CENSUS OF INDIA 1961

VOLUME V

GUJARAT

PART V-B-1

GENERAL NOTES ON SCHEDULED CASTES
AND
SCHEDULED TRIBES

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CENSUS OF INDIA 1961

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FOREWORD

The Constitution lays down that "the State shall promote with special care the educational and economic interest of the weaker sections of the people and in particular of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation."

To assist States in fulfilling their responsibility in this regard, the 1961 Census provided a series of special tabulations of the social and economic data on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

The lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are notified by the President under the Constitution and the Parliament is empowered to include in or exclude from the lists, any caste or tribe. During the Census Operations, the enumerators frequently face the problem of identifying the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In the President's notification, though in some cases, the names of the sub-castes and sub-tribes and synonyms are given, there are many cases where such names have not been provided in the list. The Census enumerators, therefore, require guidance about the acceptance or rejection of claims that they come across during the operations of some communities to be treated as sub-castes or sub-tribes of the notified Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes. For this purpose, the Census Organisation has thought it wise to undertake detailed ethnographic studies in respect of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of India. This is also in conformity with the past Census tradition of presenting authentic ethnographic account of Indian communities.

For conducting the ethnographic studies, a number of ancillary operations are undertaken by the Social Studies Unit of the Office of the Registrar General, India, as well as the staff of the Directors of Census Operations in the various States. These ancillary operations include: (i) compilation of available information on each Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe and preparation of bibliography in respect of them; (ii) preparation and interpretation of maps showing distribution of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes over time and space; and (iii) special studies on cultural, technological and economic changes taking place among the various tribal communities.

Dr. B. K. Roy Burman, Deputy Registrar General, Social Studies, assisted by Shri N.G. Nag, Officer on Special Duty and Shri A. M. Kurup, Research Officer, is coordinating all these studies at the Central level. At the State level, the Director of Census Operations and his staff are collaborating in conducting the field investigations and preparing the report.

This volume contains general notes on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes prepared on the basis of statistical data thrown out by the 1961 Census.

The notes are prepared by Shri K. P. Yajnik, Deputy Superintendent and edited by Shri R.K. Trivedi, Superintendent.

I hope they will be useful to scholars and research workers.

A. CHANDRA SEKHAR,
Registrar General, India.

GENERAL

1. By two Orders of the President, the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950 and the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950, issued under Articles 341 and 342 of the Constitution of India, certain castes and tribes have been declared as Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes respectively for the various States in the Indian Union. The areas now forming Gujarat State were at that time included in three separate States, viz., Part A State of Bombay, Part B State of Saurashtra and Part C State of Kutch. Upon the reorganisation of States in 1956, these areas became part of the bilingual Bombay State, and finally of the Gujarat State which came into being on 1st May, 1960 on the passing of the Bombay Reorganisation Act, 1960. The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of Gujarat are, therefore, those which are notified as such in the President's Orders mentioned above as amended from time to time. Scheduled Castes include those communities which were considered untouchables and generally referred to as Harijans, while Scheduled Tribes consist mostly of forest and tribal people also called Adivasis, some of whom have also settled in non-forest areas with the passage of time. Though the tribals did not suffer from untouchability, they nevertheless remained backward as they lived in isolation, divorced from any contact with the civilised world. A complete list of these castes and tribes is given in Annexure A. The population of these castes and tribes according to the area of restrictions as per the President's Orders are given in the general note to the Tables on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the companion volume published earlier. The instructions for filling in the questions in the Census Enumeration Slip from which these tables are compiled are also reproduced in that volume[1].

2. Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes together constitute one-fifth of the total population of the State. Out of 20,633,350 persons enumerated in Gujarat at the time of the Census of 1961, 4,121,701 or 19.98 per cent belong to these two communities. While the Scheduled Caste population is distributed in all the parts of the State, the Scheduled Tribes are concentrated in certain areas. This is but natural on account of their historical past and geographical circumstances. There is a wide difference between the problems of these two sections of the population. At the same time, some of the social and economic handicaps like inferior social status, lack of education, very low standard of living, exploitation, etc., from which they suffer in common, group them together into a disadvantageous and backward section of society.

3. Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes claim 21.54 per cent of the total population of India. The corresponding ratios for all the States in the country are given in the following statement.

General, Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population, 1961

India/State/ Union Territory	General population	Scheduled Caste population	Percentage of Col. 3 to Col. 2	Scheduled Tribe population	Percentage of Col. 5 to Col. 2
1	2	3	4	5	6
INDIA	439,234,771	64,417,366	14.67	29,883,470	6.87
Andhra Pradesh	35,983,447	4,973,616	13.82	1,324,368	3.68
Assam	11,872,772	732,756	6.17	2,068,364	17.39
Bihar	46,455,610	6,504,966	14.00	4,204,770	9.05
Gujarat	20,633,350	1,367,255	6.63	2,754,446	13.35
Jammu and Kashmir	3,560,976	284,131	7.98	..	..
Kerala	16,903,715	1,434,817	8.49	207,996	1.26
Madhya Pradesh	32,372,408	4,253,024	13.14	6,678,410	20.63
Madras	33,686,953	6,067,327	18.01	252,646	0.75
Maharashtra	39,553,718	2,226,914	5.63	2,397,159	6.06
Mysore	23,586,772	3,117,232	13.22	192,096	0.81
Orissa	17,548,846	2,763,858	15.75	4,223,757	24.07
Punjab	20,306,812	4,139,106	20.38	14,132	0.07
Rajasthan	20,155,602	3,359,640	16.67	2,309,447	11.67
Uttar Pradesh	73,746,401	15,399,881	20.88	..	..
West Bengal	34,926,279	6,890,314	19.73	2,063,883	5.88
All Union Territories and other Areas	7,941,110	902,529	11.37	1,191,996	15.01

1. Census of India 1961, Vol. V, Gujarat, Part V-A, *Tables on Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes*, pp. 4–6

4. Out of the total Scheduled Caste population of 64,417,366 persons living in the country, Uttar Pradesh commands the highest number (15,399,881), closely followed by West Bengal (6,890,314), Bihar (6,504,966) and Madras (6,067,327). Among all the States of India the population of Scheduled Castes in Gujarat exceeds that of Assam and Jammu and Kashmir only.

5. As regards Scheduled Tribes, Madhya Pradesh has the highest number of Scheduled Tribe population (6,678,410), followed by Orissa (4,223,757), Bihar (4,204,770) and Gujarat (2,754,446). Thus Gujarat ranks fourth as regards the numerical strength of Scheduled Tribes and thirteenth as regards Scheduled Castes.

ANNEXURE A

(a) Scheduled Castes

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

  1 Ager

  2 Bakad or Bant

  3 Bhambi, Bhambhi, Asadaru, Asodi, Chamadia, Chamar, Chambhar, Chamgar, Haralayya, Harali, Khalpa, Machigar, Mochigar, Madar, Madig, Telegu Mochi, Kamati Mochi, Ranigar, Rohidas, Rohit or Samgar

  4 Bhangi, Mehtar, Olgana, Rukhi, Malkana, Halalkhor, Lalbegi, Balmiki, Korar or Zadmalli

  5 Chalvadi or Channayya

  6 Chenna Dasar or Holaya Dasar

  7 Dhor, Kakkayya or Kankayya

  8 Garoda or Garo

  9 Halleer

  10 Halsar, Haslar, Hulasvar or Halasvar

  11 Holar or Valhar

  12 Holaya or Holer

  13 Lingader

  14 Mahar, Taral or Dhegu Megu

  15 Mahyavanshi, Dhed, Vankar or Maru Vankar

  16 Mang, Matang or Minimadig,

  17 Mang-Garudi

  18 Meghval or Menghvar

  19 Mukri

  20 Nadia or Hadi

  21 Pasi

  22 Shenva, Chenva, Sedma or Rawat

  23 Tirgar or Tirbanda

  24 Turi

2 In the district of Dangs and Umbergaon taluka of Surat district:—

  Mochi

3 In the Rajkot Division:—

  1 Bawa (Dedh) or Dedh-Sadhu

  2 Bhangi or Rukhi

  3 Chamadia

  4 Chamar, Nalia or Rohit

  5 Dangashia

  6 Garoda

  7 Garmatang

  8 Hadi

  9 Meghwal

  10 Senva

  11 Shemalia

  12 Thori

  13 Turi

  14 Turi-Barot or Dedh-Barot

  15 Vankar, Dhedh or Antyaj

4 In the district of Kutch:—

  1 Bhangi

  2 Chamar

  3 Garoda

  4 Meghwal

  5 Turi

  6 Turi-Barot

ANNEXURE A-*Contd.*

(b) Scheduled Tribes

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

1 Barda

2 Bavacha or Bamcha

3 Bhil, including Bhil Garasia, Dholi Bhil, Dungri Bhil, Dungri, Garasia, Mewasi Bhil, Rawal Bhil, Tadvi Bhil, Bhagalia, Bhilala, Pawra, Vasava and Vasave

4 Chodhara

5 Dhanka, including Tadvi, Tetaria and Valvi

6 Dhodia

7 Dubla, including Talavia or Halpati

8 Gamit or Gamta or Gavit, including Mavchi, Padvi, Vasava, Vasave and Valvi

9 Gond or Rajgond

10 Kathodi or Katkari, including Dhor Kathodi or Dhor Katkari and Son Kathodi or Son Katkari

11 Kokna, Kokni, Kukna

12 Koli, Dhor, Tokre Koli, Kolcha or Kolgha

13 Naikda or Nayaka, including Cholivala Nayaka, Kapadia Nayaka, Mota Nayaka and Nana Nayaka

14 Pardhi, including Advichincher and Phanse Pardhi

15 Patelia

16 Pomla

17 Rathawa

18 Varli

19 Vitolia, Kotwalia or Barodia

2 In Dangs district, Kunbi

3 In Surat district:—

(a) In Umbergaon taluka, Koli Malhar, Koli Mahadev or Dongar Koli;

(b) In the other talukas, Chaudhri

4 In the Rajkot Division, Siddi

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

1 Bharwad

2 Charan

3 Rabari

6 In Surendranagar district:— Padhar

7 In Kutch district:—

1 Bhil

2 Dhodia

3 Koli

4 Paradhi

5 Vaghri

PART I
SCHEDULED CASTES

SCHEDULED CASTES

SECTION I

POPULATION

1. Scheduled Castes numbering 1,367,255 claim 6.63 per cent of the total population of the State. The following statement gives the population of Scheduled Castes and their percentage to the total.

STATEMENT I

Scheduled Caste population by State, 1961

India/State/ Union Territory	Scheduled Castes	
	Population	Percentage to State population
1	2	3
INDIA . . .	64,417,366	14.67
Andhra Pradesh . .	4,973,616	13.82
Assam	732,756	6.17
Bihar	6,504,966	14.00
Gujarat . . .	1,367,255	6.63
Jammu and Kashmir .	284,131	7.98
Kerala . . .	1,434,817	8.49
Madhya Pradesh . .	4,253,024	13.14
Madras . . .	6,067,327	18.01
Maharashtra . .	2,226,914	5.63
Mysore . . .	3,117,232	13.22
Orissa . , . .	2,763,858	15.75
Punjab . . .	4,139,106	20.38
Rajasthan . . .	3,359,640	16.67
Uttar Pradesh . .	15,399,881	20.88
West Bengal . .	6,890,314	19.73
All Union Territories and other areas . .	902,529	11.37

2. The proportion of Scheduled Castes in Gujarat(6.63 per cent)is below the all India average of 14.67 per cent and exceeds of Assam (6.17 per cent) and Maharashtra (5.63 per cent) only but is less than that of all other States. The highest percentage is recorded by Uttar Pradesh (20.88 per cent) followed by Punjab (20.38 per cent), West Bengal (19.73 per cent), Madras (18.01 per cent), Rajasthan (16.67 per cent) and Orissa (15.75 per cent). The States which have percentages below the all India average are Bihar (14.00 per cent), Andhra Pradesh (13.82 per cent), Mysore (13.22 per cent), Madhya Pradesh (13.14 per cent), Kerala (8.49 per cent), Jammu and Kashmir

(7.98 per cent), Gujarat (6.63 per cent), Assam (6.17 per cent) and Maharashtra (5.63 per cent).

3. The population of Scheduled Castes in Gujarat has increased from 1,126,701 in 1951 to 1,367,255 in 1961, registering an increase of 21.35 per cent over the 1951 population, as against the increase of 26.88 per cent in the general population of the State. The variation in the percentage increase between the general population on the one hand and Scheduled Caste population on the other is thus found to be 5.53 per cent. This, in fact, is in keeping with what it should be in view of their immobility and comparatively smaller rate of survival and higher rate of mortality.

REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION

4. The districtwise distribution of the Scheduled Castes in the State is shown below.

STATEMENT II
Population by district

Sl. No.	State/District	Total population	Scheduled Caste population	Percentage to total population	Percentage of total Scheduled Caste population
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Gujarat . .	20,633,350	1,367,255	6.63	100.00
1	Jamnagar . .	828,419	50,295	6.07	3.68
2	Rajkot . .	1,208,519	70,774	5.86	5.18
3	Surendranagar .	663,206	66,444	10.02	4.86
4	Bhavnagar .	1,119,435	50,534	4.51	3.70
5	Amreli . .	667,823	46,045	6.89	3.37
6	Junagadh . .	1,245,643	85,488	6.86	6.25
7	Kutch . .	696,440	63,101	9.06	4.62
8	Banaskantha .	996,144	95,219	9.56	6.96
9	Sabarkantha .	918,587	78,486	8.54	5.74
10	Mehsana . .	1,689,963	146,074	8.64	10.68
11	Ahmedabad .	2,210,199	226,963	10.27	16.60
12	Kaira . .	1,977,540	116,072	5.87	8.49
13	Panchmahals .	1,468,946	51,846	3.53	3.79
14	Baroda . .	1,527,326	90,519	5.93	6.62
15	Broach . .	891,969	44,759	5.02	3.27
16	Surat . .	2,451,624	84,375	3.44	6.17
17	Dangs . .	71,567	261	0.36	0.02

5. Ahmedabad district has the highest proportion of Harijan population in the State, followed by Mehsana and Kaira. These three centrally situated districts comprise a compact area which claims 35.77 per cent or over one-third of the State population of Scheduled Castes. While the Dangs has the least 0.02 per cent of the State total, Broach, Amreli, Jamnagar, Bhavnagar, Kutch, Surendranagar and the Panchmahals, each has less than 5 per cent.

6. Unlike Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes are spread in all the areas of the State. But their distribution pattern is not the same as that of the general population, and their proportion to the total population varies from district to district. Thus, Surat district, the largest district has registered a very low percentage of Scheduled Castes, while Surendranagar, one of the smaller districts in terms of population, contains a very high proportion of Harijan population. The highest proportion of Scheduled Castes to the total population is, however, found in Ahmedabad, followed by Surendranagar and Banaskantha. The other five districts above the State average are Kutch, Mehsana, Sabarkantha, Amreli and Junagadh. Tribal and forest districts show a tendency towards smaller proportions of Scheduled Castes, as can be seen from the fact that in the five districts of the Dangs, Surat, Broach, thePanchmahals and Baroda, where tribal concentrations are the heaviest, the percentage of Scheduled Caste is well below the State average. Indeed, the two districts, viz., the Dangs and Surat having the largest proportion of 92.55 per cent and 49.97 per cent respectively of tribal persons rank lowest, in a reversed order, in respect of proportion of Harijans in the general population.

7. Out of the 185 talukas/mahals in the State, 88 have registered percentages of Scheduled Castes higher than the State average of 6.63 per cent. The following statement shows the distribution of these units into 6 ranges in the ascending order of percentages.

Percentage of Scheduled castes	No. of talukas/mahals
1	2
Total	185
2.00 and below . . .	16
2.01 to 5.00	43
5.01 to 8.00	70
8.01 to 11.00 . . .	41
11.01 to 14.00 . . .	11
14.01 and above . . .	4

8. Vadgam in Banaskantha district has the highest proportion of Harijans (16.25 per cent) in its total population, followed by Dholka in Ahmedabad (15.00), Kodinar in Amreli (14.80) and Idar in Sabarkantha (14.09). The talukas in which the Scheduled Caste population exceeds 10 per cent are listed below.

STATEMENT III

Talukas/mahals with a high percentage of Scheduled Castes

Sl. No.	Taluka/ Mahal	Population	Population of Scheduled Caste	Percentage of Scheduled Caste to total population
1	2	3	4	5
	SURENDRANAGAR DISTRICT			
1	Muli	44,668	5,083	11.38
2	Dasada	89,732	10,162	11.32
3	Limbdi	125,192	15,568	12.44
4	Lakhtar	41,357	5,541	13.40
	AMRELI DISTRICT			
5	Kodinar	76,065	11,258	14.80
	KUTCH DISTRICT			
6	Nakhatrana	69,632	7,884	11.32
7	Mundra	54,425	6,585	12.10
8	Anjar	106,189	10,669	10.05
9	Khadir	3,124	348	11.14
	BANASKANTHA DISTRICT			
10	Vadgam	90,247	14,664	16.25
11	Dhanera	89,261	9,488	10.63
12	Wav	85,490	11,130	13.02
13	Tharad	83,736	9,683	11.56
	SABARKANTHA DISTRICT			
14	Himatnagar	110,706	11,485	10.37
15	Ider	153,426	21,625	14.09
	AHMEDABAD DISTRICT			
16	Viramgam	191,511	20,375	10.64
17	Dholka	175,327	26,304	15.00
18	Sanand	87,440	10,039	11.48
19	Ahmedabad city	1,260,944	130,801	10.37
	BARODA DISTRICT			
20	Karjan	87,522	9,228	10.54
21	Sinor	47,053	5,270	11.20

9. All the sixteen talukas/mahals having 2 per cent or less of their population belonging to Scheduled Castes are forest and tribal areas on or near the eastern border of the State, the lowest proportions being found in Uchhal (0.04 per cent) and Songadh (0.21) in Surat district, Dediapada in Broach (0.23) and the Dangs (0.36).

CASTEWISE DISTRIBUTION

10. The populations of individual Scheduled Castes given in Statement IV in a descending order of their size include the subdivisions of their respective main castes.[1]

11. Not a single person belonging to the following Scheduled Castes notified in the President's Order was found in the State.

(i) Chenna Dasar or Holaya Dasar, (ii) Halleer; (iii) Holaya or Holer, and (iv) Mukri.

12. About Shemalia, a Scheduled Caste in Rajkot Division, where only one such person has been enumerated in Rajkot district, it is reported that it is not so much a distinct caste as a general term applied to Harijans living in the remote outskirts of villages. It is possible that they are enumerated under some of the other Scheduled Castes.

13. The most important Scheduled Castes are 1. Mahyavanshi, Dhed, Vankar, etc., 2. Bhambhi, Chamar, Chamadia, etc., 3. Bhangi, Mehtar, etc., and 4. Meghval, etc. These are the castes whose traditional occupations are weaving, tanning and currying of hides and scavenging. They jointly account for almost 90 per cent of the total Scheduled Caste population in Gujarat. Three other castes of Shenva, Garoda and Nadia or Hadi have population ranging from 1 to 3 per cent and six others claim more than 1,000 souls each. The size as well as proportion of the remaining 13 are negligible.

14. Of the 26 castes listed in Statement IV, the first eight, each constituting more than half a per cent of the total Scheduled Caste population, are considered the most important castes for the purposes of this discussion. The most numerous among them, viz., 1. Mahyavanshi, Vankar, Dhed, etc; 2. Bhambhi, Chamar, etc., and 3. Bhangi, etc., are found throughout the State. The only exception in the case of the first is Kutch district, where it is not notified as a Scheduled Caste. Within the same castes, different sub-sections are found concentrated in different areas, broadly according to the two natural divisions of

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1. The SCT and SC series of Tables printed in the companion volume Part V–A give the details of Scheduled Castes strictly according to the groupings in the President's Order. For the purpose of the present discussion, however, further groupings have been made of the same or synonymous castes found in different parts of the lists contained in the Order. For example, Bhangis of Baroda and Rajkot Division and Kutch are grouped together though they are mentioned separately in the three parts of the list, because they belong to the same caste, but listed separately as the constituents of the present Gujarat State were divided in three States when the President's Order was promulgated. The groupings worked out in this manner are listed below.

Scheduled Castes	Sl. Nos. of entries grouped together		
	Throughout the State except Rajkot Division and Kutch	Rajkot Division	Kutch district
1	2	3	4
1 Mahyavanshi, Dhed, Vankar, etc.	15	15	..
2 Bhambi, Bhambhi, Chamar, Nalia, etc.	3	3+4	2
3 Bhangi, Mehtar, Olgana, Rukhi, etc.	4	2	1
4 Meghval or Menghvar, Meghwal	18	9	4
5 Shenva, Chenva, Sedma or Rawat, Senva	22	10	..
6 Garoda or Garo	8	6	3
7 Nadia or Hadi	20	8	..
8 Turi	24	13	5
9 Turi-Barot or Dedh-Barot	..	14	6

B–2

STATEMENT IV

Castewise population of Scheduled Castes

Rank	Name	Population	Percentage to total Scheduled Caste population	Districts with highest population
1	2	3	4	5
	Total	1,367,255	100.00	
1	Mahyavanshi, Dhed, Vankar, etc. . . .	582,111	42.57	Throughout the State except Kutch and Dangs
2	Bhambi, Bhambhi, Chamar, Nalia, etc. . .	306,491	22.41	Throughout the State
3	Bhangi, Mehtar Olgana, Rukhi, etc. . .	187,575	13.71	Throughout the State
4	Meghval or Menghvar, Meghwal . . .	149,779	10.95	Kutch (55,017), Jamnagar (25,589), Junagadh (18,129), Rajkot (17,434), Banaskantha (12,890)
5	Shenva, Chenva, Sedma or Rawat, Senva .	36,526	2.68	Mehsana (14,662), Ahmedabad (8,719), Sabarkantha (5,494)
6	Garoda or Garo	34,769	2.55	Mehsana (8,201), Ahmedabad (6,149), Banaskantha (4,863)
7	Nadia or Hadi	17,293	1.27	Junagadh (5,573), Ahmedabad (4,949), Mehsana (2,517)
8	Turi	9,775	0.72	Mehsana (3,161), Banaskantha (3,026), Sabarkantha (916)
9	Bawa (Dedh) or Dedh-Sadhu	3,187	0.23	Rajkot (813), Surendranagar (649), Junagadh (590)
10	Tirgar or Tirbanda	2,828	0.21	Ahmedabad (718), Panchmahals (577), Banaskantha (532)
11	Mahar, Taral or Dhegu Megu	2,668	0.20	Surat (1,463), Baroda (420), Broach (251)
12	Turi-Barot or Dedh-Barot	1,787	0.13	Surendranagar (638), Rajkot (414), Kutch (226)
13	Dangashia	1,673	0.12	Surendranagar (1,497), Rajkot (110), Jamnagar (35)
14	Mang, Matang or Minimadig	941	0.07	Surat (799), Dangs (107), Baroda (22)
15	Garmatang	730	0.05	Jamnagar (540), Bhavnagar (116), Rajkot (44)
16	Bakad or Bant	227	0.02	Panchmahals (194), Banaskantha (25)
17	Mang-Garudi	153	0.01	Surat (152)
18	Pasi	125	0.01	Ahmedabad (98), Baroda (23)
19	Dhor, Kakkayya or Kankayya	115	0.01	Ahmedabad (95), Banaskantha (14)
20	Thori	73	0.01	Rajkot (43), Surendranagar (24)
21	Ager	19	N	Ahmedabad (19)
22	Holar or Valhar	17	N	Ahmedabad (12)
23	Chalvadi or Channayya	16	N	Kaira (12)
24	Halsar, Haslar, Hulasvar or Halasvar . .	8	N	Broach (8)
25	Lingader	8	N	Ahmedabad (6)
26	Shemalia	1	N	Rajkot (1)
27	Unclassified	28,360	2.07	

N=Negligible

peninsular and mainland Gujarat. Thus, among Dhed or Vankar, the section Mahyavanshi, Dhed or Vankar is found only in Baroda Division while Vankar, Dhed, etc., are found in Rajkot Division, where Mahyavanshi is not Scheduled according to the Presidential Order. Similar is the case of the next largest caste of Bhambhi or Chamar, who are concentrated in Baroda Division under a variety of names like Bhambhi, Chamar, Chamadia, Khalpa, Rohit, etc., but only as Chamadia, Chamar, Nalia or Rohit in peninsular districts. Bhangis go under various names as Bhangi, Mehtar, Rukhi, Olgana, etc., in Baroda Division but only as Bhangi or Rukhi in the rest of the State. The concentration of Meghwals extends over the whole of the Saurashtra peninsula, Kutch and Banaskantha, but in the remaining districts their population does not reach the millenary mark with the sole exception of Surat. The largest number of Shenvas are found in the northern and central tract comprising Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, Mehsana, Ahmedabad and Kaira, while in Saurashtra, they are concentrated in the adjacent district of Surendranagar. They are not found at all in Amreli, Junagadh, Kutch, Broach and the Dangs. Garodas follow practically the same pattern as Shenvas with the difference that they are found in all the districts of the State except the Dangs though in small numbers. This may be due to their caste occupation, namely, priesthood of Harijans. Nadia or Hadi is found in notable proportion in Junagadh, Sabarkantha, Mehsana and Ahmedabad and Turi in Banaskantha and Mehsana. But, the former has no population in five districts, while Turi is found even in small numbers in all the districts of the State except the Dangs.

15. All the remaining Scheduled Castes, which are not included in the numerically most important castes in this note, are found in only one of the two Divisions of Rajkot and Baroda. Bawa (Dedh),Turi-Barot or Dedh-Barot,Dangashia, Garmatang, Thori and Shemalia are found exclusively in Rajkot Division. On the other hand, the remaining castes of Tirgar, Mahar or Taral, Mang, Bakad or Bant, Mang-Garudi, Pasi, Dhor, Ager, Holar, Chalvadi, Halsar and Lingader are limited only to Baroda Division, within which also, they are not found at all or

found in very small numbers in the North Gujarat districts of Banaskantha, Sabarkantha and Mehsana. The districtwise details of each of the Scheduled Castes, with the break-up of subsections grouped together for the purpose of this discussion are given in Appendix I.

16. Various synonymous castes and subsections have been grouped under individual entries of castes in the President's Order. Some of them claim very little or no population in the State. The districtwise break-up by sex for the total and urban sections of the population of each such caste or sub-section included in the group entries is given in Appendix II.

RURAL/URBAN DISTRIBUTION

17. Scheduled Castes are 6.63 per cent of the total State population as stated above. The proportion is slightly more in rural than in urban areas. But there is a marked variation in this respect in Rajkot and Baroda Divisions as brought out from the following figures.

STATEMENT V

Percentage of Scheduled Castes to total population in total/rural/urban areas, 1961

State/Division	Percentage of Scheduled Caste population		
	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
Gujarat	6.63	6.74	6.29
Rajkot Division	6.73	7.63	4.63
Baroda Division	6.58	6.37	7.23

18. While the rural population of Rajkot Division has a higher proportion of Scheduled Castes than the urban, the picture is reversed in Baroda Division. This may be due, at least partly, to the larger size of population in urban areas and concentration of tribal population in extensive rural areas in the latter division. There is a marked tendency of heavily tribal regions to have smaller Harijan concentrations. The proportion of Scheduled Castes in the total population of cities and towns above 50,000 population is examined below.

STATEMENT VI

Scheduled Castes in cities and large towns, 1961

Sl. No.	City/town/ town-group	General population	Scheduled Caste population	Per- cent- age
1	2	3	4	5
1	Ahmedabad town-group	1,206,001	125,930	10.44
2	Baroda . . .	298,398	12,901	4.32
3	Surat . . .	288,026	13,232	4.59
4	Rajkot . . .	194,145	7,275	3.75
5	Bhavnagar . .	176,473	7,388	4.19
6	Jamnagar . .	148,572	6,546	4.41
7	Nadiad . . .	78,952	3,498	4.43
8	Porbandar . .	75,081	2,712	3.61
9	Junagadh . .	74,298	2,530	3.41
10	Broach . . .	73,639	4,460	6.06
11	Veraval town-group .	60,857	1,838	3.02
12	Navsari . . .	53,600	2,873	5.36
13	Godhra . . .	52,167	2,071	3.97
14	Patan . . .	51,953	4,086	7.86
15	Cambay . .	51,291	2,292	4.47
16	Morvi . . .	50,192	2,793	5.56

19. Of the Scheduled Caste population itself, a little over three-fourths, numbering 1,033,073 out of 1,367,255 or 75.56 per cent live in rural areas as against 334,182 or 24.44 per cent in urban areas. Thus the rural section is proportionately higher in Scheduled Castes than in the total State population with 74.23 per cent inhabiting rural areas. The extent of urbanisation among Harijans in the districts of the State is brought out by the following table.

STATEMENT VII

Urban population of Scheduled Castes, 1961

Sl. No.	District	Scheduled Caste population		Percentage of urban population	Per- centage of ur- ban to total in general popu- lation
		Total	Urban		
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Gujarat	1,367,255	334,182	24.44	25.77
1	Jamnagar	50,295	15,124	30.07	35.45
2	Rajkot	70,774	16,953	23.95	38.72
3	Surendranagar	66,444	12,425	18.70	27.99
4	Bhavnagar	50,534	14,487	28.67	31.48
5	Amreli	46,045	6,496	14.11	21.35
6	Junagadh	85,488	13,586	15.89	28.24
7	Kutch	63,101	10,231	16.21	19.39
8	Banaskantha	95,219	5,631	5.91	7.09
9	Sabarkantha	78,486	2,536	3.23	6.66
10	Mehsana	146,074	24,989	17.11	17.75
11	Ahmedabad	226,963	136,893	60.32	60.79
12	Kaira	116,072	19,231	16.57	19.41
13	Panchmahals	51,846	6,649	12.82	10.54
14	Baroda	90,519	18,736	20.70	26.03
15	Broach	44,759	6,671	14.90	15.00
16	Surat	84,375	23,544	27.90	22.12
17	Dangs	261	..	..	..

20. As in the general population, the extent of Scheduled Caste population living in towns varies widely from 3.23 per cent in Sabarkantha to 60.32 in Ahmedabad which, as in the case of the total population, is far ahead of others in this respect also. Jamnagar (30.07 per cent), Bhavnagar (28.67 per cent) and Surat (27.90 per cent) follow Ahmedabad with high percentages, while Banaskantha (5.91 per cent), Amreli (14.11 per cent) and Broach (14.90 per cent) have the lowest percentages of such persons after Sabarkantha, apart from the Dangs, which is an entirely rural district. It is significant that the proportion of urban among total Scheduled Caste population exceeds the corresponding ratio in the general population only in the two districts of the Panchmahals and Surat, which have the largest population of tribals. In the three districts of Mehsana, Ahmedabad and Broach, the extent of urbanisation is practically the same in Harijan as well as in the general population. Rajkot, Surendranagar and Junagadh are the districts in which the proportion is considerably lower among Scheduled Castes.

21. Examining the castewise rural/urban distribution it is found that three minor Scheduled Castes, viz., (i) Chalvadi or Channayya, (ii). Halsar, etc., and (iii) Mang-Garudi are found only in rural areas, while two others, namely Ager and Shemalia have been returned exclusively from urban areas. The statement given opposite shows the proportion of rural/urban population among the most numerous eight Scheduled Castes.

22. Hadis are the most urbanised (40.85 per cent) among these castes. Indeed, in the mainland of Gujarat a majority of Hadi live in urban areas. The second largest proportion for the urban population is claimed by Bhangis (34.91), whose traditional occupation of scavanging is responsible for their settlement in a large measure in urban areas. In numbers they far exceed Hadis in urban areas. The lowest percentages for the urban section are found in Shenva (11.90 per cent), Meghval (15.12) and Turi (18.82) with correspondingly high rural proportions.

STATEMENT VIII

Rural/urban distribution in important Scheduled Castes, 1961

Sl. No.	Scheduled Castes	Percentage of population	
		Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
1	Mahyavanshi, Dhed, Vankar, Antyaj, etc. . . .	74.22	25.78
2	Bhambi, Bhambhi, Chamar, Chamadia, etc. . . .	78.56	21.44
3	Bhangi, Rukhi, Mehtar, Olgana, etc. . . .	65.09	34.91
4	Meghval, Menghvar, Meghwal, etc.	84.88	15.12
5	Senva, Shenva, Chenva, etc. .	88.10	11.90
6	Garoda or Garo . . .	74.56	25.44
7	Nadia or Hadi . . .	59.15	40.85
8	Turi	81.18	18.82

SEX RATIO

23. The Scheduled Castes have a more balanced sex ratio than the general population as seen from the following statement of the proportion of females per 1,000 males.

