

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

CENSUS OF INDIA, 1951.



Volume IV

BOMBAY, SAURASHTRA AND KUTCH

PART I

Report and Subsidiary Tables

By

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BOMBAY

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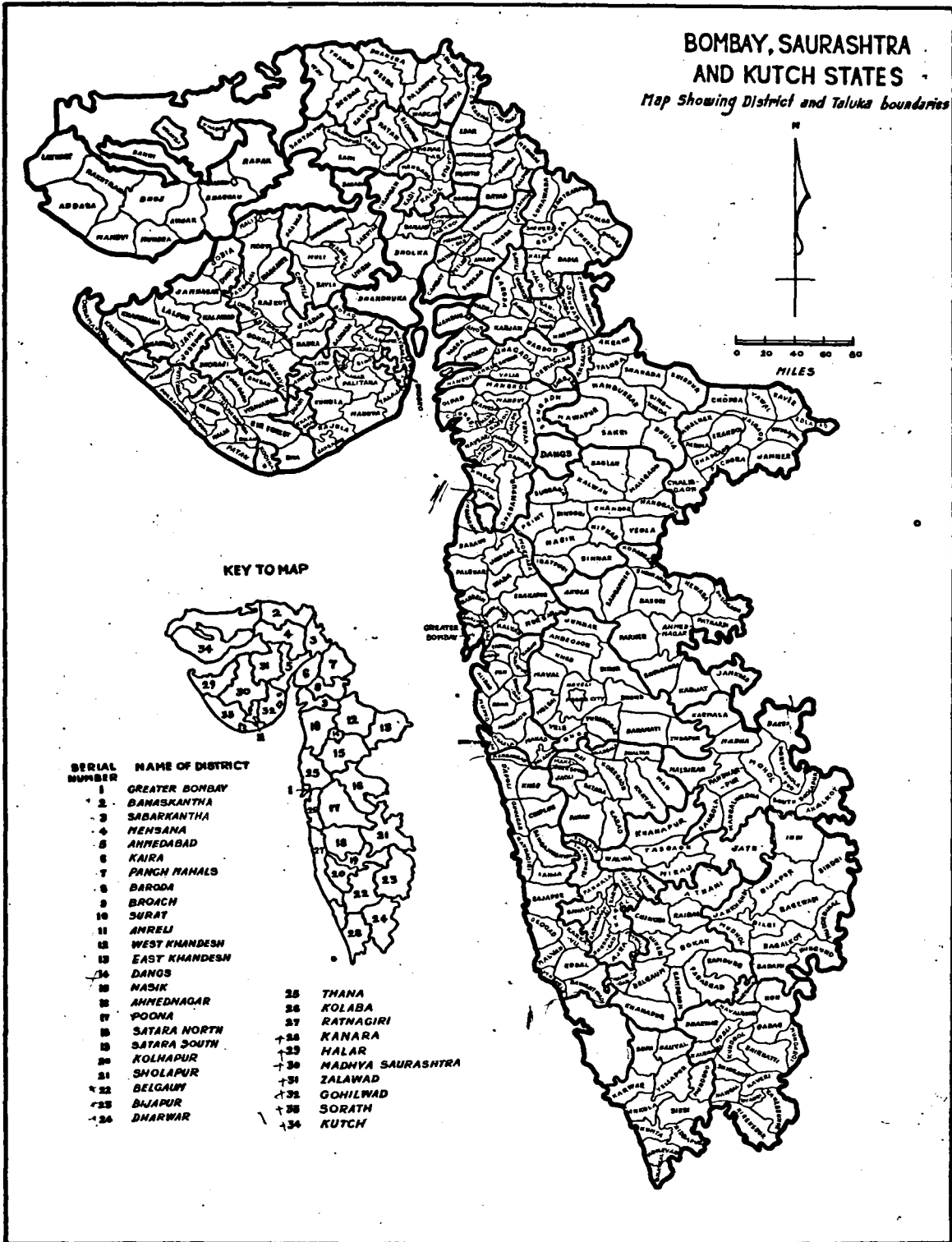
My friend MAURICE ZINKIN, I.C.S. (Retired), was good enough to read through the draft of this report,—to read through a draft census report deters all but the bravest—and his criticisms were most valuable.

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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	BELGAM
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	Frontispiece
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.

CHAPTER I

GENERAL POPULATION

SECTION 1

PRELIMINARY REMARKS

"I do not believe one word of what is said about the increase of the population," commented William Cobbett on the results of an early 19th century British census, when the era of rapid population expansion had begun. "All observation and reason is against the fact." There must have been some similar sceptics when the results of the 1951 census of Bombay State were published, because the population showed an increase of 23·2 per cent during the decade 1941-51, the highest increase ever recorded.

The area dealt with in this report may be described as Western India, consisting of the three States of Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch. In the past there was a census report for Bombay Presidency, including Sind, and the Indian states comprised in the various political agencies in the area. Baroda, the largest state in Western India, used to conduct its own census, and a separate report volume for Baroda State was published.

Extensive territorial changes took place after 1947. Between 8th March 1948 and 1st May 1949, the boundaries of the old province of Bombay were enlarged by the merger of 176 of the former Indian states, of which Baroda was the last to merge. Minor adjustments of territory, aimed at the elimination of enclaves, took place on 26th January 1950, when the new Constitution came into effect. Areas having a 1941 population of 84,618 were added to Bombay State from Rajasthan, Saurashtra and Hyderabad, and areas having a 1941 population of 90,563 were transferred from Bombay State to Rajasthan, Saurashtra and Hyderabad. A change in terminology was also effected, and the province of Bombay became the State of Bombay.

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The State of Saurashtra was formed when the 202 Indian States in the Kathiawar peninsula shed their separate identities early in 1948 and covenanted into a new union of states, called Saurashtra. The administration of the former Indian state of Kutch was taken over by the Government of India in June, 1948, and this border area is now a separate State within the Indian Union.

The 1951 area and population figures of the three States and the increase in population during the past decade have been shown in the table below :—

State.	Area in square miles.	1951			Decennial increase 1941-51.
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	
Bombay	111,434	35,956,150	18,614,862	17,341,288	23·2%
Saurashtra	21,451	4,137,359	2,094,442	2,042,917	16·2%
Kutch	16,724*	567,606	272,977	294,629	11·8%

* The land area is approximately 8,514 square miles; the Ratan area 8,210 square miles.

Among the states of the Indian Union, Bombay was the fifth largest¹ in area, and the fourth² most populous. In area Madhya Pradesh was the largest State in India. In terms of population Uttar Pradesh, Madras and Bihar eclipsed Bombay. However none of the Part A States³ recorded such a heavy increase in population as Bombay during the past decade.

¹ Madhya Pradesh had 130,272; Rajasthan 130,207; Madras 127,790; and Uttar Pradesh 113,409 square miles.

² Next to Uttar Pradesh (63,215,742), Madras (57,016,002) and Bihar (40,225,947).

³ So called because of the Schedule in the Constitution in which it is found. The former provinces of India are all Part A States. Saurashtra is a Part B State and Kutch a Part C State. The distinction lies in the constitutional arrangements made for the governance of each State.

SECTION 2

GENERAL DISTRIBUTION AND DENSITY

It has been the practice in the case of large states like Bombay to examine the census data with reference to what are called "natural divisions." Political boundaries were largely the result of historical circumstances, and within the states so constituted different regions exhibited varied characteristics in regard to soil and rainfall conditions as well as other features. Districts with roughly similar characteristics were therefore grouped together into what were called "natural divisions" in the provincial census reports in the past.

For purposes of reporting at the 1951 census the Registrar General, India, devised a three number code to represent every "Natural division." The first number of the code defined the region (of which there were five); the second defined the sub-region in that region (of which there were fifteen); and the third number defined the natural division within the sub-region (of which there were fifty-two). There were seven natural divisions in the area under report, bearing the following code numbers :—

*Natural Regions, Sub-Regions and Divisions*3. *Peninsular Hills and Plateau Region—*3.4 *North Deccan Sub-Region—*

3.43 Bombay Deccan Northern Division.

3.5 *South Deccan Sub-Region—*

3.52 Bombay Deccan Southern Division.

4. *Western Ghats and Coastal Region—*4.1 *Gujarat—Kathiawar Sub-Region—*

4.11 Bombay Gujarat Division.

4.12 Saurashtra Division.

4.13 Kutch Division.

4.2 *Malabar-Konkan Sub-Region—*

4.21 Greater Bombay Division.

4.22 Bombay Konkan Division.

The natural divisions have always varied considerably in homogeneity. Within Gujarat, for instance, there exists considerable variability. However, if Gujarat were not to be one division it would have to be many. Even within the area of a single district different soil and climatic conditions might exist. Kanara district has been placed in the natural division of the Konkan, although the eastern talukas are more akin in climatic and other features to those of the adjacent district of Dharwar in the Deccan Southern Division. The census natural divisions do not coincide exactly with linguistic areas. Language has been only one of the considerations taken into account in defining the boundaries of natural divisions.

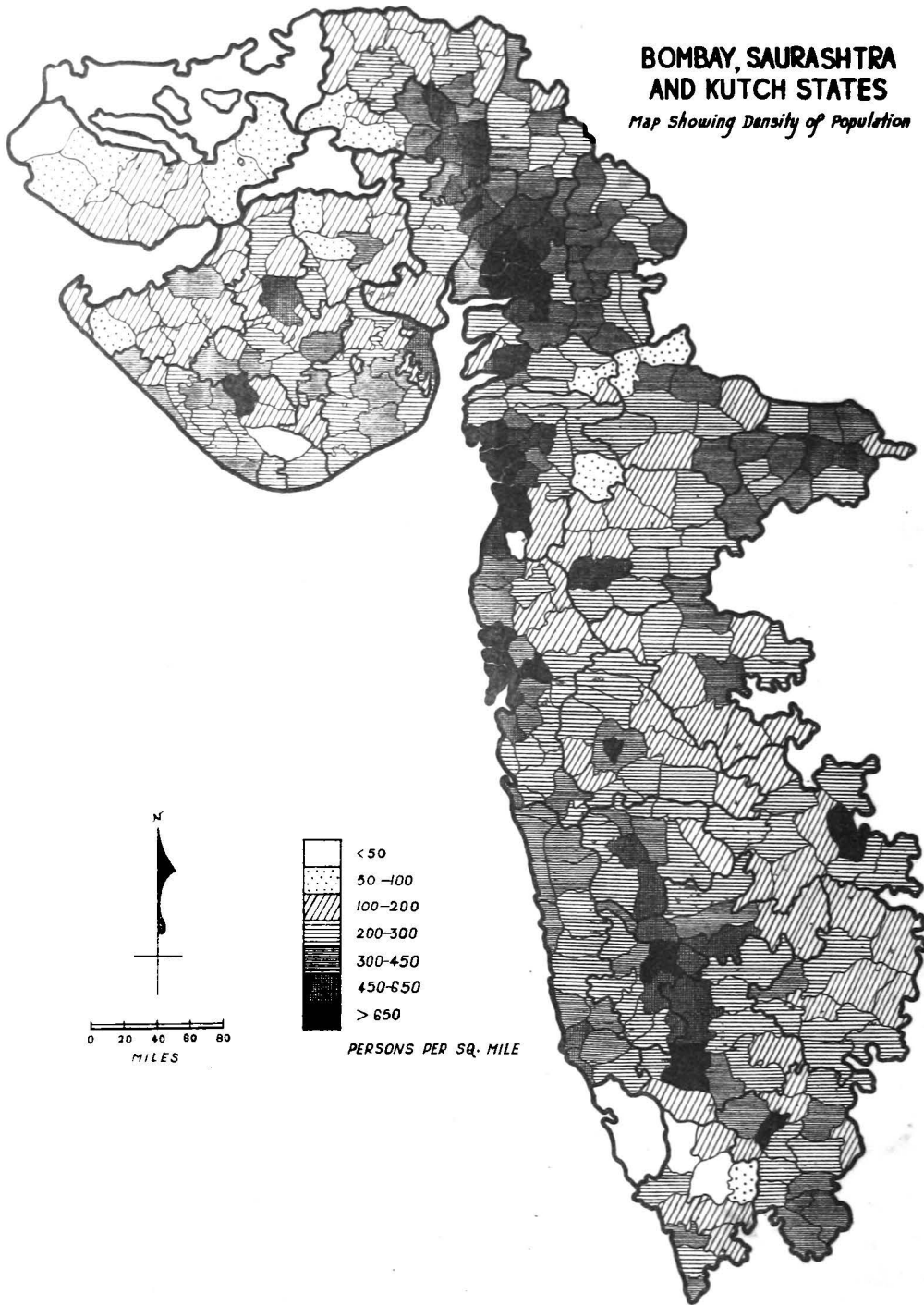
In the past Bombay City used to be placed in the Konkan, and climate and geography and the immigration trends would all justify the choice. In practice, however, this led to a distortion of the Konkan figures because the city's economic and social profile was materially different from that of the Konkan or any other area of the State. In this report, therefore, Greater Bombay has been treated as a separate natural division.

