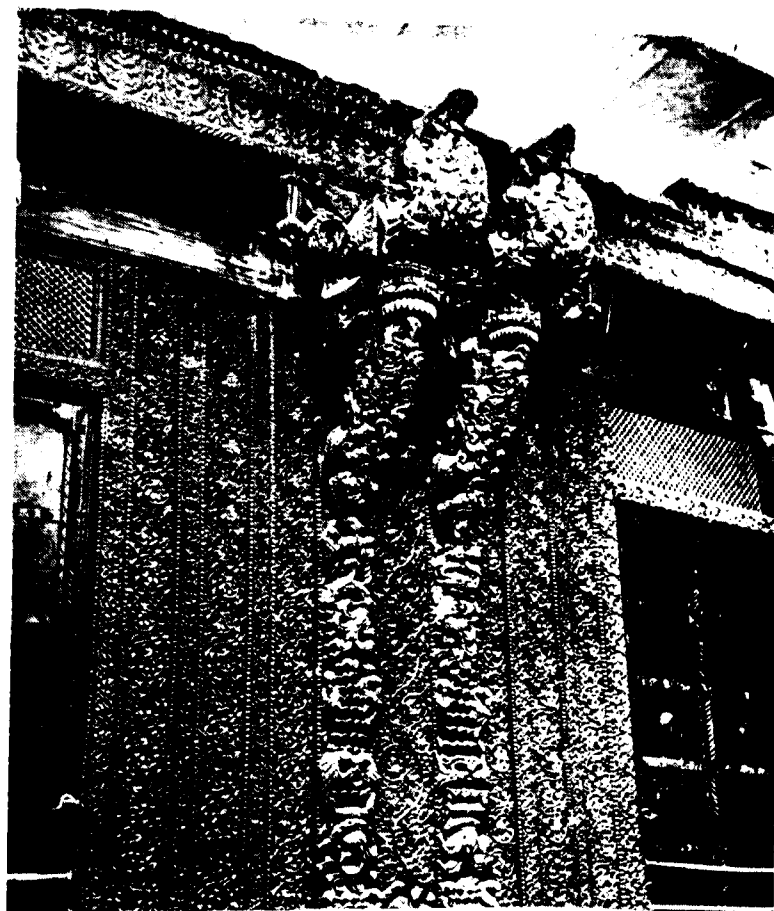


1. Close up of a front view

WOOD CARVING



2. Ornamental designs decorating pillars, beams and supports

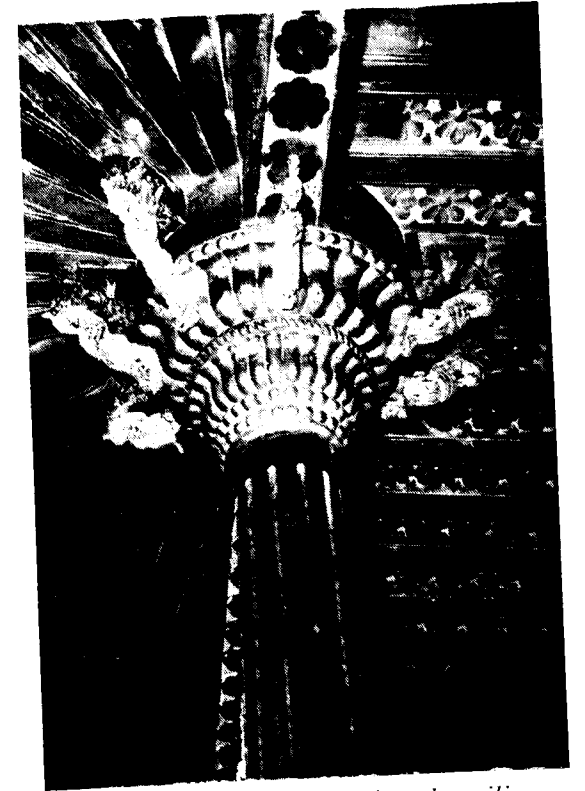


3. Details of carvings on wall panels, window frame and props

WOOD CARVING



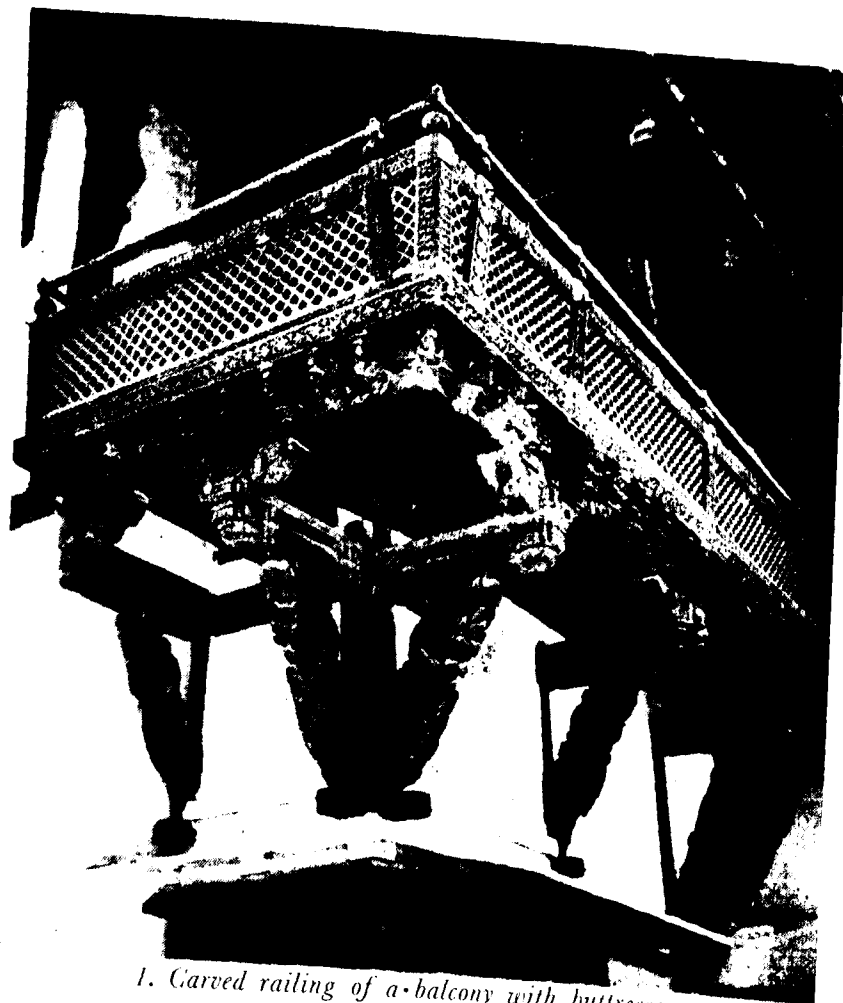
1. Carvings on window frame, doors, and lintel