STATEMENT IX

Sex ratio, 1961

1	Sex ratio		
	Total	Rural	Urban
	2	3	4
General population . . .	*940*	*956*	*896*
Scheduled Castes . . .	972	996	901

24. Thus Scheduled Castes, in contrast with the general population, have more females per every 1,000 males in all the three spheres. Scheduled Castes have registered a more balanc-ed ratio than Scheduled Tribes of the State. They also show a smaller disparity between the sexes than the Scheduled Caste population of India as a whole (957). The ratios of the eight most numerous Scheduled Castes are as under.

STATEMENT X

Sex ratio in important
Scheduled Castes, 1961

Sl. No.	Caste	Sex ratio		
		Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5
1	Mahyavanshi, Dhed, Vankar, Antyaj, etc. . . .	973	1,007	881
2	Bhambi, Bhambhi, Chamar, Chamadia, etc. . . .	957	985	862
3	Bhangi, Rukhi, Mehtar, Olgana, etc. . . .	955	957	952
4	Meghval, Menghvar, Megh-wal etc.	1,005	1,003	1,016
5	Senva, Shenva, Chenva, etc. .	975	990	872
6	Garoda or Garo . . .	990	1,032	877
7	Nadia or Hadi . . .	945	970	909
8	Turi	1,021	1,054	893

25. Only two of these castes have an excess of females over males. Turis have the highest .sex ratio of 1,021, followed by Meghval with 1,005.WhileTuris have a high proportionoffemales in both Rajkot and Baroda Divisions, the higher sex ratio among Meghvals, a much larger caste,

is due to a large excess of females over males in Rajkot Division and especially in Kutch district. It is relevant to note that Kutch, an area of tra-ditionally heavy male migration, also has the highest sex ratio for the general population among all the districts. It is indeed the only district having more females than males.

26. Among the remaining six castes, the sex ratio varies from 990 among Garodas to 945 among Nadias or Hadis. Five out of these eight castes, excepting Bhambhi or Chamar, Bhangi and Nadia or Hadi experience a higher sex ratio than the collective ratio for all the Scheduled Castes.

27. Among the important castes listed above, only Meghvals have a higher sex ratio in urban areas than in rural areas. The remaining castes have higher rural sex ratios, the difference between rural and urban ratios being considerable except in the case of Bhangi. This may be due to the tendency of Bhangis to stay with families in urban areas, where both males and females perform their traditional services of scavenging in larger proportions than in rural areas. In other castes migration to urban areas may be more pronounced among males.

28. The highest sex ratios are found among smaller Scheduled Castes, (not included in the above list), which have very small populations. Thori claim the highest sex ratio among all the Scheduled Castes—total (1,281), rural (1,235) and urban (1,333). Among the rest the highest ratios in all areas are found in Ager (1,111), Mang (1,059), and Dhor (1,054), and the lowest in Pasi (190), Holar (308), Lingader (600) and Bakad (733). In rural areas, Dhor (1,087) has the highest sex ratio and Holar (500), Bakad (793) and Garmatang (887) the lowest. In the case of urban population, Mang (1,321), Ager (1,111) and Turi-Barot (1,094) have the largest proportion of females, while Pasi (198), Holar (273), Lingader (500) and Dangasia (656) have the smallest. The population of Halsar and Shemalia consists wholly of females, and the rural population of Pasi entirely of males.

SECTION III

AGE STRUCTURE

29. The age structure of Scheduled Castes has been examined in the following table.

STATEMENT XI
Percentage distribution by age groups, 1961

Persons/ Males/ Females	Age 0-14	Age 15-44	Age 45+	Age not stated
1	2	3	4	5
Persons . .	43.69	42.68	13.60	0.03
Males . .	44.95	41.87	13.16	0.02
Females . .	42.40	43.52	14.05	0.03

30. Infants and boys and girls claim the largest section of the population, as compared to the age group 15-44 which is slightly smaller in strength. This characteristic is common to total population and males, but females provide an exception by having more numbers in the age group 15-44 than the younger one of 0-14. This feature is also shared by the general population though the divergence in its case is smaller, with 42.51 per cent females in the age group 0-14 and 42.87 in 15-44. The proportion of the age groups among Scheduled Castes is compared with general population below.

STATEMENT XII
Percentage distribution by age groups, 1961

	Percentage for age			
	0-14	15-44	45+	Age not stated
1	2	3	4	5
General population .	*42.87*	*42.62*	*14.48*	*0.03*
Scheduled Castes .	43.69	42.68	13.60	0.03

31. Scheduled Castes have proportionately a larger youthful population. They have registered higher percentages than the general population in the age groups 0-14 and 15-44. A lower proportion in the last group of 45 and over may suggest a shorter life span for Scheduled Castes with below the average living conditions. The age composition of the eight important Scheduled Castes is examined below.

STATEMENT XIII
Age structure in important Scheduled Castes, 1961

	Scheduled Caste	Persons/ Males/ Females	Percentage for age group			
			0-14	15-44	45+	Age not stated
	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Mahyavanshi,	P	42.46	43.12	14.39	0.03
	Dhed, Vankar,	M	44.05	42.08	13.85	0.02
	Antyaj, etc.	F	40.82	44.20	14.95	0.03
2	Bhambi, Bham-	P	44.43	42.21	13.34	0.02
	bhi, Chamar,	M	45.67	41.39	12.93	0.01
	Chamadia, etc.	F	43.14	43.07	13.76	0.03
3	Bhangi, Rukhi,	P	45.52	42.84	11.62	0.02
	Mehtar, Ol-	M	46.08	42.37	11.53	0.02
	gana, etc.	F	44.92	43.33	11.52	0.03
4	Meghval, Men-	P	44.84	41.74	13.38	0.04
	ghvar, Meghwal,	M	45.73	41.53	12.70	0.04
	etc.	F	43.96	41.96	14.05	0.03
5	Senva, Shenva,	P	45.04	42.20	12.74	0.02
	Chenva, etc.	M	46.49	41.06	12.41	0.04
		F	43.55	43.36	13.08	0.01
6	Garoda or Garo	P	41.71	43.04	15.22	0.03
		M	43.37	42.01	14.61	0.01
		F	40.04	44.08	15.83	0.05
7	Nadia or Hadi	P	44.91	42.26	12.81	0.02
		M	45.44	41.99	12. 5	0.02
		F	44.35	42.54	13.08	0.03
8	Turi	P	42.88	42.95	14.15	0.02
		M	44.11	41.89	13.98	0.02
		F	41.69	43.98	14.31	0.02

32. The highest percentages for the youngest age group among persons and females are claimed by Bhangis and among males by Shenvas. In the next higher age group of 15-44 the highest proportions among persons and females are found in Mahyavanshi, Dhed or Vankar and among males in Bhangi. Garodas have the largest ratios in the last age group 45+ for all the three—persons, males and females.

SECTION IV

MARITAL STATUS

33. The civil condition of the Scheduled Castes is compared to the general population in the following table.

STATEMENT XIV

Percentage distribution by marital status and sex, 1961

Marital status	General population		Scheduled Castes	
	Males	Females	Males	Fe-males
1	2	3	4	5
Never married . .	55.14	45.92	53.08	43.33
Married . . .	41.42	44.52	43.90	46.67
Widowed . . .	3.11	9.27	2.66	9.68
Divorced/separated	0.33	0.29	0.36	0.32
Unspecified . .	N	N	..	N

N=Negligible

34. Among Scheduled Castes, more than half the males or 53.08 per cent are never married. Married males constitute 43.90 per cent and widowed only 2.66 per cent. Among both males and females divorced or separated persons are in a negligible proportion. Among females, the largest group of 46.67 per cent is found married. The proportion of unmarried females is much smaller than among males, while the reverse is the case in the category 'widowed'.

35. Scheduled Castes have relatively more married persons—both males and females— and less unmarried persons than the general population. They also have fewer widowers but more widows and divorced or separated males as well as females. The comparative statement given below brings out the civil condition in the most numerous eight Scheduled Castes.

STATEMENT XV

Percentage distribution by sex and marital status in important Scheduled Castes, 1961

Caste	Males/Females	Percentage of				
		Never married	Married	Widowed	Divorced/separated	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1 Mahyavanshi, Dhed, Vankar, Antyaj, etc.	M	52.42	44.38	2.76	0.44	..
	F	41.83	47.73	10.06	0.38	N
2 Bhambi, Bhambhi, Chamar, Chamadia, etc.	M	53.25	44.03	2.43	2.29	..
	F	43.46	46.78	9.52	0.24	..
3 Bhangi, Rukhi, Mehtar, Olgana, etc. .	M	52.69	44.03	2.81	0.47	..
	F	44.46	46.63	8.53	0.38	..
4 Meghval, Menghvar, Meghwal, etc. .	M	55.74	41.69	2.37	0.20	..
	F	47.32	42.53	9.92	0.23	..
5 Senva, Shenva, Chenva, etc. . . .	M	53.72	43.69	2.49	0.10	..
	F	44.04	46.44	9.43	0.09·	..
6 Garoda or Garo	M	51.89	44.78	3.06	0.27	..
	F	40.84	47.54	11.36	0.26	..
7 Nadia or Hadi	M	55.40	41.12	3.08	0.40	..
	F	46.83	44.98	7.91	0.28	..
8 Turi	M	54.38	42.29	3.04	0.29	..
	F	43.10	46.43	10.16	0.31	..

N=Negligible

36. Meghval claims the largest proportion (males 55.74 per cent, females 47.32) of never married persons among these castes, while Garoda has the heaviest percentage of married among males (44.78) and Mahyavanshi, Dhed, Vankar etc., among females (47.73), closely followed by Garoda (47.54). The relatively largest number of widowed among males is found in Nadia or

Hadi (3.08 per cent), and among females in Garoda (11.36). Bhangi has the highest proportion of divorced persons (males 0.47 per cent, females 0.38).

37. Child marriages are more frequent among Scheduled Castes than in other sections of the population, as brought out by the following statistics which also indicate the position in the most important eight Scheduled Castes.

STATEMENT XVI

Child marriages in important castes

| Caste | Percentage of married to total population in age group 0-14 | |
| | Males | Females |
1	2	3
General population . . .	0.94	1.95
Non-Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe population	0.99	2.02
All Scheduled Tribes . . .	0.29	0.65
All Scheduled Castes . . .	1.62	3.98
1 Mahyavanshi, Dhed, Vankar, etc.	1.39	3.96
2 Bhambi, Chamadia, Chamar, Rohit, etc. . . .	1.92	4.82
3 Bhangi, Rukhi, Mehtar, etc.	2.92	5.82
4 Meghval, Menghvar, Meghwal, etc.	0.28	0.65
5 Senva, Shenva, Chenva, etc.	1.19	4.23
6 Garoda, Garo, . . .	2.34	3.54
7 Nadia or Hadi . . .	0.54	1.45
8 Turi	0.75	2.04

38. While 0.94 per cent of the males and 1.95 per cent of the females of age up to 14 years in the general population are married, Scheduled Castes have 1.62 per cent males and 3.98 per cent females of the same age in the married category. The margin of difference is a little smaller when comparison is made with the non-Scheduled Caste/Tribe population, but the contrast with Scheduled Tribe is more striking, their corresponding percentages being 0.29 males and 0.65 females.

39. Considering the castewise data, the extent of child marriages is the highest in Bhangis among the important castes mentioned above—males 2.92 per cent and females 5.82 per cent. Garoda among males /(2.34 per cent) and Bhambhi or Chamar among females (4.82) also have a high rate of such marriages. The custom is followed least by Meghval (0.28 per cent males, 0.65 per cent females), Nadia or Hadi (0.54 and 1.45 per cent), and Turi (0.75 and 2.04 per cent).

40. The table given below distributes 1,000 males and 1,000 females of Scheduled Castes among the four categories of civil condition by broad age groups.

STATEMENT XVII

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

Marital status	Total		Age group							
			0-14		15-44		45+		Age not stated	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Never married	531	433	984	960	209	59	7	3	701	658
Married	439	467	16	40	766	882	843	470	255	237
Widowed	26	97	N	N	18	53	146	524	38	100
Divorced/separated . . .	4	3	N	N	7	6	4	3	6	0
Unspecified	0	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5

N=Negligible

B-3

41. It will be seen from the above statement that in every 1,000 males in the age group 0–14, there are 984 who are never married as against 16 who are married, the corresponding proportions for females being 960 and 40. In both the cases the proportion of widowed and divorced or separated at these ages is negligible. The proportion of males per 1,000 aged 0–14 who are never married thus shows an excess of only 24 over females and establishes the general absence of child marriage which is limited to 1.6 per cent of males and 4.0 per cent of females below 15 years. The proportion of never married persons is declining in each succeeding age group. In the age group 15–44, among 1,000 males, 209 are never married and 766 married, the corresponding proportions for females being 59 and 882. This shows that the proportion of bachelors is more than that of spinsters in this age group. The proportion of widowed males is 18 as against 53 for widowed females. The proportion of widowed males in the subsequent age group 45+ is 146 as against 524 for widowed females. These figures disclose one fact that the males have greater opportunities for remarriage than females. Among divorced and separated persons the largest proportions are found in age group 15–44.

SECTION V

LITERACY

42. Literacy is one of the main indices for judging the progress of a community. Promotion of literacy is the first step in the welfare of any backward society, as it is the foundation of social as well as economic progress. The relative position of the Scheduled Castes and other sections of the society in this important field is examined below.

STATEMENT XVIII
Percentage of literacy

	Percentage of literacy		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
General population . .	**30.45**	**41.13**	**19.10**
Non-Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe			
population	*34.24*	*45.33*	*22.36*
Scheduled Castes . . .	22.46	33.87	10.72
Scheduled Tribes . . .	11.69	19.06	4.09

43. Scheduled Castes significantly occupy a middle position between non-Scheduled Caste/Tribe population on the one hand and Scheduled Tribe population on the other, as the literacy rate among Scheduled Castes is considerably lower than in the general population but higher than Scheduled Tribe population. As against 30.45 per cent literate in the general population and 34.24 per cent among non-Scheduled Caste/Tribe population, 22.46 per cent of the Scheduled Castes are literates. The proportion of literates among Scheduled Castes is almost double that found among Scheduled Tribes (11.69). The reason seems to be their closer contact with non-Scheduled people with whom they are distributed throughout the State. Scheduled Castes have also a higher ratio of urbanisation than Scheduled Tribes who live in large numbers in hilly and forest tracts. It is interesting to note that the proportion of literacy among Scheduled Caste males (33.87 per cent) is almost equal to the total literacy ratio of non-Scheduled population which stands at 34.24 per cent. The

proportion of literates among females of Scheduled Castes is understandably quite low (10.72 per cent) but considerably higher than among Scheduled Tribe females (4.09 per cent).

44. Data regarding literacy among Scheduled Castes in 1951 are not available, rendering it impossible to evaluate the progress made by them in this respect over the past decade. But a significant aspect of the data is that the proportion of literacy among Scheduled Castes in 1961 stands at the level of literacy in the general population in 1951, as seen from the following figures.

	Percentage of literacy		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
General population, 1951 .	*21.69*	*30.17*	*12.79*
General population, 1961 .	*30.45*	*41.13*	*19.10*
Scheduled Castes, 1961 .	22.46	33.87	10.72

45. There are proportionately more literates among Scheduled Castes today than there were even among the general population a decade ago. The difference in the case of male literates, again in favour of the present Scheduled Caste population, is even larger, while among females literacy among Scheduled Castes is only a little lower. Thus the Scheduled Castes can be said to be behind the general population only by a decade in respect of literacy.

46. Equally interesting are the following data regarding literacy in rural and urban areas in 1961.

	Percentage of literacy		
	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
General population . .	*30.45*	*24.09*	*48.77*
Scheduled Castes . .	22.46	19.76	30.83

47. Thus, while the total literacy rate of Scheduled Castes is only slightly less than the rural ratio of general population, their urban

literacy rate exceeds that of the general popu-
lation in all areas, and is considerably advanced
than the rural proportion of literates in general
population. Further, the disparity between the
rural and urban ratios is smaller among Sche-
duled Castes than in the general population.

48. Considering the handicaps that they suff-
ered especially before Independence, it can safely
be said that they have taken greater strides

towards full literacy than the general population.
While much remains to be done further to
promote literacy among them, these statistics
indicate that the Scheduled Castes have taken
a fair advantage of the increased facilities for
education.

49. The following table compares the present
level of literacy among Scheduled Castes with
that of the general population in 1951 and 1961
in all districts of the State.

STATEMENT XIX

Percentage of literacy by district, 1951 and 1961

District	Year	General population			Scheduled Castes		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Jamnagar	1951	16.20	22.98	9.34	..	..	..
	1961	26.55	36.38	16.24	11.13	20.49	1.83
Rajkot	1951	22.57	30.74	14.30	..	..	..
	1961	31.74	42.55	20.51	12.50	22.76	2.01
Surendranagar . . .	1951	17.85	24.75	10.65	..	..	..
	1961	24.52	33.83	14.66	12.00	22.31	1.41
Bhavnagar . . .	1951	18.51	26.07	10.60	..	..	..
	1961	27.43	38.33	15.80	14.78	26.24	3.24
Amreli	1951	20.43	27.87	12.80	..	..	..
	1961	28.91	38.79	18.62	17.72	26.49	8.99
Junagadh	1951	14.79	22.17	7.27	..	..	..
	1961	24.42	35.44	12.83	9.45	17.11	1.60
Kutch	1951	15.48	21.82	9.61	..	..	..
	1961	25.00	33.43	16.90	9.50	16.62	2.53
Banaskantha . . .	1951	6.07	10.02	1.91	..	..	..
	1961	12.73	20.45	4.56	9.14	16.33	1.61
Sabarkantha . . .	1951	13.32	21.63	4.78	..	..	..
	1961	24.03	36.20	11.26	16.51	28.69	3.82
Mehsana	1951	24.88	34.43	15.30	..	..	..
	1961	33.96	45.58	21.97	31.00	42.61	19.36
Ahmedabad . . .	1951	30.65	40.71	18.79	..	..	..
	1961	41.88	52.71	29.29	29.58	43.06	14.58
Kaira	1951	27.66	37.64	16.72	..	..	..
	1961	36.26	48.45	22.74	30.84	44.66	15.92
Panchmahals . . .	1951	11.07	17.00	4.72	..	..	..
	1961	19.23	29.01	8.80	18.02	29.51	5.72
Baroda	1951	27.38	37.06	16.80	..	..	..
	1961	35.21	45.89	23.43	30.14	43.73	15.99
Broach	1951	25.11	35.90	13.70	..	..	..
	1961	34.26	46.39	21.44	32.28	48.20	15.56
Surat	1951	27.00	36.20	17.74	..	..	..
	1961	34.35	44.36	24.26	40.32	53.58	29.21
Dangs	1951	5.24	8.19	1.87	..	..	..
	1961	9.26	14.26	3.78	21.84	28.57	14.05

50. The remark made earlier regarding the present rate of Scheduled Caste literacy being equal to if not higher than the general literacy rate of the State in 1951 applies also to individual districts except Kutch and Ahmedabad. This characteristic is noticeable also in the male population.

51. Coming to the present state of literacy, it will be seen that Ahmedabad, Kaira and Baroda claim the highest literacy in the general population, while the Dangs, Banaskantha and the Panchmahals have the lowest. But these are not the highest and lowest in rank as far as literacy among Scheduled Castes is concerned, in which respect Surat has the highest percentage of literacy (40.32). It ranks first for both the sexes (males 53.58 per cent, females 29.21 per cent). Broach comes next among persons (32.28 per cent) and males (48.20 per cent), while Mehsana is third among persons (31.00 per cent) and second among females (19.36 per cent). The only other district having proportionately more Scheduled Caste literates than the State general population average is Kaira (30.84 per cent), while Baroda (30.14 per cent) and Ahmedabad (29.58 per cent), though below the State general average, exceed the State Scheduled Caste average. The lowest Scheduled Caste averages are found in Banaskantha (9.14 per cent), Kutch (9.50 per cent) and Junagadh (9.45 per cent). A noteworthy feature of the Dangs, an entirely forest, rural and tribal district, is that the small Scheduled Caste population there, is considerably advanced as compared to the general population, mostly of Adivasis, in respect of literacy. Generally speaking, Scheduled Castes in districts of mainland Gujarat, with the exception of Banskantha, have higher literacy ratios than those of peninsular Gujarat. The extent of literacy attained by the numerically most important Scheduled Castes are given in Statement XX.

52. In all the important castes, Garodas have the highest literacy among persons, males and females. In fact they have proportionately more literate persons and males and only a little less literate females than even the non-Scheduled Caste/Tribe population. The reason for this advancement is that Garodas are the priests of Harijans; they trace their origin from Brahmins and are even popularly called Harijan or Garoda

STATEMENT XX

Percentage of literacy in important Scheduled Castes, 1961

Scheduled Caste	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
Total	**22.46**	**33.87**	**10.72**
1 Mahyavanshi, Dhed, Vankar, etc.	27.66	39.95	15.03
2 Bhambi, Chamadia, Chamar, Rohit, etc.	21.49	33.22	9.23
3 Bhangi, Rukhi, Mehtar, etc.	17.79	28.36	6.73
4 Meghval, Menghvar, Meghwal, etc.	9.12	16.40	1.88
5 Senva, Shenva, Chenva, etc.	14.59	22.33	6.66
6 Garoda, Garo	40.48	59.99	20.78
7 Nadia or Hadi	16.37	26.11	6.06
8 Turi	30.95	48.76	13.50

Brahmins. They also traditionally practise astrology, indigenous medicine, etc., among Scheduled Castes. They try to understudy Brahmins as far as possible, gaining thereby an advantage in this important cultural aspect. Turis having the second highest literacy (30.95 per cent) slightly better than the general population ratio, fall short of the non-Scheduled Caste/Tribe level of literacy The only other caste claiming literacy (27.66 per cent) greater than the average for the total Scheduled Caste population is Mahyavanshi, Dhed or Vankar. The remaining important castes fall below the average, with Meghval registering the lowest literacy at 9.12 per cent. It is interesting to note that Bhangis, even with the second highest ratio of urban among total population, cannot boast of a high standard of literacy. They rank only fifth in the scale among the main Scheduled Castes, which may be due at least in some measure to their very low status even among the Harijan castes.

EDUCATIONAL LEVELS

53. Proportionately fewer literates have attained any educational standard among Scheduled Castes than in the general population. Out of every thousand literates in the general population, 321 are mere literates, 631 have passed the primary stage, and 48 have attained the status of matriculation and above. As against this, 1,000 Scheduled Caste literates are distributed in 416

mere literates without any educational level, 570 have attended the primary level and only 14 are matriculates and above; the last mentioned category comparing very favourably with only 3 matriculates among every 1,000 literates in Scheduled Tribes. Further distribution of 1,000 literates each in the general and Scheduled Caste population in rural and urban areas by educational level is shown below.

STATEMENT XXI

Distribution of 1,000 literates by educational level in rural and urban areas, 1961

		Literates (without educational level)	Primary	Matriculation and above
1		2	3	4
General population	R	*224*	*354*	*9*
	U	*97*	*277*	*39*
Scheduled Castes	R	295	365	5
	U	121	205	9

54. In both rural and urban areas among the general population as well as the Scheduled Caste population, literates with primary standards exceed those without any educational level. While smaller numbers of literates in these two classes are found in urban areas than in rural areas, the matriculates in the urban areas outnumber their rural counterparts. Again, there are proportionately as many Scheduled Caste matriculates in urban areas as there are matriculates in the general population in rural areas.

55. In urban areas, the category of matriculation and above is further classified into five which include, besides matriculation or higher secondary, technical and non-technical diploma and degree. The overall picture of literacy among Scheduled Castes is brought out by the following statement which distributes 1,000 males and 1,000 females in rural and urban areas each into illiterates and literates with and without educational levels.

STATEMENT XXII

Distribution of 1,000 males and females by educational level, 1961

Educational level	Rural		Educational level	Urban	
	Males	Females		Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6
Illiterate	699	907	Illiterate	551	848
Literate (without educational level)	133	42	Literate (without educational level)	160	56
Primary or Junior Basic	165	51	Primary or Junior Basic	274	95
Matriculation and above	3	N	Matriculation or Higher Secondary	14	1
			Technical diploma not equal to degree	N	..
			Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	N	..
			University degree	1	N
			Technical degree, etc.	N	N
Total	**1,000**	**1,000**	**Total**	**1,000**	**1,000**

N=Negligible

56. In the rural areas there are among Scheduled Castes 3 matriculates in every 1,000 males. While the proportion of this category among 1,000 females is negligible, it is to be noted that 47 females in all have attained this standard in the rural areas of the State. In the urban areas, there is one university graduate among 1,000 males while the diploma holders and technical degree holders though very small in proportion are not totally absent. There are 15 holders of technical diploma not equal to degree, 1 holder of non-technical diploma and 22 technical degree holders. It is also encouraging to find that one out of every 1,000 females in urban areas is a matriculate and that the weaker sex also claims 9 university graduates and 2 technical degree holders though, proportionately speaking, they form a negligible section.

FULL-TIME STUDENTS

57. Full-time students among Scheduled Castes number 130,867 and constitute 9.57 per cent of the total Scheduled Caste population of 1,367,255. The proportion is lower than that in the general population (12.03), but higher than the Scheduled Tribe ratio of 5.41 per cent. The general characteristic of Scheduled Castes taking a middle position between the general population on the one hand and the Scheduled Tribes on the other is once again brought out by these statistics as in the case of literacy noted earlier. The student population forms a sizable section of the total literates among Scheduled Castes. Literates among full-time students numbering 123,614 account for 40.25 per cent of the 307,134 Scheduled Caste literates. This high ratio points towards the recent increase in schooling of Scheduled Caste children.

58. The following table distributes Scheduled Caste students according to literacy and three educational levels.

STATEMENT XXIII

Distribution of 1,000 male and female students by educational level, 1961

1	Males 2	Females 3
Total Scheduled Caste students	1,000	1,000
Illiterate	52	65
Literate (without educational level)	333	347
Primary	602	585
Matriculation and above . .	13	3

59. Those who are still illiterate account for 52 out of 1,000 male and 65 out of 1,000 female

students. Among the rest, those who have passed the primary standard are almost double of those who are mere literates without any educational standards, while matriculates account for 13 among males and 3 among females.

60. Out of 1,033,073 of Scheduled Castes living in villages, 87,839 or 8.50 per cent are full-time students as against 43,028 among 334,182 persons or 12.88 per cent in towns. Here again we find that the proportion of students in urban areas is slightly better than that in the general population in all areas.

61. The following table shows the comparative position of both the sexes among 1,000 students of Scheduled Castes.

STATEMENT XXIV

Distribution of 1,000 students by sex and educational level, 1961

1	Males 2	Females 3
Total Scheduled Caste students	743	257
Illiterate	39	17
Literate (without educational level)	247	89
Primary	447	150
Matriculation and above . . .	10	1

62. These statistics broadly indicate the general tendency among the Scheduled Castes not to educate their daughters beyond the primary level. But the fact that out of 4,294 Scheduled Caste matriculates as many as 1,380 or a little under one-third (32.13 per cent) are students shows that these backward communities are also realising the importance of higher studies in modern times.

SECTION VI

RELIGION

63. Unlike the Scheduled Tribes, which may belong to any religion, Scheduled Castes can belong either to the Hindu or Sikh religion. Among the Scheduled Castes of Gujarat, only 3 persons, one male and two females are returned as professing Sikh religion. Of these, the two females belong to Bhangi or Rukhi community and reside in urban areas of Rajkot district. The solitary Sikh male returned from the urban areas of Ahmedabad district also belongs to the same community. The movement in favour of conversion to Buddhism which has made marked progress elsewhere does not appear to have gained any significance in Gujarat as is evident from the population of Buddhists being 3,185 only in 1961.

SECTION VII

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

64. The Scheduled Castes have proportionately more workers than the general population as shown below.

STATEMENT XXV

Percentage of workers to total population in general and Scheduled Caste population by Total/Rural/Urban, 1961

General/ Scheduled Caste population	Sex	Percentage of workers		
		Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5
General population	P	*41.07*	*44.96*	*29.88*
	M	*53.47*	*55.29*	*48.37*
	F	*27.89*	*34.15*	*9.24*
Scheduled Castes	P	42.57	45.64	33.08
	M	51.25	53.18	45.56
	F	33.64	38.07	19.24

65. 42.57 per cent of the Scheduled Castes are economically active as against 41.07 per cent of the general population. A larger proportion of workers among Harijans is a feature common to both rural as well as urban areas, but the variation from the general population is more marked in urban areas where the Scheduled Castes have 33.08 per cent in the workers' category as compared with 29.88 per cent in the general population. However, in the proportion of workers Harijans lag behind tribals in all areas, the latter having 53.72 per cent workers in total, 54.34 in rural and 43.03 in urban areas.

66. The Scheduled Castes have proportionately fewer male workers (51.25 per cent) than the general population (53.47 per cent). But the difference is more than made up by female workers (Scheduled Castes—33.64 per cent, general population—27.89 per cent). Scheduled Caste females in urban areas are engaged in economic activities to a greater extent than in the general population.

67. The proportion of male and female participation in the most numerous castes is given below.

STATEMENT XXVI

Economic activity in important Scheduled Castes, 1961

Sl. No.	Caste	Percentage of workers		
		Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
	All Scheduled Castes .	**42.57**	**51.25**	**33.64**
1	Mahyavanshi, Dhed, Vankar, Antyaj, etc. . .	43.86	51.36	36.16
2	Bhambi, Bhambhi, Chamadia, Chamar, Rohit, etc. .	42.55	51.57	33.14
3	Bhangi, Rukhi, Mehtar, etc.	39.55	50.07	28.54
4	Meghwal or Menghvar, etc.	45.70	55.36	36.09
5	Senva, Chenva, etc. .	44.36	53.70	34.78
6	Garoda or Garo . .	29.26	37.28	21.16
7	Nadia or Hadi . .	38.85	51.01	25.97
8	Turi	30.59	36.04	25.25

68. Meghval and Shenva have a relatively high proportion of workers (45.70 per cent and 44.36 per cent) while Garoda (29.26 per cent) and Turi (30.59 per cent) have the least. Among males, the participation rate is the highest in Meghval (55.36 per cent) and Shenva (53.70 per cent). Except Turi and Garoda, all the castes have more than half of their males economically active, bettering the average of 51.25 per cent for total Scheduled Caste males. Mahyavanshi, Meghval and Shenva claim the highest female participation, and Garoda, Turi and Nadia the lowest.

69. Statement XXVII on the next page gives the percentage distribution of workers of general and ScheduledCaste populations into the nine categories of workers according to the Census of 1961.

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STATEMENT XXVII

Percentage distribution of workers by industrial category, 1961

Industrial Category	General population	Scheduled Castes
1	2	3
Total . . .	100.00	100.00
I As Cultivator . . .	53.32	25.99
II As Agricultural labourer .	14.77	28.90
III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchardas and Allied activities . .	1.24	1.09
IV At Household Industry .	6.56	11.50
V In Manufacturing other than Household Industry	6.33	8.85
VI In Construction . .	.1.06	2.43
VII In Trade and Commerce .	4.85	0.58
VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications . .	1.88	1.47
IX In Other Services . .	9.99	19.19

70. While a majority (54.89 per cent) of the Scheduled Caste workers are engaged in agriculture, their proportion is less than the corresponding proportion in the general population (68.09 per cent). Further, unlike the general population, the agricultural labourers (28.90 per cent) exceed cultivators (25.99 per cent) among Scheduled Castes, which means that more people work on others' lands for wages than on land held by themselves. While the proportion of cultivators among Scheduled Castes is only half of that in the general population, the reverse is the case for agricultural labourers.

The proportion of each of the two categories of agricultural workers is compared in the statement given below.

STATEMENT XXVIII

Distribution of 100 agricultural workers in cultivators and agricultural labourers, 1961

	Percentage of workers		
General/ Scheduled Castes population	Agricultural workers	Cultivators	Agricultural labourers
1	2	3	4
General population . .	100.00	78.31	21.69
Scheduled Castes . .	100.00	47.35	52.65

71. While more than three-fourths (78.31 per cent) of the agriculturists in the general population work on land owned or held by them, the corresponding section among Harijans accounts for less than half or 47.35 per cent, while as many as 52.65 per cent are mere labourers working on lands held by others.