The seven natural divisions in Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch with their areas, population, and component districts are shown below :—

Natural Division.	Area in square miles.	Component districts and their 1951 populations.
3.43 Bombay Deccan Northern Division.	45,155	12,364,735
	5,391	West Khandesh ... 1,146,024
	4,535	East Khandesh ... 1,471,351
	658	Dangs ... 47,282
	6,035	Nasik ... 1,429,916
	6,602	Ahmednagar ... 1,410,873
	6,028	Poona ... 1,950,976
	4,034	Satara North ... 1,175,309
	3,434	Satara South ... 1,000,141
	2,756	Kolhapur ... 1,227,547
	5,682	Sholapur ... 1,505,316
3.52 Bombay Deccan Southern Division.	17,430	4,698,479
	5,524	Belgaum ... 1,726,908
	6,601	Bijapur ... 1,396,185
	5,305	Dharwar ... 1,575,386
4.11 Bombay Gujarat Division.	33,136	11,396,789
	4,395	Banaskantha ... 748,796
	2,845	Sabarkantha ... 684,017
	4,312	Mehsana ... 1,471,662
	3,529	Ahmedabad ... 1,685,630
	2,542	Kaira ... 1,612,426
	3,500	Panch Mahals ... 1,148,432
	2,969	Baroda ... 1,194,746
	2,911	Broach ... 706,035
	4,499	Surat ... 1,827,842
	1,634	Amreli ... 317,203
4.12 Saurashtra Division.	21,451	4,137,359
	3,890	Halar ... 574,472
	4,660	Madhya Saurashtra ... 1,045,675
	4,425	Zalawad ... 495,928
	4,675	Gohilwad ... 1,020,130
	3,801	Sorath ... 1,001,154
4.13 Kutch Division.	16,724	Kutch ... 567,666
4.21 Greater Bombay Division.	111	Greater Bombay ... 2,839,270
4.22 Bombay Konkan Division.	15,602	4,656,877
	3,895	Thana ... 1,518,050
	2,715	Kolaba ... 909,083
	5,021	Ratnagiri ... 1,711,964
	3,971	Kanara ... 517,780

BOMBAY, SAURASHTRA AND KUTCH STATES

Map Showing Density of Population



Density

There are in the world three major areas where the density of population is very high. One of them is in Europe, in a triangle demarcated by England, Italy and European Russia; another is in Eastern Asia in an area embraced by China, Korea and Japan, and the third occurs in the Indian sub-continent. India had in 1951 a population of 356,829,485, in an area of 1,269,640 square miles, an average density of 281 per square mile. No other political entity of equal or greater size in the world had a higher density. The average density per square mile in Bombay State in 1951 was 323, a figure which was exceeded by the States of Delhi (3,017), Travancore-Cochin (1,015), West Bengal (806), Bihar (572), Uttar Pradesh (557), Madras (446), PEPSU (347) and Punjab (338). The distribution and density of population in India follows a fairly well-defined pattern. The Ganges Plain, the east coast, the southern tip of India, and the west coast up to the Gulf of Cambay have always shown the highest concentrations of population.

In the area that now forms Bombay State, there were 201 persons per square mile in 1921, 227 in 1931, 262 in 1941 and 323 in 1951. The density has thus increased sharply during the past thirty years. The Indian states merged with Bombay province after 1947 were slightly less densely populated than was the province. The density of Saurashtra was 119 in 1921 and 193 in 1951. Kutch, on the

other hand, recorded a more modest rise from 29 in 1921 to 34 in 1951. Half the area of Kutch consists of the uninhabitable Rann.

Within the State of Bombay in 1951 the density of Gujarat was 344, of the Konkan 298, of the Deccan Northern Division 274, and of the Deccan Southern Division 270. Greater Bombay, with 25,579 persons to the square mile, was an exclusively urban area and hence not representative. The boundaries of the old city were extended during the decade and that served to reduce the density. In the 25·24 square miles that used to be Bombay City there were 92,275 persons to the square mile in 1951, a staggeringly high figure, as compared with the already very high figure of 59,029 in 1941.

Ahmedabad district had a density of 478, and Poona of 324. Both districts contained large cities. Forest areas in Dangs and Kanara reduced the densities of these districts to 72 and 130. Kaira district recorded the very high density of 634, and Kolhapur of 445. The number of persons dependent on agriculture per square mile of cultivated land constitutes a better measure of density than the average density figures. The quality of the agricultural land is also an important factor. The rich soil of the Ganges basin accounts for the spectacular density figures of those areas. The soil of Kaira district is exceptionally fertile, while in Kolhapur good soil and a fairly assured rainfall account for the high density of the district.

SECTION 3

GROWTH

Increase in population is determined only by three factors—births, deaths and migration. In this, and the three sections which follow, the pattern of growth of the general population has been analysed, and an attempt made to assess the influence on the growth rate of these three factors.

There is a popular misconception that India's population growth has been faster than in most modern countries. During the past three centuries the population of the whole world has been growing at a rate faster than ever experienced before. The expansion of industry and commerce, stimulated by the industrial revolution, started a world growth of population, and India's increase was part of this world movement.

India's modern population growth has not been exceptional either way, but close to average. From 1871 to 1941 the average rate of increase of India's population was approximately 0·60 per cent per year. This was slightly less than the estimated rate for the whole world (0·69) from 1850 to 1940.¹

¹ "The Population of India and Pakistan" by Kingsley Davis, pages 26-27.

The population of Bombay State increased by 55 per cent between 1872 and 1941. Japan, during the 70 years from 1870 to 1940, experienced a growth of approximately 120 per cent, and the United States a growth of 230 per cent.

The growth of population in India since 1870 has not been a smooth continuing process but, until 1921, exhibited marked fluctuations from decade to decade. In the table below the population of Bombay State recorded at successive censuses has been shown:—

BOMBAY STATE

Year.	Recorded population.	Percentage increase or decrease during decade.
1872	.. 19,820,480	..
1881	.. 20,151,709	+ 1·82
1891	.. 23,017,208	+14·05
1901	.. 21,217,221	- 7·82
1911	.. 22,328,799	+ 5·23
✓1921	.. 22,353,209	+ 0·12
✓1931	.. 25,242,675	+12·93
1941	.. 29,151,148	+15·60
✓1951	.. 35,956,150	+23·22

The pattern outlined by these figures is roughly a reflection of the figures for India as a whole. There was a famine in 1877, hence the population did not increase as fast during the decade 1872-81 as it otherwise would have. Recovery from famine was reflected in the population increase in 1891. In 1899 a famine of great severity occurred, and in 1901 Bombay State suffered its only decennial decrease since the censuses began. The decrease in 1901 was sharper in Bombay than in India as a whole. In 1911 there was recovery from the famine. In 1918-19 the deadly influenza epidemic wrought great havoc and had the most serious effect on population since the famine of 1899. The effect of these famines and the influenza epidemic on the age structure has been traced in chapter VI of this report.

India's population history since 1921, however, has been one of accelerating growth. The alternating process of growth and retardation ceased after the influenza epidemic, and during the past three decades a rapid growth of population has been recorded at successive censuses. Even though the rate of growth has not been exceptional for modern times, the increases have been large in absolute numbers. Bombay not only shared the increases in India since 1921, but experienced recorded increases above the average for the country as a whole. The increase in population in Bombay State was only 18 per cent during the half century from 1872 to 1921. It was 61 per cent during the thirty years from 1921 to 1951.

1901-1951

In the tables the population of every district since 1901 has been shown. The population of the area of Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch increased by 70 per cent between 1901 and 1951. Greater Bombay increased by 235 per cent, Gujarat and Saurashtra by 82 per cent, the Deccan Northern Division by 67 per cent, the Deccan Southern Division by 41 per cent, the Konkan by 39 per cent, and Kutch by only 16 per cent.

1921-1951

During the thirty years from 1921 to 1951 the increase in population was almost as heavy as between 1901 and 1951, because the influenza epidemic wiped out the recovery made by 1911 from the famine of 1899. The increase was 60 per cent in the case of Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch. Greater Bombay increased by 119 per cent, the Deccan Northern Division by 66 per cent, Gujarat and Saurashtra by 62 per cent, the Deccan Southern Division by 44 per cent, the Konkan by 42 per cent, and Kutch by 17 per cent.

The experience of districts varied. At one extreme Greater Bombay increased by 119 per

cent, Ahmedabad by 98 per cent, Ahmednagar and Dangs by 96 per cent, Thana by 80 per cent and Poona by 77 per cent. At the other extreme Kutch increased by only 17 per cent, Ratnagiri by 26 per cent, Kanara by 29 per cent and Kolaba by 34 per cent.

Greater Bombay, Ahmedabad, Thana and Poona districts attracted migrants. Kutch, Ratnagiri, Kanara, and Kolaba districts on the other hand are districts from which considerable emigration takes place. The inclusion of Ahmednagar among districts showing a high growth rate since 1921 is fortuitous. At the time of the 1921 census there had been an exodus of population from Ahmednagar district due to famine conditions. Between 1921 and 1931 the population of Ahmednagar district increased by 35 per cent because the famine migrants had returned to their homes. Dangs district is a tiny area, and the earlier censuses there may not have been accurate.