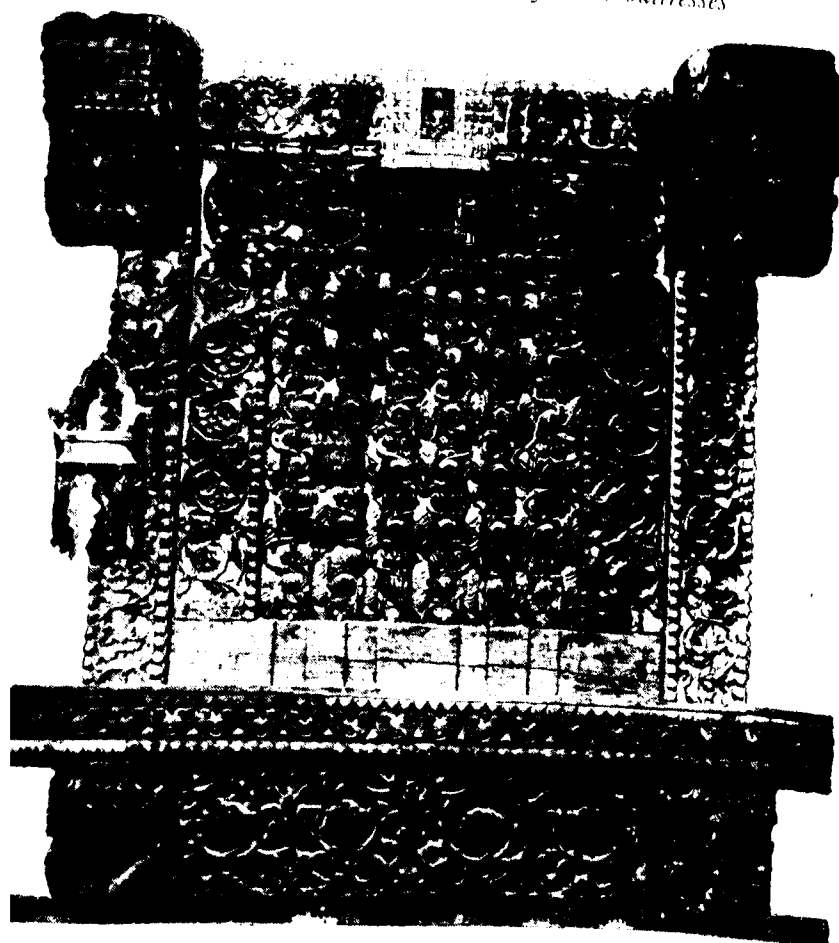
2. Carved pillar supporting the ceiling



3. Traditional designs on the support of a beam



1. Carved railing of a balcony with buttresses



3. Peacock shaped support

APPENDIX V

Extracts from "Gazetteer of the Bombay Presidency"

(1) Ahmedabad District

Volume IV—1879

Pages: 46, 294 to 295

"The village itself is occasionally surrounded by an earthen wall, but more commonly by a thick cactus hedge, and even this defence is now often wanting. At the entrance are the huts of the sweepers, one of whose duties it is to guide travellers; and on the outskirts of the village live, each in their separate quarters, the different classes of low-caste labourers. Their huts are sometimes wretched enough, yet often and increasingly so of late years they inhabit decent cottages of one storey, built of unbaked brick and tile.

In the middle of the village live the yeomen, the owners and cultivators of the lands. Their houses with walls of brick and tiled roofs are usually built two or even three storeys high, round courtyards opening with a gate to the street, in which the cattle are shut up for the night. Sometimes one house with its edifice is large enough to form such a courtyard, but more often three or more houses have one yard in common. They front upon the court, and the doors, windows, and balconies are generally ornamented with the delicate wood carving for which Gujarat is famous. The sides or ends towards the street present a blank wall, often covered with stucco, and adorned with frescoes, barbarous indeed in design, but brilliantly coloured, and not wanting in spirit. A house of this sort, well supplied with the simple furniture and utensils of Hindu housekeeping is of a class above the hovel of an Irish cottier, or even the cottage of an English agricultural labourer.

Dwellings

As regards the number of house, there was in 1872 a total of 260,970 or on an average 67-71 houses to the square mile, showing compared with 212,464 in 1846, an increase of 22.83 per cent. Of the total number 71,517 houses lodging 239,527 persons or 28.87 per cent of the entire population, at the rate of 3.35 souls to each house, were buildings with walls of fire-baked bricks and roofs of tile. The remaining 189,453 houses accommodating 590,110 persons or 71.13 per cent with a population per house of 3.11 souls included all buildings covered with thatch or leaves, or whose outer walls were of mud or sun-dried brick.

