

The Maharaja Sayajirao University Economics Series No. 3

A STUDY OF ECONOMIC PROFILES
OF THE SCHEDULED CASTES IN
GUJARAT

(Research Project Sponsored By
The Indian Council of Social Science Research)

By

V. N. Kothari

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

FACULTY OF ARTS

THE M. S. UNIVERSITY OF BARODA

BARODA

1976

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PREFACE

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BARODA,

24th January, 1976

V. N. KOTHARI

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CHAPTER I

Introductory

The Constitution of India has accorded a special status to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. It enjoins the state to take specific measures to remove the social and economic handicaps from which they have been suffering during the long history of India.

The scheduled Castes, which constitute the Fourth Caste Group in the caste system of India are undoubtedly economically backward. This study pertains to the Scheduled Castes in the State of Gujarat. The 1961 Census had provided special tables for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. This study is based on the 1961 Census data for Gujarat. The objective of the study is to throw light on the economic profiles of the Scheduled Castes in Gujarat on the basis of the 1961 Census data. Though the analysis primarily relates to the Scheduled Castes, at points it will be necessary to refer to the Scheduled Tribes also.

It may be useful to discuss the analytical framework at the outset. The economic problems of the special groups may arise from the following three sources:—(1) lack of economic motivation, (2) lack of ability and (3) denial of opportunities. This type of distinction is important in view of the different policy implications with respect to each group of operative factors.

How do these factors actually operate? Let us take the motivation first. Absence or feebleness of motivation for improvement in the standard of living may be manifested in the attitude towards work, saving, pattern of consumption and marriage and family size. In case of groups which are weak in motivation one would observe a backward bending supply curve of labour, a higher incidence of absenteeism, relative immobility, improvidence and lack of saving habits, wasteful and harmful consumption pattern and the prevalence of early marriages, high birth rates and larger families.

Next to economic motivation, these groups may be lacking in abilities to make headway economically. They may be lacking in education, skills, land or equipment.

Finally, there may be motivation as well as ability but the market may be operating in a discriminating manner against them. Between two equally acceptable candidates a backward class candidate may be at a disadvantage in the employment market either because of absence of connections or because of prejudice or downright social prohibitions. Artisans may be suffering from weak market connections. They may not be able to sell their products directly to the customers. They may have difficulties in obtaining credit, raw materials and technical help.

It will thus be seen that in some cases there may be need to change the motivation while in other cases disabilities such as those relating to skill, education, equipment etc. may have to be removed. In still others it may be necessary to remove the market imperfections. Of course, in any given situation, the three factors namely, lack of motivation, lack of abilities and market discrimination and imperfections would be intricately interwoven with each other. For instance, the fact that the market has been operating in a discriminatory manner against a particular group for a long period, might weaken in due course its motivation as well. Further, the Census data cannot be expected to answer the Questions of the type mentioned in the earlier paragraphs. All the same, it is useful to examine the Census data keeping in mind the above framework.

CHAPTER II

Scheduled Castes Population

In this chapter we shall discuss the various demographic characteristics such as the size, sex ratio, age structure and rural-urban location etc. Table I shows the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population in relation to total population in different States of India for the year 1961. Scheduled Castes population of India in 1961 was 64 million as compared to 30 million Scheduled Tribes population in a total population of 439 million. Thus the Scheduled Castes constituted 14.7% of the total population as compared to 6.8% Scheduled Tribes. Thus nearly one out of every five Indians belonged to Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes. Total population of Gujarat was 20.6 million. Out of these, 1.4 million belonged to Scheduled Castes and 2.8 million belonged to Scheduled Tribes. Proportion of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to total population in Gujarat thus came to 6.6% and 13.4% respectively. So in case of Gujarat also, we find that one out of every five belonged to Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes. However, there the similarity ends. In case of India, in a total of 94 million population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, nearly 2/3rd belonged to Scheduled Castes and 1/3rd belonged to Scheduled Tribes. In Gujarat exactly the reverse was the case; 1/3rd belonged to Scheduled Castes and 2/3rd belonged to Scheduled Tribes. If one were to go by the preponderance of the type of population, Gujarat may be branded as a Scheduled Tribes problems state, meaning thereby that merely from the point of view of the numbers involved the problems of Scheduled Tribes would predominate over the problems of Scheduled Castes.

Relative Numbers

We can go a little further into the matter. Here below are given the ratios of Scheduled Castes population to Scheduled Tribes population in 1961 in each of the 15 States of India. (Union Territories are not considered here as they are too small in size as compared to the States). A ratio exceeding 1 would imply that the Scheduled Castes outnumber Scheduled Tribes, and conversely if the ratio is less than 1. By this strict arithmetical criteria, we may say that in as many as 10 States Scheduled Castes outnumbered Scheduled Tribes.

TABLE I

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Population in India
and the States, 1961 Census. (Figures in 000's)

	<i>Total Popula- tion</i>	<i>Scheduled Castes Popula- tion</i>	<i>Column 3 as % age of Column 2</i>	<i>Scheduled Tribes Popula- tion</i>	<i>Column 5 as % age of Column 2</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6
India	4,39,235	64,417	14.7	29,879	6.8
Andhra Pradesh	35,983	4,974	13.8	1,324	3.7
Assam	11,873	733	6.2	2,065	17.4
Bihar	46,456	6,505	14.0	4,205	9.1
Gujarat	20,633	1,367	6.6	2,754	13.4
Jammu and Kashmir	3,561	284	8.0	—	—
Kerala	16,904	1,435	8.5	213	1.3
Madhya Pradesh	32,372	4,253	13.1	6,678	20.6
Madras	33,687	6,067	18.0	252	0.8
Maharashtra	39,554	2,227	5.6	2,397	6.1
Mysore	23,587	3,117	13.2	192	0.8
Orissa	17,549	2,764	15.8	4,224	24.1
Punjab	20,307	4,139	20.4	14	0.1
Rajasthan	20,156	3,360	16.7	2,351	11.7
Uttar Pradesh	73,746	15,400	20.9	—	—
West Bengal	34,926	6,890	19.7	2,054	5.9
Delhi	2,659	342	12.9	—	—
Himachal Pradesh	1,351	370	27.4	108	8.0
Manipur	780	13	1.7	249	31.9
Tripura	1,142	120	10.5	360	31.5
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	58	1	1.7	51	87.9
Pondicherry	369	57	15.5	—	—
Nagaland	369	—	—	343	93.0
Andaman and Nicobar	64	—	—	14	21.9
Laccadive etc.	24	—	—	23	95.8
Goa	627	—	—	—	—
N.E.F.A.	337	—	—	5	1.5

<i>State</i>	<i>Ratio of Scheduled Castes Population to Scheduled Tribes Population</i>
Andhra Pradesh	3.8
Assam	0.4
Bihar	1.5
Gujarat	0.5
Jammu & Kashmir	(No Scheduled Tribes)
Kerala	6.7
Madhya Pradesh	0.6
Madras	24.1
Maharashtra	0.9
Mysore	16.2
Orissa	0.7
Punjab	295.6
Rajasthan	1.4
Uttar Pradesh	(No Scheduled Tribes)
West Bengal	3.4

However our interest is not in numbers as such. What we are interested in are the policy implications. There are bound to be competing claims for scarce resources. The relative numbers would be quite decisive in the allocation of resources among competing claimants. In this regard, the States which have the ratios near about 1 are likely to face complicated practical problems of settling the claims of the Scheduled Castes vis-a-vis the Scheduled Tribes. We may take for instance the ratios of 0.7 to 1.5 as the range, where in the claims of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes would be evenly balanced, while the ratios of 1.6 and above would indicate a balance favouring Scheduled Castes and the ratios of 0.6 and less would indicate a balance in favour of Scheduled Tribes. In this way Andhra Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Madras, Mysore, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal are found to be decisively Scheduled Castes predominance States. On the other hand, Assam, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh are Scheduled Tribes predominance States. In Bihar, Maharashtra, Orissa and Rajasthan the scales are evenly balanced. In these states there may be problems of Scheduled Castes Versus the Scheduled Tribes.¹

¹ For a somewhat similar analysis see, Brij Raj Chauhan, "Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes", *Economic and Political Weekly*, January 25, 1969, Vol. IV, No. 4.

Intensity of Scheduled Population Problems

The above discussion merely throws light on the relative numbers. It does not tell us anything about the intensity with which the problems are likely to be felt. This would depend on the percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population in each State. Here below, we show the relevant information.

<i>State</i>	<i>Percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to total population</i>
India	21.5
Andhra Pradesh	17.5
Assam	23.6
Bihar	23.1
Gujarat	20.0
Jammu & Kashmir	8.0
Kerala	9.8
Madhya Pradesh	33.7
Madras	18.8
Maharashtra	11.7
Mysore	14.0
Orissa	39.9
Punjab	20.5
Rajasthan	28.4
Uttar Pradesh	10.9
West Bengal	25.6

The share of Scheduled population ranged from 8 per cent in Jammu & Kashmir to 39.9 per cent in case of Orissa. If we take the national average of 21.5 per cent as the dividing line, then, Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan and West Bengal have the problem of Scheduled Population in an acute form, in the sense that in these states the proportion of Scheduled population is higher than the national average.

The problem may be analysed further, whether particular States have the Scheduled Castes problem or Scheduled Tribes or both combined. Here below we cross classify the 15 States according to the percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Total population.

Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	0% - 9.9%	10% - 14.9%	15% and above
0% - 9.9%		Jammu and Kashmir Kerala Maharashtra	Gujarat	Assam
10% - 14.9%		Andhra Pradesh Bihar Mysore		Madhya Pradesh
15% and above		Madras Punjab Uttar Pradesh West Bengal	Rajasthan	Orissa

If we consider the proportion of less than 10 per cent as a moderate and a proportion of 15 per cent and above as a high degree of problem, we find that Madras, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal had a high degree of problem of Scheduled Castes. Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and Mysore had a medium degree problem of Scheduled Castes. Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala and Maharashtra had only moderate degree problem of either Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes. Gujarat had a medium degree problem of Scheduled Tribes while Assam had a high degree problem of Scheduled Tribes. Rajasthan had a high degree problem of Scheduled Castes combined with medium degree problem of Scheduled Tribes while Madhya Pradesh had a high degree problem of Scheduled Tribes combined with medium degree problem of Scheduled Castes. Orissa had a high degree problem of both scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

It may be noted that the proportion of Scheduled Castes to total population varied very widely among the States. It ranged all the way 5.6% in Maharashtra to 20.9 per cent in West Bengal. Gujarat is a State with one of the lowest percentage of Scheduled Castes population.

Scheduled Population and State Per Capita Income

A point of some interest is the relationship between State Per Capita Income and the proportion of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population. Do we find that the States with higher proportion of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population have lower per capita income? Table II shows the relevant data. The r^2 is (—) .08, which is rather small. The sign is however negative indicating that a higher proportion of Scheduled population is associated with a lower per capita income.

TABLE II

Per Capita Income (1960-61) and Percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Population in Different States of India (1961)

State	Per Capita Income 1960-61 (Rs.)	Rank according to per capita income	Percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to total population	Rank according to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.	Ratio of Population other than Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.	Column 2 × Column 6 (Rs.)	Rank according to Column 7.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh	289	11	17.5	11	4.7	1,358	7
Assam	328	6	23.6	5	3.2	1,050	10
Bihar	222	14	23.1	6	3.3	733	11
Gujarat	403	4	20.0	9	4.0	1,612	5
Kerala	326	7	9.8	14	9.2	2,999	2
Madhya Pradesh	293	9	33.8	2	2.0	586	13
Madras	343	5	18.8	10	4.3	1,475	6
Maharashtra	479	1	11.7	13	7.5	3,593	1
Mysore	313	8	14.0	12	6.1	1,909	3
Orissa	268	13	39.8	1	1.5	402	14
Punjab	441	3	20.5	8	3.9	1,720	4
Rajasthan	272	12	28.3	3	2.5	680	12
Uttar Pradesh	292	10	20.9	7	3.8	1,110	9
West Bengal	462	2	25.6	4	2.9	1,340	8
All-India	336	—	21.5	—	3.7	1,243	—

Note:—Per Capita Income figures have been obtained from Table 5, P. 57 of *Estimates of State Income* by National Council of Applied Economic Research, New Delhi.

A related point is the capacity of different states to alleviate the conditions of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In so far as the Scheduled population is to be helped by the Non-Scheduled population, a smaller proportion of the Scheduled population would indicate a more favourable situation. In fact one can work out the ratio of the Non-Scheduled population to the Scheduled population. Larger ratio would mean that per head of Scheduled population, a large number of Non-Scheduled population is available from whom the resources can be tapped for helping the Scheduled population. Thus a ratio of 2 would mean that there are 2 Non-Scheduled persons per scheduled person. However, the extent of help that can be rendered to the Scheduled population depends not only on the relative numbers of Non-Scheduled population but also on their economic condition. We should therefore multiply the ratio by the per capita income, Column 7 in Table II shows the size of economic resource potential available (per head of Scheduled Population) from which the resources can be tapped. Column 7 is a rough measure of the economic capacity of each State to help its Scheduled population. Here it is interesting to see that the two States, namely Orissa and Madhya Pradesh with the highest responsibility in regard to Scheduled population, have the lowest economic capacity. On the other hand, Kerala and Maharashtra with the lowest responsibility in this regard have the highest economic capacity. Actually, the rank correlation coefficient between rank of 14 States according to the proportion of scheduled population and according to economic capacity is found to be -0.9 . This means that the States, which are more hard pressed with the problems of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population are less endowed to tackle the same, with their own resources.

District-wise Distribution

Coming to districtwise details for Gujarat, as shown in Table III we find that only in Surendranagar and Ahmedabad Districts did the ratio of Scheduled Castes population to total population exceed 10 per cent. In Bhavnagar, Panchmahals, Surat and Dangs the Scheduled Castes population formed less than 5 per cent of the total. In rest of the Districts the proportion ranged between 5 to 10 per cent. We thus find that the proportion of Scheduled Castes population in most of the districts was near about the State average.

TABLE III

**Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Population in the
Districts of Gujarat, 1961**

<i>District</i>	<i>Total Population</i>	<i>Scheduled Castes Population</i>	<i>Scheduled Tribes Population</i>	<i>Percentage Share in Scheduled Castes Population</i>	<i>Percentage Share of Scheduled Castes Population</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6
Jamnagar	8,28,419	50,295	3,410	3.7	6.1
Rajkot	12,08,519	70,774	388	5.1	5.9
Surendranagar	6,63,206	66,444	3,153	4.9	10.0
Bhavnagar	11,19,435	50,534	75	3.7	4.5
Amreli	6,67,823	46,045	187	3.4	6.9
Junagadh	12,45,643	85,488	6,803	6.3	6.9
Kutch	6,96,440	63,101	32,471	4.6	9.1
Banaskantha	9,96,144	95,219	52,685	7.0	9.6
Sabarkantha	9,18,587	78,486	1,28,085	5.7	8.5
Mehsana	16,89,963	1,46,074	4,125	10.7	8.6
Ahmedabad	22,10,199	2,26,963	12,215	16.6	10.3
Kaira	19,77,540	1,16,072	17,480	8.5	5.9
Panchmahals	14,68,946	51,846	5,03,214	3.8	3.5
Baroda	15,27,326	90,519	3,27,992	6.6	5.9
Broach	8,91,969	44,759	3,70,971	3.3	5.0
Surat	24,51,624	84,375	12,24,959	6.2	3.4
Dangs	71,567	261	66,233	0.0	0.4
Gujarat Total	2,06,33,350	13,67,255	27,54,446	100.0	6.6

Although for the State as a whole, the Scheduled Tribes population exceeded the Scheduled Castes population by a ratio of 2 : 1, it is interesting to note that it is only in six districts that the scheduled Tribes population exceeded the Scheduled Castes population. These six districts alone accounted for as much as 95 per cent of the Scheduled Tribes population of the State. In the remaining eleven districts, the Scheduled Castes population exceeded the Scheduled Tribes population. In as many as seven out of these eleven districts the Scheduled Tribes population was less than 10,000. Thus while the Scheduled Tribes population presents a highly localized problem, the Scheduled Castes population presents a highly dispersed phenomenon. The Scheduled Castes are a minority every where.

CHAPTER III

Demographic and Cultural Characteristics

Sex Ratio :

We shall now discuss the sex ratio, age structure, civil condition, urbanization and literacy and education level. Table IV shows the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other population in Gujarat by sex and three broad age groups. The data relating to age for the Scheduled Castes are available for only three broad groups and that considerably limits the scope for analysis. Coming to the sex ratio, we find that there were 933 females per 1000 males

TABLE IV

Scheduled and Non-Scheduled Population of Gujarat by Age and Sex, 1961

Age Group	<i>Gujarat Total Population</i>	<i>Gujarat Scheduled Castes</i>	<i>Gujarat Scheduled Tribes</i>	<i>Gujarat Popula- tion other than Scheduled Castes and Tribes</i>	
1	2	3	4	5	
0-14	M	45,95,893	3,11,663	6,28,090	36,56,140
	F	42,50,560	2,85,710	6,12,052	33,52,798
	P	88,46,453	5,97,373	12,40,142	70,08,938
	Sex Ratio	925	917	974	917
15-44	M	45,07,079	2,90,335	5,73,825	36,42,919
	F	42,86,529	2,93,234	5,67,602	34,25,693
	P	87,93,608	5,83,569	11,41,427	70,68,612
	Sex Ratio	952	1,010	989	940
45 and above	M	15,27,449	91,281	1,96,181	12,39,987
	F	14,59,472	94,685	1,75,973	11,88,814
	P	29,86,921	1,85,966	3,72,154	24,28,801
	Sex Ratio	956	1,037	897	958
Total	M	1,06,33,902	6,93,436	13,98,478	85,41,988
	F	99,99,448	6,73,819	13,55,968	79,69,661
	P	2,06,33,350	13,67,255	27,54,446	1,65,11,649
	Sex Ratio	940	972	970	933
	3,481 males and 2,887 females did not state their age	157 males and 190 females did not state their age	382 males and 341 females did not state their age		

among the Non-Scheduled population. The sex ratio among the Scheduled Castes was 972 and it was 970 among the Scheduled Tribes. For the Non-Scheduled population the sex ratio improved with each age group. It was 917 for the age group 0-14, 940 for the age group 15-44 and 953 for 45 and above age group. In case of Scheduled Castes the improvement in the sex ratio was very remarkable. For the three age groups it was 917, 1010 and 1037. This extraordinary improvement in the sex ratio needs an explanation but no explanation readily offers itself.