The percentage increase in the population of the districts at every census from 1921 has been shown in Subsidiary Table 1.2. The principal features of population growth during these three decades are analysed briefly below :-

The decade 1921-1931

During the decade 1921-31 the population of Bombay State increased by 12.9 per cent, Saurashtra by 15.5 per cent, and Kutch by 7.4 per cent. Greater Bombay increased by only 0.6 per cent. In part this was due to the slump in trade which caused workers to return to their homes, but disturbed political conditions also led to some under-enumeration. Ahmedabad and Surat districts in particular were under-enumerated in 1931 due to the disturbed political situation. These two districts recorded population increases of only 11 and 9.5 per cent during the decade 1921-31, while at the next census they recorded increases of 38.7 and 21.1 per cent. The under-enumeration occurred mainly in the urban areas of these districts.

The Deccan Northern Division increased by 18 per cent during 1921-31, a higher increase than was recorded by any other natural division. At the time of the 1921 census Ahmednagar district was suffering from famine, and emigration had occurred. The Deccan Northern Division was badly hit by the influenza epidemic, and its population decreased by 4.9 per cent between 1911 and 1921. The recovery in 1931 was proportionately greater than elsewhere.

The decade 1931-1941

During 1931-41 the population of Bombay State increased by 15.6 per cent. This was a higher increase than had been recorded at any previous census. Greater Bombay

increased by 30.1 per cent, and Gujarat by 20.2 per cent. Saurashtra increased by 20.5 per cent. The Deccan Northern Division and the Deccan Southern Division recorded more moderate increases of 14.2 and 11.8 per cent. The Konkan, an emigrant area, recorded an increase of only 7.6 per cent, while Kutch actually suffered a decrease of 2.4 per cent due, probably, to emigration.

Conditions during the decade had been relatively prosperous, with no severe famines or epidemics. Competition to inflate the communal returns at the census did not occur in Western India, though it did in the Punjab and Bengal.

The decade 1941-1951

During the past decade Bombay State's population increased by 23.2 per cent, the highest increase ever recorded. Saurashtra increased by 16.2 per cent, and Kutch by 11.8 per cent.

Substantial increases in population were the rule. Eight districts recorded increases of over 25 per cent. Greater Bombay increased by 67.5 per cent, Thana by 45.4 per cent, Poona by 32.5 per cent, Ahmedabad by 28.7 per cent, Banaskantha by 28.4 per cent, Nasik by 26.8 per cent, Ahmednagar by 25.6 per cent, and West Khandesh by 25.4 per cent. Only five districts in Bombay State recorded increases of less than 15 per cent. Ratnagiri increased by only 5.2 per cent, Broach by 10.2 per cent, East Khandesh by 11.5 per cent, Kolaba by 12.9 per cent and Amreli by 13.1 per cent.

Greater Bombay recorded a spectacular increase in population. The population rose from 1,695,163 in 1941 to 2,839,270 in 1951. Most of the increase was due to immigration from outside.

The most unusual increase recorded by any Gujarat district was that of Banaskantha, which increased by 28.4 per cent during 1941-51. Migration took place to Sind in 1940 because of famine. These migrants returned to their home district after partition, and were enumerated there at the 1951 census.

Poona district recorded an increase of 32.5 per cent during 1941-51, the highest increase recorded by any Deccan Northern Division district. It was principally due to the growth of Poona City.

The districts of the Deccan Southern Division have always recorded a more moderate rate of increase than other natural divisions. The increases since 1921, however, have been steady in character and increasing with every decade. The increase of 17.4 per cent in 1941-51 was the highest ever recorded.

The Konkan district of Ratnagiri increased by only 5.2 per cent during 1941-51. A considerable amount of emigration takes place from Ratnagiri to Greater Bombay, and this seems principally responsible for the low growth rate. Between 1921 and 1931 by contrast, the population of this district rose by 12.7 per cent. Because of the slump workers went back from Bombay City to their homes in the district.

Thana district increased by 45.4 per cent during the decade 1941-51. The areas adjoining Greater Bombay developed considerably. The urban population of the district rose from 120,452 in 1941 to 524,834 in 1951, a part being due to the immigration of displaced persons from Pakistan to the new township of Ulhasnagar near Kalyan.

Kanara district entered on a period of decline from 1901 when the population was 454,490. The lowest point was reached in 1921. Even in 1941 the population was less than in 1901. The decline was principally due to malaria. DDT spraying during the past decade revived the area, improved the birth rate, cut down the death rate, and stimulated immigration. Between 1941 and 1951 the population increased by 17.4 per cent.

What caused the heavy population increase during the decade? In addition to such negative factors as the absence of severe famines or epidemics the prosperity of the war years stimulated immigration from other parts of India. A type of immigration peculiar to the decade was the immigration of displaced persons from Pakistan after partition. 409,882 displaced persons from Pakistan were found in Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch at the census. Relatively to the total population enumerated, however, their numbers were small, and it is clear that they were not the major factor responsible for the increase during the decade.

The spreading of the enumeration over as long a period as three weeks probably reduced the under-enumeration error. A fairly large proportion of the population lived in urban areas, and these can be censused more completely when the enumeration is not a rushed process. Despite the longer enumeration period there is no evidence that people got counted in two places. A sample verification carried out by magistrates shortly after the census, and an independent verification conducted by the Bureau of Economics and Statistics of the Government of Bombay suggested that double-enumeration was not an error that vitiated the census figures, and that the enumeration was accurate within 1 per cent.

Some part of the increase may have been due to a reduction in the enumeration error by comparison with previous censuses. The

public response to the census of 1951, was exceptionally favourable. A part, particularly in those areas like Greater Bombay, Thana, Poona and Ahmedabad, which recorded the greatest increases, was undoubtedly due to increased immigration from outside. But the

balance seems to represent a growth of population due to a more favourable survival rate than was ever experienced before. Fairly heavy increases in population were recorded by almost all districts, even in those districts which do not attract migrants.

SECTION 4

MOVEMENT

Immigration from abroad has never been an important feature in India. In 1931 there were 730,546 persons living in India who were born outside. They constituted only 0.2 per cent of the total population. In 1951 only 0.12 per cent of the population of Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch was born outside India.⁵ Only internal migration within India is important; the external migration is small. For migrants outside India there are no figures.

Information about migration is derived mainly from the birthplace question in the census. Though the place-of-birth returns are fairly reliable⁶ they are not an entirely accurate measure of the extent of migration. A person's place of birth may be unrelated to normal residence. A wife, for instance, usually returns to her parents' house for her first or subsequent confinement. If the house happens to be in an adjacent district or across a state boundary the child becomes an immigrant at the next census.

Analysis of birthplace can never give a complete picture of the movements of population. Place-of-birth data can give no indication of the number of moves an individual may make in his lifetime. The Collector of Banaskantha explained the unusually high decennial increase in the population of his district in 1951 in terms of a large-scale migration to Sind in 1940 following famine. These persons were not enumerated in Banaskantha at the 1941 census but returned after the partition of India and were enumerated in the district of their birth in 1951. In consequence there was a steep rise in the population of the district in 1951, but there is nothing in the figures to indicate what took place as there was no complete tabulation after the 1941

census. So far as the figures go these persons might never have moved. Again, 2,274 displaced persons from Pakistan were enumerated in Ratnagiri district in 1951, yet only 1,558 persons in the district were born in Pakistan. The slips of displaced persons were sorted separately, and the mother tongue data provided the solution. 2,251 displaced persons returned Marathi as their mother tongue. They were Maharashtrians who had migrated to Sind, and been displaced as a result of partition.

Types of migration

It has been customary in previous census reports⁷ to distinguish various types of migration. Casual migration, involving minor movements between neighbouring villages, largely by way of marriage only affects the figures when the boundaries crossed happen to be those of districts or states. Temporary migration is mainly due to the movement in the demand for labour on public works. Periodic migration is that caused by recurring seasonal demands, as for harvesters. Semi-permanent migration is that of persons who maintain their connection with their pre-migration homes, earning their living elsewhere but ultimately returning and often leaving their wives and families at home during the period of migration. Permanent migration is that in which the migrant leaves one place to settle in another for good. Also, in the pre-1941 census, there was an additional form of migration that might be described as daily.

Women migrate for marriage and men for jobs. Hence in migration between adjacent districts females predominated. 11,626 males and 22,484 females born in Kolhapur district were enumerated in Belgaum, and 14,093 males and 27,329 females born in Belgaum district were enumerated in Kolhapur. Out of 133,036 persons, enumerated in the districts of Saurashtra who were born in other districts

⁵ Treating Pakistan, Portuguese and French territories for the purpose as inside India, but Nepal as outside.

⁶ There is a tendency to return the name of the village or town rather than the district of birth. This entails extra work in the Tabulation Office, and sometimes inaccuracy.

⁷ Census of India, 1931, India Report, page 62.

of the state, 89,825 were females and only 43,211 were males. Where females predominate in a migration stream it is evidence, amounting to certainty, that the migration is marriage migration.

In the migration stream as a whole males predominate. The proportion of females to males tends to fall progressively the greater the distance travelled, because most male migrants from long distances leave their wives and families behind. The following table illustrates the predominance of females among short distance migrants because of marriage, and of males in long distance migration :—

Females per 1,000 males among persons enumerated in districts of Bombay State but born in :

1. Other districts of the same natural division	1,395
2. Other parts of the state ..	758
3. Adjacent states ..	820
4. Other parts of India ..	244

There were only two exceptions to the rule that the greater the distance travelled the higher the proportion of males among the migrants. The migration of displaced persons from Pakistan was a movement of whole families. Thus among persons born beyond India—and displaced persons from Pakistan constituted the majority of this category—there were as many as 734 females per 1,000 males in Bombay State in 1951. Most of the migration from Goa to Bombay was also family migration, and there were 750 females per 1,000 males among migrants from "Other territories," principally Goa.

Large proportion born within district of enumeration

Western India is an area which attracts migrants yet, in relation to the total population, the movement of people was small. The following table shows the percentage of the population of Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch returned as born in the district of enumeration at successive censuses :—

Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch

Census of	Percentage of enumerated population born in districts of enumeration.
1901 ..	90.0
1911 ..	88.1
1921 ..	87.2
1931 ..	86.1
1941 ..	not available
1951 ..	86.2

▲ (Bk) H 91-2

These figures do not suggest any great quickening of the tempo of migration since 1921. In 1951, however, two special factors operated. Firstly, the boundary changes after 1948 were very sweeping in character, and the merger of the former Indian states made most districts bigger. It is impossible to say to what extent this factor served to increase the percentage of the population returned as born within the district of enumeration, but the probability is that had there been no boundary changes the percentage of the population returned as born within the district of enumeration in 1951 would have been lower than it was. The second factor that operated was the spreading of the enumeration over 20 days, and the enumeration of persons at their normal place of residence, provided they were there at any time during this period. Up to 1931 the census was a "one-night" census and persons were enumerated wherever they were found on the census night. The change from a strictly "de facto" count to something approaching a "de jure" reckoning must have minimised the amount of recorded movement of a short term character.

Reasons for relative immobility

In general the migration figures indicate a comparatively high degree of immobility. The population is immobile because it is peasant, and attachment to the ancestral soil is a feature of peasant societies everywhere. The immigration of Gujars to West Khandesh furnishes an instance of permanent immigration to rural areas in the past, but now that the countryside has filled up the main stream of migration has turned to the cities and towns.