72. In the remaining non-agricultural categories, which collectively claim 45.11 per cent of the workers, Scheduled Castes have relatively more workers in household industry, manufacture, construction, and other services than does the general population. They show a high percentage in household industries as some of the larger Scheduled Castes have weaving, tanning and currying of hides, and making palm leaf mats, brooms, etc., as their traditional occupations. In manufacture and construction they are engaged as unskilled workers or labourers. Trade and commerce and transport requiring some skill and sometimes even a certain amount of education do not give employment to many. As for the ninth category, miscellaneous labour is the last refuge of unskilled and uneducated persons in search of bread, while scavenging especially in urban areas and menial jobs like peons, etc., in Government and semi-Government establishments are other jobs they take up. These occupations push up the percentage of workers in other services.

73. The percentage distribution of Scheduled Caste workers by sex in each category is shown in Statement XXIX on the next page.

STATEMENT XXIX

Percentage distribution of workers by sex and industrial category, 1961

Industrial Category	Percentage of workers			
	Total general population		Scheduled Castes	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
Total . . .	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
I As Cultivator .	49.54	61.03	26.35	25.43
II As Agricultural labourer . .	11.95	20.54	23.85	36.83
III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and Allied activities . .	1.34	1.02	1.23	0.87
IV At Household Industry . .	6.03	7.62	12.07	10.60
V In Manufacturing other than Household Industry	8.80	1.29	11.65	4.46
VI In Construction .	1.29	0.59	2.51	2.30
VII In Trade and Commerce .	6.71	1.07	0.71	0.38
VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications	2.74	0.12	2.29	0.17
IX In Other Services	11.60	6.72	19.34	18.96

74. Among the Scheduled Castes the proportions for males and females are very nearly equal in cultivation, cattle-breeding, etc., household industries, construction, trade and commerce and other services. While the female percentage far exceeds the male in agricultural labour, the reverse position obtains in manufacture and transport. The Scheduled Castes when compared with the general population suffer in contrast in that they have a small proportion of cultivators and a large percentage of agricultural labourers especially among women, compensated a little by a higher ratio of workers in household industry.

75. Statement XXX brings out the livelihood pattern of Scheduled Castes in rural and urban areas.

76. An analysis of the data reveals that categories I, II and IV which claim most of the workers in rural areas lose their importance in urban areas. As against 66.69 per cent of the rural workers engaged in agriculture, there are only 4.58 per cent in the urban areas who pursue that activity. In rural areas besides holding some land, a large section of the Harijan population—both males and females, supplements its income by working as labourers on farms in the agricultural season. While mining claims an equal proportion of workers in rural and urban areas, household industries are more important in villages than

STATEMENT XXX

Percentage distribution of workers by sex and industrial category in rural and urban areas, 1961

Industrial Category	Rural			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
I As Cultivator . . .	31.67	33.53	29.07	1.76	1.67	2.01
II As Agricultural labourer . .	35.02	30.21	41.77	2.82	1.96	5.05
III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and Allied activities . .	1.08	1.27	0.80	1.18	1.13	1.33
IV At Household Industry . .	13.09	14.41	11.24	4.72	4.05	6.46
V In Manufacturing other than Household Industry . . .	2.22	2.83	1.37	37.11	41.95	24.36
VI In Construction . . .	1.95	2.12	1.70	4.47	3.84	6.14
VII In Trade and Commerce . .	0.32	0.41	0.20	1.69	1.74	1.56
VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications	0.57	0.94	0.06	5.28	6.95	0.91
IX In Other Services . .	14.08	14.28	13.79	40.97	36.71	52.18

in towns. Some of the Scheduled Castes are traditionally engaged in handloom weaving, tanning and currying of hides and leather work, manufacture of palm leaf matting, brooms, etc. Such handicrafts are practised mostly in rural areas where they claim 13.09 per cent of the total workers. The scope for such handicrafts is much more limited in urban areas both in respect of raw materials as well as market with the result that only 4.72 per cent of the urban workers are engaged in them. As for the rest of the categories which are for the most part urban, they engage relatively more workers in urban areas than in rural. The most striking difference appertains to manufacture which employs only 2.22 per cent of the workers in villages but 37.11 per cent in towns. Harijans who have settled in towns work as labourers mostly in organised industries which offer a relatively greater scope for their employment. Another significant category is 'Other Services' which claims 14.08 per cent of rural workers as against 40.97 per cent of urban workers employed as scavengers in municipal areas and towns. Urban areas also offer a better scope for miscellaneous labour upon which unskilled workers naturally fall back as the last resort. It is interesting to note that this category claims more than half or 52.18 per cent urban female workers as against 36.71 per cent males.

77. The proportion of female workers in each category is given in Statement XXXI.

STATEMENT XXXI

Number of female workers per 1,000 male workers in each industrial category, 1961

Industrial category	General population	Scheduled Castes
1	2	3
Total	**490**	**638**
I As Cultivator . . .	604	616
II As Agricultural labourer .	843	985
III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and Allied activities . . .	374	449
IV At Household Industry .	619	560
V In Manufacturing other than Household Industry .	72	244
VI In Construction . . .	225	584
VII In Trade and Commerce .	78	346
VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications . .	20	47
IX In Other Services . .	284	625

78. While Scheduled Caste males and females almost equal each other in agricultural labour, female participation is quite low in categories like cattle-breeding, etc., manufacture, trade and commerce and negligible in transport. Compared to the general population, Scheduled Castes have a higher ratio of females in all categories except household industry. Their very high proportion (625) in 'Other Services' as against 284 in the general population is very significant.

INDUSTRIAL PATTERN OF IMPORTANT SCHEDULED CASTES

79. The percentages of workers in the nine industrial categories in each important Scheduled Caste are given below.

STATEMENT XXXII

Percentage distribution of workers in industrial categories in important Scheduled Castes, 1961

	Scheduled Caste	Total	Percentage of workers in industrial categories								
			I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Mahyavanshi, Dhed, etc. .	100	27.30	29.00	1.03	10.57	12.13	3.01	0.68-	1.38	14.90
2	Bhambi, Bhambhi, Chamar, etc.	100	30.34	29.07	0.83	13.25	9.36	1.43	0.53	0.74	14.45
3	Bhangi, Rukhi, Mehtar, etc. .	100	15.59	26.08	0.75	11.16	1.74	0.70	0.35	3.76	39.87
4	Meghval, Menghvar, Meghwal, etc.	100	25.42	30.21	2.23	13.75	4.61	4.89	0.58	0.73	17.58
5	Senva, Shenva, Chenva, etc. .	100	29.35	37.31	0.71	6.76	6.06	0.53	0.27	0.86	18.15
6	Garoda or Garo . . .	100	14.33	22.26	0.54	9.54	10.07	1.01	0.70	1.21	40.34
7	Nadia or Hadi . . .	100	21.26	27.21	1.50	5.37	13.01	2.65	0.51	2.62	25.87
8	Turi	100	15.89	21.50	0.70	3.95	4.82	1.47	0.27	1.37	50.03

Category I = As Cultivator; II = As Agricultural labourer; III = In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and Allied activities; IV = At Household Industry; V = In Manufacturing other than Household Industry; VI = In Construction; VII = In Trade and Commerce; VIII = In Transport, Storage and Communications; IX = In Other Services

80. Proportionately more persons work in agriculture among Shenvas than among other castes. Two-thirds of the workers of that caste are engaged either as cultivators or agricultural labourers. Bhambhi, Chamar, etc. (59.41 per cent) and Mahyavanshi, Dhed, etc. (56.30 per cent) also pursue agriculture in considerable proportions. The priestly caste of Garoda has the smallest percentage of 36.59, with Turi (37.39 per cent) and Bhangi (41.67 per cent) following with a little higher percentages. These are castes with non-agricultural occupations by tradition. Among agricultural occupations, it is noteworthy that the largest proportion of persons working on land held by themselves is found in Bhambhi, Chamar, etc. (30.34 per cent) and Shenva (29.35 per cent). On the other hand, relatively more landless labourers are found in Shenva (37.31 per cent) and Meghval (30.21 per cent). In the non-agricultural sector, the highest proportions are found among Meghvals in mining, quarrying, etc., (2.23 per cent) household industry (13.75 per cent) and construction (4.89 per cent); among Nadias or Hadis in manufacture (13.01 per cent), among Garoda in Trade and Commerce (0.70 per cent), among Bhangi in Transport (3.76 per cent) and among Turi (50.03 per cent), Garoda (40.34 per cent), and Bhangi (39.87 per cent) in Other Services.

SPECIAL OCCUPATIONS

81. Data regarding two occupations viz., (i) tanning and currying of hides and (ii) scavenging were separately tabulated for Scheduled Castes. The following are the castewise details of 16,703 tanners and 19,341 scavengers returned by Scheduled Castes in the State.

STATEMENT XXXIII

Special occupations by caste, 1961

	Special occupations					
	Tanning and currying of hides and skins			Scavenging		
Castes	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total	16,703	12,622	4,081	19,341	11,639	7,702
1 Mahyavanshi, Dhed, Vankar, etc.	861	679	182	299	158	141
2 Bhambi, Chamar, Chamadia, etc.	12,880	9,691	3,189	404	287	117
3 Bhangi, Rukhi, Mehtar, etc.	244	183	61	17,976	10,819	7,157
4 Meghwal or Meghval, etc.	2,174	1,633	541	96	46	50
5 Senva, Chenva, etc.	9	8	1	3	..	3
6 Garoda or Garo.	14	14	..	11	9	2
7 Nadia or Hadi	212	175	37	113	32	81
8 Turi	..	..	..	8	4	4
9 Bawa (Dedh) or Dedh Sadhu	..	..	..	8	7	1
10 Tirgar or Tirbanda	..	..	..	1	1	..
11 Mahar, Taral or Dhegu Megu	12	4	8	3	3	..
12 Turi–Barot or Dedh–Barot	1	1	..	2	..	2
13 Mang, Matang, etc.	11	6	5	1	..	1
14 Garmatang	5	3	2	2	1	1
15 Bakad or Bant	..	..	..	1	1	..
16 Holar or Valhar	..	..	..	2	2	..
17 Unclassified	280	225	55	411	269	142

82. It is noticed that an overwhelming majority of workers in these occupations come from the castes traditionally following them—Bhambhi, Chamar, etc., and Meghval in tanning and currying of hides and Bhangi in scavenging. As many as 87.73 per cent of Harijan tanners belong to the former castes, while 91.12 per cent of the scavenger are Bhangis.

83. The percentages of scavengers and tanners among total Scheduled Caste population and the occupational castes are given below.

STATEMENT XXXIV

Percentage of workers in special occupations, 1961

Particulars	P	M	F
1	2	3	4
1 Scavengers to			
(a) S. C. population	1.41	1.68	1.14
(b) S. C. workers	3.32	3.27	3.40
2 Bhangi scavengers to			
(a) Bhangi population	9.58	11.28	7.81
(b) Bhangi workers	24.23	22.52	27.37
3 Tanners to			
(a) S. C. population	1.22	1.82	0.61
(b) S. C. workers	2.87	3.55	1.80
4 Chamar tanners to			
(a) Chamar population	4.20	6.19	2.13
(b) Chamar workers	9.88	12.00	6.42
5 Meghval tanners to			
(a) Meghval population	1.62	2.41	0.84
(b) Meghval workers	3.18	3.95	2.00

84. These two occupations jointly claim 2.63 per cent of the Scheduled Castes population and 6.19 of their workers. 1.41 per cent of total Harijans and 3.32 per cent of workers among them are employed as scavengers. About one-tenth (9.58 per cent) of all the Bhangis and one-fourth (24.23 per cent) of the Bhangi workers are engaged in scavenging.

85. Tanners form 1.22 per cent of Scheduled Caste population and 2.87 per cent of Scheduled Caste workers. Tanning and currying of hides engages nearly one-fourth (24.95 per cent) of the total Scheduled Caste workers engaged in Categroy IV household industries. The occupation is pursued by about one-tenth (9.88 per cent) of Chamar workers, and 3.18 per cent of Meghval workers.

86. These two occupations taken together account for 3.95 per cent of rural and 15.78 per cent of urban workers among Scheduled Castes. A fairly high proportion of the latter is due to the concentration of scavengers in urban areas.

87. The following statement shows the rural/urban distribution of Scheduled Caste workers in these two occupations.

STATEMENT XXXV

Rural/Urban distribution of Scheduled Caste workers in special occupations, 1961

Percentage of workers in

	Tanning, etc.			Scavenging		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rural	87.54	85.91	92.60	20.58	24.28	14.98
Urban	12.46	14.09	7.40	79.42	75.72	85.02

88. Thus, tanners concentrate in rural areas where hides and skins are available in a larger measure from cattle-owners, and where the customers for their indigenous and handmade products are also found. For, the tanner, who is also many a time the shoemaker of the village community, also supplies other leather articles like *kos, varat,* etc., useful to agriculturists. Scavengers are found mostly in urban areas where the need for sanitary arrangements through manul labour is much greater.

89. The subjoined statement summarises the occupational pattern among important Scheduled Castes into primary, secondary and tertiary sectors.

STATEMENT XXXVI

Distribution of 1,000 workers in primary, secondary and tertiary sectors, 1961

Castes	Total workers	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
1	2	3	4	5
General population	**1,000**	**693**	**140**	**167**
Scheduled Tribes	1,000	914	32	54
Scheduled Castes	1,000	678	172	150
1 Mahyavanshi, Dhed, Vankar, etc.	1,000	573	257	170
2 Bhambi, Chamar, Chamadia, etc.	1,000	602	241	157
3 Bhangi, Rukhi, etc.	1,000	424	136	440
4 Meghval, etc.	1,000	579	232	189
5 Shenva, Senva, etc,	1,000	674	133	193
6 Garoda or Garo	1,000	371	206	423
7 Nadia or Hadi	1,000	500	210	290
8 Turi	1,000	381	102	517

90. In comparison to the general the Scheduled Castes have fewer workers in the primary and tertiary sectors but more in the secondary sector. In contrast with this pattern, Scheduled Tribes have an overwhelmingly high proportion (914 out of 1,000) in the primary sector and very low proportions in the other two sectors (32 and 54). Among the Scheduled Castes, Shenva (674) top the list in the primary occupations, Mahyavanshi, Dhed, Vankar, etc., (257) in secondary and Turi (517), Bhangi (440) and Garoda (423) in the tertiary sector.

SECTION VIII

NON-WORKERS

91. The types of activity pursued by non-workers, according to which they have been classified in the 1961 Census, provide yet one more index of judging the socio-economic characteristics of the population. The distribution of 1,000 male and female non-workers into the three important activities is shown in Statement XXXVII given opposite.

92. Among both males and females, the Scheduled Castes have proportionately fewer students than the general population. On the other hand the proportion of unemployed persons – whether seeking employment for the first time or employed before—is higher among Harijans. 'Others' which mostly include dependants, are also proportionately more numerous among the Scheduled Castes.

STATEMENT XXXVII

Distribution of 1,000 male and female non-workers in types of activity, 1961

Type of activity	General population		Scheduled Castes	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
Total non-workers	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
Full-time students	341	110	288	76
Persons seeking employment for the first time	5	N	8	N
Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work	8	N	10	N
Others	646	890	694	924

N=Negligible

SECTION IX

INTEREST IN LAND

93. It will be interesting to examine the interest in land held by the general population vis-a-vis the Scheduled Castes. The figures presented below are based on Table SCT-V Part A compiled from 20 per cent sample households in rural areas selected at random for the Household Economic Tables. The following is the percentage distribution of households cultivating land according to the ownership of land.

STATEMENT XXXVIII

Percentage distribution of households with interest in land in rural areas, 1961

(Based on 20% Sample)

Interest in land	General households	Scheduled Caste households
1	2	3
(a) Owned or held from Government	86.54	86.15
(b) Held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share	4.07	5.71
(c) Partly held from Government and partly from private persons for payment in money, kind or share	9.39	8.14
Total	**100.00**	**100.00**

94. It is gratifying to note that not only is the percentage of owner households (86.15 per cent) quite high, but that it is also almost equal to the percentage recorded by general households. These statistics further reveal that the benefits of the agrarian reforms eliminating the intermediaries and making the tiller of the land the occupant thereof, have accrued also to the Scheduled Castes in no less a measure than the general population. The proportion of tenants holding from private persons is only slightly more among Scheduled Castes than in the general population.

95. However, in respect of the area held by cultivating households, there is a marked difference between the Scheduled Castes on the one hand and the general population on the other as will be seen from the percentage distribution of cultivating households according to the size of their land holdings in the following table.

STATEMENT XXXIX

Percentage distribution of cultivating households of general and Scheduled Castes by size of holdings in rural areas, 1961

Size (in acres)	Total	Households of Scheduled Castes
1	2	3
Total	**100.00**	**100.00**
Less than 1	3.24	8.75
1.0– 2.4	14.12	26.42
2.5– 4.9	17.82	21.89
5.0– 7.4	15.39	14.54
7.5– 9.9	8.90	7.50
10.0–12.4	9.41	6.37
12.5–14.9	3.69	2.06
15.0–29.9	17.46	8.93
30.0–49.9	7.29	2.53
50 and above	2.29	0.40
Unspecified	0.39	0.61

96. In the above table the line of difference can be drawn after the third size group. In all the sizes five acres and above, the percentage of households in the general population exceeds those among the Scheduled Castes. But in the holdings of smaller sizes below five acres, the Scheduled Castes preponderate. The Harijans are thus seen to have very small holdings for cultivation. In fact, more than half the households (57.06 per cent) occupy lands below five acres each. Only 20.90 per cent of the households possess holdings exceeding 10 acres as against 40.53 per cent in the general population. Thus, the predominance of landless labourers and smallness of agricultural holdings bring out clearly the backwardness and poor economic condition of agricultural workers who account for a majority of the workers among Scheduled Castes.

33

Population of Scheduled

Scheduled Castes	Gujarat State	Jam-nagar	Rajkot	Surendra-nagar	Bhav-nagar	Amreli	Juna-gadh	Kutch	Banas-kantha
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total	1,367,255	50,295	70,774	66,444	50,534	46,045	85,488	63,101	95,219
1 Mahyavanshi, Vankar, Dhed, etc.	582,111	9,648	26,500	32,544	19,751	24,322	42,434	..	24,901
(a) Mahyavanshi, etc.	426,912	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24,90(
(b) Vankar, Dhed, etc.	155,199	9,648	26,500	32,544	19,751	24,322	42,434	..	..
2 Bhambi, Bhambhi, Chamar, Chamadia, Nalia or Rohit, etc.	306,491	8,402	14,188	16,730	12,048	6,274	9,550	1,841	29,464
(a) Bhambi, etc. . .	237,458	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29,464
(b) Chamadia . .	1,235	..	292	770	48	86	39	..	..
(c) Chamar . . .	1,841	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,841	..
(d) Chamar, Nalia or Rohit	65,957	8,402	13,896	15,960	12,000	6,188	9,511	..	..
3 Bhangi, Mehtar, Rukhi, etc.	187,575	3,618	8,727	7,084	9,832	4,842	7,506	1,682	14,782
(a) Bhangi	1,682	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,682	..
(b) Bhangi or Rukhi . .	41,609	3,618	8,727	7,084	9,832	4,842	7,506	..	..
(c) Bhangi, Mehtar, etc. .	144,284	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,782
4 Meghval or Menghvar, Meghwal	149,779	25,589	17,434	2,657	4,721	7,873	18,129	55,017	12,890
(a) Meghval or Menghvar	18,359	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,890
(b) Meghwal . . .	131,420	25,589	17,434	2,657	4,721	7,873	18,129	55,017	..
5 Shenva, Chenva, Sedma, etc.	36,526	103	231	1,657	1	..	..	..	2,750
(a) Shenva . . .	1,992	103	231	1,657	1	..	..	..	..
(b) Shenva, Chenva, etc. .	34,534	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,750
6 Garoda or Garo . .	34,769	896	867	1,398	675	517	673	659	4,863
(a) Garoda . . .	5,685	896	867	1,398	675	517	673	659	..
(b) Garoda or Garo . .	29,084	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,863
7 Nadia or Hadi . . .	17,293	..	..	103	3	842	5,573	..	53
(a) Hadi	6,521	..	..	103	3	842	5,573	..	..
(b) Nadia or Hadi . .	10,772	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53
8 Turi	9,775	16	86	133	27	65	25	169	3,026
9 Bawa (Dedh) or Dedh-Sadhu	3,187	445	813	649	480	210	590	..	..
10 Tirgar or Tirbanda . .	2,828	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	532
11 Mahar, Taral or Dhegu Megu	2,668	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	171
12 Turi–Barot or Dhed–Barot .	1,787	99	414	638	170	50	190	226	..
(a) Turi–Barot . . .	226	..	..	..	..	..	..	226	..
(b) Turi–Barot or Dhed–Barot	1,561	99	414	638	170	50	190	..	..
13 Dangashia	1,673	35	110	1,497	31	..	..	..	..
14 Mang, Matang, etc. . .	941	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15 Garmatang . . .	730	540	44	..	116	7	23	..	..
16 Bakad or Bant . . .	227	..	..	..	..	..	..	' ..	25
17 Mang-Garudi . . .	153	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
18 Pasi	125	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19 Dhor, Kakkayya, etc. . .	115	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
20 Thori	73	..	43	24	..	..	6	..	..
21 Ager	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22 Holar or Valhar . .	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23 Chalvadi or Channayya .	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24 Halsar, Haslar, etc. . .	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25 Lingader	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26 Shemalia	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..

I

Castes by districts

Sabar-kantha 11	Mehsana 12	Ahme-dabad 13	Kaira 14	Panch-mahals 15	Baroda 16	Broach 17	Surat 18	Dangs 19	Scheduled Castes 1
78,486	**146,074**	**226,963**	**116,072**	**51,846**	**90,519**	**44,759**	**84,375**	**261**	**Total**
31,645	51,377	117,067	49,903	22,208	47,653	26,023	56,128	7	1 Mahyavanshi, Vankar, Dhed,etc.
51,645	51,377	117,067	49,903	22,208	47,653	26,023	56,128	7	(a) Mahyavanshi, etc.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(b) Vankar, Dhed, etc.
28,261	48,890	56,440	29,058	9,114	14,864	8,566	12,772	29	2 Bhambi, Bhambhi, Chamar, Chamadia, Nalia or Rohit, etc.
28,261	48,890	56,440	29,058	9,114	14,864	8,566	12,772	29	(a) Bhambi, etc.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(b) Chamadia
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(c) Chamar
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(d) Chamar, Nalia or Rohit
5,926	15,348	29,085	26,896	15,169	22,332	8,712	5,936	98	3 Bhangi, Mehtar, Rukhi, etc.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(a) Bhangi
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(b) Bhangi or Rukhi
5,926	15,348	29,085	26,896	15,169	22,332	8,712	5,936	98	(c) Bhangi, Mehtar, etc.
191	79	728	109	670	84	121	3,487	..	4 Meghval or Menghvar, Meghwal
191	79	728	109	670	84	121	3,487	..	(a) Meghval or Menghvar
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(b) Meghwal
5,494	14,662	8,719	2,527	292	78	..	12	..	5 Shenva, Chenva, Sedma, etc.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(a) Shenva
5,494	14,662	8,719	2,527	292	78	..	12	..	(b) Shenva, Chenva, etc.
3,485	8,201	6,149	2,875	774	1,412	484	841	..	6 Garoda or Garo
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(a) Garoda
3,485	8,201	6,149	2,875	774	1,412	484	841	..	(b) Garoda or Garo
1,768	2,517	4,949	48	437	506	..	494	..	7 Nadia or Hadi
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(a) Hadi
1,768	2,517	4,949	48	437	506	..	494	..	(b) Nadia or Hadi
916	3,161	817	660	382	172	55	65	..	8 Turi
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9 Bawa (Dedh) or Dedh–Sadhu
451	129	718	329	577	63	8	21	..	10 Tirgar or Tirbanda
102	1	181	..	59	420	252	1,463	20	11 Mahar, Taral or Dhegu Megu
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12 Turi–Barot or Dhed–Barot
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(a) Turi–Barot
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(b) Turi–Barot or Dhed–Barot
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13 Dangashia
..	..	4	2	..	22	7	799	107	14 Mang, Matang, etc.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15 Garmatang
..	..	8	..	194	..	..	..	..	16 Bakad or Bant
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	152	..	17 Mang–Garudi
..	..	98	..	..	4	25	..	..	18 Pasi
..	..	95	..	1	5	..	..	..	19 Dhor, Kakkayya, etc.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20 Thori
..	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	21 Ager
..	..	12	..	1	1	..	3	..	22 Holar or Valhar
..	..	..	12	..	..	..	4	..	23 Chalvadi or Channayya
..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	24 Halsar, Haslar, etc.
..	..	6	..	..	..	..	2	..	25 Lingader
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26 Shemalia

APPENDIX II

Mahyavanshi including synonymous castes and sub-sections (Total)

State/District	Persons/ Males/ Females	Total	Dhed	Vankar	Mahya- vanshi	Maru Vankar	Antyaj
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Gujarat . . .	P	582,111	50,984	458,424	71,357	623	723
	M	294,994	25,666	236,138	32,512	328	350
	F	287,117	25,318	222,286	38,845	295	373
Jamnagar . . .	P	9,648	736	8,910	..	..	2
	M	4,876	359	4,517	..	..	..
	F	4,772	377	4,393	..	..	2
Rajkot	P	26,500	3,818	22,458	..	..	224
	M	13,482	1,937	11,432	..	..	113
	F	13,018	1,881	11,026	..	..	111
Surendranagar . .	P	32,544	2,599	29,873	..	..	72
	M	16,613	1,281	15,300	..	..	32
	F	15,931	1,318	14,573	..	..	40
Bhavnagar . . .	P	19,751	1,931	17,820	..	..	..
	M	10,017	1,003	9,014	..	..	..
	F	9,734	928	8,806	..	..	..
Amreli . . .	P	24,322	6,914	16,983	..	..	425
	M	12,144	3,441	8,498	..	..	205
	F	12,178	3,473	8,485	..	..	220
Junagadh . . .	P	42,434	3,499	38,935	..	..	..
	M	21,544	1,750	19,794	..	..	..
	F	20,890	1,749	19,141	..	..	..
Kutch	P	..	..	..	..	..	..
	M	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..
Banaskantha . .	P	24,901	11,858	12,367	314	362	..
	M	12,774	6,044	6,399	151	180	..
	F	12,127	5,814	5,968	163	182	..
Sabarkantha . . .	P	31,645	318	31,297	..	30	..
	M	16,192	174	15,998	..	20	..
	F	15,453	144	15,299	..	10	..
Mehsana . . .	P	51,377	190	50,891	177	119	..
	M	25,607	87	25,354	94	72	..
	F	25,770	103	25,537	83	47	..
Ahmedabad . . .	P	117,067	2,026	114,550	488	3	..
	M	61,775	1,030	60,478	267	..	..
	F	55,292	996	54,072	221	3	..
Kaira	P	49,903	762	44,498	4,643	..	..
	M	26,071	393	23,247	2,431	..	..
	F	23,832	369	21,251	2,212	..	..
Panchmahals . .	P	22,208	441	21,255	512	..	..
	M	11,426	236	10,912	278	..	..
	F	10,782	205	10,343	234	..	..
Baroda	P	47,653	9,555	36,913	1,185	..	..
	M	24,440	4,857	18,989	594	..	..
	F	23,213	4,698	17,924	591	..	..
Broach . . .	P	26,023	4,365	7,081	14,468	109	..
	M	13,417	2,249	3,792	7,320	56	..
	F	12,606	2,116	3,289	7,148	53	..
Surat	P	56,128	1,966	4,593	49,569	..	..
	M	24,613	823	2,414	21,376	..	..
	F	31,515	1,143	2,179	28,193	..	..
Dangs	P	7	6	..	1	..	..
	M	3	2	..	1	..	..
	F	4	4	..	..	..	..

Mahyavanshi including synonymous castes and sub-sections (Urban)

State/District	Persons/ Males/ Females	Total	Vankar	Dhed	Mahyavanshi	Antyaj
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Gujarat	P	150,073	137,616	2,685	9,761	11
	M	79,772	73,435	1,456	4,877	4
	F	70,301	64,181	1,229	4,884	7
Jamnagar	P	2,547	2,547	..	..	..
	M	1,321	1,321	..	..	..
	F	1,226	1,226	..	..	..
Rajkot	P	6,618	5,738	874	..	6
	M	3,482	3,034	444	..	4
	F	3,136	2,704	430	..	2
Surendranagar	P	5,280	5,256	24	..	..
	M	2,761	2,745	16	..	..
	F	2,519	2,511	8	..	..
Bhavnagar	P	6,982	6,982	..	..	..
	M	3,577	3,577	..	..	..
	F	3,405	3,405	..	..	..
Amreli	P	2,993	2,760	228	..	5
	M	1,591	1,471	120	..	..
	F	1,402	1,289	108	..	5
Junagadh	P	4,995	4,671	324	..	..
	M	2,544	2,386	158	..	..
	F	2,451	2,285	166	..	..
Banaskantha	P	1,728	1,433	291	4	..
	M	1,012	848	162	2	..
	F	716	585	129	2	..
Sabarkantha	P	330	330	..	..	..
	M	196	196	..	..	..
	F	134	134	..	..	..
Mehsana	P	12,313	12,095	41	177	..
	M	6,494	6,375	25	94	..
	F	5,819	5,720	16	83	..
Ahmedabad	P	73,262	72,769	143	350	..
	M	39,417	39,146	79	192	..
	F	33,845	33,623	64	158	..
Kaira	P	7,273	7,249	11	13	..
	M	3,882	3,865	7	10	..
	F	3,391	3,384	4	3	..
Panchmahals	P	1,177	730	10	437	..
	M	647	403	5	239	..
	F	530	327	5	198	..
Baroda	P	9,012	8,521	428	63	..
	M	4,782	4,485	259	38	..
	F	4,230	4,036	169	25	..
Broach	P	3,338	2,579	190	569	..
	M	1,904	1,491	107	306	..
	F	1,434	1,088	83	263	..
Surat	P	12,225	3,956	121	8,148	..
	M	6,162	2,092	74	3,996	..
	F	6,063	1,864	47	4,152	..

NOTE :

    1. Districts having no population are omitted.

    2. Maru Vankar is not reported.

Chamar including synonymous

State/District	Persons/ Males/ Females	Total	Bhambhi	Chamadia	Chamar	Chambhar	Chamgar	Khalpa	Kamati Mochi
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Gujarat . . .	P	306,491	17,625	1,566	234,257	135	13	9,345	173
	M	156,585	9,051	800	119,701	67	4	4,641	72
	F	149,906	8,574	766	114,556	68	9	4,704	101
Jamnagar . . .	P	8,402	..	..	8,343	..	..	..	..
	M	4,262	..	..	4,240	..	..	..	..
	F	4,140	..	..	4,103	..	..	..	..
Rajkot	P	14,188	..	292	13,870	..	..	..	..
	M	7,111	..	145	6,958	..	..	..	..
	F	7,077	..	147	6,912	..	..	..	..
Surendranagar . .	P	16,730	..	770	15,908	..	..	..	..
	M	8,449	..	411	8,024	..	..	..	..
	F	8,281	..	359	7,884	..	..	..	..
Bhavnagar . . .	P	12,048	..	48	11,900	..	..	..	..
	M	5,986	..	20	5,911	..	..	..	..
	F	6,062	..	28	5,989	..	..	..	..
Amreli	P	6,274	..	86	6,084	..	..	..	..
	M	3,117	..	39	3,031	..	..	..	..
	F	3,157	..	47	3,053	..	..	..	..
Junagadh . . .	P	9,550	..	39	9,246	..	..	..	..
	M	4,756	..	20	4,602	..	..	..	..
	F	4,794	..	19	4,644	..	..	..	..
Kutch	P	1,841	..	..	1,841	..	..	..	..
	M	907	..	..	907	..	..	..	..
	F	934	..	..	934	..	..	..	..
Banaskantha . . .	P	29,464	1,186	..	27,897	..	..	..	..
	M	15,072	602	..	14,199	..	..	..	..
	F	14,392	584	..	13,698	..	..	..	..
Sabarkantha . . .	P	28,261	15,667	..	12,525	..	1	7	26
	M	14,498	8,074	..	6,378	..	1	7	12
	F	13,763	7,593	..	6,147	..	..	..	14
Mehsana . . .	P	48,890	623	..	47,946	..	..	..	54
	M	24,676	297	..	24,244	..	..	..	8
	F	24,214	326	..	23,702	..	..	..	46
Ahmedabad . . .	P	56,440	16	..	50,926	17	..	..	9
	M	29,887	7	..	27,021	7	..	..	3
	F	26,553	9	..	23,905	10	..	..	6
Kaira	P	29,058	132	74	8,763	..	..	..	27
	M	15,139	70	40	4,496	..	..	..	17
	F	13,919	62	34	4,267	..	..	..	10
Panchmahals . .	P	9,114	..	140	8,792	..	12	..	..
	M	4,644	..	69	4,479	..	3	..	..
	F	4,470	..	71	4,313	..	9	..	..
Baroda	P	14,864	1	117	6,701	..	..	4,426	10
	M	7,524	1	56	3,420	..	..	2,224	4
	F	7,340	..	61	3,281	..	..	2,202	6
Broach . . .	P	8,566	..	..	1,316	..	..	2,749	36
	M	4,295	..	..	670	..	..	1,357	22
	F	4,271	..	..	646	..	..	1,392	14
Surat	P	12,772	..	..	2,194	118	..	2,153	11
	M	6,240	..	..	1,117	60	..	1,044	6
	F	6,532	..	..	1,077	58	..	1,109	5
Dangs	P	29	..	..	5	..	..	10	..
	M	22	..	..	4	..	..	9	..
	F	7	..	..	1	..	..	1	..