Houses

In 1872 the city population of 116,873 souls was lodged in 35,284 houses, 31,405 of them of the better, and 3,879 of the poorer sort. The average household was 3.35 persons in the better houses and 3.01 in the poorer. The dwellings are unequally distributed over the whole city. The western divisions, with many open spaces, have only about 50 persons to the acre compared with about 125 in the eastern. The houses (p. 323) are chiefly upper storeyed of brick and mortar with tiled roofs. Compared with

Surat, timber is dear and scarce, and there is much less rich wood carving. In many parts of the town a dead wall faces the street, the windows being on the inner side looking on an enclosed courtyard. One peculiarity of Ahmedabad is its great number (356) of house groups, pols, literally gates. These seem to date from the time of divided rule (1738-1753) when Musalman and Hindu fights were specially common. Afterwards (1780-1832) when in their decay, the town walls ceased to shelter from robbers, the pol gate and watch must have been a very necessary protection.

Pols

Each pol, or house group, has only one or at most two entrances, protected by a gateway closed at night as a safeguard against thieves. Inside is one main street, with crooked lanes branching on either side. Most vary in size from five or ten to fifty or sixty houses. One of them the Mandvi pol in the Jamalpur division, is much larger than the rest and includes several smaller pols, with an area of about fifty acres and a population of 10,000 souls. Pols are almost entirely inhabited by Hindus, in some cases by a settlement of families belonging to one caste, and in others by families of several of the higher castes, Brahmans, Vaniyas, Suthars and Kanbis. Most of the pols have been established and provided with a gateway, at the expense of some leading man whose name the pol in many cases bears, and whose family holds a position of respect as the heads of the pol. Each pol has generally its own watchman and its own sanitary arrangements. The Ahmedabad talent for combining is shown in the management of the pol affairs. The house property in the pol is to some extent held in common. Formerly no man could sell or mortgage a house to an outsider without first offering it to the people of the pol. Though this rule is not now kept, inmates of a pol are careful to sell to men of their own class and never to people of low caste. When a house is mortgaged or sold, the people of the pol have a right to claim from one-half to two per cent of the money received. Again, on wedding and other great family occasions, each householder is expected to feast the whole pol, and in some cases all the men of the pol, though not of the same caste, are expected to attend any funeral that may take place. If the pol rules are slighted, the offender is fined, and in former times, till he paid, he was not allowed to light a lamp in his house or to give a feast. The money gathered from gifts, fines, and the percentage on house property sales, forms a common fund managed by the leaders, seths, of the pol. This is spent on repairs to the pol gate, the pol privies or the pol well. The polia or gate keeper is not paid out of the fund. He earns his living by begging from the people of the pol and works as a labourer for them.

(2) Panchmahals District

Volume III—1879

Page: 227

Population-Dwellings

With the exception of the people of two towns num-

bering 22,107 souls or 9.18 per cent of the entire inhabitants, the population of the district, according to the census returns of 1872, lived in 661 villages with an average of 329.76 souls per village. Only Vejalpur in the Godhra sub-division is walled. A Koli village generally consists of a single street or road between two rows of mud huts. The line of houses is often broken by a yard for cattle or for grain or perhaps by a well. At one end of the village is in most cases an old tamarind or mango tree, its stem surrounded by a small stone and earth platform where the village council meets, matters of common interest are talked over, and disputes settled by the headman. The poorer Kolis and almost all Bhils and Naikdas do not live in villages. Each has a separate dwelling and in many parts of the district they move from place to place. Of the whole number of villages 324 had less than 200 inhabitants; 220 from 200 to 500; eighty-five from 500 to 1,000; twenty-four from 1,000 to 2,000; six from 2,000 to 3,000; and two from 3,000 to 5,000. As regards the number of houses there was in 1872 a total of 56,922, or on an average 32.88 houses to the square mile. Of the total number, 7,482 houses lodging 22,427 persons or 9.32 per cent of the entire population at the rate of three souls to each house, were buildings with walls of fire-baked bricks and roofs of tiles. The remaining 49,440 houses accommodating 218,316 persons of 90.68 per cent, with a population per house of 4.42 souls, included all buildings with thatch or leaves or whose outer walls were of mud.

(3) Kaira District

Volume III—1879

Pages: 38-39

Population-Dwellings

Except in the Thasra and Kapadvanj sub-divisions, where small hamlets are numerous, the people are collected in large towns and villages. In this district there is one village or town to about every three square miles of land, each village containing an average of 1,333 inhabitants, and about 372 houses. Many villages were once walled, but the fortifications of most are now in ruins. With the exception of the people of thirteen towns, numbering 137,297 souls or 17.54 per cent of the entire inhabitants, the population of the Kaira district, according to the census returns of 1872, lived in 574 villages with an average of 1,124 souls per village. Five towns had more than 10,000 and eight more than 5,000 inhabitants. Excluding the thirteen towns and 518 hamlets, there were 574 inhabited State and alienated villages, giving an average of 0.36 villages to each square mile, and 1,333.44 inhabitants to each village. Of the whole number of villages, forty-eight had less than 200 inhabitants; one hundred and thirty-four from 200 to 500; one hundred and fifty-two from 500 to 1,000; one hundred and fifty-one from 1,000 to 2,000; fifty-nine from 2,000 to 3,000; and thirty from 3,000 to 5,000. As regards the number of houses, there was in 1872 a total of 218,596 or on an average 136.62 houses to the square mile, showing compared with 150,628 in 1846 an increase of 45.12 per cent. Of the total number, 65,685 houses lodging 208,583 persons, or 26.65 per cent of the entire population at the rate of 3.18 souls to each house

were buildings with walls of fire-baked bricks and roofs of tiles. The remaining 152,911 houses, accommodating 554,150 persons or 73.35 per cent with a population per house of 3.75 souls, included all buildings covered with thatch or leaves or whose outer walls were of mud or sun-dried brick. The mud and thatch huts are found chiefly in the hamlets and small villages; towns and large villages showing a great number of well-built and prosperous looking dwellings. Besides the increase in the number of houses, there has, during the last thirty years, especially among the Kolis, been a marked advance in the style of building, and now the cheapening of the supplies of stone and timber by the opening of the railway to the Mahi will do much to help house-building. The Koli hamlets in the east of the district and along the banks of the Mahi were in 1844 almost entirely straw huts. In 1876 an inquiry made by the Collector showed that in thirty-four Koli villages, of a total of 6,231 houses, 92 were of the first, 5,043 of the second, and only 1,146 of the third or straw hut class. Another class had in 1844 already done much to improve their houses. These were Brahmans, Vanias, and other Hindus of capital, who under the former Government had from fear of exaction been careful to give no sign of their possession of wealth.