Early marriage and assumption of adult responsibility in the village community have also tended to act as discouragements to migration. The caste system and the joint family are generally considered to have operated in a similar direction. In many cases however they cushioned the risks of migration. Once the early migrants had prospected the areas, new migrants could settle down among those with similar traditions and habits. Large numbers of policemen in Greater Bombay come from Ratnagiri. Bhayyas from Uttar Pradesh concentrate in the suburbs and monopolise the dairy trade. Matunga is a centre of Madrasis. The composition of family households in Greater Bombay suggested that new arrivals tend to stay with male relatives. For the enterprising migrant the

caste system and the joint family system probably tended to make things easier; while the unenterprising were cushioned at home.

Paths of migration

Migration tends to follow well defined paths. Ratnagiri, Satara North and Kolaba are emigrant districts. The number of persons enumerated at the census in Ratnagiri was 1,711,964, but 410,999 persons born in Ratnagiri district were enumerated in Greater Bombay. They constituted 14.5 per cent of the city's population. The Konkan is a poor tract and the surplus population of Ratnagiri has always sought employment for its brawn and brains outside the confines of its home district. In addition to Ratnagiri, the districts of Kolaba, Surat and Satara North also contributed considerably to Greater Bombay's population. In the table below the percentage of the 1951 population of every district who were enumerated at the census outside the district of their birth but in other districts of the state has been shown. (In the case of persons enumerated outside their home states, the district of birth was not tabulated, hence we cannot say what were the districts of birth of those migrants enumerated outside the state of enumeration).

State and District ¹	1951 population.	No. of persons born in the district but enumerated in other districts of the State at the census.	Percentage of col. 3 to col. 2.
1	2	3	4
BOMBAY STATE			
Greater Bombay ...	2,839,270	82,103	2.89
Banaskantha ...	748,796	44,673	5.97
Sabarkantha ...	684,017	37,583	5.49
Mehsana ...	1,471,662	145,119	9.86
Ahmedabad ...	1,685,630	103,808	6.16
Kaira ...	1,612,426	114,300	7.09
Panch Mahals ...	1,148,432	50,599	4.41
Baroda ...	1,194,746	85,293	7.14
Broach ...	706,035	69,221	9.80
Surat ...	1,827,842	125,028	6.84
Amreli* ...	317,203	5,333	1.68
West Khandesh ...	1,146,024	70,752	6.17
East Khandesh ...	1,471,351	124,417	8.46
Dangs ...	47,282	185	0.39
Nasik ...	1,429,916	107,058	7.49
Ahmednagar ...	1,410,873	117,259	8.31
Poona ...	1,950,976	188,138	9.64
Satara North ...	1,175,309	180,786	15.38
Satara South ...	1,000,141	94,942	9.49

*Amreli district, though a part of Bombay State, is situated within the peninsula of Saurashtra. Most of the migration from Amreli goes, in consequence, to Saurashtra and not to districts in Bombay State.

1	2	3	4
Kolhapur ...	1,227,547	100,589	8.19
Sholapur ...	1,505,316	98,108	6.52
Belgaum ...	1,726,908	134,695	7.80
Bijapur ...	1,396,185	92,945	6.66
Dharwar ...	1,575,386	55,650	3.53
Thana ...	1,518,050	52,979	3.49
Kolaba ...	909,083	130,110	14.31
Ratnagiri ...	1,711,964	488,205	28.52
Kanara ...	517,780	33,483	6.47
SAURASHTRA STATE			
Halar ...	574,472	27,311	4.75
Madhya Saurashtra ...	1,045,675	42,936	4.11
Zalawad ...	495,928	14,328	2.89
Gohilwad ...	1,020,130	20,111	1.97
Sorath ...	1,001,154	28,350	2.83
KUTCH STATE ...	567,606	.....	.....

Increase in migration from outside the area

The extensive redistribution of boundaries since 1931 made collation of previous figures of migrants a matter of extreme difficulty. Since 1931, however, the tempo of immigration from outside the area has undoubtedly been speeded up. There is hardly any objective data for allocating between the two decades the increase or decrease in the migrant population of a state during 1931-50. It has been estimated that 40 per cent of the immigration to Bombay State since 1931 from other parts of India took place during the decade 1931-41, and that 60 per cent was a product of the past ten years, connected with increased urbanisation and industrialisation since the war. This estimate is exclusive of the migration of displaced persons from Pakistan after 1947.

The number of immigrants to Bombay State doubled between 1931 and 1951. There were 433,090 immigrants from Saurashtra and 76,020 from Kutch in Bombay State in 1951. In 1931 there were 266,843 immigrants to Bombay State from Saurashtra and Kutch combined. If Western India is regarded as one unit, this type of movement might be regarded as a species of internal migration. However, immigration from other areas also increased. The number of immigrants to Bombay State from Madras in 1951 quadrupled by comparison with 1931, almost tripled in the case of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh, and was two and a half times as great in the case of Rajasthan. A total of 2,254,672 persons were immigrants to Bombay State from other parts of India in 1951, while only 437,021 persons born in Bombay State were enumerated in other states in India. In 1931, by contrast, there were 1,072,867 immigrants to Bombay State from other parts of India and 607,852 emigrants.

Immigration to Bombay State increased while emigration went down. The states which contributed most heavily to Bombay's immigrant population in 1951 were Saurashtra, Hyderabad, Uttar Pradesh, Madras, Rajasthan, and Madhya Pradesh. Immigrants exceeded emigrants in practically every case as the table below shows :—

States which lost population to Bombay State (1951 Census)

State.	Immigrants.	Emigrants.
Saurashtra	433,090	57,977
Hyderabad	353,868	124,265
Uttar Pradesh	338,913	16,805
Madras	238,070	22,747
Rajasthan	190,389	18,682
Madhya Pradesh	112,083	66,138
Kutch	76,020	1,795
Punjab	35,179	6,412
Travancore-Cochin	15,257	1,866
West Bengal	13,952	13,698
Delhi	6,386	2,101
PEPSU	2,411	511
Vindhya Pradesh	2,269	150
Bhopal	1,410	800
Coorg	928	294
Himachal Pradesh	358	33
Bilaspur	67	.....
Manipur	13	.....

States which gained from Bombay

State.	Immigrants.	Emigrants.
Mysore	40,245	43,918
Madhya Bharat	30,557	42,579
Bihar	5,795	6,028
Assam	987	4,785
Ajmer	3,280	3,831
Orissa	1,216	1,552
Tripura	2	52
Sikkim	1	2

Displaced persons

The partition of India in 1947 led to an influx of displaced persons from Pakistan. Out of the 2,254,672 immigrants in 1951 to Bombay State 338,096 were displaced persons from Pakistan. 59,787 out of the 128,511 immigrants to Saurashtra were displaced persons from Pakistan. Out of the 14,501 immigrants to Kutch 11,999 were displaced persons from Pakistan. Not all the displaced persons in Kutch were born in Pakistan. Many of them were Kutchis returning to the land of their birth. Hence only 8,255 persons enumerated in Kutch in 1951 were born beyond India.

SECTION 5

BIRTHS

Growth of population is due primarily to the excess of births over deaths. This is called natural increase. The picture is however complicated by immigration and emigration. We have seen in the previous section that the migration figures are sometimes difficult to interpret. The quality of the births and deaths record also leaves much to be desired.

Registration of births and deaths

Arrangements for the registration of births and deaths now exist in every village and town of Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch. In villages information about births that have occurred is generally collected by village servants, and the village police patel (or headman) makes a record. Where the patel is illiterate the talathi (or village accountant) registers the birth. In municipal areas the municipal authorities make arrangements for the registration of births and deaths. There is no statutory obligation in rural areas on the heads of households to report births and deaths occurring in their households, though in most urban municipal areas such an obligation has been imposed under by-laws.

The fact that an area is nominally under registration, or that a statutory obligation to

register births has been imposed, does not unfortunately mean that all the births and deaths that occur are registered.

Compilation of statistics of registered births and deaths

At the beginning of every month extracts of the births and deaths registers in Bombay State are sent by the village patels to the taluka offices, and from there transmitted to the Assistant Directors of Public Health who compile the figures of births and deaths separately for the rural and urban areas of each district and taluka. The figures are published by the Director of Public Health in the annual report of the Public Health Department.

The birth and death rates, i.e. the number of births and deaths per 1,000 of population are also published. These birth and death rates are worked out for the mid-year population, which is estimated on the assumption that, since the date of the last census, the population has been increasing at the same rate as it did during the previous decade. As the rates of growth of population vary from decade to decade and from area to area, the birth and death rates tend to become progressively more inaccurate the further away from the date of the last

census one moves. However the method is an advance on the former practice of working out birth and death rates with reference to the population figures recorded at the previous census, without allowing for any growth of population at all.

Birth rates, death rates and growth rates for past three decades

In Subsidiary Table 1·3 the birth rates, death rates and growth rates for each of the past three decades have been shown. The calculations of birth, death and growth rates have been based, not on the population at the beginning and end of each decade, but on the mean, or average, of these two figures.⁸ The effect of distortions due to an area recording an unusually large increase in population during one decade but not in another has thus been reduced.

Although births and deaths are now registered in all areas of Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch they were not registered in all the former Indian States areas. Birth and death rates have consequently been worked out only for those areas in Bombay State for which figures were available. Data for Saurashtra and Kutch were not available.⁹

The Registered Birth Rate

Subsidiary Table 1·3 shows that the mean decennial registered birth rate in Bombay State was 35·9 during 1921-30, 37·2 during 1931-40, and 32·9 during the past decade. These figures suggest that the birth rate declined during the past decade in Bombay State. On the other hand the mean decennial growth rate during the past decade was higher than ever before. The mean decennial growth rate was 12·1 in 1921-30, 14·5 during 1931-40, and 20·8 during 1941-50.

Has there been a real drop in the birth rate, or is the drop illusory and due merely to a decline in the efficiency of registration of births during the past decade? The number of births in a population where birth control checks are virtually inoperative would seem to depend primarily on the number of married women in the reproductive age group 15-45. The estimated number of married women in

this age group at successive censuses and the percentage that they constituted of the population of Bombay State have been shown below :—

Census of	Estimated number of married women 15-45.	Total population.	Percentage of married women aged 15-45 to total population.
1921 ..	4,934,556	22,353,209	22·08
1931 ..	5,649,454	25,242,675	22·38
1941 ..	6,580,180	29,181,148	22·55
1951 ..	7,866,037	35,956,150	21·88

Worked out on the basis of the mean population for each decade, women aged 15-45 constituted 22·24 per cent of the total population in 1921-30, 22·47 per cent in 1931-40 and 22·18 per cent in 1941-50. It seems clear that there has been no great shift in the age structure of the population during the past decade making for a reduced proportion of married women in the age group 15-45, and consequently lower birth rate.

It is possible that births registration was particularly defective during the past decade because of the extra load of other work placed on the registration agency. The food shortage compelled Government to institute controlled distribution of food to the landless "have-nots" in villages, while most of the large urban areas were also rationed. This imposed a great strain on the machinery of Government at the village level, while the efficiency of registration in many urban municipal areas may also have deteriorated. At any rate the annual number of births registered in Bombay Province virtually stood still between 1941 and 1948.