Age Structure :

The age structure of the Scheduled Castes population and the Non-Scheduled population of Gujarat is shown below :

Age Group	Scheduled Castes (Per cent)	Non-Scheduled Population (Per cent)
0 - 14	43.7	42.4
15 - 44	42.7	42.8
45 and above	13.6	14.7
	100.0	100.0

The similarity in the age structure is obvious. Attention may however be drawn to somewhat higher proportion of children among the Scheduled Castes population and somewhat lower proportion of persons 45 and above as compared to the Non-Scheduled population.

Marital Status

Civil condition or the marital status is an important cultural characteristic. From an economic point of view also it is an important characteristic in as much as it has a direct bearing on the birth rate. Keeping this in mind, we have shown in Table V, Number of females in the age groups 0 - 14 and 15 - 44 who are classified as 'never married'. Among the Non-Scheduled population as well as the Scheduled populations in Gujarat child marriage has almost disappeared. Among the Scheduled Castes females in the age - group 0 - 14, as many as 96 per cent were reported 'never married'. What was true of Gujarat as a whole, was true for individual districts as well except Kaira which reported only 80 per cent Scheduled Castes females below 14 as 'never married'. Among the Scheduled Castes in Kaira district the custom of Child marriage seems to be prevalent. In this respect, Gujarat Scheduled Castes seem to be ahead of their counterparts in the rest of India. The proportion of 'never married' females among the Scheduled Castes females below 14 years in India was 90 per cent as compared to 96 per cent in Gujarat. While it is true that the Child marriage has almost disappeared among the Scheduled Castes in Gujarat, they still tend

TABLE V

Number of Females 0-14 and 15-44 Age, 'Never Married' Gujarat, 1961

	Total Females 0-14 Age	Females never married 0-14 Age	Column 3 as percent of Column 2	Total Females 15-44 Age	Females never married 15-44 Age	Column 6 as percent of Column 5
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Gujarat Total						
Population	42,50,560	41,66,972	98.0	42,86,529	4,19,453	9.8
Gujarat Sched- uled Castes	2,85,710	2,74,266	96.0	2,93,234	17,310	5.9
Gujarat Sched- uled Tribes	6,12,052	6,08,001	99.3	5,67,602	55,983	9.9
Gujarat Popula- tion other than Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	33,52,798	32,84,705	98.0	34,25,693	3,46,160	10.1
<i>Scheduled Castes</i>						
Jamnagar	11,433	11,393	99.7	10,412	902	8.7
Rajkot	15,582	15,555	99.8	14,136	1,454	10.3
Surendranagar	14,203	14,044	98.9	13,909	1,015	7.3
Bhavnagar	11,602	11,538	99.4	10,140	864	8.5
Amreli	9,964	9,932	99.7	9,353	891	9.5
Junagadh	18,361	18,313	99.7	17,611	1,581	9.0
Kutch	13,657	13,551	99.2	13,845	1,113	8.0
Banaskantha	20,149	19,522	96.9	20,191	1,352	6.7
Sabarkantha	16,131	15,238	94.5	17,399	721	4.1
Mehsana	30,384	29,509	97.1	30,823	1,740	5.6
Ahmedabad	46,557	44,668	95.9	49,383	1,981	4.0
Kaira	22,899	18,323	80.0	24,956	692	2.8
Panchmahals	10,470	9,825	93.8	11,133	328	2.9
Baroda	17,729	16,705	94.2	19,928	558	2.8
Broach	8,710	8,397	96.4	9,709	392	4.0
Surat	17,812	17,686	99.3	20,259	1,725	8.5
Dangs	67	67	100.0	47	1	2.1

to marry earlier. This is borne out by the lower percentage of 'never married' Scheduled Castes females in the age group of 15-44. Only 6 per cent of the Scheduled Castes females 15-44 years were 'never married' as compared to 10 per cent among the Non-Scheduled females.

Urbanization :

Scheduled Castes were considerably less urbanized than the general population as can be seen from the following table. Except in Assam, in all the states the percentage of Scheduled Castes in urban areas to urban population was lower than the percentage of Scheduled Castes in the total population. In Gujarat the percentage of Scheduled Castes among the urban population was only slightly lower than their percentages in the total population. For India as a whole, the percentage of Scheduled castes population was 14.7 per cent but the percentage of Scheduled Castes in urban areas to total urban population was only 8.7 per cent. Alternatively we may say that while 18 per cent of the Indian people were living in urban areas, among the Scheduled Castes only 10.7 per cent were living in urban areas. In Gujarat however, the corresponding figures were 25.8 per cent and 24.4 per cent. Thus the rate of urbanization among the Scheduled castes for India as a whole was considerably lower than that among the overall population but for Gujarat it would appear to be on par with the general population. The matter however is of such importance that, we should go a little deeper. However, before going further we may complete our observations on table VI. We can give a more precise expression to the rates of urbanization of the Scheduled Castes as compared to the rates of urbanization of the total population. We may call this the relative rate of urbanization of the Scheduled Castes and it is shown in Column 6 of the table. It is obtained by dividing the percentage of Scheduled Castes in urban areas to urban population by the percentage of Scheduled Castes to total population or by dividing the percentage of Scheduled Castes residing in urban areas by percentage of total population residing in urban areas.

Relative Rates of Urbanization :

The relative rate of urbanization of Scheduled Castes in India was 0.59, that is, 40 per cent less than the general population. In concrete terms this would mean that had the rate of urbanization for the Scheduled Castes been of the same order as it was for the general population, there would have been 11.6 million Scheduled Castes people residing in urban areas in 1961 as against only 6.9 million enumerated in urban areas i.e. 4.7 million more than those actually enumerated in urban areas. However, in case of Assam the rate of urbanisation was greater for the Scheduled Castes. For Gujarat the relative rate was 0.95. For all the other States the relative rates of urbanization were less than 0.80, with the lowest relative rate of 0.41 obtaining in West Bengal.

TABLE VI

**Scheduled Castes Population in Urban Areas, Percentage Distribution,
India and States, 1961**

State	Percent total population in urban areas	Percent of Scheduled Castes to total population	Percentage of Scheduled Castes in urban areas to total population of Scheduled Castes in each case			Relative* Rate of urbaniza- tion of Scheduled Castes
			Percent of Scheduled Castes in urban areas to urban population	Percent of Scheduled Castes in urban areas to total population of Scheduled Castes in each case	Percent of Scheduled Castes in urban areas to total population of Scheduled Castes in each case	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
India	18.0	14.7	8.7	10.7	0.59	
Andhra Pradesh	17.4	13.8	8.8	11.1	0.64	
Assam	7.7	6.2	6.6	8.3	1.06	
Bihar	8.4	14.0	8.9	5.4	0.64	
Gujarat	25.8	6.6	6.3	24.4	0.95	
Jammu and Kashmir	16.7	8.0	3.5	7.4	0.44	
Kerala	15.1	8.5	4.8	8.5	0.56	
Madhya Pradesh	14.3	13.1	9.8	10.7	0.75	
Madras	26.7	18.0	10.3	15.3	0.57	
Maharashtra	28.2	5.6	4.4	21.8	0.79	
Mysore	22.3	13.2	9.7	16.3	0.74	
Orissa	6.3	15.8	11.4	4.6	0.72	
Punjab	20.1	20.4	11.8	11.6	0.58	
Rajasthan	16.3	16.7	12.6	12.3	0.75	
Uttar Pradesh	12.9	20.9	11.3	6.9	0.54	
West Bengal	24.5	19.7	7.9	9.8	0.41	

$$\text{*Relative Rate of Urbanization} = \frac{\text{Column 4}}{\text{Column 3}} \text{ or } \frac{\text{Column 5}}{\text{Column 2}}$$

TABLE VII

**Scheduled Castes in Rural and Urban Areas by Sex,
India and Gujarat, 1961. (Figures in 000's)**

	<i>Total Population</i>				<i>Scheduled Castes Population</i>				<i>Percent of Scheduled Castes Ratio to total population</i>	
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Sex Ratio</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Sex Ratio</i>		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
India										
Rural	1,83,504	1,76,794	3,60,298	963	29,270	28,278	57,548	966	16.0	
Urban	42,789	36,147	78,937	845	3,647	3,222	6,870	883	8.7	
Total	2,26,293	2,12,942	4,39,235	941	32,917	31,500	64,417	957	14.7	
Gujarat										
Rural	7,830	7,487	15,317	956	518	515	1,033	994	6.7	
Urban	2,804	2,513	5,317	896	176	158	334	898	6.3	
Total	10,634	9,999	20,633	940	694	674	1,367	971	6.6	

From this it would appear that Gujarat Scheduled Castes are almost as much urbanized as the general population of Gujarat. However, the matter needs further probing. Total population includes Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Therefore, proper comparison is between rates of urbanization among Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Population other than Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Here below are shown the per cent of urban population among different sections of the population in India and Gujarat.

	<i>Percent Residing in Urban Areas</i>	
	<i>India</i>	<i>Gujarat</i>
1. Total population	18.0	25.8
2. Scheduled Castes	10.7	24.4
3. Scheduled Tribes	2.6	5.0
4. Population other than Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	20.7	29.3
5. Relative rate of urbanization of Scheduled Castes i.e. $2 \div 4$	0.52	0.83

The relative rates of urbanization come down to 0.52 and 0.83 for India and Gujarat respectively. In case of Gujarat, what originally appeared to be an insignificant difference in the rate of urbanization, does turn out to be a significant difference when the comparison is made with the population other than Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. If the Scheduled Castes in Gujarat had the same rate of urbanization as the Non-Scheduled population there would have been 401 thousand Scheduled Castes people residing in urban areas of Gujarat as against 334 thousand actually enumerated, i.e. there would have been 67,000 more Scheduled Castes persons in urban areas.