(4) Broach District

Volume II—1877

Pages: 380-381

Arranged according to their position as dwellers in towns or in villages, the population of the district forms two classes, the villagers being four times as numerous as the towns-men. Under the latter head come the inhabitants of the towns of Broach 36,932, Jambusar 14,924, Ankleswar 9,414 and Amod 6,125; or a total town population of 67,395 souls, or 19.24 per cent of the entire inhabitants of the district. Originally these towns were walled, and each of them was provided with a fort. Within the walls lived the richest part of the people, dwelling in well-built houses; without the walls were the poorer classes, lodged chiefly in hovels. Though the fortifications are now allowed to fall into decay, a marked distinction between the town proper and its suburbs still remains. The rural classes, comprising 282,927 souls, or 80.76 per cent of the entire population, live in villages, varying in size from small towns of 4,152 inhabitants and 1,146 houses to hamlets with sixty-four souls and eleven houses. A village of average size contains 190 houses and 688 inhabitants. "The villages of Broach", says Mr. J. M. Davies, "have (1848) in general a thriving appearance, arising from the common use of tiles for the houses in lieu of thatch, and the trees with which the villages are mostly surrounded contribute to produce at a distance a pleasing effect. Occupying a perfectly level country, these clumps of trees, at an average distance of about three miles apart, indicate the sites of these scattered communities, each having its proportion of wells and tanks. Temples and mosques are extremely rare, and but seldom appear in the picture, the inhabitants being in fact, anything but a priest-ridden people. Setting aside the capitals of Broach and Jambusar and the smaller towns of Ankleswar, Amod, Gajera, Kavi, and Hansot, the general average gives to each village 134

houses and 509 inhabitants. The houses throughout the villages are mostly built of unburnt bricks. Those built of burnt bricks do not average more than ten in a hundred. The 406 villages, contain 57,007 houses, of which 49,710 are tiled, 7,265 are thatched, and thirty-two have mud-terraced roofs. The respectable inhabitants have their houses together in courts or closes, the entrance to which is by a gate-way common to all the families who belong to the same close. These courts are shut at night, and the cattle driven within are thus protected. The poorer and more degraded classes of people inhabit the outskirts of the village, and live in hovels of the most wretched description."

Formerly many of the villages were surrounded by walls of mud or burnt bricks as a shelter against the attacks of free-booters; but now, except for the traces of fortifications in some of the towns, only one alienated village, Adol in the Broach sub-division, remains walled, and its fortifications are said in many places to be broken down. In the richer villages the house of the village shop-keeper is generally one of the largest and best built. His wares are not, as a rule, exposed, as they are in town shops, on tiers of wooden steps rising on each side of the door; but on entering the house, the front room is generally found to be set apart for laying out the grain and other articles offered for sale. Exclusive of fourteen hamlets there were 414 inhabited state and alienated villages, giving an average of 0.29 villages to each square mile, and 846 inhabitants to each village. Of the whole number of villages there were fifty—one with less than 200 inhabitants; 155 with from 200 to 500; 122 with from 500 to 1,000; sixty-six with from 1,000 to 2,000; ten with from 2,000 to 3,000; six with from 3,000 to 5,000; and two from 5,000 to 10,000. Of towns with a population of more than 10,000 souls there were two. As regards the number of houses there was, in 1872, a total of 96,723, or on an average 71.21 houses to each square mile, showing as compared with 79,932, the corresponding total in 1851, an increase of 21.02 per cent, and 78.46 per cent in excess of 54,197, the number of houses registered in 1818. Of the total number, 26,947 houses, lodging 98,139 persons, or 28.01 per cent of the entire population, at the rate of 3.65 souls to each house, were buildings with walls of stone or fire-baked brick, and with roofs of tile, cement, or sheet iron. The remaining 69,776 houses, accommodating 252,183 persons, or 71.99 per cent, with a population per house of 3.61 souls, included all buildings covered with thatch or leaves, or whose outer walls were of mud, or of bricks dried only by the sun.

Under the head of land tenures some description will be found of the constitution of the two classes of villages, the simple, or *senja*, and the sharehold, or *bhagdar*, village. At the time of the introduction of the first survey (1811-1820), as far as their relations with Government were concerned, there would seem to have been but little difference in the system of managing the two classes of villages. In the sharehold villages the shares had a representative, or *matadar*, with whom the representative of the state, the Collector, fixed in each year the amount of the village contribution, leaving the members of the community to

settle among themselves how much each should pay. And so, in the simple villages, the collector settled with the village representative, the *patel*; and the *patel*, on his return to the village, arranged with the body of permanent, or *japti* cultivators how the amount of the total state demand was to be distributed over the lands of the village.

(5) Surat District

Volume II—1877

Pages: 56 & 58

As regards the number of houses, there was in 1872 a total of 137,613, or, on an average, 86.65 houses to each square mile, showing, as compared with 108,579 the corresponding total in 1851, an increase of 26.73 per cent. Of the total number of 19,737 houses, lodging 93,711 persons, or 15.44 per cent of the entire population, at the rate of 4.74 souls to each house, were buildings with walls of stone or fire-baked brick and with roofs of tile, cement, or sheet iron. The remaining 117,876 houses, accommodating 513,376 persons, or 84.56 per cent, with population per house of 4.35 souls, included all buildings covered with thatch or leaves, or whose outer walls were of mud, or of bricks dried only by the sun.