The True Birth Rate

Even in 1921-30 when the registered birth rate in Bombay State was 35·9, and 1931-40 when it was 37·2, a fair proportion of the births that took place escaped registration. Professor Kingsley Davis estimated¹⁰ that 22·8 per cent of the births that took place in Bombay Province in 1926-30 were omitted from registration. Kingsley Davis attempted to arrive at the true birth rate in Bombay Province during 1926-30 by using two methods—Reverse Survival and Successive approximation. The former method gave him a birth rate of 44·46, and the latter a birth rate of 41·75.

The Census Actuary in 1951, Shri S. P. Jain, attempted to estimate the true birth rate during the decade 1941-50. He used two methods—"Differencing" and "Reverse Survival." It is

⁸ As explained on the fly-leaf of Subsidiary Table 1·3.

⁹ The larger of the covenanting states in Saurashtra maintained adequate vital statistics but the smaller ones did not, and collection of data that would have given a reasonably accurate picture of the position was not possible.

¹⁰ "The Population of India and Pakistan" by Kingsley Davis, pages 244-245.

unnecessary to detail the basis of these calculations. Suffice it to say that by the first method a birth rate of 41.0 was obtained, and by the second method 41.8.

The actuary, Shri S. P. Jain estimated¹¹ that the death rate in Bombay State during 1941-50 was 24.9, as against a registered death rate of 22.6. The actuary's estimate of the birth rate was 41, and the death rate 24.9. Subsidiary Table 1.3 shows that the growth rate of the population during the decade was 20.8. There was, however, an unusual type of immigration—that of displaced persons from Pakistan—during the decade. If these displaced persons be excluded the growth rate would be 19.9. The actuary estimated that 16.1 of the growth rate was accounted for by the excess of births over deaths, and 3.8 by fresh migration during the decade.

Is the birth rate falling?

There is some evidence that the birth rate has fallen slightly not only in Bombay State but in India as a whole since the turn of the century.¹² Even so a birth rate in the region of 40 per 1,000 is by world standards extremely high.¹³ That it should be high is inevitable

when knowledge of birth control measures is limited to the educated classes in the towns. That there is a grave population problem is undeniable. The existence of a food shortage in a predominantly agricultural country is sufficient evidence of the fact. The hope of an improved standard of living will inevitably recede unless the birth rate is cut down. The matter is a vicious circle. A continued high birth rate means the perpetuation of poverty, because any gains in productivity will go to sustaining an increasing population at an already low level. Yet poverty is the limiting factor that prevents all but a small section of the community from artificially restricting its numbers.

It seems that a stage has been reached where public health measures have already begun to cut down the death rate, yet in the long run death control without birth control is unthinkable. No revolution in agricultural practice that would usher in an era of abundance is in sight. There is no solution but to control births, and if this is not done, nature is likely to solve the population problem by the more horrifying alternatives of famine and epidemics.

SECTION 6 DEATHS

Like the birth figures the death rate figures are also defective, though probably less so than the birth figures.

The same machinery that registers births also registers deaths. In villages this means the village patel, and in towns the municipal authorities. Whereas, however, the arrival of an infant is a matter of little or no interest to society as a whole, death has a much more

universal appeal.¹⁴ Nobody could anticipate their birth; few fail to reflect that they will at some time die. A person's departure from this mortal scene is much more likely to impress itself on the agency registering births and deaths. In villages the death of a landholder may involve an heirship enquiry and consequent changes in the Record of Rights in land, and hence concerns the village officers. The circumstances attending the disposal of a dead body serve to remind village officers and servants of the death. In the larger municipalities information is collected from the cremation and burial grounds about the funerals that have taken place.

The Registered Death Rate

Subsidiary Table 1.3 shows that the mean decennial registered death rate in Bombay State was 26.7 during 1921-30, 25.1 during 1931-40 and 22.6 during the past decade. The trend of the registered death rates is unmistakably downward, and there seems little doubt that there has been a real fall in the death rate during the past decade.

¹¹ He assumed that 9.2 per cent of the deaths that occurred were omitted from registration, a percentage that perhaps flatters the registration agency.

¹² The causes of the decline are somewhat mysterious. There is some evidence that the birth rate in Western countries was beginning to decline slightly even before birth control became extensively practised. It might be that a change in habits or modes of living has initiated a slight downward trend in the birth rate in India also.

¹³ The birth rate in the U. K. in 1947 was 20.8, in the U. S. A. 25.8 and in Japan 34.8. Mexico on the other hand had a birth rate of 45.1. Many International Year books publish the registered birth and death rates without a warning that the completeness of registration varies from country to country. A writer in the "Economist" (Issue of April 11, 1953, page 82) stated that "In 1947 the crude birth rate of the United States was equal to that of India." Presumably he had been deceived by published figures that were accurate for the U. S. A. but not for India.

¹⁴ In places where births and deaths registration is very bad it seems that deaths stand a better chance than births of being registered.

Districts like Broach, East Khandesh and Sholapur that recorded high birth rates during the past three decades also recorded high death rates. Infant deaths generally account for more than twenty per cent of the registered deaths in Bombay State, and deaths among the child population aged 1-4 for another twenty per cent, hence a high birth rate and a high death rate always tend to go together.¹⁵

The Kanara figures, though somewhat special, are an interesting example of the way in which it is the decrease in the death rate which has been mainly responsible for the increase in population. The mean registered birth rates during the past three decades went down slightly, while the death rate slumped during the past decade, as shown below :—

		Kanara district		
		1941-50.	1931-40.	1921-30.
Mean decennial registered birth rate.	registered	31·2	33·2	34·4
Mean decennial registered death rate.	registered	20·3	27·3	28·9

SECTION 7

LIVELIHOOD PATTERN

Roughly three-fifths of the population of the area was returned at the census as principally dependent on agriculture; and the remaining two-fifths on non-agricultural means of livelihood. The percentage of the population belonging to each of the eight main livelihood classes in the three States of Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch was as shown below :—

	Bombay.	Saura-shtra.	Kutch.	Total for three States.
<i>Agricultural Classes.</i>				
I. Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned; and their dependants ...	40·74	32·76	27·89	39·75
II. Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned; and their dependants ...	9·69	8·34	9·57	9·56
III. Cultivating labourers; and their dependants	9·05	3·76	2·97	8·42
IV. Non-cultivating owners of land; agricultural rent receivers; and their dependants ...	1·98	1·76	1·60	1·95
Total ...	61·46	46·62	42·03	59·68

¹⁵ In 1947 the registered death rate on the mid-year population was 10·1 in the U. S. A., 12·1 in the U. K., 14·8 in Japan and 16·3 in Mexico. The birth rates in these countries in the same year were 25·8, 20·8, 34·8 and 45·1.

In the case of Kanara district it was mainly DDT spraying that was responsible. But things like that are happening everywhere. Public health measures probably reach an increasing number of people, even without there being any great rise in all areas in the standard of hygiene or education.

The True Death Rate

It may be assumed that the registered death rate of 22·6 during 1941-50 represents a minimum figure. The true death rate must have been more than 22·6 per thousand, because the error is always one of omission from registration. The actuary, Shri S. P. Jain, estimated that about 10 per cent of the deaths that occurred in Bombay State during the past decade were not registered and that the true death rate in the State during the decade was 24·9. This figure represents the most probable level of deaths during the decade, consistent with the other data of births and migration that we possess.

	Bombay.	Saura-shtra.	Kutch.	Total for three States.
<i>Non-Agricultural Classes.</i>				
Persons (including dependants) who derived their principal means of livelihood from—				
V. Production other than cultivation ...	13·76	17·98	19·16	14·27
VI. Commerce ...	7·61	10·74	11·30	7·98
VII. Transport ...	2·23	2·59	2·48	2·27
VIII. Other services and miscellaneous sources ...	14·94	22·07	25·03	15·80
Total ...	38·54	53·38	57·97	40·32

These figures split up the population into eight livelihood classes. The number of persons dependent on a means of livelihood included not only the self-supporting persons who maintained themselves from that particular means of livelihood, but also their dependants. For instance, the practice of law (class VIII) was the principal means of livelihood not only of the practising lawyer but also of his dependants. Where a person was in receipt of an income and that income was sufficient at least for his own maintenance then he (or she, as the case might be) was to be regarded as a self-supporting person for purposes of the

census enquiry. Any one who was not a self-supporting person in this sense was a dependant. A dependant might be either an earning dependant or a non-earning dependant. The test was whether he secured a regular income even though it might be small. Where the income which he secured was not sufficient to support him, that person was an earning dependant. A person who did not earn any income either in cash or in kind was a non-earning dependant. The basis of enquiry was the individual and his present level of living. The principal means of livelihood of a dependant, whether earning or non-earning, was recorded as being that of the self-supporting person on whom he, or she, was dependent.

For an enumerator to distinguish between an agricultural and a non-agricultural means of livelihood was easy. But for him to distinguish between the four agricultural means of livelihood was often very difficult. It is not uncommon for an agriculturist to own some land of his own and also to cultivate land on lease; or to be the tenant of a piece of agricultural land and also work as an agricultural labourer. It is also of course possible for a person to derive his means of livelihood from agricultural and non-agricultural sources, but cases of mixed agricultural means of livelihood are much more common.

A good deal too was dependent on how a person saw himself. He had to say which particular means of livelihood provided the greater income and was in consequence his principal means of livelihood. The keeping of accounts is of course altogether exceptional so that, in the end, it was the individual's response or the enumerator's attitude that provided the basis of classification, and here a subjective factor entered. Changes of classification within the agricultural category may thus be the result not only of economic shifts and changes, but of a change in how persons saw themselves. The 1951 census returned almost two-thirds of the population dependent on agriculture as belonging to livelihood class I (owner-cultivators), a not unusual result for a predominantly ryotwari area; yet at the 1931 census of Bombay Province more persons were returned as agricultural labourers than as owner-cultivators. Clearly something was wrong somewhere. The probability is that the 1931 census data were wrong, because

the 1921, 1941 and 1951 results were at variance with them, and even the exercise of ordinary commonsense would suggest that in a predominantly ryotwari area, the majority of cultivators would be dependent on the cultivation of their own lands.

If, in an industrial society, a worker were asked to describe himself as skilled or unskilled the probability is that, if he could claim on any grounds to be skilled, he would do so. A similar tendency to choose a superior category may have been at work in the census returns among the agricultural classes. A person with any piece of land of his own, however small, may have returned himself as belonging to livelihood class I. There is no reason to suspect that completely landless labourers returned themselves as owner-cultivators. Many enumerators were village officers who knew the persons they were enumerating and would have been able to correct any such tendency. Because of the great importance of livelihood class I, there may, however, have been a tendency among enumerators to treat it as a residuary category into which agriculturists with any land of their own, and about whose classification there was the slightest doubt, were placed.

The livelihood pattern of the general population discloses differences from region to region. (In the table below brief and more colloquial labels have been applied to the eight livelihood classes).