Urbanization, Caste and Education :

Urbanization is an important social, cultural and economic phenomenon. From the point of view of the problem at hand, the phenomenon of urbanization is important in as much as in urban areas the discrimination based on castes is likely to be less severe. Also urban areas are centres of growing economic opportunities and seats of high productivity activities. Finally, many of the legislatively protected jobs are to be found in the urban areas. One of the possible explanations for the lower rates of urbanization among the Scheduled Castes can be that there is much greater illiteracy among them which precludes them from availing of the opportunities in the urban areas. Is this the sole explanation for the lower rates of urbanization of the Scheduled Castes? To what extent are the lower rates of urbanization of the Scheduled Castes due to higher rates of illiteracy among them and to what extent are they due to the lower rates of urbanization prevailing among different educational levels? Table VIII shows percentage of each educational category residing in urban areas for India and Gujarat and for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and for Non-Scheduled population. It will be seen that both for the Non-Scheduled population (i.e. population other than Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) and the Scheduled Castes population, for India as well as for Gujarat, rates of urbanization were higher, higher the level of education. Thus for the Non-Scheduled population for India, 14.5 per cent of the illiterate persons were found to be staying in urban areas. Corresponding figures for the literate, primary and Matriculates and above were 29.3 per cent, 42.8 per cent and 70.2 per cent respectively. For Gujarat Non-Scheduled population, the pattern was the same, except that the percentages were a little higher in each case. What is of significance, is the lower rate of urbanization among the Scheduled castes in India for all educational categories and in Gujarat for all educational categories except illiterate persons. The relative rates of urbanization of Scheduled Castes people in India did not differ significantly from one educational level to another. Thus the relative rate of urbanization of illiterate among the Scheduled Castes in India was 0.64. The corresponding figures for the Literates, Primary and Matriculates were 0.64, 0.66 and 0.60. This means that whatever the literacy

TABLE VIII

Percentage of Each Educational Category Residing in Urban Areas

	<i>Illiterate</i>	<i>Literate (without Educational level)</i>	<i>Primary or Junior Basic</i>	<i>Matricula- tion and above</i>	<i>Total population</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. India Total Population	12.6	28.0	41.4	69.5	18.0
2. India Scheduled Castes	9.3	20.1	28.2	42.0	10.7
3. India Scheduled Tribes	2.2	5.1	10.3	41.4	2.6
4. India Population other than Scheduled Castes and Tribes	14.5	29.3	42.8	70.2	20.7
5. Gujarat Total Population	19.0	30.3	43.9	79.9	25.8
6. Gujarat Scheduled Castes	21.8	28.9	36.0	75.0	24.4
7. Gujarat Scheduled Tribes	4.6	6.3	8.6	—	5.0
8. Gujarat Population other than Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	21.9	31.9	46.3	80.3	29.3
Relative rate of urbanization, Scheduled Castes, India, i.e. $2 \div 4$	0.64	0.69	0.66	0.60	0.52
Relative rate of urbanization, Scheduled Castes, Gujarat i.e. $6 \div 8$	1.00	0.91	0.78	0.93	0.83

and educational status of a scheduled Castes person in India, his chances of being urbanized were 2/3rd of the chances of the non-Scheduled person being urbanized. It would appear that literacy and education either did not change the willingness to migrate or did not remove other disabilities or did not diminish the degree of discrimination.

However, for Gujarat Scheduled Castes the relative rates of urbanization were much higher. Actually, for the illiterates the rates of urbanization did not differ as between the Scheduled castes and the Non-Scheduled castes. The relative rates of urbanization of the Scheduled Castes were lower for the Literates, Primary and Matriculates and above.

Now we are in a position to answer the Question, as to what extent is the lower rate of urbanization of Gujarat Scheduled Castes due to their lower level of literacy and education. To what extent can this be attributed to other factors? We can answer this question in the following manner. Suppose the Gujarat Scheduled castes had the same rates of literacy and education as the Non-Scheduled population but their rates of urbanization were unchanged, what would have been the percentage of Scheduled population in urban areas? In the Non-Scheduled population, 65.8. per cent were Illiterate, 10.8 per cent were Literate without educational level, 21.7 per cent were primary educated and 1.8 per cent were matriculates and above. Apply to these percentages, the rates of urbanization obtained for the Scheduled Castes. The rates of urbanization among Scheduled Castes were 21.8 per cent for Illiterate, 28.9 per cent Literate, 36.0 per cent for Primary educated and 75.0 per cent for Matriculates and above. Thus if the levels of literacy and education of the Scheduled Castes were to improve upto the level of the Non-Scheduled population, but the rates of urbanization of the Scheduled Castes were to remain unchanged, the overall urbanization per centage of the Scheduled Castes in Gujarat would move up from 24.4 per cent to 26.7 percent which is still lower than the 29.3 per cent obtained for the Non-Scheduled population. This would mean that approximately 32,000 more persons belonging to Scheduled Castes would have moved to the urban areas if they had comparable levels of literacy and education. But even then their rate of urbanization would be lower by 2.6 per centage points as compared to the Non-Scheduled population. To put it in absolute terms this involves 35,000 Scheduled Castes people. To conclude then, the rate of urbanization of the Scheduled Castes is 24.4 per cent as compared to 29.3 per cent among the Non-Scheduled population. That is, it is lower by 5 per centage points. Only half of this difference can be attributed to lower levels of literacy and education among the Scheduled Castes. A similar calculation for India shows that the rate of urbanization for the Scheduled Castes would improve from 10.7 to 13.5 per cent while it was 20.7 per cent for the Non-Scheduled population. Thus in case of India lower level of literacy and education seem to explain only $1/3^{rd}$ of the difference of the rate of urbanization among the Scheduled Castes and the Non-Scheduled population. Thus it appears that in the Gujarat the literate and the educated Scheduled Caste people suffer less handicaps in the matter of opportunities in the urban areas as compared to what they have to suffer in India as a whole.

Literacy :

We now proceed to an examination of the prevalence of literacy and educational attainments of Scheduled Castes. Literacy is an important cultural characteristic. From an economic point of view literacy is an important attribute in favour of upward mobility. Table IX shows the educational attainments of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Total Population and Non-Scheduled population for India and Gujarat by sex and for rural and urban areas. Here below we show the percentage of population Literate and Above,

TABLE IX

Total Population, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by Education Level, India and Gujarat, 1961
(Figures in 000's)

		<i>Illiterate</i>		<i>Literate (without Educational Level)</i>			<i>Primary or Junior Basic</i>				
		<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
India	R	1,30,019	1,61,539	2,91,558	36,649	11,199	47,848	14,403	3,684	18,087	
Total	U	18,188	23,673	41,860	11,638	6,947	18,584	8,296	4,474	12,771	
Population	T	1,48,206	1,85,211	3,33,418	48,287	18,146	66,432	22,700	8,159	30,858	
India	R	24,863	27,566	52,430	3,295	555	3,850	1,014	151	1,165	
Scheduled	U	2,473	2,899	5,372	750	216	966	558	99	457	
Castes	T	27,336	30,465	57,801	4,045	772	4,817	1,373	250	1,623	
India	R	12,676	14,056	26,731	1,449	332	1,782	490	86	577	
Scheduled	U	284	316	599	68	28	96	48	18	66	
Tribes	T	12,959	14,371	27,331	1,517	360	1,878	538	105	642	
India Total	R	92,480	1,19,917	2,12,397	31,905	10,312	42,216	12,899	3,447	16,345	
Population other	U	15,431	20,458	35,889	10,820	6,703	17,522	7,890	4,357	12,248	
than Scheduled	T	1,07,911	1,40,375	2,48,286	42,725	17,014	59,737	20,789	7,804	28,593	
Caste and											
Scheduled Tribes											
Gujarat	R	5,128	6,499	11,627	1,021	383	1,404	1,626	600	2,226	
Total	U	1,133	1,591	2,723	389	222	611	1,079	660	1,739	
Population	T	6,261	8,090	14,350	1,410	605	2,015	2,705	1,260	3,965	

TABLE IX (Contd.)

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Gujarat	R	362	467	829	69	22	91	85	27	112	
Scheduled	U	97	134	231	28	9	37	48	15	63	
Castes	T	459	602	1,060	97	30	128	134	42	175	
Gujarat	R	1,080	1,240	2,320	87	16	103	158	34	192	
Scheduled	U	52	60	112	6	1	7	15	4	18	
Tribes	T	1,132	1,300	2,432	93	17	111	172	38	210	
Gujarat Total	R	3,686	4,792	8,478	865	345	1,210	1,383	539	1,922	
Population other	U	984	1,397	2,380	355	212	567	1,016	641	1,658	
than Scheduled	T	4,670	6,188	10,858	1,220	558	1,776	2,399	1,180	3,580	
Castes and Scheduled Tribes											

R = Rural

U = Urban

T = Total

TABLE IX (Contd.)