NOTE :

Bhambi, Asadaru, Asodi, Haralayya, Harali, Machigar and Madig are not reported.

castes and sub-sections (Total)

Mochigar	Madar	Telegu Mochi	Ranigar	Rohidas	Rohit	Samgar	Nalia	Persons/ Males/ Females	State/District
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	2	1
1,592	**18**	**17**	**246**	**949**	**40,414**	**5**	**136**	**P**	**Gujarat**
899	**11**	**10**	**134**	**519**	**20,608**	**1**	**67**	**M**	
693	**7**	**7**	**112**	**430**	**19,806**	**4**	**69**	**F**	
..	..	..	..	..	59	..	..	P	Jamnagar
..	..	..	..	..	22	..	..	M	
..	..	..	..	..	37	..	..	F	
..	..	..	..	..	26	..	..	P	Rajkot
..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	M	
..	..	..	..	..	18	..	..	F	
..	..	..	..	..	45	..	7	P	Surendranagar
..	..	..	..	..	12	..	2	M	
..	..	..	..	..	33	..	5	F	
..	..	..	..	..	100	..	..	P	Bhavnagar
..	..	..	..	..	55	..	..	M	
..	..	..	..	..	45	..	..	F	
..	..	..	..	..	104	..	..	P	Amreli
..	..	..	..	..	47	..	..	M	
..	..	..	..	..	57	..	..	F	
..	..	..	..	..	136	..	129	P	Junagadh
..	..	..	..	..	69	..	65	M	
..	..	..	..	..	67	..	64	F	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	P	Kutch
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	M	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	F	
179	..	..	..	181	21	..	..	P	Banaskantha
169	..	..	..	87	15	..	..	M	
10	..	..	..	94	6	..	..	F	
24	..	..	..	4	7	..	..	P	Sabarkantha
20	..	..	..	2	4	..	..	M	
4	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	F	
..	..	..	..	..	267	..	..	P	Mehsana
..	..	..	..	..	127	..	..	M	
..	..	..	..	..	140	..	..	F	
1,174	..	5	246	304	3,743	..	..	P	Ahmedabad
607	..	4	134	173	1,931	..	..	M	
567	..	1	112	131	1,812	..	..	F	
4	..	..	..	88	19,970	..	..	P	Kaira
4	..	..	..	49	10,463	..	..	M	
..	..	..	..	39	9,507	..	..	F	
13	..	..	..	46	106	5	..	P	Panchmahals
6	..	..	..	29	57	1	..	M	
7	..	..	..	17	49	4	..	F	
49	..	..	..	10	3,550	..	..	P	Baroda
28	..	..	..	7	1,784	..	..	M	
21	..	..	..	3	1,766	..	..	F	
..	..	..	..	102	4,363	..	..	P	Broach
..	..	..	..	50	2,196	..	..	M	
..	..	..	..	52	2,167	..	..	F	
137	18	12	..	214	7,915	..	..	P	Surat
57	11	6	..	122	3,817	..	..	M	
80	7	6	..	92	4,098	..	..	F	
12	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	P	Dangs
8	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	M	
4	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	F	

Chamar including synonymous

State/District	Persons/ Males/ Females	Total	Bhambhi	Chamadia	Chamar	Chambhar	Khalpa	Mochigar
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Gujarat . . .	P	65,701	1,079	149	52,468	17	699	1,408
	M	35,279	556	87	28,302	7	348	799
	F	30,422	523	62	24,166	10	351	609
Jamnagar . . .	P	2,283	..	..	2,224	..	..	..
	M	1,172	..	..	1,150	..	..	..
	F	1,111	..	..	1,074	..	..	..
Rajkot	P	2,488	..	67	2,421	..	..	..
	M	1,284	..	35	1,249	..	..	..
	F	1,204	..	32	1,172	..	..	..
Surendranagar . .	P	3,655	..	72	3,583	..	..	..
	M	1,828	..	48	1,780	..	..	..
	F	1,827	..	24	1,803	..	..	..
Bhavnagar . . .	P	2,354	..	..	2,354	..	..	..
	M	1,211	..	..	1,211	..	..	..
	F	1,143	..	..	1,143	..	..	..
Amreli	P	694	..	9	685	..	..	..
	M	348	..	3	345	..	..	..
	F	346	..	6	340	..	..	..
Junagadh . . .	P	691	..	1	685	..	..	..
	M	327	..	1	325	..	..	..
	F	364	..	..	360	..	..	..
Kutch	P	12	..	..	12	..	..	..
	M	9	..	..	9	..	..	..
	F	3	..	..	3	..	..	..
Banaskantha . . .	P	1,962	84	..	1,716	..	..	156
	M	1,243	43	..	1,038	..	..	156
	F	719	41	..	678	..	..	..
Sabarkantha . . .	P	1,408	978	..	430	..	..	..
	M	752	505	..	247	..	..	..
	F	656	473	..	183	..	..	..
Mehsana . . .	P	5,585	..	..	5,516	..	...	..
	M	2,928	..	..	2,918	..	..	..
	F	2,657	..	..	2,598	..	..	..
Ahmedabad . . .	P	33,201	16	..	28,247	17	..	1,165
	M	18,215	7	..	15,598	7	..	604
	F	14,986	9	..	12,649	10	..	561
Kaira	P	5,424	..	..	2,065	..	..	4
	M	2,891	..	..	1,090	..	..	4
	F	2,533	..	..	975	..	..	..
Panchmahals . .	P	584	..	..	566	..	..	..
	M	305	..	..	293	..	..	..
	F	279	..	..	273	..	..	..
Baroda . . .	P	1,990	1	..	1,203	..	193	33
	M	1,043	1	..	633	..	90	16
	F	947	..	..	570	..	103	17
Broach	P	889	..	..	116	..	369	..
	M	462	..	..	72	..	183	..
	F	427	..	..	44	..	186	..
Surat	P	2,481	..	..	645	..	137	50
	M	1,261	..	..	344	..	75	19
	F	1,220	..	..	301	..	62	31

NOTE :

1. Districts having no population are omitted.
2. Bhambi, Asadaru, Asodi, Chamgar, Haralayya, Harali, Machigar, Madar and Madig are not reported.

castes and sub-sections (Urban)

Telegu Mochi	Kamati Mochi	Ranigar	Rohidas	Rohit	Samgar	Nalia	Persons/ Males/ Females	State/District
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	2	1
5	92	246	431	9,097	5	5	P	Gujarat
4	27	134	272	4,741	1	1	M	
1	65	112	159	4,356	4	4	F	
..	..	..	..	59	..	..	P	Jamnagar
—	..	..	..	22	..	...	M	
—	..	..	..	37	..	...	F	
..	..	..	..	..	..	...	P	Rajkot
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	M	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	F	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	P	Surendranagar
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	M	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	F	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	P	Bhavnagar
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	M	
—	..	..	..	..	..	..	F	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	P	Amreli
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	M	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	F	
..	..	..	..	..	..	5	P	Junagadh
—	..	..	..	..	..	1	M	
..	..	..	..	..	..	4	F	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	P	Kutch
—	..	..	..	..	..	..	M	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	F	
..	..	..	..	6	..	..	P	Banaskantha
..	..	..	..	6	..	..	M	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	F	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	P	Sabarkantha
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	M	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	F	
—	54	..	..	15	..	..	P	Mehsana
—	8	..	..	2	..	..	M	
—	46	..	..	13	..	..	F	
5	3	246	249	3,253	..	..	P	Ahmedabad
4	..	134	159	1,702	...	—	M	
1	3	112	90	1,551	—	—	F	
..	24	..	..	3,331	..	..	P	Kaira
..	14	..	..	1,783	..	..	M	
..	10	..	..	1,548	..	..	F	
..	..	..	13	..	5	..	P	Panchmahals
..	..	..	11	..	1	..	M	
..	..	..	2	..	4	..	F	
..	6	..	..	554	..	..	P	Baroda
..	2	..	..	301	..	..	M	
..	4	..	..	253	..	..	F	
..	..	..	..	404	..	..	P	Broach
..	..	..	..	207	..	..	M	
..	..	..	..	197	..	..	F	
..	5	..	169	1,475	..	..	P	Surat
..	3	..	102	718	..	..	M	
..	2	..	67	757	..	..	F	

B–6

Bhangi including synonymous castes and sub-sections (Total)

State/District	Persons/ Males/ Females	Total	Bhangi	Rukhi	Mehtar	Olgana	Malkana	Halal- khor	Lalbegi	Balmiki
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Gujarat . .	P	187,575	181,957	2,416	1,280	1,253	8	16	99	546
	M	95,940	93,049	1,228	673	646	4	8	49	283
	F	91,635	88,908	1,188	607	607	4	8	50	263
amnagar . .	P	3,618	3,598	20	..	..	..	..	..	..
	M	1,732	1,722	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	1,886	1,876	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rajkot . . .	P	8,727	8,017	710	..	..	..	..	..	..
	M	4,416	4,050	366	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	4,311	3,967	344	..	..	..	..	..	..
Surendranagar .	P	7,084	6,873	211	..	..	..	..	..	..
	M	3,581	3,472	109	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	3,503	3,401	102	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bhavnagar . .	P	9,832	9,308	524	..	..	..	..	..	..
	M	4,865	4,604	261	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	4,967	4,704	263	..	..	...	..	..	..
Amreli . . .	P	4,842	4,658	184	..	..	...	..	..	..
	M	2,449	2,352	97	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	2,393	2,306	87	..	..	..	..	..	..
Junagadh . .	P	7,506	7,355	151	..	..	..	..	..	..
	M	3,858	3,787	71	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	3,648	3,568	80	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kutch . . .	P	1,682	1,682	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	M	877	877	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	805	805	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Banaskantha . .	P	14,782	13,909	50	85	738	..	...	...	..
	M	7,536	7,093	20	41	382	..	...	..	..
	F	7,246	6,816	30	44	356	..	..	..	..
Sabarkantha . .	P	5,926	5,918	4	..	4	..	..	...	..
	M	3,003	3,001	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
	F	2,923	2,917	4	..	2	..	..	..	..
Mehsana . .	P	15,348	15,258	13	2	75	...	...	..	...
	M	7,824	7,781	7	1	35	..	..	..	..
	F	7,524	7,477	6	1	40	..	..	..	..
Ahmedabad . .	P	29,085	28,222	80	383	177	2	16	15	190
	M	15,104	14,650	45	207	92	2	8	6	94
	F	13,981	13,572	35	176	85	...	8	9	96
Kaira . . .	P	26,896	26,300	157	84	63	...	..	..	292
	M	13,817	13,519	74	44	33	..	..	..	147
	F	13,079	12,781	83	40	30	...	...	..	145
Panchmahals .	P	15,169	14,516	68	327	196	6	..	3	53
	M	7,990	7,632	39	178	102	2	..	3	34
	F	7,179	6,884	29	149	94	4	..	..	19
Baroda . .	P	22,332	21,909	127	254	..	..	..	38	4
	M	11,366	11,152	63	128	...	..	..	19	4
	F	10,966	10,757	64	126	...	...	...	19	..
Broach . .	P	8,712	8,597	75	33	..	..	..	..	7
	M	4,535	4,475	40	16	..	..	..	..	4
	F	4,177	4,122	35	17	..	..	..	..	3
Surat . . .	P	5,936	5,739	42	112	..	..	..	43	...
	M	2,933	2,828	26	58	..	..	..	21	..
	F	3,003	2,911	16	54	..	..	..	22	..
Dangs . . .	P	98	98	..	..	..	..	..	..	...
	M	54	54	..	..	..	..	..	..	...
	F	44	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	...

NOTE :

Korar or Zadmalli is not reported.

Bhangi including synonymous castes and sub-sections (Urban)

State/District	Persons/ Males/ Females	Total	Bhangi	Balmiki	Halalkhor	Mehtar	Olgana	Rukhi	Lalbegi
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Gujarat . . .	P	65,489	64,333	243	16	296	7	495	99
c	M	33,541	32,910	131	8	169	6	268	49
	F	31,948	31,423	112	8	127	1	227	50
Jamnagar . . .	P	2,869	2,869	..	..	..	..	..	..
	M	1,348	1,348	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	1,521	1,521	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rajkot . . .	P	4,894	4,492	..	..	..	..	402	..
	M	2,479	2,270	..	..	..	..	209	..
	F	2,415	2,222	..	..	..	..	193	..
Surendranagar . .	P	2,106	2,106	..	..	..	..	...	..
	M	1,054	1,054	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	1,052	1,052	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bhavnagar . .	P	3,796	3,796	..	..	..	..	..	..
	M'	1,856	1,856	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	1,940	1,940	..	..	..	..	..	..
Amreli	P	1,972	1,969	..	..	..	..	3	..
	M	980	979	..	..	..	..	1	..
	F	992	990	..	..	..	..	2	..
Junagadh . . .	P	4,923	4,900	..	..	..	..	23	..
	M	2,502	2,490	..	..	..	..	12	..
	F	2,421	2,410	..	..	..	..	11	..
Kutch . . .	P	1,131	1,131	..	..	..	..	..	..
	M	593	593	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	538	538	..	..	..	..	..	..
Banaskantha . .	P	1,052	1,048	..	..	3	1	..	..
	M	541	540	..	..	..	1	..	..
	F	511	508	..	..	3	..	..	—
Sabarkantha . .	P	524	524	..	..	..	..	..	..
	M	270	270	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	254	254	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mehsana . . .	P	3,883	3,881	..	..	2	..	..	..
	M	1,956	1,955	..	..	1	..	..	..
	F	1,927	1,926	..	..	1	..	..	..
Ahmedabad . .	P	17,557	17,247	179	16	70	6	24	15
	M	9,181	9,011	89	8	44	5	18	6
	F	8,376	8,236	90	8	26	1	6	9
Kaira . . .	P	5,141	5,141	..	..	..	..	..	..
	M	2,651	2,651	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	2,490	2,490	..	..	..	..	..	..
Panchmahals . .	P	3,085	2,912	53	..	113	..	4	3
	M	1,648	1,540	34	..	67	..	4	3
	F	1,437	1,372	19	..	46	..	..	..
Baroda	P	6,267	6,218	4	..	7	..	..	38
	M	3,238	3,211	4	..	4	..	..	19
	F	3,029	3,007	..	..	3	..	..	19
Broach . . .	P	2,212	2,205	7	..	..	..	..	..
	M	1,243	1,239	4	..	..	..	..	..
	F	969	966	3	..	..	..	..	..
Surat . . .	P	4,077	3,894	..	..	101	..	39	43
	M	2,001	1,903	..	..	53	..	24	21
	F	2,076	1,991	..	..	48	..	15	22

Note :
1. Districts having no population are omitted.
2. Malkana, Korar or Zadmalli are not reported.

Meghval including synonymous castes and sub-sections (Total)

State/District	Persons/ Males/ Females	Total	Meghval	Meghwal
1	2	3	4	5
Gujarat	P	149,779	18,359	131,420
	M	74,694	9,354	65,340
	F	75,085	9,005	66,080
Jamnagar	P	25,589	..	25,589
	M	12,652	..	12,652
	F	12,937	..	12,937
Rajkot	P	17,434	..	17,434
	M	8,798	..	8,798
	F	8,636	..	8,636
Surendranagar	P	2,657	..	2,657
	M	1,331	..	1,331
	F	1,326	..	1,326
Bhavnagar	P	4,721	..	4,721
	M	2,364	..	2,364
	F	2,357	..	2,357
Amreli	P	7,873	..	7,873
	M	3,908	..	3,908
	F	3,965	..	3,965
Junagadh	P	18,129	..	18,129
	M	9,128	..	9,128
	F	9,001	..	9,001
Kutch	P	55,017	..	55,017
	M	27,159	..	27,159
	F	27,858	..	27,858
Banaskantha	P	12,890	12,890	..
	M	6,583	6,583	..
	F	6,307	6,307	..
Sabarkantha	P	191	191	..
	M	83	83	..
	F	108	108	..
Mehsana	P	79	79	..
	M	31	31	..
	F	48	48	..
Ahmedabad	P	728	728	..
	M	382	382	..
	F	346	346	..
Kaira	P	109	109	..
	M	52	52	..
	F	57	57	..
Panchmahals	P	670	670	..
	M	328	328	..
	F	342	342	..
Baroda	P	84	84	..
	M	52	52	..
	F	32	32	..
Broach	P	121	121	..
	M	63	63	..
	F	58	58	..
Surat	P	3,487	3,487	..
	M	1,780	1,780	..
	F	1,707	1,707	..

NOTE :

1. Districts having no population are omitted.
2. Menghvar is not reported.

Meghval including synonymous castes and sub-sections (Urban)

State/District	Persons/Males/Females	Total	Meghval	Meghwal
1	2	3	4	5
Gujarat	P	22,653	4,531	18,122
	M	11,236	2,356	8,880
	F	11,417	2,175	9,242
Jamnagar	P	6,558	..	6,558
	M	3,167	..	3,167
	F	3,391	..	3,391
Rajkot	P	1,549	..	1,549
	M	779	..	779
	F	770	..	770
Surendranagar	P	372	..	372
	M	189	..	189
	F	183	..	183
Bhavnagar	P	602	..	602
	M	300	..	300
	F	302	..	302
Amreli	P	465	..	465
	M	237	..	237
	F	228	..	228
Junagadh	P	1,540	..	1,540
	M	780	..	780
	F	760	..	760
Kutch	P	7,036	..	7,036
	M	3,428	..	3,428
	F	3,608	..	3,608
Banaskantha	P	139	139	..
	M	78	78	..
	F	61	61	..
Ahmedabad	P	652	652	..
	M	347	347	..
	F	305	305	..
Kaira	P	13	13	..
	M	7	7	..
	F	6	6	..
Panchmahals	P	253	253	..
	M	148	148	..
	F	105	105	..
Baroda	P	4	4	..
	M	4	4	..
	F	..	..	..
Surat	P	3,470	3,470	..
	M	1,772	1,772	..
	F	1,698	1,698	..

NOTE :

1. Districts having no population are omitted.
2. Menghvar is not reported.

Shenva including synonymous castes and sub-sections (Total)

State/District	Persons/ Males/ Females	Total	Shenva	Chenva	Sedma	Rawat
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Gujarat	P	36,526	27,199	5,382	1,806	2,139
	M	18,495	13,783	2,675	953	1,084
	F	18,031	13,416	2,707	853	1,055
Jamnagar	P	103	103	..	..	..
	M	49	49	..	..	..
	F	54	54	..	..	..
Rajkot	P	231	231	..	..	..
	M	119	119	..	..	..
	F	112	112	..	..	..
Surendranagar . . .	P	1,657	1,657	..	..	..
	M	810	810	..	..	..
	F	847	847	..	..	..
Bhavnagar	P	1	1	..	..	..
	M	1	1	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..
Banaskantha	P	2,750	141	395	1,743	471
	M	1,395	60	186	909	240
	F	1,355	81	209	834	231
Sabarkantha	P	5,494	603	4,789	..	102
	M	2,811	365	2,393	..	53
	F	2,683	238	2,396	..	49
Mehsana	P	14,662	14,066	..	..	596
	M	7,300	7,002	..	..	298
	F	7,362	7,064	..	..	298
Ahmedabad	P	8,719	7,776	180	63	700
	M	4,492	4,026	90	44	332
	F	4,227	3,750	90	19	368
Kaira	P	2,527	2,335	18	..	174
	M	1,319	1,199	6	..	114
	F	1,208	1,136	12	..	60
Panchmahals	P	292	202	..	..	90
	M	149	105	..	..	44
	F	143	97	..	..	46
Baroda	P	78	78	..	..	..
	M	45	45	..	..	..
	F	33	33	..	..	..
Surat	P	12	6	..	..	6
	M	5	2	..	..	3
	F	7	4	..	..	3

NOTE :
1. Districts having no population are omitted.
2. Senva is not reported.

Shenva including synonymous castes and sub-sections (Urban)

State/District	Persons/ Males/ Females	Total	Shenva	Chenva	Sedma	Rawat
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Gujarat	P	4,348	3,543	3	55	747
	M	2,323	1,890	2	39	392
	F	2,025	1,653	1	16	355
Rajkot	P	120	120	..	..	..
	M	70	70	..	..	..
	F	50	50	..	..	..
Bhavnagar	P	1	1	..	..	..
	M	1	1	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..
Banaskantha	P	9	..	..	..	9
	M	9	..	..	..	9
	F	..	..	..	..	..
Sabarkantha	P	11	11	..	..	..
	M	6	6	..	..	...
	F	5	5	..	..	..
Mehsana	P	895	895	..	...	..
	M	477	477	..	..	..
	F	418	418	..	..	..
Ahmedabad	P	3,092	2,432	3	55	602
	M	1,654	1,311	2	39	302
	F	1,438	1,121	1	16	300
Kaira	P	201	74	..	...	127
	M	94	19	..	..	75
	F	107	55	..	..	52
Panchmahals	P	3	..	..	..	3
	M	3	..	..	..	3
	F	..	..	..	..	..
Baroda	P	10	10	..	..	..
	M	6	6	..	..	..
	F	4	4	..	..	..
Surat	P	6	..	..	..	6
	M	3	..	..	..	3
	F	3	..	..	..	3

NOTE :

1. Districts having no population are omitted.
2. Senva is not reported.

Garoda including synonymous castes and sub-sections (Total)

State/District	Persons/ Males/ Females	Total	Garo	Garoda
1	2	3	4	5
Gujarat	P	34,769	627	34,142
	M	17,469	279	17,190
	F	17,300	348	16,952
Jamnagar	P	896	..	896
	M	457	..	457
	F	439	..	439
Rajkot	P	867	..	867
	M	419	...	419
	F	448	..	448
Surendranagar	P	1,398	..	1,398
	M	709	..	709
	F	689	..	689
Bhavnagar	P	675	..	675
	M	322	..	322
	F	353	..	353
Amreli	P	517	..	517
	M	264	..	264
	F	253	..	253
Junagadh	P	673	..	673
	M	335	..	335
	F	338	..	338
Kutch	P	659	..	659
	M	309	..	309
	F	350	..	350
Banaskantha	P	4,863	29	4,834
	M	2,464	19	2,445
	F	2,399	10	2,389
Sabarkantha	P	3,485	342	3,143
	M	1,754	168	1,586
	F	1,731	174	1,557
Mehsana	P	8,201	70	8,131
	M	3,997	7	3,990
	F	4,204	63	4,141
Ahmedabad	P	6,149	45	6,104
	M	3,233	19	3,214
	F	2,916	26	2,890
Kaira	P	2,875	26	2,849
	M	1,477	16	1,461
	F	1,398	10	1,388
Panchmahals	P	774	115	659
	M	393	50	343
	F	381	65	316
Baroda	P	1,412	..	1,412
	M	688	..	688
	F	724	..	724
Broach	P	484	..	484
	M	221	...	221
	F	263	...	263
Surat	P	841	..	841
	M	427	..	427
	F	414	...	414

Note :

Districts having no population are omitted.

Garoda including synonymous castes and sub-sections (Urban)

State/District	Persons/ Males/ Females	Total	Garo	Garoda
1	2	3	4	5
Gujarat	P	8,845	21	8,824
	M	4,713	1	4,712
	F	4,132	20	4,112
Jamnagar	P	293	..	293
	M	158	..	158
	F	135	..	135
Rajkot	P	327	..	327
	M	161	..	161
	F	166	..	166
Surendranagar	P	410	..	410
	M	211	..	211
	F	199	..	199
Bhavnagar	P	232	..	232
	M	110	..	110
	F	122	..	122
Amreli	P	96	..	·96
	M	56	..	56
	F	40	..	40
Junagadh	P	99	..	99
	M	47	..	47
	F	52	..	52
Kutch	P	41	..	41
	M	21	..	21
	F	20	..	20
Banaskantha	P	500	..	500
	M	353	..	353
	F	147	..	147
Sabarkantha	P	162	..	162
	M	93	..	93
	F	69	..	69
Mehsana	P	1,623	1	1,622
	M	795	1	794
	F	828	..	828
Ahmedabad	P	3,183	..	3,183
	M	1,761	..	1,761
	F	1,422	..	1,422
Kaira	P	799	..	799
	M	410	..	410
	F	389	..	389
Panchmahals	P	477	20	457
	M	235	..	235
	F	242	20	222
Baroda	P	263	..	263
	M	132	..	132
	F	131	..	131
Broach	P	137	..	137
	M	68	..	68
	F	69	..	69
Surat	P	203	..	203
	M	102	..	102
	F	101	..	101

NOTE :

Districts having no population are omitted.

B–7

Nadia including synonymous castes and sub-sections (Total)

State/District	Persons/Males/Females	Total	Hadi	Nadia
1	2	3	4	5
Gujarat	P	17,293	6,525	10,768
	M	8,892	3,257	5,635
	F	8,401	3,268	5,133
Surendranagar	P	103	103	..
	M	42	42	..
	F	61	61	..
Bhavnagar	P	3	3	..
	M	2	2	..
	F	1	1	..
Amreli	P	842	842	..
	M	409	409	..
	F	433	433	..
Junagadh	P	5,573	5,573	..
	M	2,802	2,802	..
	F	2,771	2,771	..
Banaskantha	P	53	..	53
	M	26	..	26
	F	27	..	27
Sabarkantha	P	1,768	..	1,768
	M	897	..	897
	F	871	..	871
Mehsana	P	2,517	..	2,517
	M	1,298	..	1,298
	F	1,219	..	1,219
Ahmedabad	P	4,949	4	4,945
	M	2,674	2	2,672
	F	2,275	2	2,273
Kaira	P	48	..	48
	M	29	..	29
	F	19	..	19
Panchmahals	P	437	..	437
	M	255	..	255
	F	182	..	182
Baroda	P	506	..	506
	M	257	..	257
	F	249	..	249
Surat	P	494	..	494
	M	201	..	201
	F	293	..	293

NOTE :
   Districts having no population are omitted.

Nadia including synonymous castes and sub-sections (Urban)

State/District	Persons/ Males/ Females	Total	Nadia	Hadi
1	2	3	4	5
Gujarat	P	7,065	5,546	1,519
	M	3,701	2,950	751
	F	3,364	2,596	768
Surendranagar	P	103	..	103
	M	42	..	42
	F	61	..	61
Amreli	P	217	..	217
	M	113	..	113
	F	104	..	104
Junagadh	P	1,195	..	1,195
	M	594	..	594
	F	601	..	601
Sabarkantha	P	1	1	..
	M	..	..	..
	F	1	1	...
Mehsana	P	59	59	..
	M	29	29	~
	F	30 ·	30	..
Ahmedabad	P	4,083	4,079	4
	M	2,217	2,215	2
	F	1,866	1,864	2
Kaira	P	3	3	..
	M	3	3	..
	F	..	..	..
Panchmahals	P	437	437	..
	M	255	255	..
	F	182	182	..
Baroda	P	496	496	..
	M	256	256	..
	F	240	240	..
Surat	P	471	471	..
	M	192	192	..
	F	279	279	..

NOTE :
Districts having no population are omitted.

Bawa (Dedh) including synonymous castes and sub-sections (Total)

State/District	Persons/Males/Females	Total	Bawa (Dedh)	Dedh-Sadhu
1	2	3	4	5
Gujarat	P	3,187	1,050	2,137
	M	1,645	581	1,064
	F	1,542	469	1,073
Jamnagar	P	445	73	372
	M	211	19	192
	F	234	54	180
Rajkot	P	813	390	423
	M	435	244	191
	F	378	146	232
Surendranagar	P	649	244	405
	M	323	132	191
	F	326	112	214
Bhavnagar	P	480	72	408
	M	268	45	223
	F	212	27	185
Amreli	P	210	64	146
	M	99	31	68
	F	111	33	78
Junagadh	P	590	207	383
	M	309	110	199
	F	281	97	184

NOTE :

Districts having no population are omitted.

Bawa (Dedh) including synonymous castes and sub-sections (Urban)

State/District	Persons/Males/Females	Total	Bawa (Dedh)	Dedh-Sadhu
1	2	3	4	5
Gujarat	P	862	497	365
	M	453	292	161
	F	409	205	204
Jamnagar	P	188	61	127
	M	82	12	70
	F	106	49	57
Rajkot	P	330	240	90
	M	190	165	25
	F	140	75	65
Surendranagar	P	168	20	148
	M	81	15	66
	F	87	5	82
Bhavnagar	P	59	59	..
	M	35	35	..
	F	24	24	...
Amreli	P	29	29	..
	M	13	13	..
	F	16	16	..
Junagadh	P	88	88	..
	M	52	52	..
	F	36	36	..

NOTE :
Districts having no population are omitted.

Tirgar including synonymous castes and sub-sections (Total)

State/District	Persons/ Males/ Females	Total	Tirgar	Tirbanda
1	2	3	4	5
Gujarat	**P**	**2,828**	**2,417**	**411**
	M	**1,432**	**1,235**	**197**
	F	**1,396**	**1,182**	**214 ·**
Banaskantha	P	532	285	247
	M	278	164	114
	F	254	121	133
Sabarkantha	P	451	451	..
	M	240	240	..
	F	211	211	..
Mehsana	P	129	57	72
	M	67	34	33
	F	62	23	39
Ahmedabad	P	718	655	63
	M	358	323	35
	F	360	332	28
Kaira	P	329	329	..
	M	160	160	..
	F	169	169	..
Panchmahals	P	577	577	..
	M	281	281	..
	F	296	296	..
Baroda	P	63	63	..
	M	33	33	..
	F	30	30	..
Broach	P	8	..	8
	M	6	...	6
	F	2	..	2
Surat	P	21	..	21
	M	9	..	9
	F	12	..	12

Tirgar including synonymous castes and sub-sections (Urban)

State/District	Persons/ Males/ Females	Total	Tirgar	Tirbanda
1	2	3	4	5
Gujarat	**P**	**682**	**619**	**63**
	M	**346**	**311**	**35**
	F	**336**	**308**	**28**
Mehsana	P	1	1	..
	M	1	1	..
	F	..	..	..
Ahmedabad	P	389	326	63
	M	199	164	35
	F	190	162	28
Panchmahals	P	292	292	..
	M	146	146	..
	F	146	146	..

NOTE :

Districts having no population are omitted.

Mahar including synonymous castes and sub-sections (Total)

State/District	Persons/ Males/ Females	Total	Mahar	Taral	Dhegu Megu
1	2	3	4	5	6
Gujarat	P	2,668	2,535	132	1
	M	1,322	1,295	26	1
	F	1,346	1,240	106	..
Banaskantha	P	171	171	..	..
	M	95	95	..	..
	F	76	76	..	..
Sabarkantha	P	102	..	102	..
	M	15	..	15	..
	F	87	..	87	..
Mehsana	P	1	1	..	..
	M	1	1	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..
Ahmedabad	P	181	180	1	..
	M	92	91	1	..
	F	89	89	..	..
Panchmahals	P	59	30	29	..
	M	32	22	10	..
	F	27	8	19	..
Baroda	P	420	419	..	1
	M	207	206	..	1
	F	213	213	..	..
Broach	P	251	251	..	..
	M	119	119	..	..
	F	132	132	..	..
Surat	P	1,463	1,463	..	..
	M	753	753	..	..
	F	710	710	..	..
Dangs	P	20	20	..	..
	M	8	8	..	..
	F	12	12	..	..

NOTE :

Districts having no population are omitted.

Mahar including synonymous castes and sub-sections (Urban)

State/District	Persons/ Males/ Females	Total	Mahar	Taral	Dhegu Megu
1	2	3	4	5	6
Gujarat	P	933	931	1	1
	M	465	463	1	1
	F	468	468	..	..
Mehsana . . .	P	1	1	..	..
	M	1	1	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..
Ahmedabad . . .	P	181	180	1	..
	M	92	91	1	..
	F	89	89	..	..
Panchmahals . . .	P	30	30	..	..
	M	22	22	..	..
	F	8	8	..	..
Baroda	P	420	419	..	1
	M	207	206	..	1
	F	213	213	..	..
Broach	P	19	19	..	..
	M	13	13	..	..
	F	6	6	..	..
Surat	P	282	282	..	..
	M	130	130	..	..
	F	152	152	..	..