Percentage of the General Population belonging to different livelihood classes

Natural Division.	Agricultural Classes.				Total.
	I. Owner-cultivators.	II. Tenant cultivators.	III. Agricultural labourers.	IV. Landlords.	
Greater Bombay ...	0·18	0·09	0·09	0·19	0·55
Gujarat ...	42·10	9·80	8·18	2·08	62·16
Deccan Northern ...	52·14	3·91	11·07	1·98	69·10
Deccan Southern ...	44·27	10·61	15·15	3·21	73·24
Konkan ...	28·29	29·73	5·08	1·60	64·70
Saurashtra ...	32·76	8·34	3·76	1·76	46·62
Kutch ...	27·89	9·57	2·97	1·60	42·03
Total ...	39·75	9·56	8·42	1·95	59·68

GENERAL POPULATION

Natural Division.	Non-Agricultural Classes.				Total.
	V. Pro-duction.	VI. Com-merce.	VII. Trans-port.	VIII. Other ser-vices.	
Greater Bombay ...	35.01	24.34	8.39	31.71	99.45
Gujarat ...	13.93	7.58	1.70	14.63	37.84
Deccan Northern...	10.86	5.32	1.54	13.18	30.90
Deccan Southern...	10.34	5.76	1.03	9.63	26.76
Konkan ...	11.57	5.43	2.83	15.47	35.30
Saurashtra ...	17.98	10.74	2.59	22.07	53.38
Kutch ...	19.16	11.30	2.48	25.03	57.97
Total ...	14.27	7.98	2.27	15.80	40.32

The Agricultural Classes

The Deccan Northern Division and the Deccan Southern Division were much more heavily dependent on agriculture than other divisions in Bombay State. More than half the population of the Deccan Northern Division were dependent on owner-cultivation. The Konkan was notable for the very high ratio of the agricultural population who were tenants. The higher percentage of agricultural labourers and landlords (livelihood classes III and IV) in the Deccan Southern Division probably reflected the fairly extensive alienations of Government lands in the form of inams which were a feature of the districts of Dharwar, Belgaum and Bijapur.

Slightly less than 10 per cent of the population were tenants. Only in the Konkan was livelihood class II of great importance, due principally, it seems, to the Khoti system of land tenure which existed in Ratnagiri and Kolaba districts, and to the existence of a class of big landlords in Thana district. The percentage returned under class II (tenants) should be compared with that under class IV (landlords). Only in the Konkan was the ratio of class II to class IV very high. It was over 18 : 1 while in the Deccan Northern Division, where ryotwari tenure was the rule, it was less than 2 : 1. This suggests that a landlord-tenant relationship was more frequently encountered in the Konkan than elsewhere. By implication it was only in that area that "landlordism" was a problem on any scale.

The percentage returned under livelihood class III (agricultural labourers) is of great importance because this class represents the landless rural proletariat. It is interesting that the percentage of the total population returned as dependent on this means of livelihood

was relatively small. This may have been due in part to subjective factors, inasmuch as people were recorded according to their own description. The sharp fall in this category as compared with 1931, to whatever cause due, represents an interesting social phenomenon.

The Non-Agricultural Classes

The non-agricultural classes constituted almost two-fifths of the population of Bombay State. In Saurashtra and Kutch more than half the population belonged to them. The reason for the higher percentage of non-agricultural classes in Saurashtra and Kutch appears to lie primarily in the great distances that separate the population centres in these States. Saurashtra is relatively highly urbanised; Kutch is not. But great distances separate the towns and villages in both cases. This probably led to the satisfaction of non-agricultural needs by local manufacture of commodities. The large number of separate states in the Kathiawar peninsula before the formation of Saurashtra may also have tended to increase the number of persons living in small urban areas and dependent on non-agricultural means of livelihood.

The relative proportions of the population dependent on agricultural and non-agricultural means of livelihood is of vital importance, because in a situation where practically all the cultivable land is already under cultivation, relief and a better standard of living can only come by the expansion of non-agricultural activities and absorption in them of the surplus agricultural population, or by improved methods of cultivation which produce better yields from the land that is available. A mere numerical increase in the proportion of the non-agricultural classes is not necessarily a sign of healthy economic progress. It is important that the surplus agricultural population should be absorbed in industries or other useful services.

It is obvious that within the State and its various natural divisions the proportion dependent on non-agricultural means of livelihood will be greater as the proportion dependent on agriculture falls. Thus the heavier dependence on Production other than cultivation (livelihood class V) and Commerce (livelihood class VI) observable in Gujarat was the corollary of its lesser dependence on agriculture. This lesser dependence on agriculture reflected the greater urbanisation and industrialisation of Gujarat.

It is probably true to say that the greatest single factor making for a high percentage in livelihood class VI (Commerce) was a high percentage in livelihood class V (Production). Commerce, of course, includes banking and insurance and other more complex operations than the keeping of a village grocer's shop, and probably only the expansion of livelihood class V (Production) can stimulate a big increase in livelihood class VI (Commerce). For that reason there is probably more of a direct and causative relationship between livelihood classes V and VI than between any other livelihood classes.

The percentage of the entire population dependent on livelihood class VII (Transport) was small, but within the various natural divisions there were fairly wide variations. These variations were primarily due to the extent to which road, rail and sea transport facilities existed in the areas in question. The existence

of sea transport is the decisive factor that gave the coastal Konkan natural division its place next to the entirely urban and unrepresentative natural division of Greater Bombay. The extent of railway and road mileages in particular areas were the other important factors affecting the percentage of the population dependent on transport in particular districts.

The percentage of the population dependent on Other services and miscellaneous sources was much higher in Saurashtra and Kutch than in Bombay State. A large number of persons in this livelihood class, which comprises a wide range of occupations from Government servants to unskilled labourers is not necessarily a sign of healthy economic progress. In Kutch there was a large number of general, as opposed to agricultural labourers. They belonged to livelihood class VIII, and that tended to swell the proportion of non-agriculturists in Kutch.

SECTION 8

CONCLUDING REMARKS

The most remarkable feature of the past ten years was the very rapid growth of population in Bombay State. For the first time since the censuses began a decennial increase of over 20 per cent in the population was recorded. Some part of the increase may have been due to the slack in previous census enumerations being taken up, since the circumstances of the 1951 census were very favourable to a complete enumeration. A part was undoubtedly due to a quickening in the tempo of immigration from outside the area. There is no evidence that the census count was inaccurate by reason of people being erroneously counted twice, despite the fact that the enumeration was spread over twenty days and despite the existence of rationing, generally believed to lead to a bogus ration card holder problem.

If one accepts the 1951 census figures as authentic it is clear that they pose a grave population problem. Though there is some evidence that a slight downward trend in the birth rate has occurred in recent years the true birth rate during the past decade would seem to have been somewhere in the region of 40 per thousand. Though birth rates as high as 50 per thousand are possible, a birth rate

of 40 per thousand is by world standards extremely high. The death rate has shown a tendency to fall. It is impossible to state with certainty what part of the unusually heavy population increase of the past decade was due to a cutting down of the death rate, but Bombay State may have already entered on a cycle of rapid population increase based on a slightly lowered birth rate but a greatly diminished death rate.

1921 marks the great dividing line in the population history of the area. Up to that time population rose or fell from census to census as famine or disease stayed their hand or took their toll. From 1921 the history of the State has been one of rapid and accelerating growth. The population of Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch has increased by 60 per cent since 1921. A population forecast is always a hazardous business. If, however, present trends continue, a further increase of about 20 per cent in the population of Western India may be expected during the coming decade. Though this may eventually mean more hands to work, it means more immediately more mouths to feed.

CHAPTER II

RURAL POPULATION

SECTION 1

PRELIMINARY REMARKS

It is customary to examine the distribution of the population after the census according to residence in rural or urban areas. How much of the population was rural; how much urban? In most of the tables compiled after the 1951 census separate figures for rural and urban areas have been exhibited, a distinct advance on previous census practice. The rural population lived in villages; the urban population in towns and cities. But where precisely was the dividing line between a town and a village to be drawn?

In general the term "rural" connotes a population living in places with less than 5,000 inhabitants, but there were exceptions. All municipalities were treated as urban, even though they had less than 5,000 inhabitants. A few non-municipal areas with less than 5,000 inhabitants were treated as urban because they possessed urban characteristics. In all 62 places in Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch, having a combined population of 244,456, were treated as urban in 1951, even though they had less than 5,000 inhabitants. Most of them were municipalities.¹ To counterbalance these places, whose claims to be treated as urban were perhaps disputable, there were

¹ In general the former Indian states created municipalities with a fairly lavish hand. Out of the 62 places with less than 5,000 inhabitants which in 1951 were treated as urban 39 were in Bombay State, 19 in Saurashtra and 4 in Kutch. 26 of these places were municipalities in Bombay, 15 in Saurashtra and 3 in Kutch.

115 places with a combined population of 703,131 which had more than 5,000 inhabitants but were treated as rural because they did not possess urban characteristics.

80.0 per cent of the population of Kutch, 68.9 per cent of the population of Bombay and 68.3 per cent of the population of Saurashtra lived in rural areas. The reason why Kutch was more intensely rural is obvious. There are no very important industrial or trade centres in Kutch. It is a predominantly rural area with poor communications, in which the population centres are comparatively small and separated by great distances. Saurashtra on the other hand is served by fairly adequate communications, and the existence of a large number of separate states prior to their integration in the State of Saurashtra, each with its capital, probably stimulated the growth of urban centres of population.

It is a familiar cliché to describe India as a land of villages. There were 34,227 villages in Bombay State, 4,342 in Saurashtra, and 964 in Kutch. These figures do not include uninhabited villages.* The character of the village in Bombay State is extremely varied.

* A dozen years back the writer saw a deserted village in Dharwar district in process of dissolution. The jungle had almost overgrown the village site. Some crumbling walls remained. A solitary cultivator trekked three miles with his bullocks to plough his ancestral fields. Malaria had driven the population away from that village site. However most deserted villages became uninhabited a long time ago.

In the open plains the villages generally have only one village site, and constitute identifiable clusters of population living in built-up contiguous areas. In jungle tracts, however, numerous hamlets may be grouped in one

village. The village in such cases is a revenue village, a unit of area into which the countryside was divided for the purposes of land revenue, and not a single locality population centre.³

SECTION 2

GENERAL DISTRIBUTION ; AND DISTRIBUTION AMONG VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY SIZE OF RURAL POPULATION

Saurashtra was the least rural and Kutch the most rural among the natural divisions in Western India, if we exclude Greater Bombay, which was entirely urban. Within Bombay State the Konkan was the most rural natural division. Very little margin separated the remaining natural divisions, principally because the various component districts differed widely in their rural-urban composition, and the differences tended to be obliterated at the level of the natural division. The most intensely rural districts in the State were the tiny Dangs (which was exclusively rural), Sabarkantha, Banaskantha, Ratnagiri and Kolaba. The least rural districts were Ahmedabad and Poona, due to the presence in these districts of the second and third largest cities in Bombay State.

The village meant a revenue village, which was sometimes an artificial creation. Bearing this reservation in mind, the figures are illuminating. Only 18.1 per cent of the rural population of Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch lived in small villages with less than 500 inhabitants. More than half the rural population—55.0 per cent—lived in medium-sized villages with between 500 and 2,000 inhabitants. The remaining 26.9 per cent lived in large villages with 2,000 or more inhabitants.

Small villages^f were frequently found in forest areas or in areas where the soil was comparatively barren and infertile. Dangs district consisted of scattered villages in a forest area.