		<i>Matriculation and Above</i>			<i>Total</i>		
		<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
1		11	12	13	14	15	16
India	R	2,286	221	2,507	1,83,357	1,76,643	3,60,000
Total	U	4,669	1,053	5,721	42,789	36,147	78,937
Population	T	6,954	1,275	8,229	2,26,146	2,12,791	4,38,937
India	R	97	5	102	29,270	28,278	57,547
Scheduled	U	66	8	74	3,647	3,222	6,870
Castes	T	164	13	176	32,917	31,500	64,417
India	R	16	1	17	14,631	14,476	29,107
Scheduled	U	9	3	12	408	365	772
Tribes	T	24	4	29	15,039	14,841	29,879
India Total Population	R	2,173	215	2,388	1,39,456	1,33,889	2,73,346
other than Scheduled Castes	U	4,594	1,042	5,635	38,734	32,560	71,295
and Scheduled Tribes	T	6,766	1,258	8,024	1,78,190	1,66,450	3,44,641
Gujarat	R	55	5	60	7,830	7,487	15,317
Total	U	203	41	243	2,804	2,513	5,317
Population	T	258	45	304	10,634	9,999	20,633
Gujarat	R	1	—	1	518	515	1,033
Scheduled	U	3	—	3	176	158	334
Castes	T	4	—	4	693	674	1,367
Gujarat	R	1	—	1	1,326	1,291	2,616
Scheduled	U	—	—	—	73	65	138
Tribes	T	1	—	1	1,398	1,356	2,754
Gujarat Total Population	R	54	5	58	5,986	5,681	11,668
other than Scheduled Castes	U	200	41	240	2,555	2,290	4,845
and Scheduled Tribes	T	253	45	299	8,543	7,969	16,512

R = Rural

U = Urban

T = Total

	Percentage Literate and Above
1. India Total Population	24.0
2. India Scheduled Castes	10.3
3. India Scheduled Tribes	8.5
4. India Non-Scheduled Population	28.0
5. Gujarat Total Population	30.5
6. Gujarat Scheduled Castes	22.5
7. Gujarat Scheduled Tribes	11.7
8. Gujarat Non-Scheduled Population	34.2

From the above figures we are able to see the well-known phenomenon that the Scheduled castes are considerably less literate than the overall population. However, the contrast becomes even sharper when we compare the Scheduled Castes population literacy rate with that obtaining among the Non-Scheduled population.

A point of greater interest is the gap in the literacy rate between the Scheduled Castes and the Non-Scheduled population. The relative rate of literacy is found by dividing the literacy rate of Scheduled Castes by the literacy rate of Non-Scheduled population. For India and Gujarat the figures are as follows:

	<u>Relative Literacy Rate</u>
India Scheduled Castes	0.37
Gujarat Scheduled Castes	0.66

So far as Gujarat is concerned, the gap in the literacy rate between the scheduled castes and the Non-Scheduled population is considerably narrower than that obtaining for India as a whole.

As between males and females and rural and urban areas the relative rates were as shown below :

	<u>Relative Literacy Rates</u>			
	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Rural</u>	<u>Urban</u>
India Scheduled Castes	0.43	0.21	0.40	0.44
Gujarat Scheduled Castes	0.75	0.48	0.72	0.61

The above figures show that disparities in levels of literacy are the widest in case of females. However, in Gujarat the disparity was narrower than for India. Another thing brought out is that the relative literacy rate, of Scheduled Castes, contrary to expectations, was lower in case of Urban Gujarat as compared to rural Gujarat.

Table X shows the data relating to literacy among the Scheduled Castes

TABLE X

Literacy Among the Scheduled Castes in the Districts of Gujarat, 1961
(Figures in 000's)

Districts	Scheduled Castes Population			Literates and Above			Percentage Literate		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Jamnagar	25	25	50	5	—	6	20.0	—	12.0
Rajkot	36	35	71	8	1	9	22.2	2.9	12.7
Surendranagar	34	33	66	8	—	9	23.5	—	13.6
Bhavnagar	25	26	51	7	1	7	28.0	3.8	13.7
Amreli	23	23	46	6	2	8	26.1	8.7	17.4
Junagadh	43	42	85	7	1	8	16.3	2.4	9.4
Kutch	31	32	63	5	1	6	16.1	3.1	9.5
Banaskantha	49	47	95	8	1	9	16.3	2.1	9.5
Sabarkantha	40	38	78	11	1	13	27.5	2.6	16.7
Mehsana	73	73	146	31	14	45	42.5	19.2	30.8
Ahmedabad	120	107	227	51	16	67	42.5	15.0	29.5
Kaira	60	56	116	27	9	36	45.0	16.1	31.0
Panchmahals	27	25	52	8	1	9	29.6	4.0	17.3
Baroda	46	44	91	20	7	27	43.5	15.9	29.7
Broach	23	22	45	11	3	14	47.8	13.6	31.1
Surat	38	46	84	20	13	34	52.6	28.3	40.5
Dangs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gujarat	693	674	1367	234	72	307	33.8	10.7	22.5

in the districts of Gujarat: The districts of Saurashtra, Kutch, Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, and Panchmahals had lower rates of literacy than the overall rate obtaining for the state as a whole for the Scheduled Castes. Mehsana, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Baroda, Broach and Surat were much better off. Jamnagar, Rajkot, Surendranagar, Bhavnagar, Junagadh, Kutch and Banaskantha were particularly backward with less than 15 per cent literacy.

Education Level

Table IX presented earlier shows the education level attained by the population. Here below are shown the number of Persons per 1000 population belonging to different education level.

	<i>Scheduled Castes</i>		<i>Non-Scheduled Population</i>	
	<i>India</i>	<i>Gujarat</i>	<i>India</i>	<i>Gujarat</i>
Illiterate	897	775	720	658
Literate without Education Level	75	94	173	108
Primary or Junior Basic	25	128	83	217
Matriculates and Above	3	3	23	18
	1000	1000	1000	1000

The striking fact brought out above is that the mere figures of literacy or illiteracy understate the educational differences. Thus while the rate of illiteracy among the Scheduled Castes in India and Gujarat is greater than that prevailing among the Non-Scheduled population, there are extra ordinary differences in regard to different levels of education. As one moves up the educational level the differences become sharper. Thus those who had completed the primary stage, numbered 25 in a Scheduled Castes population of 1000 in case of India as against 83 in case of 1000 Non-Scheduled Castes population. The chances of a Scheduled Castes person having completed the primary education were a little less than $1/3^{rd}$ obtaining for the Non-Scheduled population. In case of Gujarat the respective numbers were 128 and 217, indicating that in Gujarat the Scheduled Castes person had a little higher than $1/2$ the chance of completing Primary education as compared to the Non-Scheduled population. In case of Matriculation and above, in Gujarat as well as India there were only 3 persons in 1000 who had completed that stage among the Scheduled Castes as against 18 and 23 respectively among the Non-Scheduled population. Thus in India a Scheduled Caste person had only $1/8^{th}$ chance of completing Matriculation as compared to a Non-Scheduled person. In Gujarat the chance was $1/6^{th}$. Thus as we move up, the system seems to be operating with greater severity against the Scheduled Castes in Gujarat as well as India, though in case of Gujarat this severity is less than that obtaining in case of India as a whole. Of course, whether this is due to their poverty or due to their Caste status is rather difficult to ascertain on the basis of the scanty data that we have.

Another feature brought out by the table is that although Gujarat has a higher level of literacy, the proportion of Matriculates and above is lower than that obtaining for India, the figures being 18 per 1000 in Gujarat and 23 per 1000 for India. This would mean that the educational pyramid in case of India has a narrower base but wider top as compared to Gujarat. Gujarat pyramid tapers off much more quickly. The retention rate of the Gujarat system is somewhat lower than that obtaining for India.

We may also try to measure the education level by estimating the number of years of schooling embodied per person. For instance, we may say that an illiterate person represents zero year of schooling. Let us assume Literate to have 2 years of schooling. Primary or Junior Basic may be taken to represent 6 years of schooling because this level would also include some who have gone beyond the primary level but have not been able to complete the matriculation. Matriculates and above may be taken to have 12 years of schooling as some of them would also have undergone college education. On this basis we get the following estimate of the number of years of schooling per person :—

	<i>Years of Schooling Per Person</i>
India Scheduled Castes	0.34
India Non-Scheduled Population	1.12
Gujarat Scheduled Castes	0.99
Gujarat Non-Scheduled Population	1.73

The Scheduled castes in Gujarat are in a much better position as compared to the Scheduled Castes elsewhere in India though they are still unfavourably placed as compared to the Non-Scheduled population.

A problem from the policy point of view may arise whether the government should spend its resources on widening the base of literacy among the Scheduled Castes or it should concentrate its effort in retaining in the educational system those who have already completed their primary education. It is a moot question. What is more desirable? To reduce the disparities in the rates of literacy prevailing between the Scheduled and the Non-Scheduled population or to reduce the disparities in the rates of matriculates and above?

Full Time Students

We have above discussed the existing situation. Can we say something about future? The Census provides information regarding the Non-Working Population. One of the categories shown there relates to full-time students. On this basis, we can possibly say something about the likely changes in the education level among the Scheduled Castes. Table XI shows the relevant data.

TABLE XI

Full-Time Students Among Total Population, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, India and Gujarat, 1961
(Figures in 000's)

1		Total Non-Working Population			Full-Time Students		
		Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
		2	3	4	5	6	7
India	R	76,606	1,21,149	1,97,755	20,398	7,066	27,464
Total	U	20,369	32,137	52,507	8,337	5,212	13,949
Population	T	96,975	1,53,286	2,50,261	29,135	12,278	41,413
India	R	11,716	18,141	29,858	1,952	508	2,460
Scheduled	U	1,708	2,547	4,255	484	186	670
Castes	T	13,425	20,688	34,113	2,436	694	3,130
India	R	5,827	7,130	12,957	932	294	1,226
Scheduled	U	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tribes	T	5,827	7,130	12,957	932	294	1,226
India Total Population	R	59,063	95,878	1,54,940	17,514	6,264	23,778
other than Scheduled Castes	U	18,661	29,590	48,252	8,253	5,026	13,279
and Scheduled Tribes	T	77,723	1,25,468	2,03,191	25,767	11,290	37,057
Gujarat	R	3,501	4,930	8,431	1,056	420	1,477
Total	U	1,447	2,281	3,728	632	373	1,005
Population	T	4,948	7,211	12,159	1,688	794	2,482

TABLE XI (Contd.)

