

CENSUS OF INDIA, 1951
VOLUME IV
BOMBAY, SAURASHTRA AND KUTCH
PART I
REPORT AND SUBSIDIARY TABLES

CENSUS OF INDIA, 1951.



सत्यमेव जयते

Volume IV

BOMBAY, SAURASHTRA AND KUTCH

PART I

Report and Subsidiary Tables

By

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*of the Indian Civil Service,
Superintendent of Census Operations*

for

Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch

BOMBAY

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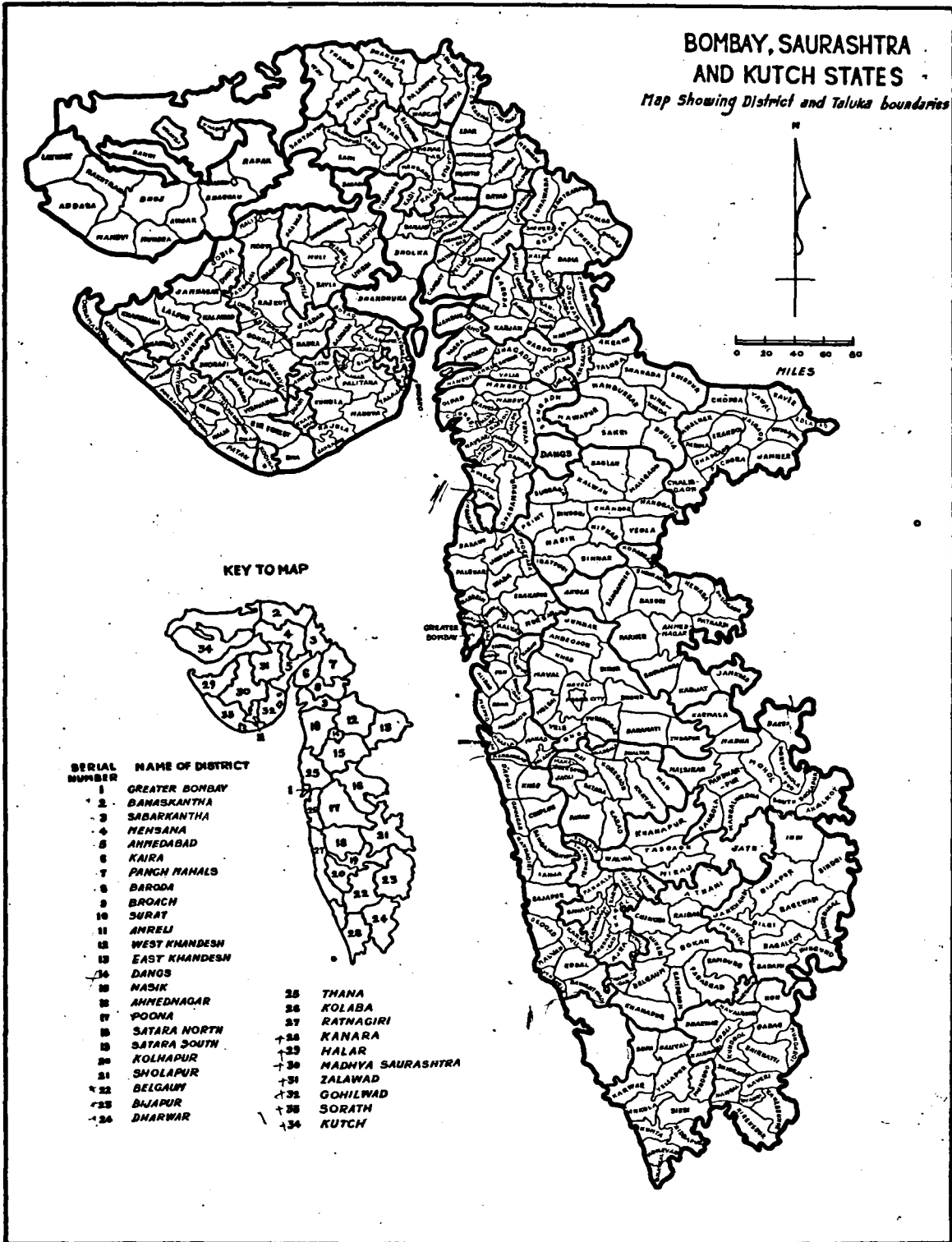
My friend MAURICE ZINKIN, I.C.S. (Retired), was good enough to read through the draft of this report,—to read through a draft census report deters all but the bravest—and his criticisms were most valuable.

Lastly I should like to record my sense of gratitude to Shri R. A. GOPALASWAMI, I.C.S., Registrar General, India, and ex-officio Census Commissioner of India whose careful planning of the manifold stages of the census operation made the Census Superintendent's job lighter than it otherwise would have been, and whose leadership infused the team of Census Superintendents with an *esprit de corps* that made participation in the Census of India 1951 a memorable experience.

Bombay,
11th May, 1953.