³In Baroda State, before its merger with Bombay, its Census Commissioner had issued instructions which gave to the hamlet for census purposes a separate existence which it did not enjoy for other administrative purposes. In the interests of uniformity, however, hamlets in the former Baroda State were treated as forming parts of main revenue villages in the compilation of data after this census.

⁴The commentary in this and the following paragraphs is based on Subsidiary Table 2.1.

The average population per village was only 153, and 92.3 per cent of the population of the district lived in villages with less than 500 inhabitants. Kanara, another forest district, had an average of only 323 inhabitants per village and 38.3 per cent of the rural population lived in villages with less than 500 inhabitants. Small villages were also a feature of Banaskantha and Sabarkantha districts. In these arid and infertile tracts 30.5 and 38.8 per cent of the rural population lived in villages with less than 500 inhabitants. In Kutch as much as 27.1 per cent of the rural population lived in small villages with less than 500 inhabitants.

The distinguishing feature of Saurashtra was the high percentage of the population who lived in small villages with less than 500 inhabitants or in medium-sized villages with 500-2,000 inhabitants. There was a rather pronounced gap in the 2,000-5,000 sector before the urban category was reached.

Large villages with 2,000-5,000 inhabitants were a feature of the districts of Belgaum, Satara South and Kaira, where between 38.1 and 44.2 per cent of the rural population lived in villages of these sizes. They are fertile agricultural tracts, and the average population of a village in these districts was among the highest in Bombay State. Other districts with a high average population per village were Kolhapur and Sholapur. Kolhapur in particular is an area in which most of the rural population lived in large villages. Open plains are favourable to the growth of large villages, even in places where the rainfall is precarious, like Bijapur and Sholapur. The size of the economic holding rises in such places, but the soil is fertile and the countryside open, and the rural population tends to congregate in medium or large sized villages.

SECTION 3

GROWTH

By the rural population we mean the population that was treated as rural at a particular census. In general at every census a population of 5,000 marked the dividing line between a rural and an urban area. A place might earn promotion from the rural to the urban category by increasing its population. During the past decade a large number of promotions to the urban category took place. The rural category is not a static and unchanging one. Because of this, the growth of the rural population cannot be considered in isolation. In the table below the growth of the urban as well as the rural population at the past three censuses has been shown :—

Percentage increase in the rural and urban population of Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch at the past three censuses

	1941-51.	1931-41.	1921-31.
Rural ..	10·8	12·4	13·1
Urban ..	58·5	27·9	12·9

The urban population has shown an accelerating rate of increase at each of the past three censuses, while the rural population has shown a de-celerating rate of increase. However, one reason for this was the exceptional number of promotions to the urban category that took place during the past decade.

Demotion from the urban category to the rural being exceptional, we can insulate the figures from the effect of the promotion of rural areas to urban by taking the lowest category—the areas that were rural in 1951,—and seeing what their growth rates at the past three censuses were. The areas of Bombay State that were rural in 1951 increased by 16·9 per cent during 1941-51, by 11·0 per cent during 1931-41, and by 13·4 per cent during 1921-31.

Even the smallest villages thus recorded a heavier increase in population during the past decade than they experienced at any previous census. The migration stream—within the State as well as that coming from outside—generally goes to the urban areas. Assuming that the 1941 and 1951 figures were accurate there must have been an improvement in the survival rate during the past decade to give rise to the above-average population increase during the past decade even in those areas of the State which were most rural.

The usual method of analysing the increase or decrease in the rural population is to trace the growth rate in the population treated as rural at particular censuses, and this has been done in the paragraphs which follow.

The decade 1921-31

The decade 1921-31 was unique, because the increase in the rural population during that decade was greater than the increase in the urban population, a reversal of the usual pattern. Urban areas tend to grow as a result of migration from rural areas. At the time that the 1931 census was held, however, there was a world slump in trade, and many workers left the cities and towns and returned to their villages. In consequence during 1921-31 the rural population increased more than the urban population. Again, political conditions in 1931 were disturbed, and some under-enumeration of urban areas occurred, depressing the urban increase even more than was actually the case.

The rural population of the Deccan Northern Division recorded a heavier increase than other natural divisions during 1921-31. The influenza epidemic of 1919 had been particularly virulent in the Deccan Northern Division. Ahmednagar was affected by famine at the time of the 1921 census, and many persons had migrated from the district. The recovery from the influenza epidemic, the return of the famine migrants of 1921 to their homes, and a generally favourable decade caused the rural population of the Deccan Northern Division to increase by 17·9 per cent during 1921-31. Ahmednagar district recorded the phenomenal increase of 38·7 per cent.

The decade 1931-41

During 1931-41 Gujarat was the natural division that registered the sharpest increase in population. The rural population of Gujarat increased by 15·0 per cent. The rural population of Kaira increased by as much as 20·0 per cent during 1931 to 1941. Even allowing for some under-enumeration in Gujarat in 1931, (which affected the urban areas more than the rural) there seems little doubt that the increase in the rural population was heavier in Gujarat during the decade 1931-41 than in other natural divisions of Bombay State. Only Saurashtra rivalled Gujarat's rate of increase.

The decade 1941-51

During the past decade the rural population of Gujarat increased by 15.5 per cent. Next came the Deccan Northern Division with 12.0 per cent, Kutch with 10.0 per cent, Saurashtra with 7.6 per cent, the Deccan Southern Division with 6.0 per cent, and the Konkan with 5.2 per cent.

The comparatively small increase in the rural population of the Deccan Southern Division was due to the fact that a good number of the places in that division that were rural in 1941 were promoted to the urban category in 1951. If we take the lowest rural category—the places that were rural in 1951—and compare their 1951 with their 1941 populations we find that the populations of these places increased by 18.6 per cent in Gujarat, 18.8 per cent in the Deccan Northern Division, 14.6 per cent in the Deccan Southern Division, 11.1 per cent in the Konkan, 8.8 per cent in Kutch and 10.4 per cent in Saurashtra. The Konkan and Kutch are emigrant areas and their figures are not so important as those of the large natural divisions of Gujarat and the Deccan Northern Division. The sizable increases in the rural population of these two latter divisions indicate that even after making allowance for the factor of increased immigration from other states, which would naturally affect the urban areas more than the rural, there was a considerable increase in the rural population of Bombay State during the past decade. The past decade was probably exceptionally favourable to human survival.

The rural population of Banaskantha district showed the unusual increase of 28.1 per cent.

Not all of this increase was natural increase i.e. caused by the excess of births over deaths. A large part of it was due to the return of persons who had migrated because of famine at the time of the 1941 census to areas that are now included in Pakistan.

The rural population of Ahmednagar and West Khandesh districts recorded above-average increases in population at each of the past three censuses.

Density

Since a rural population is predominantly dependent on agriculture, the density of the rural population is a matter of considerable importance. There were 239 persons to the square mile in the rural areas of Bombay State in 1951. A density of 279 was recorded in Gujarat, Kaira district returning the extremely high density of 494. Gujarat is the most fertile agricultural tract in the State. The density in the Konkan was 249. The rainfall is generally assured and much of the cultivation is of paddy, a food crop which can support more persons to the square mile than possibly any other. Considering the nature of the terrain in the undulating Konkan tract, where profitable cultivation is limited to the coast and the valleys, and much of the land is forest or barren hill side, the density is extremely high, and the stimulus to emigration obvious. The density in the rural areas of the Deccan Southern Division was 217, and in the Deccan Northern Division 214. In the latter Division Kolhapur had a density of 361, the highest, next to Kaira, of any district in Bombay State. The land is fertile, the rainfall fairly certain, and there are irrigation facilities.

SECTION 4

MOVEMENT

The birth place data have not been exhibited in the tables according to residence in rural or urban areas at the census, but most of the rural population were born within the district where they were enumerated. Immigration into rural areas is generally seasonal in character and limited in numbers. The rural population of some sugar growing talukas in Ahmednagar district rose fairly steeply during the past twenty years, but in general most rural colonisation in Bombay State ceased long ago and most of the movement of population that takes place now-a-days goes from the rural areas to the urban.

It is difficult to measure the extent to which the rural population of a district migrates. Such of the growth rate of the population as is not accounted for by the balance of births over deaths is due to migration. Figures of registered births and deaths among the rural population for the past three censuses have been assembled and shown in Subsidiary Table 2.3. The birth rate minus the death rate gives the rate of natural increase. The decennial rate of natural increase (registered) of the rural population of Bombay State was 12.3 in 1921-30, 14.0 in 1931-40, and 11.3 in 1941-50. The mean decennial growth rates were 12.5

in 1921-30, 11.7 in 1931-40, and 10.6 in 1941-50. The difference between the natural increase rate and the growth rate represents the migration-cum-registration error. If registration were perfect the difference would be due entirely to migration. The migration-cum-registration error was +0.2 in 1921-30, -2.3 in 1931-40, and -0.7 in 1941-50. A negative migration-cum-registration error, such as has been registered in Ratnagiri for the past three censuses, indicates emigration from the rural areas, while a positive migration-cum-registration error, as was registered by Ahmednagar in 1921-30, indicates immigration. (In fact it

represented not fresh immigration but the return of the famine migrants of 1921 to their homes).

The fact that the migration-cum-registration error among the rural population has been negative for the past two decades indicates that movement of population generally takes place from and not into the rural areas. Since the registration figures of births and deaths are not completely accurate refined measurement of population movement by this method is not possible.

SECTION 5

BIRTHS

The arrangements made for the registration of births in rural areas and for the subsequent compilation of the data have been outlined in section 5 of chapter I. The reasons why some births escape registration are obvious. Births tend to be the concern only of the households in which the births occur. The mother is frequently not a permanent resident of the place where the birth occurred, but may have returned to her parents' home solely for the confinement. By the time the village patel gets round to the job of registering the birth the mother may have left the village. Again, we cannot say what percentage of births escape registration in cases where a live-born infant dies shortly after birth.

In some of the Konkan districts the villages consist of several hamlets separated by long distances. The village patel is often illiterate, and the registration of a birth must await the visit of the literate talathi (village accountant) who looks after a group of villages. Needless to say this does not make for complete registration of births. The same difficulties exist in other areas where the villages are backward or remote.

The rural birth rate is higher than the urban birth rate. In the cities—and the cities comprised almost half the urban population of Bombay State—there are many more men than women. The urban birth rate therefore tends to be artificially low because birth rates are calculated on the total population, while

births occur only to women in the reproductive age groups. In rural areas the sex ratio is more evenly balanced.

Fall in registered rural birth rate during 1941-50

The mean decennial rural birth rate registered in Bombay State was 39.8 in 1921-30, 40.2 in 1931-40, and 35.8 in 1941-50. During the past decade the birth rate registered by the rural population was 39.1 in the Deccan Southern Division, 37.8 in the Deccan Northern Division, 36.2 in Gujarat and 28.8 in the Konkan. No figures for Saurashtra and Kutch were available. The lower birth rate recorded by the four Konkan districts is interesting. The rural population of the Konkan districts has always recorded low birth rates. In part this may be due to male emigration, but more defective registration of births in these districts (where the population is frequently more scattered) is probably a major factor. The rural population of Broach, East Khandesh, and Sholapur districts had registered birth rates of more than 40 per thousand at each of the past three censuses. The rural population of the three districts of the Deccan Southern Division have also recorded birth rates of about 40 for the past three decades. When one considers that some omissions of births from registration occur even in those districts where the registration arrangements are most efficient it is reasonable to infer that the true rural birth rate during the past decade must have been over 40 per thousand.