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Gujarat	R		242	319	562	66	22	88
Scheduled	U		96	128	224	31	12	43
Castes	T		338	447	785	97	34	131
Gujarat	R		584	690	1,275	114	35	149
Scheduled	U		—	—	—	—	—	—
Tribes	T		584	690	1,275	114	35	149
Gujarat Total Population	R		2,675	3,921	6,594	876	363	1,240
other than Scheduled Castes	U		1,351	2,153	3,504	601	361	962
and Scheduled Tribes	T		4,026	6,074	10,099	1,477	725	2,202
			R = Rural	U = Urban	T = Total			

Here below are shown the percentage of full-time students to the Non-working population.

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
India Scheduled Castes	18.1	3.4	9.2
India Non-Scheduled Population	33.2	9.0	18.2
Gujarat Scheduled Castes	28.7	7.6	16.7
Gujarat Non-Scheduled Population	36.7	11.9	21.8

It can be seen that the percentage of full-time students to the non-workers among the Scheduled castes is lower than among the Non-Scheduled population in India as well as Gujarat, among males as well as females. But the disparity was much less in case of Gujarat. The precise extent to which the relative disparity existed in what one might call the schooling rates (that is percent of full-time students among non-workers) can be found out by dividing the percent of full-time students among the Scheduled Castes by the percent of full-time students among Non-Scheduled Population. The relative schooling rates are shown below :

	<i>Relative M</i>	<i>Schooling F</i>	<i>Rates P</i>
India Scheduled Castes	0.55	0.38	0.51
Gujarat Scheduled Castes	0.78	0.64	0.77

The Gujarat Scheduled Castes are likely to reduce the educational disparities much sooner than their counter parts elsewhere in India.

That there is likely to be a substantial reduction in the disparities in literacy and education level prevailing between the Scheduled Castes and Non-Scheduled population can be seen from a comparison of the relative literacy rates with the relative schooling rates. The existing schooling rates indicate the levels of education that will be obtained in the long-run.

	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>P</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>U</i>
<i>Scheduled Castes, India</i>					
Relative Literacy Rates	0.43	0.21	0.37	0.40	0.44
Relative Schooling Rates	0.55	0.38	0.51	0.54	0.57
<i>Scheduled Castes Gujarat</i>					
Relative Literacy Rates	0.75	0.43	0.66	0.72	0.61
Relative Schooling Rates	0.78	0.64	0.77	0.84	0.70

The schooling rates are higher than the literacy rates in each case, that is in case of males, females, persons and rural as well as urban areas. The only puzzling aspect that calls for comments is the lower relative schooling rates in urban areas of Gujarat as compared to the rate prevailing in the rural areas of Gujarat.

CHAPTER IV
Economic Characteristics

From the Census it is possible to get the following information about economic characteristics. In the first place, the worker rate can be found out. Secondly, the industrial distribution of the workers is available. Data relating to the special occupations of the Scheduled Castes are also available. Finally, the size distribution of the cultivating units is available.

Worker Rate :

Table XII shows the Number of workers in India and Gujarat among the total population and among the scheduled castes. Among the Scheduled Castes the percentage of workers is somewhat higher than among the population as a whole. This is true for India as well as Gujarat. The difference is entirely due to the higher worker rate among the Scheduled Castes females. In Gujarat the worker rate among the Scheduled castes males is somewhat lower than in the total population.

TABLE XII.
Scheduled Castes Workers by Sex, India and Gujarat, 1961
(Figures in 000's)

	<i>Total population</i>			<i>Scheduled Castes Population</i>		
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
India						
Total Population	226293	212942	439235	32916	31500	64417
Workers	129017	59402	188417	19498	10820	30318
Percentage of workers to total	57.0	27.9	42.9	59.2	34.4	47.1
Gujarat						
Total Population	10634	9999	20633	694	674	1367
Workers	5686	2789	8475	355	227	582
Percentage of workers to total	53.5	27.9	41.1	51.2	33.7	42.6

Industrial Distribution :

The industrial distribution of the workers, throws considerable light on the economic opportunities available to the Scheduled Castes. Table XIII shows the industrial distribution of the workers. Here below we present, the data in terms of Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sectors. The Primary Sector includes cultivators, agricultural labourers and mining, quarrying, livestock, forestry etc. The Secondary Sector includes household industry, manufacturing other than household industry and construction. The Tertiary Sector includes trade and commerce, transport, storage and communications and other services.

	<i>Percentage Primary</i>	<i>Workers in Secondary</i>	<i>Sectors Tertiary</i>
India Scheduled Castes	75.1	10.4	14.5
India Non-Scheduled Population	69.6	13.0	17.6
Gujarat Scheduled Castes	55.9	22.7	21.3
Gujarat Non-Scheduled Population	65.4	15.6	18.9

The most striking fact brought out by the figures is that while the industrial distribution of the Non-Scheduled Workers for India and Gujarat was very similar to each other, the same was not the case in regard to the Scheduled Castes Workers. Three-fourth of the Scheduled Castes workers in India were engaged in Primary Sector as compared to only 56 per cent among Scheduled Castes Workers in Gujarat. The shift towards the Non-Agricultural sector among the Scheduled Castes Workers was more pronounced in Gujarat.

Secondly, the proportion of the Scheduled Castes workers engaged in Secondary and Tertiary Sectors was lower than the proportion of the Non-Scheduled Workers in case of India. Thus 13 per cent of the Non-Scheduled Workers were engaged in the Secondary Sector and 17.6 per cent in the Tertiary Sector in India. As against this the percentage for the Scheduled Castes in India were 10.4 and 14.5 respectively. In case of Gujarat exactly the reverse position was obtained. The percentage of the Scheduled Castes workers in the Secondary and the Tertiary Sectors exceeded the percentage of the Non-Scheduled workers in these sectors, and rather by a wide margin in case of the Secondary Sector.

At first sight it would appear that the Scheduled Castes in Gujarat were doing better than the Non-Scheduled population when judged by the sectoral distribution of the working force. A larger percentage of the Scheduled Castes workers were engaged in the Secondary and the Tertiary Sectors. However, if we recall the figures given in chapter 3 relating to the rate of urbanization, the

TABLE XIII
Industrial Distribution of Total Workers, Scheduled Castes Workers

Industry Sector	Total Workers		
	Males	Females	Persons
1	2	3	4
INDIA			
1. Cultivators	66,407	33,103	99,510
Percent	51.47	55.72	52.81
2. Agricultural Labourers	17,311	14,171	31,482
Percent	13.41	23.85	16.70
3. Mining, Quarrying, Livestocks, Fishing etc.	4,003	1,187	5,190
Percent	3.10	1.99	2.75
4. Household industries	7,366	4,665	12,031
Percent	5.70	7.85	6.38
5. Manufacturing other than Household Industries	7,168	789	7,957
Percent	5.55	1.32	4.22
6. Construction	1,813	243	2,055
Percent	1.40	0.40	1.04
7. Trade and Commerce	6,825	815	7,640
Percent	5.29	1.37	0.45
8. Transport, Storage and Communication	2,938	65	3,003
Percent	2.27	0.10	1.59
9. Other Services	15,184	4,364	19,548
Percent	11.76	7.34	10.37
10. Total Workers	1,29,015	59,402	1,88,417
Percent	100.00	100.00	100.00
GUJARAT			
1. Cultivators	2,817	1,702	4,519
Percent	49.56	61.03	53.32
2. Agricultural Labourers	679	573	1,252
Percent	11.95	20.54	14.77
3. Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Fishing, etc.	76	29	105
Percent	1.34	1.04	1.24
4. Household Industries	343	212	556
Percent	6.03	7.60	6.56
5. Manufacturing other than Household Industry	500	360	536
Percent	8.80	1.29	6.32
6. Construction	73	17	90
Percent	1.28	0.61	1.06
7. Trade and Commerce	381	30	411
Percent	6.71	1.08	4.85
8. Transport, Storage and Communication	156	3	159
Percent	2.74	0.11	1.88
9. Other Services	659	187	847
Percent	11.59	6.70	9.99
10. Total Workers	5,685	2,789	8,475
Percent	100.00	100.00	100.00

advantage is seen to be illusory. For, a larger percentage engaged in the Secondary and the Tertiary Sectors would lead one to expect a higher percentage residing in the urban areas. However we have seen that as against 29.3 per cent Non-Scheduled population residing in urban areas in Gujarat, only 24.4 per cent of the Scheduled Castes population in Gujarat was staying in the urban areas. There is thus a paradox. The proportion of Scheduled Castes workers in the Secondary and the Tertiary Sectors was higher than that obtaining for the Non-Scheduled Workers but their rate of urbanization was lower than the Non-Scheduled Population.

The paradox can be explained as follows: The predominance of the Non-Agricultural occupations among the Scheduled Castes worker in Gujarat has not led to their greater urbanization because these occupations happen to be village-based, low productivity and traditional. Thus a look at Table-XIII shows that in the household industries, 11.5 per cent of the scheduled castes workers in Gujarat were engaged as against 7.3 per cent among the Non-Scheduled workers in Gujarat. The predominance of the Secondary Sector among the Scheduled castes in Gujarat is largely attributable to the Household industries and only to a small extent to the manufacturing other than household industries.