NOTE :

Districts having no population are omitted.

Turi-Barot including synonymous castes and sub-sections (Total)

State/District	Persons/Males/Females	Total	Turi-Barot	Dedh-Barot
1	2	3	4	5
Gujarat	P	1,787	1,195	592
	M	905	617	288
	F	882	578	304
Jamnagar . . . ' . . .	P	99	78	21
	M	62	49	13
	F	37	29	8
Rajkot	P	414	267	147
	M	200	126	74
	F	214	141	73
Surendranagar	P	638	491	147
	M	320	254	66
	F	318	237	81
Bhavnagar	P	170	37	133
	M	84	25	59
	F	86	12	74
Amreli	P	50	12	38
	M	23	6	17
	F	27	6	21
Junagadh	P	190	84	106
	M	107	48	59
	F	83	36	47
Kutch	P	226	226	..
	M	109	109	..
	F	117	117	..

Note :
    Districts having no population are omitted.

B-8

Turi-Barot including synonymous castes and sub-sections (Urban)

State/District	Persons/ Males/ Females	Total	Turi-Barot	Dedh-Barot
1	2	3	4	5
Gujarat	P	490	451	39
	M	234	216	18
	F	256	235	21
Jamnagar	P	3	3	..
	M	1	1	..
	F	2	2	..
Rajkot	P	153	134	19
	M	69	63	6
	F	84	71	13
Surendranagar	P	235	235	..
	M	110	110	..
	F	125	125	..
Bhavnagar	P	1	1	..
	M	..	..	..
	F	1	1	..
Amreli	P	25	6	19
	M	16	5	11
	F	9	1	8
Junagadh	P	9	8	1
	M	7	6,	1
	F	2	2	..
Kutch	P	64	64	..
	M	31	31	..
	F	33	33	..

NOTE :
Districts having no population are omitted.

Mang including synonymous castes and sub-sections (Total)

State/District	Persons/Males/Females	Total	Mang	Matang
1	2	3	4	5
Gujarat	P	941	878	63
	M	457	433	24
	F	484	445	39
Ahmedabad	P	4	..	4
	M	1	..	1
	F	3	..	3
Kaira	P	2	..	2
	M	..	..	..
	F	2	..	2
Baroda	P	22	12	10
	M	12	7	5
	F	10	5	5
Broach	P	7	7	..
	M	4	4	..
	F	3	3	..
Surat	P	799	752	47
	M	387	369	18
	F	412	383	29
Dangs	P	107	107	..
	M	53	53	..
	F	54	54	..

Mang including synonymous castes and sub-sections (Urban)

State/District	Persons/Males/Females	Total	Mang	Matang
1	2	3	4	5
Gujarat	P	130	69	61
	M	56	32	24
	F	74	37	37
Ahmedabad	P	4	..	4
	M	1	..	1
	F	3	..	3
Baroda	P	22	12	10
	M	12	7	5
	F	10	5	5
Surat	P	104	57	47
	M	43	25	18
	F	61	32	29

Note :

1. Districts having no population are omitted.
2. Minimadig is not reported.

Bakad including synonymous castes and sub-sections (Total)

State/District	Persons/ Males/ Females	Total	Bakad	Bant
1	2	3	4	5
Gujarat	P	227	16	211
	M	131	14	117
	F	96	2	94
Banaskantha	P	25	..	25
	M	21	..	21
	F	4	..	4
Ahmedabad	P	8	5	3
	M	6	5	1
	F	2	..	2
Panchmahals	P	194	11	183
	M	104	9	95
	F	90	2	88

Bakad including synonymous castes and sub-sections (Urban)

State/District	Persons/ Males/ Females	Total	Bakad	Bant
1	2	3	4	5
Gujarat	P	19	16	3
	M	15	14	1
	F	4	2	2
Ahmedabad	P	8	5	3
	M	6	5	1
	F	2	..	2
Panchmahals	P	11	11	..
	M	9	9	..
	F	2	2	..

NOTE :

Districts having no population are omitted,

Dhor including synonymous castes and sub-sections (Total)

State/District	Persons/ Males/ Females	Total	Dhor	Kakkayya	Kankayya
1	2	3	4	5	6
Gujarat	P	115	6	65	44
	M	56	..	39	17
	F	59	6	26	27
Banaskantha . . .	P	14	..	..	14
	M	7	..	..	7
	F	7	..	..	7
Ahmedabad . . .	P	95	5	65	25
	M	47	..	39	8
	F	48	5	26	17
Panchmahals . . .	P	1	1	..	...
	M	..	..	..	..
	F	1	1	..	..
Baroda	P	5	..	..	5
	M	2	..	..	2
	F	3	..	..	3

Dhor including synonymous castes and sub-sections (Urban)

State/District	Persons/ Males/ Females	Total	Dhor	Kankayya
1	2	3	4	5
Gujarat	P	19	5	14
	M	10	..	10
	F	9	5	4
Ahmedabad	P	14	5	9
	M	8	..	8
	F	6	5	1
Baroda	P	5	..	5
	M	2	..	2
	F	3	..	3

NOTE :

1. Districts having no population are omitted.
2. Kakkayya is not reported.

Holar including synonymous castes and sub-sections (Total)

State/District	Persons/Males/Females	Total	Holar	Valhar
1	2	3	4	5
Gujarat	P	17	15	2
	M	13	11	2
	F	4	4	..
Ahmedabad	P	12	11	1
	M	.9	8	1
	F	3	3	..
Panchmahals	P	1	1	..
	M	1	1	..
	F	..	..	..
Baroda	P	1	..	1
	M	1	..	1
	F	..	..	..
Surat	P	3	3	.
	M	2	2	..
	F	1	1	..

Holar including synonymous castes and sub-sections (Urban)

State/District	Persons/Males/Females	Total	Holar	Valhar
1	2	3	4	5
Gujarat	P	14	12	2
	M	11	9	2
	F	3	3	..
Ahmedabad	P	12	11	1
	M	9	8	1
	F	3	3	...
Panchmahals	P	1	1	..
	M	1	1	..
	F	..	...	...
Baroda	P	1	..	1
	M	1	..	1
	F	..	...	..

NOTE :
   Districts having no population are omitted.

Chalvadi including synonymous castes and sub-sections (Total)*

State/District	Persons/ Males/ Females	Total	Chalvadi	Channayya
1	2	3	4	5
Gujarat	P	16	4	12
	M	8	2	6
	F	8	2	6
Kaira	P	*12	..	12
	M	6	..	\ 6
	F	6	..	6
Surat	P	4	4	..
	M	2	2	...
	F	2	2	..

*There is no urban population among the Scheduled Caste Chalvadi etc.

NOTE :
    Districts having no population are omitted.

PART II
SCHEDULED TRIBES

SCHEDULED TRIBES

SECTION I

POPULATION

1. Gujarat has a sizeable population of the tribal people. Scheduled Tribes number 2,754,446 oʔ 13.35 per cent of the total State population, and rank fourth among all the States in India in respect of the tribal population, as seen from the following statement.

STATEMENT I

Population by State, 1961

| | Scheduled Tribes | |
State	Population	Percentage to State population
1	2	3
INDIA . . .	30,130,184	6.86
Andhra Pradesh . .	1,324,368	3.68
Assam	2,064,816	17.39
Bihar	4,204,770	9.05
Gujarat . . .	*2,754,446*	*13.35*
Jammu and Kashmir .	..	..
Kerala . . .	212,762	1.26
Madhya Pradesh . .	6,678,410	20.63
Madras . . .	251,991	0.75
Maharashtra . .	2,397,159	6.06
Mysore . . .	192,096	0.81
Orissa	4,223,757	24.07
Punjab . . .	14,132	0.07
Rajasthan . . .	2,309,447	11.46
Uttar Pradesh . .	..	..
West Bengal . .	2,054,081	5.88
All Union Territories and other areas .	1,447,949	18.23

2. While Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Assam have each a higher proportion of tribals among their population, the three State where they are numerically larger are Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Bihar. The Scheduled Tribes of Gujarat account for 9.22 per cent or almost a tenth part of the total tribal population of the country. Within the State itself, they are more than double the Scheduled Caste population.

3. The tribal population has increased by one-third over the decade 1951-61. In 1951 they totalled 2,064,522 or 12.7 per cent of

general population of the areas now comprising Gujarat State.[1] The decennial growth, therefore, aggregates to 689,924 or 33.42 per cent over their 1951 population. This growth rate is fairly high as compared with 26.28 per cent registered by the general population, and 24.85 per cent in case by the non-Scheduled population during the same period. However, it lags behind 40.58 per cent rise returned by Scheduled Castes of the State.

REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION

4. The tribals, also called Adivasis or the original settlers, are not evenly distributed in all the districts. Unlike Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes are concentrated in the eastern part of the State, as seen from the following statement.

STATEMENT II

Population by district, 1961

Sl. No.	District	Total population	Scheduled Tribe population	Percentage to total population	Percentage of total Scheduled Tribe population
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Gujarat . .	20,633,350	2,754,446	13.35	100.00
1	Jamnagar . .	828,419	3,410	0.41	0.12
2	Rajkot . .	1,208,519	388	0.03	0.01
3	Surendranagar .	663,206	3,153	0.48	0.11
4	Bhavnagar .	1,119,435	75	0.01	0.01
5	Amreli . .	667,823	187	0.03	0.01
6	Junagadh . .	1,245,643	6,803	0.55	0.25
7	Kutch . .	696,440	32,471	4.66	1.18
8	Banaskantha .	996,144	52,685	5.29	1.91
9	Sabarkantha .	918,587	128,085	13.94	4.65
10	Mehsana . .	1,689,963	4,125	0.24	0.15
11	Ahmedabad .	2,210,199	12,215	0.55	0.44
12	Kaira . .	1,977,540	17,480	0.88	0.64
13	Panchmahals .	1,468,946	503,214	34.26	18.27
14	Baroda . .	1,527,326	327,992	21.47	11.91
15	Broach . .	891,969	370,971	41.59	13.47
16	Surat . .	2,451,624	1,224,959	49.97	44.47
17	Dangs . .	71,567	66,233	92.55	2.40

1. *Welfare of Backward Classes*, Annual Administration Report of Social Welfare Department, Government of Gujarat, 1961-62

5. The Scheduled Tribes inhabit hilly and forest regions on or near the eastern border of the State adjoining Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra, their population in other district of the State being negligible. The districts of their concentration along the border from north to south are Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, the Panchmahals, Baroda, Broach, Surat and the Dangs. In this long tract also, heavier concentrations are found in the south, which go on diminishing towards the north. The highest proportion of Adivasis in the general population is found in the Dangs where all but 7.45 per cent of the inhabitants are Adivasis. It is an entirely hilly, forest and tribal region, and an exclusively rural area with no town. Surat district comes next with almost half or 49.97 per cent of its denizens belonging to tribal communities. Broach (41.59 per cent), the Panchmahals (34.26), Baroda (21.47) and Sabarkantha (13.94) are the remaining districts which are highly tribal. In the lower range are the two districts on the northern frontier—Banaskantha (5.29 per cent) and Kutch (4.66). The remaining districts forming a compact block with the Saurashtra peninsula and the adjoining districts of Mehsana, Ahmedabad and Kaira in the central plains, have very few Adivasis, ranging from 0.01 per cent to 0.88 per cent. Bhavnagar (0.01 per cent) Rajkot and Amreli (each 0.03 per cent) are the districts where their percentage is the lowest.

6. By the size of the Adivasi population, Surat ranks first among all the districts with 1,224,959 or 44.47 per cent of the State aggregate of Scheduled Tribes. Of the remaining districts, the Panchmahals claims 18.27 per cent, Broach 13.47, Baroda 11.91 and Sabarkantha 4.65 per cent. The Dangs, the smallest district of the State, has 2.40 per cent, while Banaskantha and Kutch have still less—1.91 and 1.18 per cent respectively. The six districts of the Dangs, Surat, Broach, Baroda, the Panchmahals and Sabarkantha, each with more than 10 per cent of its population belonging to Scheduled Tribes, together contain as many as 95.17 per cent of all the tribals of the State. Banaskantha and Kutch jointly claim another 3.09 per cent, and the remaining nine districts contribute only 1.74 per cent of the State tribal population.

7. Out of the 185 talukas/mahals in the State, 52 have a higher proportion of Scheduled Tribes exceeding the State average of 13.35 per cent. Talukas/mahals have been distributed in increasing order according to percentage of tribal population as under :

Percentage of Scheduled Tribes	No. of talukas/mahals
1	2
Total	185
Nil	29
1.00 and below	62
1.01 to 10.00	38
10.01 to 25.00	12
25.01 to 50.00	16
50.01 to 75.00	17
75.01 and above	11

8. Scheduled Tribes comprise more than three-fourths of the population in eleven and more than one-half in seventeen talukas/mahals. The highest proportion of 96.18 per cent is recorded by Uchhal mahal which has newly accrued to Surat district from West Khandesh district of the former Bombay State at the time of its bifurcation on 1st May, 1960. It is closely followed by Dediapada taluka of Broach district (94.63 per cent) Songadh of Surat (92.88), and the Dangs (92.55). These talukas which have the highest tribal concentrations are situated on the eastern border in the southern-most districts of Broach, Surat and the Dangs. At the other end there are 29 talukas/mahals which have no tribal population at all. Among the rest, the lowest percentages (0.01 to 0.02) are to be found in the talukas and mahals of the Saurashtra peninsula. The details of population, etc., of talukas in which Scheduled Tribes contribute over half the total population are given in Statement III.

STATEMENT III

Talukas/mahals with a high percentage of Scheduled Tribes, 1961

Sl. No.	Taluka/ Mahal	Population	Population of Scheduled Tribe	Percentage of Scheduled Tribe to total population
1	2	3	4	5
	SABARKANTHA DISTRICT			
1	Khed Brahma	74,475	39,891	53.56
2	Vijaynagar	30,111	21,483	71.35
	PANCHMAHALS DISTRICT			
3	Limkheda	126,802	73,185	57.72
4	Dohad	188,625	130,976	69.44
5	Jhalod	120,996	102,131	84.41
6	Santrampur	188,734	110,038	58.30
	BARODA DISTRICT			
7	Nasvadi	56,952	38,992	68.46
8	Chhota Udaipur	145,143	83,247	57.36
	BROACH DISTRICT			
9	Dediapada	44,874	42,464	94.63
10	Jhagadia	97,928	59,087	60.34
11	Nandod	121,397	77,893	64.16
12	Sagbara	41,532	37,044	89.19
13	Valia	64,357	46,610	72.42
	SURAT DISTRICT			
14	Mangrol	95,367	63,024	66.09
15	Bansda	92,352	81,909	88.69
16	Mahuva	65,533	50,993	77.81
17	Chikhli	139,986	92,267	65.91
18	Dharampur	152,669	136,534	89.43
19	Pardi	130,898	75,138	57.40
20	Umbergaon	95,973	51,153	53.30
21	Vyara	119,100	104,041	87.36
22	Mandvi	93,805	71,509	76.23
23	Songadh	76,870	71,394	92.88
24	Valod	42,828	30,360	70.89
25	Bardoli	90,608	45,314	50.01
26	Nizar	58,801	42,034	71.49
27	Uchhal	31,535	30,329	96.18
	DANGS DISTRICT			
28	Dangs	71,567	66,233	92.55

9. Excepting the Dangs, which is one taluka district and is entirely tribal, Surat has the highest number of talukas—14 out of 21—with more than 50 per cent of its population tribal. Broach has five and the Panchmahals has four such talukas out of eleven each.

Tribewise Distribution

10. The population of each of the Scheduled Tribes, including the synonymous tribes or the subdivisions of the respective main tribes, is given below in the descending order of size.[1]

11. Though notified as Scheduled Tribes, no population has been returned at all for one tribe, viz., Koli Malhar, Koli Mahadev or Donger Koli in Umbergaon taluka of Surat district. Bhils are numerically the largest among the ScheduledTribes of Gujarat. They number 1,124, 282 and account for 40.82 per cent of the tribal population and 5.45 per cent of the general population of the State. They are found in large numbers in all the districts of Baroda Division except Mehsana and in a small proportion in Kutch. In the six districts of the Saurashtra peninsula, it is not a Scheduled Tribe. The other two tribes each forming more than one-tenth of the tribal people are Dubla with a population of 323,644 or 11.75 per cent and Dhodia, with 275,787 or 10.01 per cent. These three jointly constitute 62.58 per cent of total Scheduled Tribe population. Dublas are concentrated in Surat, Broach and Baroda and Dhodias in Surat. Others claiming more than 1.00 per cent each of the tribal population, which may be considered important

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1. As in the case of Scheduled Castes, the SCT and ST series of Tables printed in the companion volume Part V-A, give the details of Scheduled Tribes strictly according to the groupings in the President's Order. For the purpose of the present discussion, however, further groupings have been made of the same or synonymous tribes found in the different parts of the lists in the Order. For example, Bhils of Baroda Division and Kutch are grouped together though they are mentioned separately in the three parts of the list, because they belong to the same tribe, but listed separately because the constituents of the present Gujarat State were divided in three States when the President's Order was promulgated in 1959. The groupings worked out in this manner are fewer in the case of Scheduled Tribes than Scheduled Castes and are listed below.

Scheduled Tribe	Sl. Nos. of entries grouped together	
	Throughout the State except Rajkot Division and Kutch	Kutch district
1	2	3
1 Bhil, including Bhil Garasia, Dholi Bhil, Dungari Bhil, Dungari Garasia, Mewasi Bhil, Rawal Bhil, Tadvi Bhil, Bhagalia, Bhilala, Pawra, Vasava and Vasave	3	1
2 Dhodia	6	2
3 Koli Dhor, Tokre Koli, Kolcha or Kolgha . . .	12	3
4 Pardhi, including Advichincher and Phanse Pardhi . . .	14	4

STATEMENT IV

Tribewise population of Scheduled Tribes, 1961

Rank	Name	Population	Percentage to total Scheduled Tribe population	Districts with the highest population
1	2	3	4	5
	Total	2,754,446	100.00	
1	Bhil, including Bhil Garasia, Dholi Bhil, Dungri Bhil, etc.	1,124,282	40.82	In all districts of Baroda division
2	Dubla, including Talavia or Halpati . . .	323,644	11.75	Surat (267,413), Broach (33, 716), Baroda (20,816)
3	Dhodia	275,787	10.01	Surat (274,832), Dangs (583)
4	Gamit or Gamta or Gavit, including Mavchi, etc.	158,703	5.76	Surat (149,809), Broach (6,038), Dangs (2,674)
5	Chaudhri	137,469	4.99	Surat (137,469)
6	Rathawa	135,730	4.93	Baroda(106,302),Panchmahals (29,276)
7	Dhanka, including Tadvi, Tetaria and Valvi .	128,024	4.65	Baroda (64,258), Broach (44, 041), Surat (14,646), Panchmahals (2,836), Kaira (1,713)
8	Kokna, Kokni, Kukna	110,054	4.00	Surat(105,374), Dangs(4,572)
9	Naikda or Nayaka, including Cholivala Nayaka, Kapadia Nayaka, Mota Nayaka and Nana Nayaka	108,024	3.92	Surat (64,266), Panchmahals (26,762), Baroda (10,711), Sabarkantha (2,515), Ahmedabad (1,363)
10	Varli	97,710	3.55	Surat (88,007), Dangs (9,664)
11	Patelia	38,993	1.42	Panchmahals (37,691), Kaira (326), Surat (322)
12	Koli, Dhor, Tokre Koli, Kolch or Kolgha .	37,418	1.36	Kutch(22,879), Surat(13,284), Panchmahals (365)
13	Kunbi	24,004	0.87	Dangs (24,004)
14	Vitolia, Kotwalia or Barodia	8,858	0.32	Surat (7,308), Broach (1,115), Dangs (314)
15	Chodhara	6,107	0.22	Surat (4,038), Broach (1,875)
16	Rabari	5,093	0.18	Junagadh (2,687), Jamnagar (2,406)
17	Vaghri	4,327	0.16	Kutch (4,327)
18	Siddi	3,645	0.13	Junagadh (2,406), Jamnagar (570), Rajkot (380)
19	Padhar	3,125	0.11	Surendranagar (3,125)
20	Pardhi, including Advichincher and Phanse Pardhi	3,302	0.12	Kutch (2,846), Sabarkantha (140)
21	Bavacha or Bamcha	2,455	0.09	Ahmedabad (1,019), Baroda (883), Mehsana (275)
22	Kathodi or Katkari, including, Dhor Kathodi .	2,358	0.09	Surat (1,542), Broach (314)
23	Charan	1,319	0.05	Junagadh (1,097), Jamnagar (222)
24	Bharwad	806	0.03	Junagadh(594),Jamnagar(212)
25	Pomla	319	0.01	Kaira (63), Broach (60)
26	Gond or Rajgond	87	N	Surat (52)
27	Barda	21	N	Sabarkantha (11)
28	Unclassified	12,802	0.46	..

. N=Negligible

for the purposes of this discussion, are (1) Gamit, (2) Chaudhri, (3)Rathawa, (4) Dhanka, (5)Kokna, (6) Naikda, (7) Varli, (8) Patelia, and (9) Koli Dhor. The largest concentrations of Gamit, Chaudhri and Kokna are found in Surat and of Rathawa and Patelia in the Panchmahals. Dhankas are concentrated in Baroda, Broach and Surat, Naikda in Surat, Panchmahals and Baroda, Varli in Surat and the Dangs and sections of Kolis notified as Scheduled Tribes in Kutch and Surat. These nine Scheduled Tribes claim 34.58 per cent of the Adivasi population. Thus, over 97 of every 100 Adivasis belong to these twelve Scheduled Tribes.

12. Each of the remaining 15 tribes has less than 1.00 per cent of the total Scheduled Tribe population. Ranging from negligible proportions to 0.87 per cent of the Scheduled Tribes, they collectively account for only 2.38 per cent of the Adivasis.

13. Apart from Barda (21) and Gond (87) whose proportion are negligible, the smallest tribe is Pomla, numbering 319 or 0.01 per cent, followed by Bharwad (i.e., the section of it notified as a Scheduled Tribe), with a population of 806 or 0.03 per cent.

14. Out of fifteen Scheduled Tribes which are the most numerous in the country according to the all-India ranking list, only three tribes, Bhil, Koli and Gond are found in Gujarat. Gond and Bhil are the first two Scheduled Tribes in the whole of India by the size of their population, and Koli ranks thirteenth. By contrast, Bhil ranks first in Gujarat, while Koli and Gond take the 13th and 26th place respectively. More than one-fourth of the Bhils in the country live in Gujarat alone, which claim 29.29 per cent of their total numbers.

15. Koli Dhor, Tokre Koli, Kolcha and Kolgha are Scheduled Tribes in the ten districts of Baroda Division, and Koli in Kutch district. In the remaining districts, Koli is not a Scheduled Tribe. Despite these restrictions, their subdivisions included in the Schedule Tribes claim a population of 37,418 or 1.36 per cent of the tribal population of the State and constitute 8.94 per cent of all the Scheduled Tribe Kolis in the country.

16. Gond, the largest Scheduled Tribe of India, is not numerically important for Gujarat. Gonds number only 87, forming a negligible

fraction of 0.003 per cent of the tribal population of the state, and a still more insignificant 0.002 per cent of the all-India aggregate of Gonds. Scheduled as a Tribe in the ten districts of the Baroda Division, they are found mostly in the southernmost district of Surat.

17. The population of each of the Scheduled Tribes by district with details of subsections grouped together for the purposes of this discussion is given in Appendix I.

18. Various synonymous tribes and subsections have been grouped together under some of the entries in the President's Order. Some of them have little population in the State. The districtwise details of population by sex for the total and urban areas for each such tribe or subsection included in the group entries are given in Appendix II.

RURAL/URBAN DISTRIBUTION

19. As stated earlier, Scheduled Tribes constitute 13.35 per cent of the State population. The proportion differs widely from rural to urban areas, as shown below.

STATEMENT V

Percentage of Scheduled Tribes to total population in total/rural/urban areas, 1961

State/Division	Percentage of Scheduled Tribe to total population		
	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
Gujarat	13.35	17.08	2.59
Rajkot Division	0.72	0.91	0.29
Baroda Division	19.06	23.80	3.91

20. Thus the proportion of tribal population is much higher in rural areas than in urban and in Mainland Gujarat than in Peninsular Gujarat where it is much less than one per cent. This is because Scheduled Tribes, unlike Scheduled Castes, are predominantly rural in character and live in hilly tracts. Most of them are still resident in forest regions, though some have settled in the countryside in the plains. They work in primary occupations like agriculture, forestry and livestock which are practised mostly in rural areas. Finally, they do not render any services either as artisans or as sanitary workers to the people, but

mainly work as agricultural labourers. It thus comes about that an overwhelming majority of 2,616,496 or 95 per cent live in villages, as compared to 137,950 or 5.01 per cent only in towns. This shows a sharp contrast from the Scheduled Castes who represent half the total Scheduled Tribe population, claim more than double their numbers in urban areas. The rural/total ratio is thus much higher among the tribals than in the general population. The tribals of Gujarat are, however, a little more urbanised than the all-India Scheduled Tribe population, 97.4 per cent of which live in villages. The proportion of urban to the total tribal population in the districts of the State is given in the following table.

STATEMENT VI

Urban population of Scheduled Tribes, 1961

Sl. No.	District	Scheduled Tribe population		Percentage (Col. 4 to Col. 3)
		Total	Urban	
1	2	3	4	5
	Gujarat	2,754,446	137,950	5.01
1	Jamnagar	3,410	411	12.05
2	Rajkot	388	327	84.28
3	Surendranagar	3,153	232	7.36
4	Bhavnagar	75	71	94.67
5	Amreli	187	9	4.81
6	Junagadh	6,803	523	7.69
7	Kutch	32,471*	3,968	. 12.22
8	Banaskantha	52,685	1,738	3.30
9	Sabarkantha	128,085	469	0.37
10	Mehsana	4,125	3,234	78.40
11	Ahmedabad	12,215	7,024	57.50
12	Kaira	17,480	3,095	17.71
13	Panchmahals	503,214	9,481	1.88
14	Baroda	327,992	11,728	3.58
15	Broach	370,971	16,747	4.51
16	Surat	1,224,959	78,893	6.44
17	Dangs	66,233	..	..

21. The proportion of urban population seems to vary over a wide range from 0.37 in Sabarkantha district to 94.67 in Bhavnagar. Since the fairly industrialised towns in mainland Gujarat nowadays offer chances of employment also to the tribals, they are naturally drawn in good numbers to these urban centres for earning their livelihood. The urban population among the tribals exceeds the rural in the four districts of Bhavnagar (94.67), Rajkot

(84.28), Mehsana (78.40) and Ahmedabad (57.50). Other districts with fairly high percentages are Kaira (17.71 per cent), Kutch (12.22) and Jamnagar (12.05). Three more districts having a larger proportion of tribals in towns and exceed the State average are Junagadh (7.69 per cent), Surendranagar (7.36) and Surat (6.44). However, considering the smallness of their absolute numbers in all these districts except Surat, these high percentages of urbanisation do not represent the true characteristics of the Scheduled Tribes as a whole, which is aptly brought out by such highly Adivasi areas as Sabarkantha (0.37 per cent), the Panchmahals (1.88), Banaskantha (3.30), Baroda (3.58) and Broach (4.51). The Dangs having no urban area is entirely rural.

22. The extent of rural/urban concentration among the most numerous twelve Scheduled Tribes is given in the following statement.

STATEMENT VII

Rural/urban distribution in important Scheduled Tribes, 1961

Sl. No.	Scheduled Tribe	Percentage of population	
		Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
	Gujarat . . .	94.99	5.01
1	Bhil, including Bhil Garasia, Dholi Bhil, Dungri Bhil, Dungri Garasia, Rawal Bhil, etc. . . .	96.57	3.43
2	Dubla, including Talavia or Halpati . . .	89.03	10.97
3	Dhodia . . .	92.15	7.85
4	Gamit or Gamta or Gavit, including Mavchi, Padvi, Vasava, Vasave and Valvi .	97.29	2.71
5	Chaudhri . . .	100.00	..
6	Rathawa . . .	99.99	0.01
7	Dhanka, including Tadvi, Tetaria and Valvi . .	95.89	4.11
8	Kokna, Kokni, Kukna .	95.27	4.73
9	Naikda or Nayaka, including Cholivala Nayaka, Kapadia Nayaka, Mota Nayaka and Nana Nayaka . . .	88.53	11.47
10	Varli	99.44	0.56
11	Patelia . . .	96.06	3.94
12	Koli, Dhor, Tokre Koli, Kolcha or Kolgha . .	93.50	6.50

23. There are four tribes with an urban ratio exceeding the State average of 5.01 per cent. The highest ratio is, however, claimed by Naikdas (11.47 per cent) followed by Dublas (10.97 per cent) and Dhodias (7.85) who are concentrated in Surat district. Many of them are engaged in manufacture, household service or miscellaneous labour in towns. Koli, Koli Dhor, etc., also have a fairly high urban concentration (6.50 per cent). The highest proportions of the Scheduled Castes living in villages are noticed in the predominantly agriculturist tribes like Chaudhri (100 per cent) and Rathawa (99.99 per cent). Chaudhris, a Scheduled Tribe of Surat district, working mainly as cultivators or agricultural labourers, are exclusively rural, while Rathawas, concentrated in Baroda and the Panchmahals districts are almost entirely rural. Varlis, another Scheduled Tribe of Surat and the Dangs which is largely agricultural, takes its place next to Rathawas with 99.44 per cent of its population inhabiting rural areas, followed by Gamit (97.29 per cent) and Bhil (96.57 per cent).

24. Among the remaining smaller tribes, five are entirely rural. They are (i) Kunbis, a Scheduled Tribe in the entirely rural district of Dangs, (ii) Rabari, Charan and Bharwad, Scheduled Tribes in the nes areas of the hilly and forest areas of Alech, Gir and Barada in Rajkot Division, and (iii) Kathodi concentrated in Surat and Broach districts.

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SECTION II

SEX RATIO

25. In respect of disparity between the two sexes, Scheduled Tribes occupy position very near to Scheduled Castes compared to the general population as seen from the following statistics of females per every 1,000 males.

STATEMENT VIII

Sex ratio, 1961

	Sex ratio		
	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
General population . .	940	956	896
Scheduled Castes . . .	972	996	901
Scheduled Tribes . . .	970	974	897

26. As compared to the all-India sex ratio for Scheduled Tribes which is 987, the State Scheduled Tribes ratio lags behind and stands at 970. It is only slightly smaller than the Scheduled Castes (972), but is more balanced than the general population ratio of 940. The sex ratio is somewhat adverse to the Scheduled Castes in the rural sector, but in the urban sector, it is practically the same for the general population as well as the Adivasis.

27. The highest and the lowest sex ratios are found to have been returned by the smaller tribes. Barada has the highest (2,500), Pomlas (1,032) and Siddi (1,005). The only other tribe reaching the 1,000 mark is Dhodia, one of the numerically important Scheduled Tribes in the State, which shows an exact parity between the two sexes. The lowest ratios are registered by Chodhara (838), Bharwad (853) and Charan (860). However, owing to the smallness of their numbers, these tribes cannot be said to present a representative picture of the sex ratios of the tribal population, which are noted below for the most numerous 12 Scheduled Tribes in Gujarat.

STATEMENT IX

Sex ratio in important Scheduled Tribes, 1961

Sl. No.	Tribe	Sex ratio
1	2	3
1	Bhil, including Bhil Garasia, etc. .	968
2	Dubla, including Talavia, etc. .	989
3	Dhodia	1,000
4	Gamit or Gamta, etc. . .	957
5	Chaudhri	977
6	Rathawa	956
7	Dhanka, including Tadvi, etc. .	957
8	Kokna, Kokni, Kukna . .	960
9	Naikda or Nayaka, etc. . .	973
10	Varli	967
11	Patelia	910
12	Koli, Dhor, Tokre Koli, etc. .	932

28. None of these tribes has an excess of females over males. Dhodias stand out with a perfectly balanced ratio. Dublas (989), Chaudhri (977) and Naikda (973) exceed the average for the total tribal population. While all these tribes have higher proportions of females in rural areas than in urban, the disparity is the most striking among Rathawas, 99.99 per cent rural tribe which has 957 females per 1,000 males in villages and only 308 in towns.