Other classes of the population, who move from place to place, are the wandering tribes and the carriers. Of the wandering tribes found in the Surat District some account is given in the chapter on the population of Gujarat. Of carriers, though their number and importance have, since the introduction of the railway, much decreased, there are still two classes of some consequence,—the *Wanjaras*, or pack-bullock-drivers, and the *Nagoris*, a class of Musalman cart-men. Finally, of the aboriginal tribes, many of whom at the time of the introduction of British rule were of very unsettled habits, most are now permanently established in villages. Only among the rudest tribes near the eastern frontier, and occasionally in other parts when too closely pressed by their creditors, do men of this class leave their homes and pass beyond the borders of the district.

(6) Kathiawar

Volume VIII—1884

Page: 170

Note: The area then known as 'Kathiawar' is now included in the districts of (i) Bhavnagar (ii) Jamnagar (iii) Rajkot (iv) Junagadh (v) Surendranagar and (vi) Amreli district of the former Baroda State.

Villages are of all sizes, from the collection of a few mud huts inhabited by Ahirs, Babrias, or Charans, of the walled town wherein land proprietor lives in State. Owing to the configuration of the ground, and the rocky nature of the soil, water is generally near the surface, and perennial streams are met at frequent intervals, and, wherever it is practicable, the villages and towns are situated on the bank of a river or streamlet. The few ponds to be seen are principally in Jhalavad, and each of these has a village close by. The absence of trees is marked feature in the Kathiawar landscape, and, what trees there are, are chiefly near villages. The better class of villages contain the house of the Proprietor. This is generally about the centre of the group of houses, and towers above them to the height

of three, or even more storeys. Sometimes, if there is a river or pond, the Proprietor's house is built on the wall overlooking the water and, where there are shareholders, each of the Principal ones has a darbar or house to himself. These are surrounded by a courtyard, in which rows of huts accommodate the domestics and animals. Clustering round the Proprietor's mansion are more or less pretentious houses, belonging to the Proprietor's relations, and radiating from them to the gates of the town are the chief streets. In one of these is the market, inhabited on either side by tradesmen and artisans. Rich merchants, where there happen to be any, live in large blank-walled houses, set back from the main street. Here and there a temple rears its spire. Close to the gates, and often outside them, live the depressed classes, the shepherds, and others, and near their huts are the monumental stones or *pālias*, an image of Hanuman, or a small Devi, and the village grain-yard or *khalavad*. The walls of the large villages are generally of stone, with gates which are carefully closed at nightfall; others are surrounded with mud walls, with swing gate of thorns, and, even the smallest have a good quick-set or thorn hedge round them, and the entrances closed at night with brambles. A distinctive feature in many villages is the round tower or *kotha*, now generally ruined, where watch and ward used to be kept against marauders. Directly a sign of horsemen was seen, the watchman gave the alarm, the cattle were driven in, and preparations were made for defence. Happily the towers are useless, but the cattle are still driven in and housed every evening.

The number of houses at the 1881 Census was 744,174 or a little over three persons to each house. The houses are of all sorts and sizes, from the palace of the chief to the mud hovel of the Dhed; from the monastery with its imposing frontage and large area, to the screen of thatch or leaves where the mendicant sits by the roadside importunately demanding alms. An isolated house is seldom seen in Kathiawar. It is only of late years that men have ventured to build outside the protecting walls of a town or village. Of late years suburbs have sprung up near all large towns, and isolated telegraph and railway stations may be seen in various parts of the province. The houses are mostly built of stone. Those of the better class are solid and comfortable, and are often ornamented with rich wood carving.

(7) Rewakantha

Volume VI—1880

Pages : 35-36

Note:—Rewakantha Agency comprised the former Indian States of (i) Rajpipla (ii) Chhota-Udaipur (iii) Baria (iv) Sunth (v) Lunawada and (vi) Balasinor, 55 other small States including thanas. All this area is now included in the districts of (i) Broach (ii) Baroda (iii) Panchmahals and (iv) Kaira.

According to the 1872 census returns, there was in the Rewakantha one town or village to about every three square miles of land, each village containing an average of 145 inhabitants and about thirty-two houses. With the exception of the people of three towns, numbering 28,266 souls (Nandod with 9,768 inhabitants, Lunavada with 9,662, and Balasinor with 8,836) or 5.59 per cent of the entire

inhabitants, the population of the Rewakantha lived in 3,481 villages, with an average of 137 souls to each village. Of the whole number of villages 2,862 had less than 200 inhabitants; 477 had from 200 to 500; ninety-nine had from 500 to 1,000; thirty-four from 1,000 to 2,000; eight from 2,000 to 3,000; and one from 3,000 to 5,000.

Dwellings: As regards the number of houses there was in 1872 a total of 113,210 or on an average 26.65 houses to the square mile. Of the total number 18,014 houses lodging 75,930 persons or 15.02 per cent of the entire population, at the rate of 4.22 souls to each house, were buildings with walls of fire-baked bricks and roofs of tile. The remaining 95,196 houses accommodating 429,717 persons or 84.98 per cent with an average house population of 4.51 souls, included all buildings covered with thatch or leaves or whose outer walls were of mud or sundried brick.

Communities: Rewakantha villages may be divided into two classes; the better villages with houses close to one another, and the hamlets of the aboriginal tribes whose huts are scattered over a large extent of ground.

(8) Palanpur

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Note:—Palanpur Agency comprised former Indian States of (i) Palanpur (ii) Radhanpur (iii) Varahi (iv) Terwada (v) Tharad (vi) Morwada (vii) Vav (viii) Suigam (ix) Diodar (x) Santalpur (xi) Chadchat (xii) Bhabar (xiii) Kankrej and 11 other small States, now included in the districts of (i) Banaskantha and (ii) Mehsana.