The percentage of Scheduled Castes workers in manufacturing other than household industries was 8.8 per cent as compared to 7.2 per cent in case of Non-Scheduled population. This excess of Scheduled Castes in the modern manufacturing sector is a favourable factor in Gujarat and stands in contrast to India where the percentage of Scheduled castes workers in manufacturing other than household industries was only 2.8 as compared to 5 per cent among the Non-Scheduled Workers. This greater orientation of the Scheduled Castes towards manufacturing industries, even though largely of household character, in Gujarat is a distinct characteristic to be noted.

In the Tertiary Sector we find that the percentage of the Scheduled Castes workers engaged in trade, transport and communications was very small. 'Other Services' accounted for 19.3 per cent of the Scheduled Castes workers as against 10.4 per cent of the Non-Scheduled workers in Gujarat. However, we know that most of these services are poverty induced such as sweeping and scavenging or menial jobs in the offices or hospitals.

Agricultural Labourers

We have not commented so far on the Primary Sector. 151 thousand Gujarat Scheduled Castes workers were cultivators and 168 thousand were agricultural labourers. The agricultural labourers thus outnumbered the cultivators and constituted 28.9 per cent of the Scheduled Castes workers. It may be observed that here the interests of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in Gujarat coincide in as much as these two groups account for more than half of the agricultural labourers in Gujarat.

Cultivators :

Only 26 per cent of the Scheduled Castes workers in Gujarat were found to be cultivators. The cultivators were mostly small cultivators as can be seen from the following distribution of 1000 cultivating households in Gujarat by size of their landholding. Only 1/5th of the Scheduled Castes cultivating households had holding of 10 acres or above as compared to 2/5th among the total population.

<i>Size of Cultivating Holding</i>	<i>Gujarat Total Population</i>	<i>Gujarat Scheduled Castes</i>
Less than 1 Acre	32	88
1.0-2.4 Acres	142	264
2.5-4.9 Acres	178	219
5.0-7.4 Acres	153	145
7.5-9.9 Acres	89	75
10.0-12.4 Acres	94	64
12.5-14.9 Acres	37	21
15.0-29.9 Acres	175	89
30.0-49.9 Acres	73	25
50.0 + Acres	23	4
Unspecified	4	6
Total	1000	1000

CHAPTER V
Profiles 1971

The study relates to 1961. However, recently some of the 1971 Census results have become available. Not all aspects are available in as much details as the 1961 Census results. It is therefore possible to give only some broad idea of two or three aspects covered above. Table XIV shows the relevant data for Gujarat.

It can be seen that the Scheduled Castes population has increased by 33.5 per cent during the decade 1961-71 as compared to 28 per cent increase recorded by the Non-Scheduled population. The Gujarat population growth during 1961-71 was faster than the rest of India, and the Scheduled Castes population growth was even faster than the Gujarat rate. A concentrated effort at population planning is called for.

In 1961, 24.4 per cent of the Scheduled Castes population was residing in the urban areas. This ratio increased to 27.2 per cent. Similarly the Gujarat Scheduled Castes literacy rate increased from 22.5 per cent in 1961 to 27.7 per cent in 1971.

Of course, the general population also recorded an increase in the rate of urbanisation and the rate of literacy. We may therefore, see, what happened

TABLE XIV
*Total Population, Scheduled Castes Population and Scheduled Tribes
Population, Gujarat, 1971. (Figures in 000's)*

1	Total Population	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Total Popula- tion other than Scheduled Castes & Tribes
1	2	3	4	5
Males	1,3802	936	1897	10969
Females	12895	889	1837	10169
Persons	26697	1825	3734	21138
Percent variation in Popula- tion 1961-71	+ 29.4	+ 33.5	+ 35.6	+ 28.0
Urban Population	7496	497	227	6772
Per cent	28.1	27.2	6.1	32.0
Literacy Rate	85.8	27.7	14.1	40.3

to the relative rates of urbanization and literacy of the Scheduled Castes in Gujarat. The figures are given below :

	<i>1961</i>	<i>1971</i>
Relative Rate of Urbanization	0.83	0.85
Relative Literacy Rate	0.66	0.69

Thus it will be seen that the relative rates of urbanization and literacy have somewhat improved during the decade.

APPENDIX TABLE

Industrial Classification of Persons at Work and Non-Workers by Sex for Scheduled Castes, Gujarat, 1961

		Total			Total Workers		As Cultivators		As Agricultural In Mining, Quarrying, L. Stock, etc.			
		Persons	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Gujarat	R	10,33,073	5,17,656	5,15,417	2,75,315	1,96,195	92,302	57,026	83,181	81,946	2,487	1,567
	U	3,34,182	1,75,780	1,58,402	80,079	30,469	1,339	612	1,570	1,538	903	404
	T	13,67,255	6,93,436	6,73,819	3,55,394	2,26,664	93,641	57,638	84,751	83,484	4,390	1,971
Jamnagar	R	35,171	17,632	17,539	9,167	5,595	1,714	931	2,393	1,959	534	180
	U	15,124	7,425	7,699	3,642	2,153	26	25	14	9	62	84
	T	50,295	25,057	25,238	12,809	7,748	1,740	956	2,407	1,968	596	264
Rajkot	R	53,821	27,021	26,800	14,248	10,630	1,104	797	5,396	5,205	357	74
	U	16,953	8,756	8,197	3,803	2,200	20	6	126	113	23	9
	T	70,774	35,777	34,997	18,051	12,830	1,124	803	5,522	5,318	380	83
Surendranagar	R	54,019	27,326	26,693	14,688	9,548	3,262	1,433	4,592	4,247	362	249
	U	12,425	6,324	6,101	2,571	1,463	59	18	100	169	26	22
	T	66,444	33,650	32,794	17,259	11,011	3,321	1,451	4,692	4,416	388	271
Bhavnagar	R	36,047	18,032	18,015	9,506	6,905	751	432	3,396	3,647	45	25
	U	14,487	7,310	7,177	3,009	1,617	15	12	24	19	20	34
	T	50,534	25,342	25,192	12,515	8,522	766	444	3,420	3,666	65	59
Amreli	R	39,549	19,619	19,930	11,163	9,018	3,074	2,256	4,904	4,881	157	70
	U	6,496	3,356	3,140	1,600	1,006	71	41	71	62	69	44
	T	46,045	22,975	23,070	12,763	10,024	3,145	2,297	4,975	4,943	226	114
Junagadh	R	71,902	36,401	35,501	20,369	15,194	3,020	2,380	8,674	8,143	824	234
	U	13,586	6,879	6,707	3,320	1,696	57	41	70	14	372	132
	T	85,488	43,280	42,208	23,689	16,890	3,077	2,421	8,744	8,157	1,196	366
Kutch	R	52,870	26,134	26,736	14,991	8,639	4,569	2,796	3,050	2,852	172	151
	U	10,231	5,070	5,161	2,658	1,156	11	11	37	32	30	3
	T	63,101	31,204	31,897	17,649	9,795	4,580	2,807	3,087	2,884	202	154

APPENDIX TABLE (Contd.)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10.	11	12
Banaskantha	R	89,588	45,302	44,286	25,261	16,094	14,217	9,061	4,133	2,036	309	332
	U	5,631	3,402	2,229	1,555	490	165	133	12	9	12	6
	T	95,219	48,704	46,515	26,816	16,584	14,382	9,194	4,145	2,045	321	338
Sabarkantha	R	75,950	38,673	37,277	20,775	15,144	10,610	8,411	3,930	2,566	171	56
	U	2,536	1,372	1,164	628	224	54	26	26	5	4	—
	T	78,486	40,045	38,441	21,403	15,368	10,664	8,437	3,956	2,571	175	56
Mehsana	R	1,21,085	60,122	60,963	28,109	23,078	7,077	4,061	7,483	7,625	101	73
	U	24,989	12,995	11,994	5,663	2,704	29	23	36	42	17	3
	T	1,46,074	73,117	72,957	33,772	25,782	7,106	4,084	7,519	7,667	118	76
Ahmedabad	R	90,070	45,698	44,372	23,250	16,046	7,230	3,083	7,674	8,429	69	27
	U	1,36,893	73,810	63,083	34,454	9,200	131	31	412	536	43	19
	T	2,26,963	1,19,508	1,07,455	57,704	25,246	7,361	3,114	8,086	8,965	112	46
Kaira	R	96,841	50,086	46,755	26,585	12,854	10,283	3,293	9,133	6,982	118	24
	U	19,231	10,171	9,060	4,424	1,574	381	69	334	229	17	10
	T	1,16,072	60,257	55,815	31,009	14,428	10,664	3,362	9,467	7,211	135	34
Panchmahals	R	45,197	23,207	21,990	13,003	10,601	8,850	7,481	1,348	1,171	39	19
	U	6,649	3,604	3,045	1,675	331	145	33	6	1	176	34
	T	51,846	26,811	25,035	14,678	10,932	8,995	7,514	1,354	1,172	215	53
Baroda	R	71,783	36,394	35,389	20,762	12,877	6,957	1,581	9,277	9,514	117	17
	U	18,736	9,800	8,936	4,611	1,567	54	11	154	74	9	3
	T	90,519	46,194	44,325	25,373	14,444	7,011	1,592	9,431	9,588	126	20
Broach	R	38,088	19,192	18,896	10,978	9,024	4,194	2,103	5,173	6,249	27	7
	U	6,671	3,729	2,942	1,521	642	31	2	34	36	7	—
	T	44,759	22,921	21,838	12,499	9,666	4,225	2,105	5,207	6,285	34	7
Surat	R	60,831	26,677	34,154	12,391	14,921	5,387	6,923	2,622	6,435	82	29
	U	23,544	11,777	11,767	4,945	2,446	90	130	114	188	16	1
	T	84,375	38,454	45,921	17,336	17,367	5,477	7,053	2,736	6,623	98	30
Dangs	R	261	140	121	69	27	3	4	3	5	3	—
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	T	261	140	121	69	27	3	4	3	5	3	—

Note: The Dangs District Being Entirely Rural, has no urban area.
R = Rural; U = Urban; T = Total.