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AGE STRUCTURE

29. The distribution of the tribal population by age group is given below:

STATEMENT X

Percentage distribution by age group, 1961

Persons/ Males/ Females	Age 0–14	Age 15–44	Age 45+	Age not stated
1	2	3	4	5
Persons . .	45.02	41.44	13.51	0.03
Males . .	44.91	41.03	14.03	0.03
Females . .	45.14	41.86	12.98	0.02

30. The largest section of 45.02 per cent consists of infants and young boys and girls. This age group is the largest for both the sexes (44.91 per cent males and 45.14 per cent females), followed by the next age group 15–44 with 41.44 per cent. There are relatively more males above 45 than females of that age, but the margin of difference is slight. By and large the distribution is even in both the sexes. The age structure of Scheduled Tribes is compared below with that of the general population and Scheduled Castes.

STATEMENT XI

Percentage distribution by age group, 1961

	Percentage for age			
	0–14	15–44	45+	Age not stated
1	2	3	4	5
General population	42.87	42.62	14.48	0.03
Scheduled Castes .	43.69	42.68	13.60	0.03
Scheduled Tribes .	45.02	41.44	13.51	0.03

31. Scheduled Tribes differ from Scheduled Castes and more from the general population in that they have a larger proportion of youthful population, and correspondingly smaller proportions in the two higher age groups. The percentage of persons aged 14 years and below is the highest (45.02 per cent) for Scheduled Tribes. Smaller figures for the remaining two groups indicate a shorter span of life as they are adversely affected by forest climate and lack of adequate and effective medical aid in tribal areas.

The age composition in the twelve most numerous Scheduled Tribes in the State has been examined in the following table.

STATEMENT XII

Age structure in important Scheduled Tribes, 1961

Scheduled Tribe	Persons/ Males/ Females	Percentage for age group			
		0–14	15–44	45+	Age not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total	P	45.02	41.44	13.51	0.03
	M	44.91	41.03	14.03	0.03
	F	45.14	41.86	12.98	0.02
1 Bhil including Bhil Garasia, etc.	P	45.91	41.56	12.52	0.01
	M	45.74	41.32	12.92	0.02
	F	46.08	41.80	12.11	0.01
2 Dubla including Talavia, etc.	P	43.31	41.94	14.74	0.01
	M	43.56	40.93	15.49	0.02
	F	43.04	42.97	13.98	0.01
3 Dhodia	P	44.05	41.30	14.60	0.05
	M	44.43	40.94	14.58	0.05
	F	43.67	41.67	14.61	0.05
4 Gamit or Gamta, etc.	P	44.52	41.39	14.03	0.06
	M	44.13	40.60	15.21	0.06
	F	44.94	42.21	12.79	0.06
5 Chaudhri	P	43.76	40.19	15.99	0.06
	M	43.08	39.71	17.15	0.06
	F	44.47	40.67	14.80	0.06
6 Rathawa	P	47.36	40.00	12.64	N
	M	46.82	40.00	13.18	..
	F	47.92	39.99	12.09	N
7 Dhanka, including Tadvi, etc.	P	44.08	42.47	13.41	0.04
	M	43.55	42.48	13.93	0.04
	F	44.63	42.46	12.88	0.03
8 Kokna, Kokni, Kukna	P	45.52	40.67	13.76	0.05
	M	45.26	40.40	14.29	0.05
	F	45.79	40.96	13.20	0.05
9 Naikda or Nayaka, etc.	P	43.07	42.53	14.37	0.03
	M	43.39	41.67	14.91	0.03
	F	42.74	43.42	13.82	0.02
10 Varli	P	44.32	40.35	15.31	0.02
	M	44.76	39.19	16.03	0.02
	F	43.86	41.55	14.57	0.02
11 Patelia	P	45.47	41.24	13.27	0.02
	M	44.35	41.85	13.80	N
	F	46.70	40.58	12.69	0.03
12 Koli	P	46.83	41.46	11.69	0.02
	M	46.76	40.96	12.24	0.04
	F	46.90	41.99	11.10	0.01

N=Negligible

32. The proportions for the youngest group 0–14 are the highest among Rathawa (47.36 per cent) and Koli, Dhor, etc. (46.83), which also have the highest percentages in both the sexes. Bhil (45.91 per cent) follows next in persons as well as males. Significantly the lowest percentages in this age group are found in the two tribes which have the highest urban concentration, viz., Naikda (43.07) and Dubla (43.31). They also have fairly high percentages in the higher age groups. Thus Naikdas rank first in the age bracket 15–44 with 42.53 per cent while Dublas (41.94 per cent) come third, the second place being appropriated by Dhanka with 42.47 per cent. In this age group the smallest proportions are noticed among Rathawa (40 per cent). Chaudhri (40.19 per cent) and Varli (40.35 per cent), all of which are 99 to 100 per cent rural. The highest percentages in the oldest group 45+ are claimed by Chaudhri (15.99) and Varli (15.31), followed by the more urbanised tribes of Dubla and Dhodia having fairly high proportions in these ages — 14.74 and 14.60 per cent respectively.

SECTION IV

MARITAL STATUS

33. The civil condition of the tribal population is examined in the table given below.

STATEMENT XIII

Percentage distribution by marital status and sex, 1961

Marital status	Scheduled Tribe population		Percentage	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
Never married .	766,292	664,879	54.79	49.03
Married . .	584,362	601,394	41.79	44.35
Widowed . .	37,696	82,519	2.70	6.09
Divorced/separated	10,127	7,174	0.72	0.53
Unspecified .	1	2	N	N

N=Negligible

34. Among Scheduled Tribes, over one-half of the male population (54.79 per cent) is un-married, 41.79 per cent married, and 3.42 per cent widowed and divorced or separs ted. Females have a higher proportion of married (44.35 per cent) and₀smaller of never married (49.03 per cent) as compared to males. The never married section is the most numerous in either sex. While the percentages of divorced or separated individuals are practically equal in both the sexes, widowed persons claim a larger portion of females than males. The following table presents a comparative picture of marital status among the general population, Schedukd C: stes and Scheduled Tribes.

STATEMENT XIV

Percentage distribution by marital status and sex, 1961

Marital status	Males/ Females	General population	Schedu- led Castes	Schedu- led Tribes
1	2	3	4	5
Never married	M	55.14	53.08	54.79
	F	45.92	43.33	49.03
Married	M	41.42	43.90	41.79
	F	44.52	46.67	44.35
Widowed	M	3.11	2.66	2.70
	F	9.27	9.68	6.09
Divorced/separated	M	0.33	0.29	0.72
	F	0.29	0.32	0.53
Unspecified	M	N	..	N
	F	N	N	N

N=Negligible

35. The Scheduled Tribes have a higher proportion of unmarried and lower of married as compared to the Scheduled Castes. The proportion of married among Adivasis is practically on par with the general population, but they have a little less unmarried males and more unmarried females. A fairly low percentage of widows and slightly higher proportions of divorced or separated persons are the other distinctive features of the Adivasi society. Distribution of tribewise population according to civil condition is given in the following table.

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STATEMENT XV

Marital status in important Scheduled Tribes, 1961

Caste	Males/ Females	Percentage of				
		Never married	Married	Widowed	Divorced/ separated	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1 Bhil including Bhil Garasia, etc. . .	M	55.55	41.49	2.37	0.59	..
	F	49.40	44.45	5.83	0.32	N
2 Dubla including Talavia, etc. . .	M	52.60	42.92	3.58	0.90	..
	F	46.58	45.13	7.38	0.91	..
3 Dhodia	M	54.92	41.93	2.46	0.69	..
	F	48.78	43.60	6.82	0.80	..
4 Gamit or Gamta, etc.	M	55.48	40.50	3.13	0.89	..
	F	51.52	42.59	5.09	0.80	N
5 Chaudhri	M	54.05	41.15	3.64	1.16	..
	F	50.49	42.53	6.00	0.98	..
6 Rathawa	M	57.37	39.40	2.61	0.62	..
	F	53.15	41.97	4.62	0.26	..
7 Dhanka including Tadvi, etc. . .	M	53.48	42.93	2.86	0.73	..
	F	47.30	46.00	6.33	0.37	..
8 Kokna, Kokni, Kukna	M	54.52	42.24	2.31	0.93	N
	F	49.16	44.29	5.95	0.60	..
9 Naikda or Nayaka, etc.	M	52.44	43.91	2.79	0.86	..
	F	46.25	46.56	6.59	0.60	..
10 Varli	M	53.14	44.15	1.89	0.82	..
	F	46.96	47.21	5.39	0.44	..
11 Patelia	M	53.79	41.66	3.82	0.73	..
	F	48.85	44.90	6.13	0.12	..
12 Koli	M	57.47	39.83	2.40	0.30	..
	F	30.42	42.81	6.43	0.34	..

N=Negligible

36. The highest proportio s of never ma i ied males are fou d amo g Kolis (57.47 per cent) followed by Rathawas (57.37 per cent) a d Bhils (55.55). Among fem les, Rathawas (53.15), Gamit (51.52) nd Chaudhri (50.49) have the highest pei centage of unma ied perso s. The two tribes of Naikd s nd D blas, which have relatively higher urban concent tions a d the lowest proportions of youthful popul tion have the smallest ratios for neve m rrid pe so s, both males a d females. They also have fai ly high perce tages of m rried perso s, in which respect the m ximum proportions are oticed in both the sexes of Varli, Naikda, Dhanka and

Dubla tribes in order. Rathawas have the smallest proportion of married men and women. The highest percentage of widowers is found in patelia and the lowest among Varlis, while widows claim the greatest proportion among Dhodia and the smallest among Rathawa. Chaudhri has the largest ratio of divorced or separated persons, while Koli has the smallest among men and patelia among women.

37. Among Adivasis, child marriages are not es common as among other sections of the population as can be seen from the followir g table which gives data for the most numerous Scheduled Tribes in the State.

STATEMENT XVI

Child marriages in important Scheduled Tribes, 1961

Scheduled Tribe	Percentage of married in age group 0-14	
	Males	Females
1	2	3
General population . . .	0.94	1.95
Non-Scheduled Caste/Tribe population	*0.99*	*2.02*
All Scheduled Castes . . .	*1.62*	*3.98*
All Scheduled Tribes . . .	*0.29*	*0.65*
1 Bhil	0.33	0.70
2 Dubla	0.09	0.29
3 Dhodia	0.14	0.35
4 Gamit	0.09	0.11
5 Chaudhri	0.51	0.11
6 Rathawa	0.25	0.42
7 Dhanka	0.25	1.41
8 Kokna	0.43	0.14
9 Naikda	0.39	0.79
10 Varli	0.39	1.33
11 Patelia	0.36	1.42
12 Koli	0.29	0.58

38. Only 0.29 per cent of the males and 0.65 of the females aged 14 and under are married among Scheduled Tribes, as against 1.62 per cent males and 3.98 per cent females among Scheduled Castes and 0.99 per cent males and 2.02 per cent females in the non-Scheduled Caste/Tribe population. Adivasis thus marry at a more advanced age than Harijans and non-Scheduled population, the difference between them and Harijans being all the more marked.

39. The extent of child marriages of boys is greater among Chaudhri (0.51 per cent), Kokna (0.43 per cent), Naikda and Varli (0.39 per cent each). It is rather interesting to note that the extent of such marriages among girls is found to be far greater among Patelia (1.42 per cent) and Dhanka (1.41 per cent), followed by Varli (1.33 per cent). The tribes with the smallest incidence of child marriages of boys are Dubla and Gamit (0.09 per cent each), and Dhodia (0.14 per cent). The smallest percentages of child brides are registered by Gamit and Chaudhri (0.11 per cent), Kokna (0.14 per cent) and Dubla (0.29 per cent).

40. The following table shows the distribution of 1,000 males and 1,000 females of Adivasis by broad age groups and marital status.

STATEMENT XVII

Distribution of 1,000 males and 1,000 females according to age and marital status, 1961

Marital status	Total		0-14		15-44		45+		Age not stated	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Femal
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Total	1,000	1,000	449	451	411	419	140	130	N	N
Never married	548	490	448	448	99	42	1	N	N	N
Married	418	444	1	3	299	362	118	79	N	N
Widowed	27	61	N	N	7	11	20	50	N	N
Divorced/separated . . .	7	5	N	N	6	4	1	1	N	—
Unspecified	N	N	..	..	..	..	...	—	N	N

N=Negligible

41. The largest strength is claimed by the never married category in the age group 0-14 with 448 boys and an equal number among girls. Married persons in the age group 15-44 rank next (males 299, females 362), followed by the same status among those age 45 or more (males

118, females 79). There are more widowed persons of 45 and above (males 20, females 50) than those aged 15 to 44 years (males 7, females 11), while the position is reversed in the case of divorced or separated persons.

SECTION V

LITERACY

42. In the important matter of literacy, the Scheduled Tribes are the most backward section of the society, as can be seen from the following table.

STATEMENT XVIII

Percentage of literacy, 1961

	Percentage of literacy		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
General population . .	30.45	41.13	19.10
Non-Scheduled Caste/Tribe population	34.24	45.33	22.36
Scheduled Castes . . .	22.46	33.87	10.72
Scheduled Tribes . . .	11.69	19.06	4.09

43. Adivasis, with only 11.69 per cent literates among them, lag far behind the Harijans with almost double their percentage of literacy. The gulf that divides them from the more advanced section of the population is even more wider. The total tribal literacy is a little higher than the female literacy among Scheduled Castes (10.72 per cent), while the tribal male literacy (19.06 per cent) is almost on par with female literacy in the general population (19.10 per cent). An extremely low level of literacy is the bane of tribal women, among whom not even five out of a hundred can read and write.

44. While other sections have taken significant strides during the past decade, the present literacy rate for Scheduled Tribes is a little over a half of the ratio for the general population ten years ago (21.69 per cent) and is lower than even the female literacy level in the general population at that time (12.79 per cent).

45. The comparative statistics of rural and urban literacy ratios are given below.

	Percentage of literacy		
	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
General population . .	30.45	24.09	48.77
Scheduled Castes . .			30.83
Scheduled Tribes . .	11.69	11.32	18.80

46. While the tribal literacy is higher in urban areas (18.80 per cent) than rural (11.32 per cent), it is not anywhere near the standards achieved by the general population. In fact, it is lower than even the rural literacy rate of Scheduled Castes (19.76 per cent). This shows a grievous lack of consciousness even among the urban section of the tribal population.

47. No doubt there are obvious reasons for this state of backwardness. Large numbers of Scheduled Tribes live in hilly and forest tracks removed from developed areas. They are the least urbanised among all sections of the population, and their contacts with the other groups are not as close as those of Harijans. Facilities for schooling their children are available only in a relatively smaller measure. In many areas their settlements are scattered over a difficult terrain. All these difficulties are real and genuine. More and more educational facilities are being provided by the Government by opening *ashram* Schools and giving various other concessions to encourage education among the tribals. But much headway still remains to be made for improving the standards of literacy obtaining among the Scheduled Tribes.

48. The progress of literacy is examined in each of the districts in the following table.

STATEMENT XIX

Percentage of literacy by district, 1951 and 1961

District	Year	General population			Scheduled Tribes		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Gujarat	1951	21.69	30.17	12.79			
	1961	30.45	41.13	19.10	11.69	19.06	4.09
Jamnagar	1951	16.20	22.98	9.34			
	1961	26.55	36.38	16.24	4.34	7.73	1.04
Rajkot	1951	22.57	30.74	14.30			
	1961	31.74	42.55 ·	20.51	26.55	41.88	11.68
Surendranagar	1951	17.85	24.75	10.65			
	1961	24.52	33.83	14.66	3.49	6.35	0.46
Bhavnagar	1951	18.51	26.07	10.60			
	1961	27.43	38.33	15.80	45.33	69.05	15.15
Amreli	1951	20.43	27.87	12.80			
	1961	28.91	38.79	18.62	12.83	22.34	3.23
Junagadh	1951	14.79	22.17	7.27			
	1961	24.42	35.44	12.83	2.56	4.47	0.49
Kutch	1951	15.48	21.82	9.61			
	1961	25.00	33.43	16.90	3.34	5.79	0.68
Banaskantha	1951	6.07	10.02	1.91			
	1961	12.73	20.45	4.56	2.91	5.27	0.38
Sabarkantha	1951	13.32	21.63	4.78			
	1961	24.03	36.20	11.26	10.56	18.79	2.24
Mehsana	1951	24.88	34.43	15.30			
	1961	33.96	45.58	21.97	15.71	24.87	6.40
Ahmedabad	1951	30.65	40.71	18.79			
	1961	41.88	52.71	29.29	20.92	32.58	7.18
Kaira	1951	27.66	37.64	16.72			
	1961	36.26	48.45	22.74	10.69	16.88	3.78
Panchmahals	1951	11.07	17.00	4.72			
	1961	19.23	29.01	8.80	6.67	11.98	1.14
Baroda	1951	27.38	37.06	16.80			
	1961	35.21	45.89	23.43	11.55	18.58	4.13
Broach	1951	25.11	35.90	13.70			
	1961	34.26	46.39	21.44	13.85	22.98	4.45
Surat	1951	27.00	36.20	17.74			
	1961	34.35	44.36	24.26	14.12	22.41	5.71
Dangs	1951	5.24	8.19	1.87			
	1961	9.26	14.26	3.78	6.61	10.80	2.10

49. In all districts except Rajkot, Bhavnagar and the Dangs, the Scheduled Tribes have not yet reached the literacy levels attained by the general population a decade ago. Bhavnagar has also the distinction of registering higher tribal literacy than the general population average. These deviations are explained by the fact that Rajkot and Bhavnagar districts have very small Scheduled Tribe population, most of whom live in urban areas.

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50. The highest tribal literacy is registered by Bhavnagar (45.33 per cent), Rajkot (26.55 per cent), Ahmedabad (20.92 per cent) and Mehsana (15.71 per cent). The lowest ratios are the lot of Junagadh (2.56 per cent), Banaskantha (2.91 per cent) and Kutch (3.34 per cent). But these districts, which have very small numbers of Scheduled Tribes, cannot be said to be representative of the tribal population of the State. Six districts namely Sabarkantha, the Panchmahals, Baroda, Broach, Surat and the Dangs have more than 10 per cent of their population belonging to Scheduled Tribes. Of these Surat (14.12 per cent) and Broach (13.85 per cent) have the highest literacy registered among Scheduled Tribes, while Dangs (6.61 per cent) and the Panchmahals (6.67 per cent) the lowest. The tribewise data regarding literacy are given below.

STATEMENT XX

Percentage of literacy in important Scheduled Tribes, 1961

Scheduled Tribe	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
Total . .	11.69	19.06	4.09
1 Bhil . .	9.81	16.61	2.77
2 Dubla . .	11.61	19.14	4.01
3 Dhodia . .	23.94	37.02	10.85
4 Gamit . .	11.91	18.32	5.21
5 Chaudhri . .	17.42	26.34	8.29
6 Rathawa . .	4.81	8.76	0.68
7 Dhanka . .	15.83	25.76	5.44
8 Kokna . .	8.83	15.08	2.31
9 Naikda . .	10.39	17.05	3.55
10 Varli . .	4.46	8.27	0.51
11 Patelia . .	12.67	21.95	2.48
12 Koli . .	3.68	6.21	0.96

51. Dhodias have made the best progress in literacy. With the ratio of 23.94 per cent they are far ahead of other tribes. Theirs is the only tribe that reaches and even crosses the literacy level of Scheduled Caste. Their male literacy

is as high as 37.02 per cent and female literacy 10.85 per cent. The next tribes in order of literacy are Chaudhri (17.42 per cent) and Dhanka (15.83 per cent). The only other tribes claiming more literates than the tribal average are Patelia (12.67 per cent) and Gamit (11.91 per cent). The most numerous tribes of Bhil and Dubla are below the average. The lowest in the scale are Koli, Dhor, etc. (3.68 per cent), Varli (4.46 per cent) and Rathawa (4.81 per cent).

EDUCATIONAL LEVELS

52. The relatively lower levels of education among Scheduled Tribes are a natural corollary following from the lower ratio of tribal literacy as brought out by the following figures distributing 1,000 literates into three educational levels for rural and urban areas.

STATEMENT XXI

Distribution of 1,000 literates by educational level in rural and urban areas, 1961

		Literates (without educational level)	Primary	Matriculation and above
1		2	3	4
General population	R	224	357	9
	U	97	277	39
Scheduled Castes	R	295	365	5
	U	121	205	9
Scheduled Tribes	R	321	596	2
	U	23	57	1

53. While Scheduled Tribes have a relatively larger proportion of those who have attained the primary stage (653) than among the Scheduled Castes (570) and the general population (634), the ratio of matriculates and above the smallest. The lesser proportions in urban areas result from their having insignitcant proportion living in urban areas.

54. Further classification of matriculation in urban areas shows that the proportion of diploma and degree holders is negligible. The following table distributes 1,000 persons of either sex in rural and urban areas into illiterate and literate with and without educational levels.

STATEMENT XXII

Distribution of 1,000 males and females by educational level, 1961

Educational level	Rural		Educational level	Urban	
	Males	Females		Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6
Illiterate	815	961	Illiterate	714	922
Literate (without educational level)	66	12	Literate (without educational level)	81	21
Primary or Junior Basic	119	27	Primary or Junior Basic	201	57
Matriculation and above	N	N	Matriculation or Higher Secondary	4	N
			Technical diploma not equal to degree	N	...
			Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	N	..
			University degree	N	..
			Technical degree	...	...
Total	**1,000**	**1,000**	**Total**	**1,000**	**1,000**

N—Negligible

55. In rural areas, the proportion of matriculation is found to be negligible. In urban areas four males out of 1,000 have attained the matriculation stage, while the corresponding proportion among females is negligible. No female has gone beyond matriculation stage, while there are some males, though very few in number, who have obtained technical diplomas and non-technical diplomas and degrees. The total numbers of those who have passed matriculation or higher examinations are as follows.

STATEMENT XXIII

Literates in category matriculation and above, 1961

		Males	Females
	1	2	3
Rural	. . . . .	725	56
Urban			
(a)	Matriculation or Higher Secondary . . .	285	25
(b)	Technical diploma not equal to degree . .	4	..
(c)	Non-technical diploma not equal to degree .	2	..
(d)	University degree . .	17	...
(e)	Technical degree . .	..	..

56. One technical diploma holder each is claimed by Bhil, Dhodia, Gamit and Naikda, and one non-technical diploma holder by Dubla and Gamit each. Among graduates, 8 belong to Bhil, 4 to Dhodia, 2 each to Kokna and Koli and 1 to Naikda.

57. The foregoing discussion reveals in no uncertain terms the recent trends which have come into being as a result of the various programmes undertaken by the Government for the uplift of this disadvantageous section of society. The age old lethargy and indifference are being gradually shaken off, as they become receptive of new ideas for the betterment of their condition.

FULL-TIME STUDENTS

58. As may be expected, relatively fewer children receive schooling among Adivasis than among the general population or the Scheduled Castes. Numbering 148,994, students constitute 5.41 per cent of the total population of Scheduled Tribes as against 12.03 per cent in the general population and 9.57 per cent among Scheduled Castes.

	Percentage of students in Scheduled Tribes		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
Total Scheduled Tribe population . . .	5.41	8.18	2.55
Scheduled Tribe non-workers . . .	11.69	19.60	5.00

59. These figures low as they are bring out the vastness of the problem of removal literacy of among the Adivasis.

SECTION VI

RELIGION

60. The distribution pattern of Scheduled Tribes among various religious persuations is more diversified than that of Scheduled Castes. This is because Scheduled Castes can be found only in two religions, Hindu and Sikh, while Scheduled Tribes may belong to any religion. In the case of the former, practically the whole population is Hindu, as only a negligible number subscribed to the Sikh faith. Among Scheduled Tribes, while Hinduism predominates for the most part, Islam and Christianity also claim a fairly large number as shown in the following table.

STATEMENT XXIV

Tribal population by religion, 1961

State/District	Total	Buddhists	Christians	Hindus	Jains	Muslims	Zoroas-trians	Indefinite beliefs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Gujarat	2,754,446	2	2,579	2,745,306	11	6,368	3	177
1 Jamnagar	3,410	..	..	2,840	..	570	..	..
2 Rajkot	388	..	..	7	..	381	..	..
3 Surendranagar	3,153	..	..	3,126	..	27	..	..
4 Bhavnagar	75	..	..	4	..	71	..	..
5 Amreli	187	..	..	..	..	187	..	..
6 Junagadh	6,803	..	..	4,409	..	2,394	..	..
7 Kutch	32,471	..	..	29,897	..	2,574	..	..
8 Banaskantha	52,685	..	..	52,685	..	..	..	..
9 Sabarkantha	128,085	..	486	127,599	..	..	..	..
10 Mehsana	4,125	..	..	4,124	..	1	..	..
11 Ahmedabad	12,215	..	..	12,213	..	2	..	..
12 Kaira	17,480	..	28	17,448	..	4	..	..
13 Panchmahals	503,214	..	189	503,000	..	25	..	..
14 Baroda	327,992	..	..	327,895	6	91	..	..
15 Broach	370,971	..	58	370,884	1	28	..	..
16 Surat	1,224,959	1	1,800	122,964	4	10	3	177
17 Dangs	66,233	1	18	66,211	..	3	..	..

61. While 2,745,306 or 99.67 per cent of the Adivasis follow Hinduism, Muslims number 6,368 or 0.23 per cent and Christians 2,579 or 0.09 per cent. Buddhists (2), Jairs (11), Zroastrians (3) and those following indefinite beliefs (177) are very few indeed, almost negligible as compared to Hindus. Most of the Muslims are found in Rajkot Division because of the almost entirely Muslim tribe of Siddis in the Saurashtra peninsula and because of a large number of Kolis in Kutch returned as Muslims. Christians are found only in six out of the ten districts of Baroda Division. Jains are found in Baroda, Broach and Surat and Buddhists in Surat

and the Dangs, one each. Zoroastriainism and indefinite beliefs are returned only from Surat district. The latter include Ap Mul Satya Dharma (83 males, 77 females), Kayam Panth (4 females) and Keval Panth (9 males, 4 females).

62. Followers of Hinduism are found in all the Scheduled Tribes, of which the following ten are exclusively Hindu.

1 Barda	6 Gond or Rajgond
2 Bavoha or Bamcha	7 Padhar
3 Bharvad	8 Pomla
4 Charan	9 Rabari
5 Chodhara	10 Rathawa

63. Each of the remaining 17 Scheduled Tribes has some non-Hindus at least as shown below.

STATEMENT XXV

Scheduled Tribes having non-Hindu

Tribe	Population	Buddhist	Christians	Jains	Muslims	Zoroastrians	Indefinite beliefs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Total . . .	2,754,446	2	2,579	11	6,368	3	177
1 Bhil, etc. . .	1,124,282	..	766	1	66	..	..
2 Chaudhri . .	137,469	..	24	1	..	..	122
3 Dhanka, etc. . .	128,024	..	155	6	6	..	..
4 Dhodia . . .	275,787	..	71	..	1	..	..
5 Dubla, etc. . .	323,644	..	3	..	6	..	..
6 Gamit-Gamta, etc. .	158,703	1	1,496	3	2	1	55
7 Kathodi, etc. . .	2,358	..	4	..	..	..	..
8 Kokna, etc. . .	110,054	..	..	..	2	..	..
9 Koli, etc. . .	37,418	..	..	..	2,057	..	..
10 Kunbi . . .	24,004	1	..	..	2	..	..
11 Naikda-Nayaka, etc. .	108,024	..	1	..	..	..	..
12 Paradhi, etc. . .	3,302	..	..	..	117	..	..
13 Patelia . . .	38,993	..	27	..	7	..	..
14 Siddi . . .	3,645	..	..	..	3,622	..	..
15 Vaghri . .	4,327	..	..	..	124	..	..
16 Varli . . .	97,710	..	16	..	2	2	..
17 Vitolia, etc. . .	8,838	..	12	..	..	..	..

64. The largest number of Muslims is claimed by Siddis of whom 3,622 out of 3,645 profess Islam, as against only 23 who are Hindu. A large number of Kolis of Kutch (2,057) are also Muslim besides Vaghris (124) and Paradhi (117) also of Kutch district, and Bhil (66). Very few Muslims are found among the res of the tribes—6 each in Dhanka and Dubla, 2 each in Gamit, Kokna, Kunbi and Varli, 7 in Patelia and 1 in Dhodia.

65. Among Christians, a majority of 1,496 out of 2,579 are found among Gamits, followed by Bhil (766) and Dhanka (155), while very small numbers are found among Dhodia (71), Patelia (27), Chaudhri (24), Varli (16), Vitolia (12), Kathodi (4), Dubla (3) and Naikda (1). Other religions are returned in insignificant numbers, that is to say, Buddhists among Gamit and Kunbi, Jains among Bhil, Chaudhri, Dhanka and Gamit, Zoroastrians among Gamit and Varli and subscribers to indefinite beliefs among Chaudhri and Gamit. The only tribe reporting all these religions is Gamit.

SECTION VII

LANGUAGE

I. Mother Tongue

66. Thirty–seven languages in all are reported to be the mother tongue spoken by the Adivasis. Gujarati speakers naturally have an overwhelming majority of 2,468,683 or 89.63 per cent of the total population of 2,754,446. The detailed break–up for all the languages is given below.

STATEMENT XXVI

Mother tongues

Language	Speakers	Percentage	Language	Speakers	Percentage
1	2	3	1	2	3
Total	**2,754,446**	**100.00**	19 Naikadi	620	0.02
1 Gujarati	2,468,683	89.63	20 Walvi	463	0.02
2 Dangi	60,363	2.19	21 Sindhi	381	0.01
3 Bhilodi	54,231	1.97	22 Rajasthani	187	0.01
4 Chodhari	32,174	1.17	23 Padvi	172	0.01
5 Kokna/Kokni/Kukna	24,965	0.91	24 Urdu	75	N
6 Bhili	18,353	0.67	25 Katkari	70	N
7 Dhodia	18,000	0.65	26 Ahirani	51	N
8 Marathi	15,631	0.57	27 Telugu	39	N
9 Gamit/Gavit	14,986	0.54	28 Tamil	27	N
10 Varli	14,596	0.53	29 Kannada	8	N
11 Mawchi	13,123	0.48	30 Koli–Gujarati	5	N
12 Kachchhi	9,133	0.33	31 Malayalam	4	N
13 Vasava	3,685	0.13	32 Punjabi	4	N
14 Hindi	1,103	0.04	33 Talavia	4	N
15 Kathodi	862	0.03	34 Mewari	3	N
16 Kolchi	854	0.03	35 African	1	N
17 Marwari	821	0.03	36 Goanese	1	N
18 Kotwali	767	0.03	37 Nepali	1	N

N=Negligible

67. Gujarati excepted, the only languages that claim more than one per cent speakers are Dangi (2.19 per cent), Bhilodi (1.97 per cent) and Chodhari (1.17 per cent). Six other languages claim between 0.5 and 1.00 per cent. They are Kokna, Bhili, Dhodia, Marathi, Gamit and Varli. The next thirteen languages are spoken by 0.01 to 0.50 per cent each, the proportion for the remaining 14 being negligible.

68. It is interesting to note that 18 or almost one-half of these mother tongues are 'tribal as seen from their names which follow from the name of the tribe like Chodhari, Bhili, etc., or from the area inhabited by the tribals like Dangi. However, not all the members of a tribe speak the language of that tribe as mother-tongue, as will be clear from the following table, which shows the population of tribes along with the total speakers of the relevant tribal languages.

STATEMENT XXVII

Scheduled Tribes and tribal languages, 1961

Sl. No.	Tribe	Total Rural Urban	Population	Tribal language	Speakers
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Bhil, Vasava, etc.	T	1,124,282	Bhili, Vasava, Bhilodi	94,262
		R	1,085,682		94,079
		U	38,600		183
2	Chodhara, Chaudhri	T	143,576	Chodhari	59,724
		R	140,579		59,724
		U	2,997		..
3	Dhodia	T	275,787	Dhodia	26,459
		R	254,147		26,459
		U	21,640		..
4	Dubla Talavia Halpati	T	323,644	Dubla, Talavia, Halpati	5
		R	288,146		5
		U	35,498		..
5	Gamit, Gavit, Mavchi, Valvi, Padvi . .	T	158,703	Gamit, Gavit, Mavchi, Valvi, Padvi	51,986
		R	154,406		51,986
		U	4,297		..
6	Gond or Rajgond	T	87	Gondi	219
		R	74		187
		U	13		32
7	Katkari or Kathodi, etc. . . .	T	2,358	Katkari or Kathodi, etc.	1,300
		R	2,358		1,300
		U	..		..
8	Kokna, Kokni, Kukna	T	110,054	Kokna, Kokni, Kukna	39,890
		R	104,853		36,019
		U	5,201		3,871
9	Kolcha or Kolgha, Koli, Dhor, Tokre Koli .	T	37,418	Koli (Gujarati)	1,023
		R	34,985		1,023
		U	2,433		..
10	Kotwalia, Barodia, Vitolia . . .	T	8,359	Kotvali	2,694
		R	8,359		2,694
		U	..		..
11	Naikda, Nayaka	T	108,024	Naikadi	1,182
		R	95,630		1,182
		U	12,394		..
12	Varli	T	97,710	Varli	15,627
		R	97,166		15,627
		U	544		..