The people have not as yet shown any tendency to gather into towns, but the opening of the railway will probably cause some change. In this district there is one village or town to about every six miles; each village containing an average of 484 inhabitants and about ninety six houses. Except the people of four towns numbering 49,502 souls, or 9.67 per cent of the entire inhabitants, the population of the Palanpur district lived, in 1872, in 1,054 villages with an average of 439 souls to each village. Three towns, Palanpur 17,189, Radhanpur 13,910 and Deesa 12,917, had over 10,000 souls; and one, Sami 5486, had between 10,000 and 5,000. Of the whole number of villages 304 had less than 200 inhabitants; 461 had from 200 to 500; 201 from 500 to 1,000; 72 from 1,000 to 2,000; 14 from 2,000 to 3,000; and 2 from 3,000 to 5,000. As regards the number of houses, there was in 1872 a total of 101,382 or an average of 16.75 houses to the square mile. Of the total number only 4,157 houses, lodging 20,122 persons or 3.93 per cent of the whole population at the rate of 4.84 souls to each house, were buildings with brick walls and tiled roofs. The remaining houses, accommodating 491,799 persons or 96.07 per cent with a population per house of 5.06 souls, included all buildings covered with reeds or whose outer walls were of mud.

(9) Mahikantha

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Page : 367

Note:—Mahikantha Agency was comprised of the former Indian State of Idar, eleven States of some consequence and 47 small estates now included in the

districts of (i) Sabarkantha (ii) Banaskantha (iii) Mehsana and (iv) Ahmedabad.

To every square mile of land there are about four villages, with, on an average, 271 people and about sixty-seven houses. In 1872, of a total of 109,883, or on an average 29.03 to the square mile, 20,871 houses were of the better and 89,012 of the poorer sort. There are no forts or positions of strength in the Mahikantha. The hills, though numerous and much covered with forest, can be easily turned; from their extent and connection with other ranges, they form admirable hiding places for outlaws and other disturbers of the peace, but they are not fit to resist the attack of regular troops. The forest in some parts particularly at the foot of the hills, is very thick and cut by ravines, giving good cover and the means of escape into the hills. Some of the villages in the Sabar and Vatrak Kanthas are strongly situated on the banks of very deep ravines running inland from the rivers and very favourable for escape. The villages themselves are without any defence.

(10) Kutch

Volume V—1880

Pages : 100-101

Population-Villages

In the province of Kutch there is one village or town to about every six square miles, each village containing on an average 475 inhabitants and about 163 houses. With the exception of the people of six towns, numbering 91,085 souls or 18.69 per cent of the entire inhabitants, the population of Kutch, according to the 1872 Census returns, lived in 1,019 villages, with an average of 388 souls to each village. Kutch villages are, as a rule, small and fenced by thorn hedges with one or two openings facing the east. The gates, made of thorns and moving on wooden hinges, are during harvest time closed at night. Some villages have high round watch-towers, *kothas*, generally out of repair. Outside the gate is a Hanuman, a large shapeless stone, a Mahadev's, and sometimes a Shitaladevi's temple, and a pond generally dry in the hot season, except a hole dug in its bed. To meet the cost of repairs, some ponds and wells have lands and *Acacia arabica*, *babul*, groves attached. At the entrance gate are the houses of the Meghval, the Kathodia, the Pinjara, the Kumbhar, and other low caste non-cultivating classes. Then follow, in the case of large villages, the houses of the barber, the tailor, the carpenter, the blacksmith, and the cultivators. In the centre are the houses of the village shopkeeper, the Brahman, the devotee, *atit* or *gorji* in Jain villages, a temple generally dedicated to Ram or Krishna, and sometimes a Musalman mosque. The houses, built of stone and mud, have, except in the Kora sub-division and in Pachham and a few other places, on the Ran, tiled roofs. Near the gate is a large fold, *vada*, for sheep and goats, of which every village has one or two flocks. Fodder and cattle are kept in separate enclosures, where a member of the family usually sleeps.

There was, in 1872, a total of 167,378 houses, or, on an average, 25.75 houses to the square mile. Of the total number, 37,785 houses lodging 99,790 persons or 20.47 per cent of the entire population, at the rate of 2.64 souls to each house, were buildings with walls of fire-baked bricks

and roofs of tile. The remaining 129,593 houses, accommodating 387,515 persons or 79.52 per cent with a population per house of 2.99 souls, included all buildings covered with thatch or leaves or whose outer walls were of mud or sundried brick.

(11) Cambay

Volume VI—1880

Page : 185

Note:—The State of Cambay is now included in Kaira district.

According to the 1872 census, the eighty-seven Cambay villages included 29,505 houses, or an average of 84 houses to the square mile. Of these 7,741, or about 26 per cent, were built of stone or fire-baked brick; the rest had walls of mud, or unburnt brick, with roofs of thatch or palm-leaves. Dwellings of the better sort lodged 21,049 persons, or 25 per cent of the whole population, at the rate of 2.72 souls to each house, and houses of the inferior sort lodged 62,445 persons, or 75 per cent of the whole, or 2.87 souls to each house.

(12) Bansda

Volume VI—1880

Page : 247

Note:—Bansda which was then a separate State is now merged in Surat district.

Of 87 inhabited villages, 6 had a population of less than 100 souls; 20 from 100 to 200; 43 from 300 to 500; 9 from 500 to 750; 5 from 750 to 1,000; 3 from 1,000 to 1,500; and one from 2,000 to 3,000. The number of houses was 4,050 or eight persons to each house.

(13) Dharampur

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Page : 255

Note:—Dharampur which was then a separate State is now merged in Surat district.