APPENDIX TABLE (Contd.)

I		At Household Industry		At Mfg. other than H. Industry		In Construction		In Trade and Commerce		In Trans., Storage and Communication	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
		13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Gujarat	R	39,672	22,062	7,791	2,686	5,842	3,338	1,125	396	2,590	110
	U	3,240	1,968	33,597	7,423	3,074	1,871	1,395	476	5,565	277
	T	42,912	24,030	41,388	10,109	8,916	5,209	2,520	872	8,155	387
Jamnagar	R	1,968	842	179	103	450	285	19	8	85	46
	U	187	60	1,226	755	118	72	42	20	200	25
	T	2,155	902	1,405	858	568	357	61	28	285	71
Rajkot	R	3,149	1,603	280	160	934	590	33	7	95	5
	U	130	66	744	257	115	81	71	17	238	17
	T	3,279	1,669	1,024	417	1,049	671	104	24	333	22
Surendranagar	R	3,888	2,110	378	67	162	54	45	6	59	1
	U	306	168	666	210	92	36	45	20	123	—
	T	4,194	2,278	1,044	277	254	90	90	26	182	1
Bhavnagar	R	2,803	1,413	297	137	413	257	42	21	107	4
	U	337	185	1,094	507	73	27	28	12	240	19
	T	3,140	1,598	1,391	644	486	284	70	33	347	23
Amreli	R	1,628	908	31	13	246	129	20	13	19	3
	U	241	253	102	26	114	72	13	—	25	2
	T	1,869	1,161	133	39	360	201	33	13	44	5
Junagadh	R	3,147	1,563	356	176	780	312	85	16	31	5
	U	82	38	329	81	175	63	41	12	94	5
	T	3,229	1,601	685	257	955	375	126	28	125	10
Kutch	R	4,313	1,169	236	36	568	341	61	25	109	2
	U	100	56	583	207	245	84	74	32	65	—
	T	4,413	1,225	819	243	813	425	135	57	174	2
Banaskantha	R	3,156	2,551	65	17	415	242	82	90	130	2
	U	142	39	110	3	40	11	32	10	51	2
	T	3,298	2,590	175	20	455	253	114	100	181	4

APPENDIX TABLE (Contd.)

I		13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Sabarkantha	R	1,837	1,011	158	37	585	444	44	6	47	—
	U	34	3	135	27	7	1	26	—	25	—
	T	1,871	1,014	293	64	592	445	70	6	72	—
Mehsana	R	4,840	3,529	937	182	191	93	188	72	356	4
	U	627	548	1,900	600	207	185	115	16	404	3
	T	5,467	4,077	2,837	782	398	278	303	88	760	7
Ahmedabad	R	2,595	1,424	1,823	821	222	109	90	13	306	25
	U	659	254	21,496	3,627	1,496	1,057	551	112	2,041	140
	T	3,254	1,678	23,319	4,448	1,718	1,166	641	125	2,347	165
Kaira	R	2,186	859	937	205	365	303	92	8	341	1
	U	126	39	1,287	269	42	5	44	64	222	3
	T	2,312	898	2,224	474	407	308	136	72	563	4
Panchmahals	R	1,673	1,532	75	53	8	3	16	8	118	2
	U	99	52	66	4	13	1	10	17	501	34
	T	1,772	1,584	141	57	21	4	26	25	619	36
Baroda	R	1,092	578	1,006	460	223	26	137	7	302	—
	U	41	21	1,267	300	179	71	56	7	769	7
	T	1,133	599	2,273	760	402	97	193	14	1,071	7
Broach	R	379	104	248	130	88	44	50	36	92	1
	U	18	66	510	78	41	34	45	20	126	6
	T	397	170	758	208	129	78	95	56	218	7
Surat	R	991	854	785	89	191	106	120	60	391	8
	U	111	120	2,082	472	117	71	202	117	441	14
	T	1,102	974	2,867	561	308	177	322	177	832	22
Dangs	R	27	12	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	1
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	T	27	12	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	1

APPENDIX TABLE (Contd.)

1		Other Services		Non-Workers		Tanning and Carry— of Hides and Skins		Scavenging	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
		23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Gujarat	R	39,325	27,064	2,42,341	3,19,222	10,843	3,779	2,826	1,154
	U	29,396	15,900	95,701	1,27,933	1,779	302	8,813	6,548
	T	68,721	42,964	3,38,042	4,47,155	12,622	4,081	11,639	7,702
Jamnagar	R	1,825	1,241	8,465	11,944	644	233	60	27
	U	1,767	1,103	3,783	5,546	182	42	336	318
	T	3,592	2,344	12,248	17,490	826	275	396	345
Rajkot	R	2,900	2,189	12,773	16,170	1,272	634	199	67
	U	2,336	1,634	4,953	5,997	210	16	774	647
	T	5,236	3,823	17,726	22,167	1,482	650	973	714
Surendranagar	R	1,940	1,381	12,638	17,145	725	210	196	53
	U	1,154	820	3,753	4,638	139	50	317	205
	T	3,094	2,201	16,391	21,783	864	260	513	258
Bhavnagar	R	1,652	969	8,526	11,110	1,058	463	106	38
	U	1,178	802	4,301	5,560	72	14	471	456
	T	2,830	1,771	12,827	16,670	1,130	477	577	494
Amreli	R	1,084	745	8,456	10,912	618	302	105	35
	U	894	506	1,756	2,134	74	7	269	198
	T	1,978	1,251	10,212	13,046	692	309	374	233
Junagadh	R	3,452	2,365	16,032	20,307	1,033	328	85	39
	U	2,100	1,310	3,559	5,011	19	18	736	613
	T	5,552	3,675	19,591	25,318	1,052	346	821	652
Kutch	R	1,913	1,267	11,143	18,097	1,081	271	72	25
	U	1,513	731	2,412	4,005	3	3	182	152
	T	3,426	1,998	13,555	22,102	1,084	274	254	177
Banaskantha	R	2,754	1,763	20,041	28,192	599	247	172	78
	U	991	277	1,847	1,739	99	21	45	147
	T	3,745	2,040	21,888	29,931	698	268	217	225

APPENDIX TABLE (Contd.)

	1	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Sabarkantha	R	3,393	2,613	17,898	22,133	660	370	151	79
	U	317	162	744	940	59	2	45	50
	T	3,710	2,775	18,642	23,073	719	372	196	129
Mehsana	R	6,936	7,439	32,013	37,885	1,456	392	304	252
	U	2,328	1,284	7,332	9,290	195	35	523	442
	T	9,264	8,723	39,345	47,175	1,651	427	827	694
Ahmedabad	R	3,241	2,115	22,448	28,326	410	46	265	66
	U	7,625	3,424	39,356	53,883	251	4	2,446	1,201
	T	10,866	5,539	61,804	82,209	661	50	2,711	1,267
Kaira	R	3,130	1,179	23,501	33,901	583	70	429	138
	U	1,971	886	5,747	7,486	169	31	608	499
	T	5,101	2,065	29,248	41,387	752	101	1,037	637
Panchmahals	R	876	332	10,204	11,389	126	25	93	28
	U	659	155	1,929	2,714	74	13	257	111
	T	1,535	487	12,133	14,103	200	38	350	139
Baroda	R	1,651	694	15,632	22,512	119	24	327	80
	U	2,082	1,073	5,189	7,369	36	15	885	551
	T	3,733	1,767	20,821	29,881	155	39	1,212	631
Broach	R	727	350	8,214	9,872	69	14	82	37
	U	709	400	2,208	2,300	144	28	309	245
	T	1,436	750	10,422	12,172	213	42	391	282
Suraj	R	1,822	417	14,286	19,233	388	150	162	109
	U	1,772	1,333	6,832	9,321	53	3	610	713
	T	3,594	1,750	21,118	28,554	441	153	772	822
Dangs	R	29	5	71	94	2	—	18	3
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	T	29	5	71	94	2	—	18	3

Note:—The Dangs District Being Entirely Rural, has no urban area.

R = Rural;

U = Urban;

T = Total.

APPENDIX NOTE

Sources of Data

1. Various volumes of the Census of India 1961 are the major source of data for the tables presented in this Report.
2. For all data relating to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes for 1961, reference may be made to *Census of India 1961 Vol. I-India-Parts V-A & V-B* for India and to *Census of India 1961 Vol. V-Gujarat-Part V-A* for Gujarat. These volumes give special tabulation for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. •
3. For the population as a whole, the sources are *Census of India 1961 Vol. I-India-Part II-A (i) General Population Tables-Parts II B (i) and II B (ii) and II B (iii) General Economic Tables* and *Census of India 1961 Vol. V-Gujarat-Part II-A General Population Tables and Parts II-B (1) and II-B (2)-General Economic Tables*.
4. Data for Table XIV have been obtained from *Census 1971, Series-5 Gujarat Pocket Book of Population Statistics*.