69. Thus in most of the cases, the numbers of the speakers of the language are smaller than the population of the particular tribe. It will thus be seen that the Adivasis have discarded their tribal languages in a considerable measure due to closer contacts with other sections of the society.

70. The tribal and non-tribal speakers of tribal languages are given in the statement below.

STATEMENT XXVIII

Speakers of tribal languages, 1961

Sl. No.	Language	Speakers	
		Scheduled Tribe	Non- Tribal
1	2	3	4
1	Dangi . . .	60,363	217
2	Chodhari . . .	32,174	27,550
3	Bhilodi . . .	54,231	5,012
4	Kokna/Kokni/Kukna .	24,965	14,925
5	Gamit/Gavit . .	14,986	23,009
6	Dhodia . . .	18,000	8,459
7	Bhili . . .	18,353	3,987
8	Varli . . .	14,596	1,031
9	Mawchi . . .	13,123	250
10	Vasava . . .	3,685	8,994
11	Kotvali . . .	767	1,927
12	Naikadi. . .	620	562
13	Kolchi . . .	854	150
14	Kathodi . . .	862	49
15	Walvi . . .	463	2
16	Katkari . . .	70	319
17	Gondi . . .	..	219
18	Padvi . . .	172	1
19	Koli (Gujarati) .	..	19
20	Adivasi (Bhili) .	..	7
21	Talavia . . .	4	1
	Total . . .	**258,288**	**96,670**

71. Thus, 258,288 or 9.38 per cent of Adivasis speak tribal languages, while 96,425 or 0.54 per cent of the non-tribal population have also returned a tribal spech as their mother tongue.

72. It is interesting that most of the regions of the country are represented, though in small numbers, in these mother tongues, Hindi, Punjabi, Rajasthani, Marwari and Mewari from the north, Marathi from the East, Kannada, Tamil and Telugu from the South. One person each has reported African and Nepali languages also. Five out of the 37 languages, viz., Gujarati, Sindhi, Hindi, Urdu, Marathi, Rajasthani and Marwari are spoken in both the divisions of the State, while Kachchhi and African are returned exclusively from Rajkot Division or peninsular Gujarat. The remaining 26 tongues are spoken only in Baroda Division or mainland Gujarat.

II. Subsidiary Languages

73. Out of the total population of 2,754,446 souls, 37,841 or 1.37 per cent of the Adivasis also speak another subsidiary language beside their

mother tongue. Here again, Gujarati naturally claims the largest numbers, aggregating to 16,968 or 44.84 per cent. The details of the eleven subsidiary languages reported are shown below.

STATEMENT XXIX

Subsidiary languages, 1961

	Language	Speakers	Percentage
	1	2	3
	Total . . .	**37,841**	**100.00**
1	Gujarati . . .	16,968	44.84
2	Hindi . . .	9,569	25.29
3	Marathi . . .	6,364	16.82
4	Varli . . .	3,613	9.55
5	Kokna/Kokni/Kukna .	1,124	2.97
6	English . . .	158	0.42
7	Vasava . . .	40	0.11
8	Rajasthani . . .	2	N
9	Dangi . . .	1	N
10	Kachchhi . . .	1	N
11	Od	1	N

N=Negligible

74. Tribal languages do not claim only a small number of the speakers of subsidiary languages. Next to Gujarati come Hindi with over one-fourth of the total, and Marathi with 16.82 per cent. The tribal languages of Kokna and Vaili claim 9.55 per cent and 2.97 per cent respectively. In all 158 persons or 0.42 per cent of the speakers of subsidiary languages can speak English. Their proportion in the total tribal population is, however, negligible. Vasava is a subsidiary tongue for 40 or 0.11 per cent while the remaining four subsidiary languages claim insignificant numbers. Out of 11 subsidiary languages, Gujarati, Hindi, English and Marathi are common to both the Divisions of the State, Kachchhi is exclusive to Rajkot Division, and Varli, Kokna, Vasava, Rajasthani, Dangi and Od are confined to Baroda Division only.

SECTION VIII

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

75. Relatively more persons are economically active among Scheduled Tribes than among Scheduled Castes or the general population as brought out by the following statistics.

STATEMENT XXX

Percentage of workers to total population in general and Scheduled Tribe population by Total/Rural/Urban, 1961

General/ Scheduled Caste/Tribe population	Sex	Percentage of workers		
		Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5
General population	P	*41.07*	*44.96*	*29.88*
	M	*53.47*	*55.29*	*48.37*
	F	*27.89*	*34.15*	*9.24*
Scheduled Caste	P	42.57	45.64	33.08
	M	51.25	53.18	45.56
	F	33.64	38.07	19.24
Scheduled Tribe	P	53.72	54.34	42.03
	M	58.25	58.44	54.66
	F	49.06	50.12	27.94

76. Thus, Scheduled Tribes, with more than half of their population economically active, have the highest proportion of workers (53.72 per cent). Male participation ratio is quite high in rural (58.44 per cent) as well as in urban (54.66 per cent) sectors, whereas female participation is high only in rural areas where workers comprise half their total numbers. In urban areas, more than one-fourth or 27.94 per cent are workers. No doubt the disparity in the participation ratio in general and Scheduled Caste populations on the one side and Scheduled Tribe on the other is higher among females than among males, yet the small percentage of tribal woman workers in urban as against rural areas is noteworthy. Scheduled Tribes have imbibed this common urban characteristic as the traditional occupation of agriculture, agricultural labour and forestry in which their females participate

in their homeland, are not available to the same extent in urban areas.

77. The participation ratios in economic activities in 12 most numerous tribes are shown below.

STATEMENT XXXI

Economic activity in important Scheduled Tribes, 1961

Sl. No.	Scheduled Tribes				Percentage of workers		
					Persons	Males	Females
1	2				3	4	5
1	Bhil	.	.	.	54.36	58.86	49.72
2	Dubla	.	.	.	53.70	57.94	49.42
3	Dhodia	.	.	.	52.53	54.47	50.60
4	Gamit	.	.	.	55.73	59.60	51.68
5	Chaudhri	.	.	.	43.82	58.11	33.68
6	Rathawa	.	.	:	52.48	59.26	45.40
7	Dhanka	.	.	.	49.15	58.61	39.27
8	Kokna	.	.	.	55.28	57.55	52.92
9	Naikda	.	.	.	53.71	58.88	48.40
10	Varli	.	.	.	56.93	59.70	54.06
11	Patelia	.	.	.	53.97	57.70	49.88
12	Koli	.	.	.	49.83	57.75	41.33

78. The highest proportion of economically active persons is claimed by one of the least urbanised tribes, viz., Varli (56.93 per cent) followed by Gamit (55.73 per cent) and Kokna (55.28 per cent). The minimum rates are found in Chaudhri (43.82 per cent), Dhanka (49.15 per cent) and Koli (49.83 per cent). Considering the data sexwise the highest percentages of workers are claimed by Varlis among both males (59.70 per cent) and females (54.06 per cent), followed in the case of males by Gamit (59.60 per cent) and Rathawa (59.26 per cent) and in

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females by Kokna (52.92 per cent) and Gamit (51.68 per cent). The lowest participation ratio among males is found in Dhodia (45.47 per cent) and among females in Chaudhri (33.68 per cent).

79. The distribution of Scheduled Tribe workers into the nine industrial categories of workers according to the Census is examined below in comparison with the general population.

STATEMENT XXXII

Percentage distribution of workers by industrial categories, 1961

Industrial category	General population	Scheduled Tribes
1	2	8
Total	100.00	100.00
I As Cultivator	53.32	59.14
II As Agricultural labourer	14.77	31.09
III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and Allied activities	1.24	1.18
IV At Household Industry	6.56	1.23
V In Manufacturing other than Household Industry	6.33	1.57
VI In Construction	1.06	0.43
VII In Trade and Commerce	4.85	0.38
VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications	1.88	0.58
IX In Other Services	9.99	4.40

80. This industrial pattern differs significantly from that obtaining in the general population and Scheduled Castes. There is an overwhelming majority of workers in agriculture (90.23 per cent) which is much higher than in the general population. The proportion of cultivators (59.14 per cent) is higher than that in the general population (53.32 per cent). But the percentage of tribal agricultural labourers (31.09 per cent) stands much higher than in the general

population (14.77 per cent), and Scheduled Castes (28.90 per cent). The relative position of owner-cultivators and landless labourers among agricultural workers is brought out in relief by the following statement.

STATEMENT XXXIII

Distribution of 100 agricultural workers in cultivators and agricultural labourers, 1961

General/Scheduled Tribe population	Percentage of workers		
	Agricultural workers	Cultivators	Agricultural labourers
1	2	3	4
General population	100	78.31	21.69
Scheduled Tribe	100	65.54	34.46

81. More than one-third of Adivasi agriculturists are labourers employed on land belonging to others, while about two-thirds are owner-cultivators. Thus the proportion of labourers is much higher among Scheduled Tribes than in the general population. In contrast with Scheduled Castes, more Adivasis work on land held by their own families than on others' land. But the poor condition of their agriculture in wooded highlands can be surmised from the fact that in the districts with tribal concentrations like the Panchmahals, Baroda, Broach, Surat and the Dangs, less than 1.5 per cent of the total cropped area is irrigated in contrast with 6.24 per cent in the State as a whole.

82. Scheduled Tribes have relatively less workers than the general population in all the non-agricultural categories, which jointly account for only 9.77 per cent of their workers. Compared to the Scheduled Castes, the proportion of their workers is higher only in category III, i.e., mining, quarrying, forestry, etc. This is an important category for them as it includes forestry, an occupation which comes naturally to them as denizens of forest areas. For in the rural areas of the State, 15.49 per cent of persons engaged in category III belong to Scheduled Tribes.

83. The percentage distribution of male and female workers in different industrial categories is examined in the following statement.

STATEMENT XXXIV

Percentage of workers by sex and industrial category, 1961

Industrial category	General population		Scheduled Tribes	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
Total . . .	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
I As Cultivator .	49.54	61.03	59.04	59.25
II As Agricultural labourer . .	11.95	20.54	28.32	34.49
III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and Allied activities . .	1.34	1.02	1.57	0.70
IV At Household Industry . .	6.03	7.62	1.39	1.03
V In Manufacturing other than Household Industry	8.80	1.29	2.28	0.70
VI In Construction .	1.29	0.59	0.56	0.27
VII In Trade and Commerce .	6.71	1.07	0.57	0.16
VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications .	2.74	0.12	1.04	0.02
IX In Other Services	11.60	6.72	5.23	3.38

84. Both the sexes among Scheduled Tribes participate equally in cultivation, while the employment of female as agricultural labourers is relatively greater than that of males. In the remaining categories males preponderate. As compared to the general population, the percentages for males are higher in the tribal population only in the first three categories of cultivation, agricultural labour and mining, forestry, etc. Among females, the tribal ratio for cultivators does not reach up to the average for the general population, with the result that the tribal percentage is higher only in agricultural labour.

85. The statement that follows gives the proportion of female workers to 1,000 male workers in each industrial category.

STATEMENT XXXV

Number of female workers per 1,000 male workers, 1961

Industrial category	Female workers to 1,000 male workers	
	General population	Scheduled Tribes
1	2	3
Total	490	817
I As Cultivator . . .	604	820
II As Agricultural labourer .	843	994
III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and Allied activities	374	365
IV At Household Industry .	619	605
V In Manufacturing other than Household Industry	72	251
VI In Construction . .	225	387
VII In Trade and Commerce .	78	223
VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications . .	20	16
IX In Other Services . .	284	529

86. As in the case of Scheduled Castes, the number of males and females engaged in agricultural labour is very nearly equal among Scheduled Tribes also. In cultivation there are 820 female workers to every 1,000 males. In the remaining fields of economic activity, female participation is much less. Transport has the smallest number (16), followed by trade and commerce (223) and manufacture (251).

INDUSTRIAL PATTERN OF IMPORTANT SCHEDULED TRIBES

87. The following table shows the percentage distribution of workers by industrial categories among the most numerous tribes.

STATEMENT XXXVI

Percentage distribution of workers by categories in important Scheduled Tribes, 1961

	Scheduled Tribes				Total	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
	1				2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Bhil	.	.	.	100	68.70	25.23	0.83	0.69	0.67	0.27	0.24	0.47	2.91
2	Dubla	.	.	.	100	7.45	73.12	1.68	0.82	4.83	0.80	0.59	0.91	9.80
3	Dhodia	.	.	.	100	66.84	18.55	1.79	1.01	3.80	0.65	0.64	1.25	5.47
4	Gamit	.	.	.	100	65.82	29.69	0.56	0.50	0.40	0.16	0.43	0.28	2.16
5	Chaudhri	.	.	.	100	69.71	25.76	1.04	0.80	0.35	0.15	0.16	0.28	1.75
6	Rathawa	.	.	.	100	88.95	9.62	0.48	0.32	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.55
7	Dhanka	.	.	.	100	46.91	45.17	0.45	0.50	0.61	0.19	0.39	0.41	5.37
8	Kokna	.	.	.	100	71.29	20.48	1.85	0.65	1.10	0.27	0.39	0.25	3.72
9	Naikda	.	.	.	100	35.64	43.58	2.28	1.36	3.63	0.91	0.54	0.98	11.08
10	Varli	.	.	.	100	64.38	32.35	1.16	0.50	0.06	0.14	0.17	0.15	1.09
11	Patelia	.	.	.	100	92.18	1.42	0.17	1.38	0.49	0.57	0.10	2.03	1.66
12	Koli	.	.	.	100	40.79	36.41	2.61	1.66	2.57	3.04	0.59	0.57	11.76

NOTE :

Category I = As Cultivator; II = As Agricultural labourer; III = In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and Allied activities; IV = At Household Industry; V = In Manufacturing other than Household Industry; VI = In Construction; VII = In Trade and Commerce; VIII = In Transport, Storage and Communications; IX = In Other Services.

88. While each of these tribes has a majority of workers in agricultural pursuits, the proportions in cultivation and agricultural labour show wide variations. Rathawas and Varlis have the largest percentage of agricultural workers—98.57 and 96.73 per cent respectively. The highest percentage in cultivation on land owned or held by the household is registered by Patelias (92.18 per cent), followed by Rathawas (88.95), who have comparatively fewer workers in agricultural labour (1.42 and 9.62 per cent respectively). The tribes having more farm labourers than cultivators are Dubla and Naikda, but their proportions are almost euqal among Dhankas. The case of Dublas attracts particular attention with 73.12 per cent agricultural labourers and only 7.45 per cent cultivators—by far the highest and the lowest figures among these tribes, as by long tradition they have been farm labourers employed on land by landlords. These data therefore go to show that despite agrarian reforms they still continue to labour largely on land belonging to others as they have not acquired the status even of a tenant having some interest in land to enable themselves to avail of the benefits of tenancy legislation. With 80.57 per cent of their workers engaged in agriculture, the disadvantage inherent

in their position is all the more marked. Category III which includes forestry and hunting besides mining, quarrying and fishing, claims the highest percentage of workers among Koli (2.61), Naikda (2.28) and Kokna (1.85). The lowest proportions are found among Patelia (0.17 per cent), Dhanka (0.45 per cent) and Rathawa (0.48 per cent). As for the remaining categories, the highest percentages are claimed by Koli in household industries (1.66), construction (3.04) and other services (11.76). The largely urbanised tribes of Dubla and Dhodias rank highest in manufacture (4.83 and 3.80 per cent), while the latter tops the list in trade and commerce (0.64 per cent). In transport Patelia (2.03 per cent) and Dhodia (1.25 per cent) show the maximum proportions. It is noteworthy that the predominantly rural tribe of Rathawa has the minimum percentages of workers in all the categories except the fiist three with Varli ranking the second lowest in all except in trade and commerce. These two are the most predominantly agricultural tribes as stated earlier.

89. A summary of the occupational pattern of the Scheduled Tribes is contained in the following statement distributing workers into three sectors.

STATEMENT XXXVII
Distribution of 1,000 workers in primary, secondary and tertiary sectors, 1961

Tribes 1	Total workers 2	Primary 3	Secondary 4	Tertiary 5
General population	1,000	693	140	167
Scheduled Castes	1,000	678	172	150
Scheduled Tribes	1,000	914	32	54
1 Bhil	1,000	947	17	36
2 Dubla	1,000	823	64	113
3 Dhodia	1,000	872	55	73
4 Gamit	1,000	961	11	28
5 Chaudhri	1,000	965	12	23
6 Rathawa	1,000	991	3	6
7 Dhanka	1,000	925	13	62
8 Kokna	1,000	937	20	43
9 Naikda	1,000	815	59	126
10 Varli	1,000	979	7	14
11 Patelia	1,000	938	25	37
12 Koli	1,000	798	73	129

90. The economic backwardness of the Scheduled Tribes as compared to the general population and Scheduled Castes is very vividly brought out by their percentages of workers in the primary sector which are 914, 693 and 678 respectively.

91. Thus the largest proportions of workers in the primary sector are found in the heavily rural tribes of Rathawa (991) and Varli (979) which have the lowest figures for secondary (3 and 64) and tertiary (6 and 14). The minimum proportion of primary workers (798) and the maximum among secondary (73) and tertiary (129) are found among Kolis, followed by Naikda and Dubla.

SECTION IX

NON-WORKERS

92. Non-workers constitute 46.28 per cent of the Scheduled Tribes as against 58.93 per cent in the general population and 57.43 per cent in Scheduled Castes. On an examination of the types of activities pursued by them it is found that 11.68 per cent of Adivasi non-workers are students, 0.16 per cent are unemployed and 88.16 comprise the rest including dependents, those engaged in household duties, etc. The employment seekers include 0.05 per cent who were never employed before and 0.11 per cent who were employed before but are now out of job. The sexwise proportions of these categories are brought out by the following table.

STATEMENT XXXVIII

Distribution of 1,000 male and female non-workers in types of activity, 1961

Type of activity	General population		Scheduled Tribes	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
Total non-workers	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Full-time students	341	110	196	50
Persons seeking employment for the first time	5	N	1	N
Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work	8	N	2	N
Others	646	890	801	950

N=Negligible

93. Smaller ratios of students, especially among females, as also among those in search of work and relatively higher proportions of others including dependents, and those doing household chores are features of the Adivasi society, in spite of the fact that it has a larger proportion of economically active persons.

94. The figures of unemployed persons should, however, be interpreted judiciously and cautiously. According to the definition adopted in Census 1961, the basis of work was satisfied in the case of seasonal work if the person had some regular work of more than one hour a day throughout the greater part of the working season. It is but natural that a large number of persons who lend a helping hand in the household occupations of agriculture, forestry, etc., even for an hour every day would, therefore, be considered worker. The result would obviously be a somewhat higher registration of workers and a little deflated figures of unemployment. Thus, the existence of under-employment also cannot be overlooked though it cannot be assessed from the Census data. This applies with greater force to the rural population which claims a major share of the Scheduled Tribes.

SECTION X

INTEREST IN LAND

¶ 95. The following data, based on Table SCT–V Part B supplements the discussion on the pattern of agricultural workers who constitute, as seen earlier, an overwhelming percentage (90.25) of Adivasi workers. The table gives information of Scheduled Tribe households on the basis of 20 per cent sample in rural areas selected at random for Household Economic Tables.

STATEMENT XXXIX

Percentage distribution of households with interest in land in rural areas, 1961

(Based on 20% Sample)

Interest in land	General households	Scheduled Tribe households
1	2	3
(a) Owned or held from Government	86.54	83.02
(b) Held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share .	4.07	7.62
(c) Partly held from Government and partly from private persons for payment in money, kind or share . . .	9.39	9.36
Total	**100.00**	**100.00**

96. While an overwhelming majority of 83.02 per cent of the Scheduled Tribe households cultivating land hold directly from the Government, the proportion is not as high as in general households or Scheduled Castes. The percentage of those holding from private persons or institutions is comparatively higher among Scheduled Tribes (7.62 per cent). Households holding partly from private persons constitute an almost equal fraction among Scheduled Tribes as in the general population.

97. In respect of the size of the holding, however, Scheduled Tribes fare worse than the general population, as in the case of Scheduled Castes, as seen from the statement that follows.

STATEMENT XL

Percentage distribution of cultivating households of general and Scheduled Tribes by size of holdings in rural areas, 1961

Size (in acres)	Total	Households of Scheduled Tribes
1	2	3
Total	**100.00**	**100.00**
Less than one . . .	3.24	4.27
1.0– 2.4	14.12	21.28
2.5– 4.9	17.82	25.98
5.0– 7.4	15.39	19.39
7.5– 9.9	8.90	9.09
10.0–12.4	9.41	7.44
12.5–14.9	3.69	3.02
15.0–29.9	17.46	7.71
30.0–49.9	7.29	1.26
50 and above	2.29	0.27
Unspecified	0.39	0.29

98. More than half the cultivating households among Scheduled Tribes (51.53 per cent) hold less than 5 acres each, another 28.48 per cent hold between 5 and 10 acres and the remaining 19.99 per cent have larger holdings. Scheduled Tribes have relatively more households in the smaller size below 10 acres than the general population, while their positions are reversed in the larger holdings of 10 acres and more. The difference between the two in the larger sizes is smaller up to 15 acres whereafter it is more marked. As compared to the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes have smaller proportions in the two lowest ranges up to 2.4 acres, higher proportions in the next five ranges up to 14.9 acres, but smaller again in the largest three ranges from 15 acres and above. The smallness of their holdings coupled with the poverty of soil, absence of irrigation and lack of material resources are the greatest handicaps in the way of their being self-sufficient in agriculture.

Population of Scheduled

Tribes	Gujarat State	Jam-nagar	Rajkot	Surendra-nagar	Bhav-nagar	Amreli	Juna-gadh	Kutch	Banas-kantha
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total	2,754,446	3,410	388	3,153	75	187	6,803	32,471	52,685
1 Bhil, etc.	1,124,282	..	..	..	..	..	..	791	52,370
(a) Bhil	791	..	..	..	..	..	..	791	..
(b) Bhil including Bhil Garasia, etc.	1,123,491	..	..	—	..	..	..	..	52,370
2 Dubla including Talavia, etc.	323,644	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
3 Dhodia	275,787	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	2
4 Gamit, etc. . . .	158,703	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Chaudhri	137,469	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Rathawa	135,730	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7 Dhanka, etc. . . .	128,024	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34
8 Kokna, Kokni, Kukna .	110,054	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
9 Naikda, etc. . . .	108,024	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38
10 Varli	97,710	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11 Patelia	38,993	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Kunbi	24,004	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13 Koli, etc.	37,418	..	..	..	..	..	..	22,879	27
(a) Koli	22,879	..	..	..	..	..	..	22,879	..
(b) Koli, Dhor, Tokre Koli, etc.	14,539	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27
14 Vitolia	8,838	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15 Chodhara	6,107	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16 Rabari	5,093	2,406	..	..	..	..	2,687	..	..
17 Vaghri	4,327	..	..	..	..	..	—	4,327	..
18 Siddi	3,645	570	380	27	75	187	2,406	..	..
19 Padhar	3,125	..	..	3,125	..	..	..	..	..
20 Pardhi, etc. . . .	3,302	..	..	..	..	—	..	2,846	3
(a) Pardhi	2,846	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,846	..
(b) Pardhi including Advichin-cher, etc. . . .	456	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
21 Bavacha or Bamcha . .	2,455	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22 Kathodi, etc. . . .	2,358	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23 Charan	1,319	222	..	..	..	..	1,097	..	..
24 Bharwad	806	212	..	..	..	..	594	..	..
25 Pomla	319	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31
26 Gond or Rajgond . .	87	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	1
27 Barda	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28 Unclassified . . .	12,802	..	8	1	..	..	19	1,606	179

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Tribes by district

Sabar-kantha	Mehsana	Ahme-dabad	Kaira	Panch-mahals	Baroda	Broach	Surat	Dangs	Tribes
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1
128,085	**4,125**	**12,215**	**17,480**	**503,214**	**327,992**	**370,971**	**1,224,959**	**66,233**	**Total**
123,062	3,559	8,589	12,184	402,992	118,836	282,424	95,774	23,701	1 Bhil, etc.
? ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(a) Bhil
123,062	3,559	8,589	12,184	402,992	118,836	282,424	95,774	23,701	(b) Bhil including Bhil Garasia, etc.
254	..	207	718	341	20,861	33,716	267,413	134	2 Dubla including Talavia, etc.
4	..	76	4	8	168	88	274,832	583	3 Dhodia
24	..	92	7	12	47	6,038	149,809	2,674	4 Gamit, etc.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	137,469	..	5 Chaudhri
150	..	1	..	29,276	106,302	1	..	..	6 Rathawa
442	2	52	1,713	2,836	64,258	44,041	14,646	..	7 Dhanka, etc.
..	..	2	2	..	38	66	105,374	4,572	8 Kokna, Kokni, Kukna
2,515	155	1,363	1,339	26,762	10,711	758	64,266	117	9 Naikda, etc.
..	..	39	..	..	..	..	88,007	9,664	10 Varli
305	..	275	326	37,691	41	32	322	1	11 Patelia
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24,004	12 Kunbi
141	36	191	68	365	145	262	13,284	20	13 Koli, etc.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(a) Koli
41	36	191	68	365	145	262	13,284	20	(b) Koli, Dhor, Tokre Koli, etc.
2	..	13	..	44	42	1,115	7,308	314	14 Vitolia
..	..	23	..	5	31	1,865	4,038	145	15 Chodhara
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16 Rabari
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17 Vaghri
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18 Siddi
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19 Padhar
140	42	65	22	12	1	60	92	19	20 Pardhi, etc.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(a) Pardhi
140	42	65	22	12	1	60	92	19	(b) Pardhi including Advichin-cher etc,
23	275	1,019	141	110	883	2	2	..	21 Bavacha or Bamcha
199	..	..	..	18	..	314	1,542	285	22 Kathodi, etc.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23 Charan
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24 Bharwad
8	..	58	63	..	47	60	52	..	25 Pomla
..	..	2	..	11	12	9	52	..	26 Gond or Rajgond
11	4	2	..	..	4	..	..	..	27 Barda
805	52	146	893	2,731	5,565	120	677	..	28 Unclassified

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Bhil including synonymous

State/District	Persons/ Males/ Females	Total	Bhil	Bhil Garasia	Dholi Bhil	Dungri Bhil	Dungri Garasia	Mewasi Bhil
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Gujarat . . .	P	1,124,282	729,017	30,691	213	37,505	82,156	475
	M	571,295	371,227	15,711	114	19,165	40,930	244
	F	552,987	357,790	14,980	99	18,340	41,226	231
Kutch	P	791	791	..	..	..	..	..
	M	421	421	..	..	..	..	..
	F	370	370	..	..	..	..	..
Banaskantha . . .	P	52,370	21,619	19,715	..	3,880	6,961	9
	M	27,107	11,398	10,076	..	2,005	3,607	5
	F	25,263	10,221	9,639	..	1,875	3,354	4
Sabarkantha . . .	P	123,062	7,120	10,309	..	28,390	75,035	1
	M	61,641	3,591	5,265	..	14,436	37,207	1
	F	61,421	3,529	5,044	..	13,954	37,828	..
Mehsana . . .	P	3,559	3,465	33	..	2	..	..
	M	1,806	1,759	21	..	..	..	..
	F	1,753	1,706	12	..	2	..	..
Ahmedabad . . .	P	8,589	7,538	53	..	4	148	15
	M	4,599	4,023	30	..	4	104	10
	F	3,990	3,515	23	..	..	44	5
Kaira	P	12,184	4,820	12	60	5	..	4
	M	6,432	2,679	9	22	4	..	1
	F	5,752	2,141	3	38	1	..	3
Panchmahals . .	P	402,992	399,658	332	153	24	3	10
	M	204,581	202,903	169	92	14	3	..
	F	198,411	196,755	163	61	10'	..	10
Baroda . . .	P	118,836	61,552	60	..	1,678	..	233
	M	61,189	31,436	56	..	873	..	119
	F	57,647	30,116	4	..	805	..	114
Broach	P	282,424	165,264	170	..	3,521	6	203
	M	143,004	83,920	83	..	1,828	6	108
	F	139,420	81,344	87	..	1,693	..	95
Surat	P	95,774	33,490	7	..	..	3	..
	M	48,307	16,890	2	..	..	3	..
	F	47,467	16,600	5	..	..	..	..
Dangs	P	23,701	23,700	..	..	1	..	..
	M	12,208	12,207	..	..	1	..	..
	F	11,493	11,493	..	..	..	..	..

NOTE :

Districts having no population are omitted.

II

tribes and sub-sections (Total)

Rawal Bhil	Tadvi Bhil	Bhagalia	Bhilala	Pawra	Vasava	Vasave	Persons Males/ Females	State/District
?10	11	12	13	14	15	16	2	1
3,284	502	547	90	212	225,441	14,149	P	Gujarat
1,560	300	246	53	113	114,503	7,129	M	
1,724	202	301	37	99	110,938	7,020	F	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	P	Kutch
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	M	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	F	
163	..	23	..	..	..	..	P	Banaskantha
4	..	12	..	..	..	..	M	
159	..	11	..	..	..	..	F	
553	77	15	..	..	1,562	..	P	Sabarkantha
277	42	13	..	..	809	..	M	
276	35	2	..	..	753	..	F	
..	..	..	..	..	59	..	P	Mehsana
..	..	..	..	..	26	..	M	
..	..	..	..	..	33	..	F	
58	46	..	..	..	727	..	P	Ahmedabad
14	22	..	..	..	392	..	M	
44	24	..	..	..	335	..	F	
711	128	..	..	..	6,444	..	P	Kaira
357	67	..	..	..	3,293	..	M	
354	61	..	..	..	3,151	..	F	
1,402	110	509	1	..	790	..	P	Panchmahals
689	73	221	1	..	416	..	M	
713	37	288	..	..	374	..	F	
77	109	..	..	145	54,982	..	P	Baroda
48	89	..	..	76	28,492	..	M	
29	20	..	..	69	26,490	..	F	
284	25	..	..	59	108,637	4,255	P	Broach
141	7	..	..	29	54,795	2,087	M	
143	18	..	..	30	53,842	2,168	F	
36	7	..	89	8	52,240	9,894	P	Surat
30	..	..	52	8	26,280	5,042	M	
6	7	..	37	..	25,960	4,852	F	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	P	Dangs
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	M	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	F	

Bhil including synonymous tribes and sub-sections (Urban)

State/District	Persons/ Males/ Females	Total	Bhil	Bhil Garasia	Dungri Bhil	Dungri Garasia	Mewasi Bhil	Rawal Bhil	Tadvi Bhil	Vasava
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Gujarat . .	P	38,600	26,442	108	72	372	25	359	2	11,22\
	M	20,585	14,024	76	44	297	10	192	..	5,942
	F	18,015	12,418	32	28	75	15	167	2	5,278
Kutch . . .	P	260	260	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	M	138	138	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	122	122	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Banaskantha . .	P	1,737	1,737	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	M	958	958	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	779	779	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sabarkantha . .	P	379	51	43	13	261	..	..	..	11
	M	287	26	32	12	214	..	..	..	3
	F	92	25	11	1	47	..	..	..	8
Mehsana . .	P	2,887	2,887	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	M	1,475	1,475	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	1,412	1,412	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ahmedabad . .	P	5,390	5,056	40	1	111	15	49	..	118
	M	2,919	2,707	23	1	83	10	11	..	84
	F	2,471	2,349	17	..	28	5	38	..	34
Kaira . . .	P	2,574	1,376	..	3	..	..	37	..	1,158
	M	1,391	770	..	3	..	..	37	..	581
	F	1,183	606	..	..	..	..	..	..	577
Panchmahals .	P	4,875	4,856	1	..	..	10	4	..	4
	M	2,708	2,700	1	..	..	..	4	..	3
	F	2,167	2,156	..	..	..	10	..	..	1
Baroda . .	P	4,946	1,605	17	1	..	..	13	2	3,308
	M	2,734	907	14	1	..	..	8	..	1,804
	F	2,212	698	3	..	..	..	5	2	1,504
Broach . .	P	14,869	8,387	7	54	..	..	229	..	6,192
	M	7,587	4,213	6	27	..	..	108	..	3,233
	F	7,282	4,174	1	27	..	..	121	..	2,959
Surat . . .	P	683	227	..	.	..	..	27	..	429
	M	388	130	..	..	..	..	24	..	234
	F	295	97	..	..	..	..	3	..	195

NOTE :

1. Districts having no population are omitted.
2. Dholi Bhil, Bhagalia, Bhilala, Pawra, Vasave are not reported.

Dubla including synonymous tribes and sub-sections (Total)

State/District	Persons/ Males/ Females	Total	Dubla	Talavia	Halpati
1	2	3	4	5	6
Gujarat	P	323,644	98,634	118,363	106,647
	M	162,702	49,070	60,180	53,452
	F	160,942	49,564	58,183	53,195
Sabarkantha	P	254	4	220	30
	M	137	2	119	16
	F	117	2	101	14
Ahmedabad	P	207	87	109	11
	M	124	56	60	8
	F	83	31	49	3
Kaira	P	718	42	676	..
	M	382	24	358	..
	F	336	18	318	..
Panchmahals	P	341	..	341	..
	M	178	..	178	..
	F	163	..	163	..
Baroda	P	20,861	447	20,119	295
	M	10,672	230	10,272	170
	F	10,189	217	9,847	125
Broach	P	33,716	274	33,238	204
	M	17,329	148	17,087	94
	F	16,387	126	16,151	110
Surat	P	267,413	97,704	63,618	106,091
	M	133,797	48,561	32,083	53,153
	F	133,616	49,143	31,535	52,938
Dangs	P	134	76	42	16
	M	83	49	23	11
	F	51	27	19	5

NOTE :

Districts having no population are omitted.