J. B. BOWMAN

**BOMBAY, SAURASHTRA
AND KUTCH STATES**
Map Showing District and Taluka boundaries



KEY TO MAP

SERIAL NUMBER	NAME OF DISTRICT
1	GREATER BOMBAY
2	BANASKANTHA
3	SABARKANTHA
4	MEHSANA
5	AMHEDABAD
6	KAIRA
7	PANCH MAHALS
8	BARODA
9	BROACH
10	SURAT
11	ANRELI
12	WEST KHANDESH
13	EAST KHANDESH
14	DANGS
15	NASHIK
16	AMHEDNAGAR
17	POONA
18	SATARA NORTH
19	SATARA SOUTH
20	KOLHAPUR
21	SHOLAPUR
22	BELGAUM
23	BHARPUR
24	DHARWAR
25	THANA
26	KOLABA
27	RATNAGIRI
28	KANARA
29	HALAR
30	MADHYA SAURASHTRA
31	ZALAWAD
32	GOHILWAD
33	SORATH
34	KUTCH

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MAPS

Map showing District and Taluka boundaries	<i>Frontispiece</i>
Map showing Density of Population	facing page 5

INTRODUCTION

A census has been held in India every ten years since 1872. The method of taking a census has in essence remained the same. The basic unit is the "block", the area in charge of one enumerator. The block generally consisted of a village or part of a village. The enumerator went to every house in his block, and obtained the answers to the census questions. A separate slip was filled up in 1951 for every individual. From the enumerator's block a chain of command stretched through a series of circles and charges to the Collector of the district.

This time the census enumeration was spread over three weeks, from 9th February 1951 to 28th February 1951. A formula was devised to prevent double enumeration. If a person was, or was expected to be, at his normal residence at any time during the 20 days' enumeration period he was enumerated there. Otherwise he was enumerated where found. Houseless persons were enumerated on the night of 28th February to 1st March. In 1941, by contrast, the enumeration was spread over three days. In 1931 and previously the census was a one-night census.

An innovation at the 1951 census was the preparation of National Registers of Citizens for every village and town, simultaneously with the enumeration. The Registers contained the replies to the more important census questions, arranged by households, in respect of every person enumerated. These Registers were used after the census to extract information on a 4 per cent sample basis about the size and composition of family households. In conjunction with a system of maintained house-numbers the Registers are intended to form a framework for other sampling enquiries in future.

A (Bk) H 91-1

The provisional population figures for Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch were published in the Bombay newspapers on 21st March 1951. The enumerators totalled the figures for their blocks, circle supervisors for their circles, and so on up the chain of command. The published provisional population figure of the three States was 40,647,368. The final figure arrived at after sorting and compilation in the Tabulation Offices was 40,661,115, a difference of only 0.034 per cent.

The Indian Census figures represent, according to Professor Kingsley Davis,¹ "the most fruitful source of information about the country," which, he added, has more complete economic and social statistics than most countries in Asia. In 1941, unfortunately, the tabulation undertaken after the census was of a severely restricted nature so that the 1951 census figures represent the most complete collection of census data since 1931, as well as being the first census of independent India.

At past censuses much emphasis was placed on the tabulation of caste and community data. In 1951 the basis of classification was economic and not social. Population figures were extracted in 1951 according to the following eight Livelihood Classes :-

Agricultural Classes

Class I—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned; and their dependants.

Class II—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned; and their dependants.

Class III—Cultivating labourers; and their dependants.

¹ "The Population of India and Pakistan" by Kingsley Davis, page 5.

Class IV—Non-cultivating owners of land; agricultural rent receivers; and their dependants.

Non-Agricultural Classes

Persons (including dependants) who derive their principal means of livelihood from :—

Class V—Production other than cultivation.

Class VI—Commerce.

Class VII—Transport.

Class VIII—Other services and miscellaneous sources.

Dependants, whether earning or non-earning, were classified according to the principal means of livelihood of the persons on whom they were dependent.

The Census Report for Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch consists of three volumes—two volumes of Tables and this volume which contains the Report and Subsidiary Tables.

The Registrar General, India, laid down the chapter headings and section headings for the first six chapters of this Report, and the form of all the main tables and Subsidiary

Tables. Chapters VII-XI have been added with his permission to this Report, to make the census picture as complete as possible.

It was originally intended that there should be no Report Volume in 1951, but merely a short synoptic essay to accompany the tables. It was assumed that the users of the tables would require little or no commentary to edify or guide them, that the figures, in short, would speak for themselves. To maintain comparability with previous census practice, however, this original intention was modified and the Report Volume has been retained.

The facts of population growth, and the related socio-economic data, are of vital importance to the educated public as well as to professional economists and statisticians. It is the purpose of this volume to bring out some of the more important aspects of the census data.

The statements made and conclusions drawn in this Report are wholly the responsibility of the author alone in his personal capacity and do not necessarily represent the views of Government.