There were 13,521 houses, or on an average, 17.1 to the square mile. Of the whole number, 53, lodging 217 persons or 3 per cent of the entire population with a population per house of 4.09 souls, were of the better sort, tiled and brick walled. The remaining 13,468, accommodating 74,375 persons or 99.7 per cent, with a population per house of 5.5 souls, were thatched huts with mud walls. Of the 264 villages, 133 had 200 inhabitants, 99 had from 200 to 500, 27 from 500 to 1,000, 4 from 1,000 to 2,000, and one from 2,000 to 3,000.

(14) Sachin

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Page : 258

Note:—Sachin which was then a separate State is now merged in Surat district.

There were, in 1872, 4,491 houses, or an average of 100 houses to each square mile. Of these, 415, lodging 1,964 persons or 11.4 per cent of the whole population at the rate of 4.7 souls to each house, were built of stone or fire-baked brick. The remaining 4,076, accommodating 16,554 souls or 88.6 per cent at the rate of 4.06 persons to each house, were mud walled, grass or palm-leaf thatched huts. Of the twenty villages, two had a population of less than 200 souls, six had from 200 to 500, six from 500 to 1,000, four from 1,000 to 2,000, and two from 2,000 to 5,000. Except deep-sea fishers, sailors, and tile turners, who sometimes leave their homes for as long as eight months at a time, the whole of the Sachin people is stationary.

APPENDIX VI
Extracts from "Narrative of a Journey through the Upper Provinces of India"
CALCUTTA TO BOMBAY
1824-1825

By Reginald Heber
 (Chapter XXV) Entrance into Baroda, 19th March 1825

PAGE 4

The usual forms of introduction and enquiries after health followed, and his Highness, after asking when I would come to see him, for which I fixed Monday evening, remounted his elephant, and we proceeded different ways into the city, which is large and populous, with tolerably wide streets and very high houses, at least for India, chiefly built of wood, which I had not seen for a long time, with tiled sloping roofs, and rows along the streets something like those of Chester. The palace, which is a large shabby building, close to the street, four stories high, with wooden galleries projecting over each other, is quite a specimen of this kind. There are some tolerable pagodas, but no other building which can be admired. The streets are dirty, with many swine running up and down, and no signs of wealth, though, as I was told, there was a good deal of its reality, both among the bankers and principal tradesmen. The Residency is a large ugly house without verandahs, and Painted blue, as stuccoed houses sometimes are in England. It was at this time under repair.

PAGE 6

In the evening I drove out with Mr. and Miss Williams to see the cantonment and the Church. The former reminded me of one of the villages near London, having a number of small brick houses with trellis, wooden verandahs, sloping tiled roofs, and upper storeys each surrounded by a garden with a high green hedge of the milk-bush. The effect is gay and pretty, but I doubt whether the style of architecture is so well suited to the climate as the common "up-country" bungalow, with a thatched roof and a deep verandah all over. The Church is a small but convenient and elegant Gothic building, accommodating about 400 persons extremely well, and raised at an expense of not more than 12,000 Bombay or 10,000 sicca rupees. House-rent and building seem cheap on this side of India, but every thing else excessively dear. The best houses in Bombay may be got for 350 rupees a month, and the best house in Baroda cantonment for 50; on the other hand provisions are twice, and wages almost three times the rate usual in the upper provinces, and though fewer servants are kept, the diminution in this respect is not enough to make up the difference.

PAGE 27

The cutcherries, and even the dwelling-houses of the civil servants of the Company, are uniformly placed within, instead of without, the cities and towns, a custom ruinous to health and comfort, but accounted a necessary precaution against the desperate attacks to which they might otherwise be liable.

1 Nadiad.

PAGE 33

We marched to Nerriad,¹ a large and well-built town containing, as its Cutwal told me, about 15,000 people. The neighbourhood is very highly cultivated and full of groves of fruit-trees, and large tanks. Of the latter, the greater number are, unhappily, now dry. We were lodged, by Mr. Williamson's order, in his cutcherry, a part of which is used for the occasional reception of himself and friends. It consists of an enclosure surrounded by a high wall and buildings of various descriptions in the heart of the town, and calculated to hold and shelter, conveniently, a considerable number of horses and people. The bungalow itself, as it is called, is a tall, long, shallow building, containing on the ground-floor two dark and close apartments, with a staircase between them, and above, two more, full of windows without verandahs or any other means of shutting out the sun or hot wind, and so near the tiled roof that nothing could well be hotter in weather like the present, and we much regretted that we had not adhered to our old system of pitching the tents, with tatties, outside the town. The heat was great all day, and even before the sun was up.

PAGE 43

The country was of the same highly cultivated, strongly enclosed, woody and English character which we had seen the whole way on this side of the Mhye.

About ten O'clock we reached Kairah, and were conducted to the bungalow of Mr. Goode the Clergyman, who received us very hospitably, and had prepared a bed for me in an empty bungalow separated from his only by a small field. Both these were very neat and even pretty dwellings, but constructed with much less regard to the climate than is usual on the other side of India. Here the windows are generally small and without glass, so as neither to admit any great body of air when it is cool, nor to exclude the hot wind; they have low ceilings too, and are roofed with tiles, on which the sun beats with great power. Nor are the verandahs so well constructed, in my opinion, as those of Hindostan.

PAGE 44

The cantonment of Kairah stands about a mile and a half from a small city of the same name, with a river between them, crossed by a considerable wooden bridge, but now in most places fordable. It is extensive, and, I think, well laid out, with good barracks and an excellent hospital, which has only the defect of being built round a square—a plan which robs one-half the range of all benefit from the breeze.