Dubla including synonymous tribes and sub-sections (Urban)

State/District	Persons/ Males/ Females	Total	Dubla	Talavia	Halpati
1	2	3	4	5	6
Gujarat	P	35,498	17,971	11,391	6,136
	M	18,387	9,344	5,865	3,178
	F	17,111	8,627	5,526	2,958
Ahmedabad . . .	P	115	43	61	11
	M	72	30	34	8
	F	43	13	27	3
Kaira	P	11	4	7	..
	M	6	2	4	..
	F	5	2	3	..
Baroda	P	717	40	671	6
	M	377	25	346	6
	F	340	15	325	..
Broach	P	1,064	121	935	8
	M	551	64	482	5
	F	513	57	453	3
Surat	P	33,591	17,763	9,717	6,111
	M	17,381	9,223	4,999	3,159
	F	16,210	8,540	4,718	2,952

NOTE :

Districts having no population are omitted.

Gamit including synonymous tribes and sub-sections (Total)

State/District	Persons/ Males/ Females	Total	Gamit	Gavit	Mavchi	Padvi
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Gujarat	P	158,703	130,201	4,385	11,211	12,906
	M	81,091	66,773	2,198	5,675	6,445
	F	77,612	63,428	2,187	5,536	6,461
Sabarkantha	P	24	24	..	..	..
	M	17	17	..	..	..
	F	7	7	..	..	..
Ahmedabad	P	92	92	..	..	..
	M	51	51	..	..	..
	F	41	41	..	..	..
Kaira	P	7	7	..	..	..
	M	7	7	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..
Panchmahals	P	12	3	..	9	..
	M	9	3	..	6	..
	F	3	..	..	3	..
Baroda	P	47	46	..	..	1
	M	28	27	..	..	1
	F	19	19	..	..	..
Broach	P	6,038	2,108	630	..	3,300
	M	3,061	1,084	315	..	1,662
	F	2,977	1,024	315	..	1,638
Surat	P	149,809	126,787	3,191	10,226	9,605
	M	76,469	64,950	1,591	5,146	4,782
	F	73,340	61,837	1,600	5,080	4,823
Dangs	P	2,674	1,134	564	976	..
	M	1,449	634	292	523	..
	F	1,225	500	272	453	..

Note :

1. Districts having no population are omitted.
2. Gamta, Vasava, Vasave & Valvi are not reported.

Gamit including synonymous tribes and sub-sections (Urban)

State/District	Persons/ Males/ Females	Total	Gamit	Mavchi
1	2	3	4	5
Gujarat	P	4,297	4,291	6
	M	2,244	2,242	2
	F	2,053	2,049	4
Ahmedabad	P	6	6	..
	M	6	6	..
	F	..	..	..
Panchmahals	P	3	..	3
	M	2	..	2
	F	1	..	1
Laroda	P	46	46	..
	M	27	27	..
	F	19	19	..
Broach	P	12	12	..
	M	4	4	..
	F	8	8	..
Surat	P	4,230	4,227	3
	M	2,205	2,205	..
	F	2,025	2,022	3

NOTE :

1. Districts having no population are omitted.
2. Gamta, Gavit, Padvi, Vasava, Vasave & Valvi are not reported.

Dhanka, Tadvi including synonymous tribes and sub-sections (Total)

State/District	Persons/ Males/ Females	Total	Dhanka	Tadvi	Tetaria	Valvi
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Gujarat	P	128,024	7,744	96,634	29	23,617
	M	65,429	3,999	49,749	13	11,668
	F	62,595	3,745	46,885	16	11,949
Banaskantha	P	34	24	10	..	—
	M	20	17	3	..	..
	F	14	7	7	..	..
Sabarkantha	P	442	28	414	..	..
	M	239	16	223	..	..
	F	203	12	191	—	—
Mehsana	P	2	..	2	..	..
	M	..	..	..	..	..
	F	2	..	2	..	..
Ahmedabad	P	52	8	15	29	—
	M	23	4	6	13	..
	F	29	4	9	16	..
Kaira	P	1,713	17	1,696	..	..
	M	913	9	904	..	..
	F	800	8	792	..	..
Panchmahals	P	2,836	1,393	1,436	..	7
	M	1,447	729	714	—	4
	F	1,389	664	722	..	3
Baroda	P	64,258	2,004	62,249	..	5
	M	33,100	1,068	32,030	..	2
	F	31,158	936	30,219	..	3
Broach	P	44,041	4,249	30,802	..	8,990
	M	22,544	2,147	15,862	..	4,535
	F	21,497	2,102	14,940	..	4,455
Surat	P	14,646	21	10	..	14,615
	M	7,143	9	7	..	7,127
	F	7,503	12	3	..	7,488

NOTE :

Districts having no population are omitted.

B–14

Dhanka, Tadvi including synonymous tribes and sub-sections (Urban)

State/District	Persons/ Males/ Females	Total	Dhanka	Tadvi	Valvi
1	2	3	4	5	6
Gujarat	P	5,267	113	5,105	49
	M	2,769	57	2,699	13
	F	2,498	56	2,406	36
Sabarkantha . . .	P	2	..	2	...
	M	..	..	..	..
	F	2	..	2	..
Mehsana	P	2	..	2	...
	M	..	..	..	...
	F	2	..	2	..
Ahmedabad . . .	P	9	8	1	..
	M	5	4	1	..
	F	4	4	..	..
Kaira	P	51	1	50	..
	M	35	..	35	_
	F	16	1	15	..
Panchmahals . . .	P	11	2	9	..
	M	11	2 .	9	..
	F	..	..	..	..
Baroda	P	4,601	56	4,540	5
	M	2,418	32	2,384	2
	F	2,183	24	2,156	3
Broach	P	547	46	501	..
	M	289	19	270	..
	F	258	27	231	...
Surat	P	44	..	..	44
	M	11	..	..	11
	F	33	..	..	33

Note :

1. Districts having no population are omitted.
2. Tetaria is not reported.

Kokna including synonymous tribes and sub-sections (Total)

State/District	Persons/Males/Females	Total	Kokna	Kokni	Kukna
1	2	3	4	5	6
Gujarat	P	110,054	10,987	6,067	93,000
	M	56,151	5,583	3,105	47,463
	F	53,903	5,404	2,962	45,537
Ahmedabad	P	2	—	2	—
	M	2	..	2	..
	F	..	..	—	—
Kaira	P	2	..	2	—
	M	2	..	2	—
	F	..	..	..	..
Baroda	P	38	5	16	17
	M	25	4	12	9
	F	13	1	4	8
Broach	P	66	..	65	1
	M	33	..	32	1
	F	33	..	33	—
Surat	P	105,374	10,872	2,619	91,883
	M	53,701	5,522	1,306	46,873
	F	51,673	5,350	1,313	45,010
Dangs	P	4,572	110	3,363	1,099
	M	2,388	57	1,751	580
	F	2,184	53	1,612	519

Kokna including synonymous tribes and sub-sections (Urban)

State/District	Persons/Males/Females	Total	Kokna	Kokni	Kukna
1	2	3	4	5	6
Gujarat	P	5,201	14	15	5,172
	M	2,765	9	11	2,745
	F	2,436	5	4	2,427
Baroda	P	35	4	15	16
	M	22	3	11	8
	F	13	1	4	8
Surat	P	5,166	10	..	5,156
	M	2,743	6	..	2,737
	F	2,423	4	..	2,419

NOTE :

Districts having no population are omitted.

Nayaka, Naikda including synonymous tribes and sub-sections (Total)

State/District	Persons/ Males/ Females	Total	Naikda	Nayaka	Cholivala Nayaka	Kapadia Nayaka	Mota Nayaka	Nana Nayaka
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Gujarat . . .	P	108,024	2,611	101,471	2,402	197	1,201	142
	M	54,745	1,307	51,416	1,172	116	674	60
	F	53,279	1,304	50,055	1,230	81	527	82
Banaskantha . .	P	38	..	1	13	15	9	..
	M	29	..	1	13	10	5	..
	F	9	..	..	..	5	4	..
Sabarkantha . .	P	2,515	682	1,760	..	..	66	7
	M	1,351	315	1,003	..	..	33	..
	F	1,164	367	757	..	..	33	7
Mehsana . . .	P	155	..	155	..	..	..	..
	M	59	..	59	..	..	..	..
	F	96	..	96	..	..	..	..
Ahmedabad . .	P	1,363	36	1,216	..	13	85	13
	M	722	26	630	..	·10	56	..
	F	641	10	586	..	3	29	13
Kaira . . .	P	1,339	..	1,294	..	..	45	..
	M	656	..	635	..	..	21	..
	F	683	..	659	..	..	24	..
Panchmahals . .	P	26,762	1,829	24,792	..	..	141	..
	M	13,854	931	12,849	..	..	74	..
	F	12,908	898	11,943	..	..	67	..
Baroda . . .	P	10,711	46	10,618	..	..	47	..
	M	5,578	24	5,526	..	..	28	..
	F	5,133	22	5,092	..	..	19	..
Broach . . .	P	758	17	739	..	..	..	2
	M	267	10	257	..	..	..	..
	F	491	7	482	..	..	..	2
Surat . . .	P	64,266	..	60,803	2,389	169	785	120
	M	32,165	..	30,404	1,159	96	446	60
	F	32,101	..	30,399	1,230	73	339	60
Dangs . . .	P	117	1	93	..	..	23	..
	M	64	1	52	..	..	11	..
	F	53	..	41	..	..	12	..

NOTE :

Districts having no population are omitted,

Nayaka, Naikda including synonymous tribes and sub-sections (Urban)

State/District	Persons/Males/Females	Total	Naikda	Nayaka
1	2	3	4	5
Gujarat	P	12,394	9	12,385
	M	6,542	6	6,536
	F	5,852	3	5,849
Banaskantha	P	1	—	1
	M	1	—	1
	F	..	..	..
Mehsana	P	3	...	3
	M	2	..	2
	F	1	..	1
Ahmedabad	P	126	..	126
	M	76	..	76
	F	50	..	50
Kaira	P	127	..	127
	M	76	..	76
	F	51	...	51
Panchmahals	P	2,621	..	2,621
	M	1,380	..	1,380
	F	1,241	..	1,241
Baroda	P	245	9	236
	M	141	6	135
	F	104	3	101
Broach	P	32	...	32
	M	21	..	21
	F	11	...	11
Surat	P	9,239	..	9,239
	M	4,845	..	4,845
	F	4,394	..	4,394

Note :

1. Districts having no population are omitted.
2. Cholivala Nayaka, Kapadia Nayaka, Mota Nayaka, Nana Nayaka are not reported.

Koli, Kolgha including synonymous tribes and sub-sections (Total)

State/District	Persons/ Males/ Females	Total	Koli	Koli Dhor	Tokre Koli	Kolcha	Kolgha
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Gujarat . . .	P	37,418	22,879	2,651	232	5,686	5,970
	M	19,369	11,940	1,418	132	2,887	2,992
	F	18,049	10,939	1,233	100	2,799	2,978
Kutch	P	22,879	22,879	..	..	..	..
	M	11,940	11,940	..	..	..	..
	F	10,939	10,939	..	..	..	..
Banaskantha . .	P	27	..	8	8	11	..
	M	18	..	7	1	10	..
	F	9	..	1	7	1	..
Sabarkantha . . .	P	141	..	19	122	..	..
	M	82	..	14	68	..	..
	F	59	..	5	54	..	..
Mehsana . . .	P	36	..	36	...	..	..
	M	18	..	18	..	..	..
	F	18	..	18	..	..	..
Ahmedabad . . .	P	191	..	126	40	25	..
	M	144	..	96	23	25	..
	F	47	..	30	17	..	..
Kaira	P	68	..	66	1	..	1
	M	32	..	31	..	..	1
	F	36	..	35	1	..	..
Panchmahals . .	P	365	..	357	8	..	..
	M	190	..	185	5	..	..
	F	175	..	172	3	..	..
Baroda	P	145	..	78	25	41	1
	M	89	..	49	16	23	1
	F	56	..	29	9	18	..
Broach . . .	P	262	..	71	26	165	...
	M	148	..	41	17	90	..
	F	114	..	30	9	75	..
Surat	P	13,284	..	1,873	2	5,441	5,968
	M	6,696	..	966	2	2,738	2,990
	F'	6,588	..	907	..	2,703	2,978
Dangs	P	20	..	17	..	3	—
	M	12	..	11	..	1	..
	F	8	...	6	...	2	...

NOTE :

Districts having no population are omitted.

Koli, Kolgha including synonymous tribes and sub-sections (Urban)

State/District	Persons/ Males/ Females	Total	Koli	Koli Dhor	Tokre Koli	Kolcha
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Gujarat	P	2,433	1,120	1,215	42	56
	M	1,329	587	674	25	43
	F	1,104	533	541	17	13
Kutch	P	1,120	1,120	..	..	..
	M	587	587	..	..	..
	F	533	533	..	..	..
Sabarkantha	P	6	..	6	..	..
	M	4	..	4	..	..
	F	2	..	2	..	..
Mehsana	P	36	..	36	..	..
	M	18	..	18	..	..
	F	18	..	18	..	..
Ahmedabad	P	165	..	126	14	25
	M	129	..	96	8	25
	F	36	..	30	6	..
Kaira	P	66	..	66	..	..
	M	31	..	31	..	..
	F	35	..	35	..	..
Panchmahals	P	355	..	355	..	..
	M	183	..	183	..	..
	F	172	..	172	..	..
Baroda	P	81	..	78	2	1
	M	50	..	49	..	1
	F	31	..	29	2	..
Broach	P	98	..	57	26	15
	M	66	..	34	17	15
	F	32	..	23	9	..
Surat	P	506	..	491	..	15
	M	261	..	259	..	2
	F	245	..	232	..	13

NOTE :
1. Districts having no population are omitted.
2. Kolgha is not reported.

Kotwalia, Vitolia including synonymous tribes and sub-sections (Total)

State/District	Persons/ Males/ Females	Total	Vitolia	Kotwalia	Barodia
1	2	3	4	5	6
Gujarat	P	8,838	1,363	6,656	819
	M	4,560	697	3,450	413
	F	4,278	666	3,206	406
Sabarkantha . . .	P	2	1	..	1
	M	...	—	—	—
	F	2	1	—	1
Ahmedabad . . .	P	13	..	10	3
	M	8	..	6	2
	F	5	..	4	1
Panchmahals . . .	P	44	—	—	44
	M	38	..	..	38
	F	6	..	..	6
Baroda	P	42	..	42	...
	M	31	..	31	...
	F	11	..	11	—
Broach	P	1,115	736	375	4
	M	539	365	173	1
	F	576	371	202	3
Surat	P	7,308	626	5,915	767
	M	3,783	332	3,079	372
	F	3,525	294	2,836	395
Dangs	P	314	..	314	..
	M	161	..	161	..
	F	153	..	153	..

NOTE :
   Districts having no population are omitted.

Kotwalia, Vitolia including synonymous tribes and sub-sections (Urban)

State/District	Persons/ Males/ Females	Total	Kotwalia	Barodia
1	2	3	4	5
ujarat	P	479	12	467
	M	255	8	247
	F	224	4	220
Ahmedabad	P	13	10	3
	M	8	6	2
	F	5	4	1
Panchmahals	P	44	—	44
	M	38	..	38
	F	6	..	6
Baroda	P	2	2	..
	M	2	2	..
	F	..	..	..
Broach	P	4	..	4
	M	1	..	1
	F	3	..	3
Surat	P	416	..	416
	M	206	..	206
	F	210	..	210

NOTE:
   1. Districts having no population are omitted.
   2. Vitolia is not reported.

B-15

Bavacha including synonymous tribes and sub-sections (Total)

State/District	Persons/ Males/ Females	Total	Bamcha	Bavacha
1	2	3	4	5
Gujarat	P	2,455	269	2,186
	M	1,265	116	1,149
	F	1,190	153	1,037
Sabarkantha	P	23	22	1
	M	8	8	..
	F	15	14	1
Mehsana	P	275	89	186
	M	135	27	108
	F	140	62	78
Ahmedabad	P	1,019	11	1,008
	M	520	5	515
	F	499	6	493
Kaira	P	141	141	..
	M	75	75	..
	F	66	66	..
Panchmahals	P	110	..	110
	M	71	..	71
	F	39	..	39
Baroda	P	883	4	879
	M	454	1	453
	F	429	3	426
Broach	P	2	..	2
	M	2	..	2
	F	..	..	..
Surat	P	2	2	..
	M	..	..	..
	F	2	2	..

NOTE :

Districts having no population are omitted.

Bavacha including synonymous tribes and sub-sections (Urban)

State/District	Persons/Males/Females	Total	Bavacha	Bamcha
1	2	3	4	5
Gujarat	P	2,305	2,063	242
	M	1,196	1,089	107
	F	1,109	974	135
Sabarkantha	P	1	1	..
	M	..	..	..
	F	1	1	..
Mehsana	P	275	186	89
	M	135	108	27
	F	140	78	62
Ahmedabad	P	918	907	11
	M	473	468	5
	F	445	439	6
Kaira	P	141	..	141
	M	75	..	75
	F	66	..	66
Panchmahals	P	110	110	..
	M	71	71	..
	F	39	39	..
Baroda	P	857	857	..
	M	440	440	..
	F	417	417	..
Broach	P	2	2	..
	M	2	2	..
	F	..	..	..
Surat	P	1	..	1
	M	..	..	..
	F	1	..	1

NOTE :

Districts having no population are omitted.

Kathodi including synonymous tribes and sub-sections (Total)*

State/District	Persons/ Males/ Females	Total	Kathodi	Katkari	Dhor Kathodi	Dhor Katkari	Son Kathodi
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Gujarat . . .	P	2,358	1,916	264	83	52	43
	M	1,183	976	119	43	28	17
	F	1,175	940	145	40	24	26
Sabarkantha . .	P	199	147	..	..	52	..
	M	95	67	..	..	28	..
	F	104	80	..	..	24	..
Panchmahals . .	P	18	18	..	..	..	..
	M	10	10	..	..	..	..
	F	8	8	..	..	..	..
Broach . . .	P	314	236	19	59	..	..
	M	171	133	9	29	..	..
	F	143	103	10	30	..	..
Surat . . .	P	1,542	1,419	56	24	..	43
	M	767	707	29	14	..	17
	F	775	712	27	10	..	26
Dangs	P	285	96	189	..	..	..
	M	140	59	81	..	..	..
	F	145	37	108	..	..	..

NOTE :

* There is no urban population among the Scheduled Tribe Kathodi, etc.

1. Districts having no population are omitted.

2. Son Katkari is not reported.

Gond including synonymous tribes and sub-sections (Total)

State/District	Persons/ Males/ Females	Total	Gond	Rajgond
1	2	3	4	5
Gujarat	**P**	87	83	**4**
	M	45	42	**3**
	F	42	41	**1**
Banaskantha	P	1	1	...
	M	...	...	...
	F	1	1	..
Ahmedabad	P	2	2	..
	M	2	2	..
	F	..	..	..
Panchmahals	P	11	11	..
	M	8	8	..
	F	3	3	..
Baroda	P	12	12	..
	M	7	7	..
	F	5	5	..
Broach	P	9	5	4
	M	4	1	3
	F	5	4	1
Surat	P	52	52	...
	M	24	24	..
	F	28	28	..

Gond including synonymous tribes and sub-sections (Urban)

State/District	Persons/ Males/ Females	Total	Gond
1	2	3	4
Gujarat	**P**	13	13
	M	8	8
	F	5	5
Ahmedabad	P	1	1
	M	1	1
	F	..	..
Baroda	P	8	8
	M	7	7
	F	1	1

NOTE :
1. Districts having no population are omitted.
2. Rajgond is not reported.

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AS ON 17-2-1964

AGARTALA—

Laxmi Bhandar Books & Scientific Sales (R)

AGRA—

National Book House, Jeoni Mandi

Wadhawa & Co., 45, Civil Lines

Banwari Lal Jain, Publishers, Moti Katra (R)

English Book Depot, Sadar Bazar, Agra Cantt. (R)

AHMADNAGAR—

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

AHMEDABAD—

Balgovind Kuber Dass & Co., Gandhi Road

Chandra Kant Chiman Lal Vora, Gandhi Road

New Order Book Co., Ellis Bridge

Mahajan Bros., Opp., Khadia Police Gate (R)

Sastu Kitab Ghar, Near Relief Talkies, Patthar Kuva, Relief Road

AJMER—

Book-Land, 663, Madar Gate

Rajputana Book House, Station Road

Law Book House, 271, Hathi Bhata

Vijay Bros., Kutchery Road (R)

Krishna Bros., Kutchery Road (R)

ALIGARH—

Friend's Book House, Muslim University Market

ALLAHABAD—

Superintendent, Printing & Stationery, U. P.

Kitabistan, 17-A, Kamla Nehru Road

Law Book Co., Sardar Patel Marg, P. Box 4

Ram Narain Lal Beni Modho, 2-A, Katra Road

Universal Book Co., 20, M. G. Road

The University Book Agency (of Lahore), Elgin Road

Wadhwa & Co., 23, M. G. Marg (R)

Bharat Law House, 15, Mahatma Gandhi Marg (R)

Ram Narain Lal Beni Prashad, 2-A, Katra Road (R)

AMBALA—

English Book Depot, Ambala Cantt.

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

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S. Gupta, Agent, Govt. Publications, Near P. O. Majith Mandi

Amar Nath & Sons, Near P. O. Majith Mandi

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

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S. S. Book Emporium, 118, Mount Joy Road

The Bangalore Press, Lake View, Mysore Road, P. O. Box 507

The Standard Book Depot, Avenue Road

Vichara Sahitya Private Ltd., Balepet

Makkala Pustaka Press, Balamandira, Gandhinagar

Maruthi Book Depot, Avenue Road (R)

International Book House Private Ltd., 4-F, Mahatma Gandhi Road

Navakarnataka Pubns. Private Ltd., Majestic Circle (R)

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BARODA—

Shri Chandrakant Mohan Lal Shah, Raopura (R)

Good Companions Booksellers, Publishers & Sub-Agent (R)

New Medical Book House, 540, Madan Zampa Road (R)

BEAWAR—

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

BELGHARIA—

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

BHAGALPUR—

Paper Stationery Stores, D. N. Singh Road

BHOPAL—

Superintendent, State Government Press

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Delite Books, Opp., Bhopal Talkies (R)

BHUBANESWAR—

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

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BIKANER—

Bhandani Bros. (R)

BILASPUR—

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Current Technical Literature Co., Private Ltd., India House, 1st Floor

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Elpees Agencies, 24, Bhangwadi, Kalbadevi

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Asian Trading Co., 310, the Miraball, P.B. 1505 (R)

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S. K. Lahiri & Co., Private Ltd., College Street

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Account Test Institute, P. O. 760 Emgore

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P. Vardhachary & Co., 8, Linghi Chetty Street

Palani Parchuram, 3, Pycrofts Road, Triplicane

NCBH Private Ltd., 199, Mount Road (R)

V. Sadanand, The Personal Bookshop, 10, Congress Buildings, 111, Mount Road (R)

MADURAI—

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Vivekananda Press, 48, West Masi Street

MANDYA SUGAR TOWN—

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MANGALORE—

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

MANJESHWAR—

Mukenda Krishna Nayak (R)

MATHURA—

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

MEERUT—

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Amrit Book Co., Connaught Circus

Bhawani & Sons, 8-F, Connaught Place

Central News Agency, 23/90, Connaught Circus

Empire Book Depot, 278 Aliganj

English Book Stores, 7-L, Connaught Circus, P.O.B. 328

Faqir Chand & Sons, 15-A, Khan Market

Jain Book Agency, C-9, Prem House, Connaught Place

Oxford Book & Stationery Co., Scindia House

Ram Krishna & Sons (of Lahore) 16/B, Connaught Place

Sikh Publishing House, 7-C, Connaught Place

Suneja Book Centre, 24/90, Connaught Circus

United Book Agency, 31, Municipal Market, Connaught Circus

Jayana Book Depot, Chhaparwala Kuan, Karol Bagh

Navayug Traders, Desh Bandhu Gupta Road, Dev Nagar

Saraswati Book Depot, 15, Lady Harding Road

The Secretary, Indian Met. Society, Lodi Road

New Book Depot, Latest Books, Periodicals, Sty. & Novelles, P. B. 96, Connaught Place

Mehra Brothers, 50-G, Kalkaji

Luxmi Book Stores, 42, Janpath (R)

Hindi Book House, 82, Janpath (R)

People Publishing House (P) Ltd., Rani Jhansi Road

R. K. Publishers, 23, Beadon Pura, Karol Bagh (R)

Sharma Bros., 17, New Market, Moti Nagar

Aapki Dukan, 5/5777, Dev Nagar (R)

Sarvodaya Service, 66A-1, Rohtak Road, P. B. 2521 (R)

H. Chandson, P. B. No. 3034 (R)

The Secretary, Federation of Association of Small Industry of India, 23-B/2, Rohtak Road (R)

Standard Booksellers & Stationers, Palam Enclave (R)

Lakshmi Book Depot, 57, Regarpura (R)

Sant Ram Booksellers, 16, New Municipal Market, Lody Colony (R)

PANJIM—

Singhals Book House, P.O.B. 70 Near the Church (R)

Sagoon Gaydev Dhoud, Booksellers, 5–7 Rua, 3 Ide Jameria (R)

PATHANKOT—

The Krishna Book Depot, Main Bazar (R)

PATIALA—

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

PATNA—

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

PITHORAGARH—

Maniram Punetha & Sons (R)

PONDICHERRY—

M/s. Honesty Book House, 9 Rue Duplix (R)

POONA—

Deccan Book Stall, Deccan Gymkhana
Imperial Book Depot, 266, M. G. Road
International Book Service, Deccan Gymkhana
Raka Book Agency, Opp., Natu's Chawl, Near Appa Balwant Chowk
Utility Book Depot, 1339, Shivaji Nagar (R)

PUDUKOTTAI—

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

RAJKOT—

Mohan Lal Dossabhai Shah, Booksellers and Sub-Agents

RANCHI—

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

REWA—

Superintendent, Government State Emporium V. P.

ROURKELA—

The Rourkela Review (R)

SAHARANPUR—

Chandra Bharata Pustak Bhandar, Court Road (R)

SECUNDERABAD—

Hindustan Diary Publishers, Market Street

SILCHAR—

Shri Nishitto Sen, Nazirpatti (R)

SIMLA—

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

SINNAR—

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

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

SHILLONG—

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

SONEPAT—

United Book Agency

SRINAGAR—

The Kashmir Bookshop, Residency Road

SURAT—

Shri Gajanan Pustakalaya, Tower Road

TIRUCHIRPALLI—

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

TRIVANDRUM—

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

TUTICORIN—

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

UDAIPUR—

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

UJJAIN—

Manek Chand Book Depot, Sati Gate (R)

VARANASI—

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

VELLORE—

A. Venkatasubhan, Law Booksellers

VIJAYAWADA—

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

VISAKHAPATNAM—

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

VIZIANAGRAM—

Sarda & Co. (R)

WARDHA—

Swarajeya Bhandar, Bhorji Market

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

Railway Book-stall holders

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

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

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

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

Foreign

S/S. Education Enterprise Private Ltd., Kathumandu (Nepal)

S/S. Aktie Bologat, C. E. Fritzes Kungl, Hovobokhandel, Fredsgation-2 Box 1656, Stockholm-16, (Sweden)

Reise–und Verkebrsverlag Stuttgart, Post 730, Gutenbergstra 21, Stuttgart No. 11245, Stuttgart den (Germany West)

Shri Iswar Subramanyam 452, Reversite Driv Apt. 6, New York, 27 N W Y

The Proprietor, Book Centre, Lakshmi Mansions, 49, The Mall, Lahore (Pakistan)

(On S & R Basis)

The Head Clerk, Govt. Book Depot, Ahmedabad

The Asstt. Director, Extension Centre, Kapileshwar Road, Belgaum

The Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Dhar

The Asstt. Director, Footwear Extension Centre, Polo Ground No. 1, Jodhpur

The Officer I/C., Extension Centre, Club Road, Muzaffarpur

The Director, Indian Bureau of Mines, Govt. of India, Ministry of Mines & Fuel, Nagpur

The Asstt. Director, Industrial Extension Centre, Nadiad (Gujarat)

The Head Clerk, Photozincographic Press, 5, Finance Road, Poona

Government Printing & Stationery, Rajkot

The Officer I/C., Extension Centre, Industrial Estate, Kokar, Ranchi

The Director, S. I. S. I. Industrial Extension Centre, Udhna, Surat

The Registrar of Companies, Narayani Building, 27, Erabourne Road, Calcutta-1

The Registrar of Companies, Kerala, 50, Feet Road, Ernakulam

The Registrar of Companies, H. No. 3-5-83, Hyderguda, Hyderabad

Registrar of Companies, Assam, Manipur and Tripura, Shillong

Registrar of Companies, Sunlight Insurance Building, Ajmeri Gate Extension, New Delhi

The Registrar of Companies, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh, Link Road, Jullundur City

Registrar of Companies, Bihar, Jammal Road, Patna-1

Registrar of Companies, Raj, & Ajmer; Shri Kamta Prasad House, 1st Floor, 'C' Scheme, Ashok Marg, Jaipur

The Registrar of Companies, Andhra Bank Building, 6 Linghi Chetty Street, P. B. 1530, Madras

The Registrar of Companies, Mahatma Gandhi Road, West Cott. Bldg. P. B. 334, Kanpur

The Registrar of Companies, Everest 100, Marine Drive, Bombay

The Registrar of Companies, 162, Brigade Road, Bangalore

The Registrar of Companies, Gwalior

Asstt. Director, Extension Centre, Bhuli Road, Dhanbad

Registrar of Companies, Orissa, Cuttack Candhi, Cuttack

The Registrar of Companies, Gujarat State, Gujarat Samachar Building, Ahmedabad

Publication Division, Sales Depot, North Block, New Delhi

The Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries, New Delhi

The Officer I/C., University Employment Bureau, Lucknow

Officer I/C., S. I. S. I. Extension Centre, Malda

Officer I/C., S. I. S. I. Extension Centre, Habra, Tabaluria, 24 Parganas

Officer I/C., S. I. S. I. Model Carpentry Workshop, Piyali Nagar, P. O. Burnipur

Officer I/C., S. I. S. I. Chrontanning Extension Centre, Tangra 33, North Topsia Road, Calcutta-46

Officer I/C., S.I.S.I. Extension Centre, (Footwear), Calcutta

Asstt. Director, Extension Centre, Hyderabad

Asstt. Director, Extension Centre, Krishna Distt. (A.P.)

Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Jhabua

Dy. Director Incharge, S.I.S.I., C/o Chief Civil Admn. Goa, Panjim

The Registrar of Trade Unions, Kanpur

The Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Gopal Bhavan, Mornia

The Officer I/C., State Information Centre, Hyderabad

The Registrar of Companies, Pondicherry

The Asstt. Director of Publicity and Information, Vidhana Saubha (P. B. 271) Bangalore