PAGE 47

The city of Kairah is a large and tolerably neat town,

NARRATIVE OF A JOURNEY THROUGH THE UPPER PROVINCES OF INDIA

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surrounded by a lofty stone wall, with semi-circular bastions, in good repair, and sufficient to keep off either nightly robbers, or parties of irregular cavalry. To sudden attacks of both kinds, notwithstanding the vicinity of the cantonments, it would otherwise still be, (as it has been in times past,) exposed. The streets within though narrow, are clean, and the houses solid and lofty, with sloping tiled roofs, and a good deal of carving exhibited on the wood-work of their gable-ends and verandahs. Near the centre of the town are a large Jain temple and school, the former consisting of many small apartments up and down stairs, and even underground, with a good deal of gaudy ornament, and some very beautiful carving in a dark wood like oak.

PAGE 50

In different parts of this province, particularly near the town of Kuppurgunge,¹ are found numbers of cornelians and other pebbles, particularly of the kind called in England "Mocha stones", which the shopkeepers of Cambay cut, polish, and set very neatly. The cornelians are always roasted in a strong fire before anything is done to them; nor is it known, till this has taken place, whether they are worth any thing or no. The Silversmiths, of Kutch and Cattewar emboss very neatly, by filling the cup, watch-case, box, or other vessel with bumlac, and pushing it in, to the figure required, with a small chisel. Major sale shewed me a watch-case and small tankard, very prettily ornamented in this manner, with flowers, elephants, and different birds and animals.

PAGE 52

The day was intensely hot, and notwithstanding the abundance of trees in Guzerat, they are never disposed in groves so as to furnish a convenient shelter for a camp. Ours was in the middle of a ploughed field; and though, during a part of the day, the breeze was strong enough to admit of tatties, the burden of the sun in the afternoon was more than the awnings of our canvas habitations could resist, and fell heavy on us.

PAGE 53

Pitland² is a large town, with a good stone rampart, and, with the district round it, belongs to the Guicwar Raja. The environs are fertile and shady, with noble banyan trees, and several large tanks, and there are a good many temples. The population is of about 15,000 people.

PAGE 54

The fort is large but old, and in bad repair; its garrison seemed to consist of about 20 or 25 Sepoys, dressed in red, with caps like those of the King of Oude's troops.

PAGE 56

We proceeded about seventeen miles to Guaima, a village near which we were to cross the sands at the mouth of the Mhye, and which would save us almost a day's march in our journey to Broach. The country though still, generally speaking, well cultivated, was less fertile and more woody and wild than that we had lately passed. The trees, however, were all of the same round-topped

1. Kapadwanj 2. Petlad 3. Dabka

character, and I was continually reminded of some of the green lanes round Hodnet.

PAGE 57

The village of Dopkah,³ where we remained for the day, is about two miles from the shore, the interval being wild and jungly, and I had here again occasion to observe, what had struck me repeatedly before, that not only palms, of every kind are rare in Guzerat, but that bamboos are never seen either in Jungles or cultivated grounds. What peculiarity it is of soil or climate, which deprives this district of two of the most useful and ornamental plants which India produces, I cannot guess.

PAGE 64

The country still, and indeed, all the way to Broach, was chiefly cultivated with cotton, the roads very bad, and worn into deep ruts, the trees less tall, spreading, and numerous than we had been accustomed to see.

PAGE 64

This day we reached Broach a large ruinous city on the northern bank of the Nerbudda. We were hospitably entertained in the house of Mr. Corsellis, the commercial agent. His dwelling, as usual in this Presidency, is in the middle of the town, but on an elevated terrace within the ramparts of the old fort, and commanding an extensive view of the river, which is a noble sheet of water of, I should guess, two miles across even at ebb tide.

Broach has a small but neat room within the enclosure of the Judges cutcherry, fitted up and furnished as a Church, in which I preached and administered the Sacrament to about twelve persons.

PAGE 66

There was no part of India so generally unfriendly to European health as Guzerat and, with the single exception of Poonah, the other continental dependencies of this Presidency. Nor do its inhabitants seem to take advantage, as they might do, of the few alleviations and remedies of heat which are resorted to by the English on the other side of India; I have seen several houses without punkahs. Their tatties are ill-made and ill-managed; their roofs, instead of pukka or thatch, are composed of thin and ill-made tiles, which are scarcely any defence against the sun.

PAGE 71

Surat, or as the natives pronounce it, Soornut, (beauty) is a very large and ugly city, with narrow winding streets, and high houses of timber-frames filled up with bricks, the upper storeys projecting over each other. The wall is entire and in good repair, with semicircular bastions and battlements, like those of the Kremlin. Its destruction, or abandonment to ruin, has been more than once talked of; but the feeling of security which the natives derive from such a rampart, and the superior facilities which it affords to the maintenance of a good police, and the collection of the town duties, have with good reason, preponderated in

favour of supporting it. The circuit of the city is about six miles in a semicircle, of which the river Taptee or Tapee forms the chord; near the centre of this chord, and washed by the river, stands a small castle, with round bastions, glacis, and covered way, in which a few Sepoys and European artillerymen are stationed, and which is distinguished by the singularity of two flagstaves, on one of which is displayed an union-jack on the other a plain red flag, the ancient ensign of the Emperors of Delhi.

In the neighbourhood of this fort are most of the English houses, of a good size, and surrounded by extensive compounds, but not well contrived to resist heat, and arranged with a strange neglect both of tatties and punkahs. Without the walls are a French factory, containing some handsome and convenient buildings, but now quite deserted by their proper owners, and occupied by different English

officers who pay a rent to some country born people, who pretend to have an interest in them, and a Dutch factory also empty, the chief of which is only waiting the orders of his Government to surrender this, like the other Dutch settlements, to the English.

PAGE 74

I neither saw nor could hear of any distinguished Mussulman or Hindoo building in Surat. The Nawab's residence is modern, but not particularly handsome.

PAGE 75

On the whole Surat, except in its society, which is no where excelled in British India, appears to me an uninteresting and unpleasant city, and, in beauty of situation inferior even to Broach.