SECTION 6

DEATHS

The mean decennial registered death rate among the rural population in Bombay State was 27.5 in 1921-30, 26.2 in 1931-40, and 24.5 in 1941-50. It is a well-known phenomenon that when birth rates are high, death rates tend also to be high. The death rate registered among the rural population during the past decade was 26.8 in the Deccan Southern Division, 25.6 in the Deccan Northern Division, 24.7 in Gujarat and 19.9 in the Konkan. The registered birth rates followed a similar trend,

being highest in the Deccan Southern Division and lowest in the Konkan. The registered death rate in East Khandesh has been over 30 per thousand for the past three decades. East Khandesh district had a moderate rate of increase during 1941-50. It has a high birth rate, and also a high death rate. The most noticeable recorded decline in the rural death rate during the past decade occurred in Kanara district.

SECTION 7

LIVELIHOOD PATTERN

An outline of the livelihood pattern of the general population has been given in section 7 of chapter I. In this section the rural population has been considered separately and its livelihood pattern examined. Obviously one of the most important factors affecting the livelihood pattern of a district would be the extent to which the population was rural or urban. Ahmedabad city accounted for almost half the population of the district, and affected the livelihood pattern of the population living in the rural areas of the district.

Four-fifths (79.95 per cent) of the rural population of Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch belonged to the agricultural classes.⁵ The livelihood pattern of the rural population differed from region to region. In the analysis that follows each livelihood class has been taken separately, and the proportion of the rural population that belonged to it in different areas examined.

*Agricultural Classes**Livelihood Class I (Cultivation of owned land) in rural areas*

More than half the rural population in Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch derived their livelihood from the cultivation of their own land. The proportion was highest in the Deccan Northern Division. 65.5 per cent of the rural population of the Deccan Northern Division were returned under livelihood class I (cultivation of owned land) as compared with 54.3 per cent in the Deccan

Southern Division, 54.2 per cent in Gujarat, 44.9 per cent in Saurashtra, 33.7 per cent in the Konkan and 33.5 per cent in Kutch. Dangs district returned 87.4 per cent of the population as dependent on livelihood class I, and Panch Mahals district returned 76.3 per cent. This is a feature that calls for comment. A high percentage of owner-cultivators in the population, while indicative of a healthy social trend, is not necessarily an index of agricultural prosperity. Both Dangs and Panch Mahals had very high percentages of Scheduled Tribes in the population and were agriculturally backward by comparison with districts like Kaira, where 61.6 per cent of the rural population were dependent on owner-cultivation, or Kolhapur with 65.1 per cent. A fertile soil and irrigation facilities are also important factors making for rural prosperity.

Livelihood Class II (Cultivation of unowned land) in rural areas

Kanara, Kolaba and Thana districts in the Konkan were the only districts in which the percentage of the rural population dependent on the cultivation of unowned land (livelihood class II) exceeded the percentage dependent on livelihood class I (cultivation of owned land). In the case of Kolaba and Thana districts a sizable proportion of the rural population belonged to the backward classes, and the most important crop is paddy which requires a fair amount of capital expenditure. This and the Khoti system of land tenure in

⁵ Subsidiary Table 2-4.

Kolaba district gave rise to a class of big landlords, with the result that much land was leased out for cultivation. In Kanara district too there was a heavy proportion of tenant cultivators. There garden cultivation, which requires heavy capital expenditure is important, and this was another factor making for the creation of a fairly heavy proportion of tenant cultivators.

Next to the Konkan, where 35.3 per cent of the rural population belonged to livelihood class II, came the Deccan Southern Division with 12.6 per cent, Saurashtra with 12.0 per cent, Gujarat with 12.3 per cent, and Kutch with 11.5 per cent while the Deccan Northern Division with only 4.7 per cent tailed a long way behind. Fewer of the rural population of the Deccan Northern Division were tenants (livelihood class II) because so many persons there were owner-cultivators.

Livelihood class II exists because a certain number of people lease out land to others who do not own the land which they agree to cultivate. The circumstances leading to the creation of a class of tenant cultivators would vary. A man might lease out land because he was a big landholder who could not cultivate personally all the land he held, and hence gave it to tenants. By the same token, a tenant might take land on lease because he would otherwise have no land to cultivate, or because the income which he obtained from the cultivation of his own land, or from agricultural labour or from some other occupation was insufficient to maintain him. The livelihood classes are not mutually exclusive. The fact that mixed means of livelihood are far from uncommon is, from the point of view of the analyst of the figures, most unfortunate. If all the persons in livelihood class II held their land from persons who belonged to livelihood class IV analysis of the figures would be simple, and would enable us to work out a landlord-tenant ratio. Since, however, a person belonging to livelihood class II might hold the land on lease from a big landholder belonging to livelihood class IV who let out his land to many tenants, or from the widow of a small landholder who was obliged to lease out land which her husband used to cultivate personally, or from a person in livelihood class I who found it convenient to lease his excess land to a tenant, or from a person who might not be an agriculturist at all, it will be seen that no happy simplicity attends the analysis.

Something can, however, be learned from a comparison of the ratio of class II to class IV. The figures of Thana, Kolaba, Kanara and Ratnagiri districts in the Konkan, Banaskantha, Panch Mahals, and Surat districts in Gujarat, Kolhapur in the Deccan Northern Division, and Belgaum district in the Deccan Southern Division, suggest a situation where a class of big landlords let out land to tenants, because in those districts the proportion of those in livelihood class II was large compared to the proportion in livelihood class IV. The existence of a class of big landlords in the Konkan and in Surat district in Gujarat are established facts. The high ratio of class II to class IV in Kolhapur probably arose from the fact that the district was formerly an Indian State, with a large number of jaghirs and feudatories. The explanation of the fairly large number of adherents of livelihood class II (tenants) in Belgaum probably lies in the alienation of Government lands in the form of inams in that district. The ratio of livelihood class II to livelihood class IV does not give a full picture because of the varying circumstances under which land might be leased out to tenants. Where, however, the ratio was high then it suggests that the ranks of class IV in those districts included landholders with large holdings of land.

Livelihood Class III (Cultivating labourers) in rural areas

The 1931 census figures of Bombay State gave the peculiar result that most agriculturists were returned as labourers. The definitions employed at successive censuses have varied, but not to such an extent as to warrant this result in a predominantly ryotwari area. An occupant of land in inam villages in the past might have had an equivocal status, the inamdar maintaining that he was a mere tenant, and the occupant claiming full rights in the soil. But most of the land in Bombay State has always been ryotwari.

The legislation of the past decade has probably led to the growth of a more acute awareness of the distinction between a cultivating owner, a cultivating tenant, and a landless labourer. Inevitably the bias would be towards claiming to be an owner-cultivator, and probably in the case of those who combined agricultural labour with the cultivation of their own land, there was a tendency for persons to claim that they were primarily cultivators of

owned land. It seems however quite improbable that any completely landless labourers would be returned as belonging to livelihood classes I or II, because most enumerators in the rural areas were acquainted with the persons whom they were censusing.

At this census 11.0 per cent of the rural population of Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch were returned as dependent on livelihood class III, the proportions being 17.4 per cent in the Deccan Southern Division, 13.2 per cent in the Deccan Northern Division, and 10.5 per cent in Gujarat, but only 5.9 per cent in the Konkan, 5.3 per cent in Saurashtra and 3.4 per cent in Kutch. The divisional figures are less illuminating than the returns of individual districts.

The circumstances leading to the creation of a class of agricultural labourers require analysis. Under circumstances where population, relative to the land available was sparse, everybody could have land of his own, if not for the asking, at least for the payment of assessment. Within the time of recorded history, however, a class of landless labourers had grown up in most areas. It was only in the under-populated and unsettled parts of the country like West Khandesh a hundred years ago that land had still very little intrinsic value. With settled conditions land acquired a value, and the delighted Bhil discovered that he was able to obtain credit for such expensive social affairs as marriages on the strength of his land. Before Government woke up to the problem, many Bhils had been parted from their lands by the decrees of courts that did not go behind the mortgage bonds and promissory notes, which fraudulently magnified the improvident borrowings of the Bhils.

The first essential to the existence of a class of agricultural labourers is that there should be a demand for labour. One factor that might stimulate the growth of a comparatively numerous class of agricultural labourers would be density of population. In areas like Saurashtra and Kutch, which are less densely populated, the adherents of livelihood class III constituted a smaller percentage of the rural population than elsewhere. Density is not the whole story, however. The growth of irrigation and the cultivation of crops such as cotton, sugarcane, or paddy which require more labour than millets, would seem to be another circumstance making for an increase in livelihood

class III. Livelihood class III could therefore arise out of poverty induced by over-population, or because a flourishing agriculture created a demand for agricultural labour.

It would be a bold person who would attempt to explain with precise reference to the circumstances mentioned above the variation in the size of livelihood class III from district to district. It is interesting that 25.5 per cent of the rural population of East Khandesh were recorded at the census as dependent on agricultural labour. The same picture emerged from a survey⁶ carried out by the Bureau of Economics and Statistics of the Government of Bombay. The investigation showed in East Khandesh that the most important deviation from the usual pattern of employment found in other districts was the comparatively large proportion of the population who were engaged in agricultural labour. The great importance of livelihood class III in East Khandesh probably arose out of over-population in a very fertile agricultural tract. Dependency on agricultural labour was also fairly heavy in the rural population of Broach (24.5 per cent), West Khandesh (22.4 per cent), Dharwar (21.8 per cent), Bijapur (18.9 per cent), and Surat (18.3 per cent). The cultivation of a cash crop, like cotton, which requires a fairly heavy labour force to tend and harvest, or the existence of irrigation facilities, would stimulate a demand for labour in these districts. This, of course, is far from being the whole story. In the Konkan, class III was very small for the simple reason that class II was so big. Its size left little room for class III. In Thana, Surat, and Broach districts the Adivasis helped to swell the ranks of agricultural labourers, as did the landless Bhils in West Khandesh. In the districts of Belgaum and Dharwar in the Deccan Southern Division the existence of extensive inam lands in a fairly prosperous agricultural tract, with irrigation facilities and cash crops, probably accounted for the importance of livelihood class III.

Livelihood Class IV (Landlords) in rural areas

Persons belonging to livelihood class IV, non-cultivating owners of land, agricultural rent receivers, and their dependants might be more loosely described as landlords. This class included not only big landholders, inamdars, and, in Saurashtra, girasdars, but other persons

⁶ Bulletin of the Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Vol. IV No. 2, October 1950, page 24.

of smaller means, including widows of cultivators who derived their principal means of livelihood from the leasing of land which they could not cultivate personally. The distinction between the rural and urban adherents of this livelihood class is fundamental. A higher percentage in the urban as compared with the rural areas of a district would normally be indicative of absentee landlordism, the persons in question preferring residence in urban areas with their superior amenities to residence in the villages where their lands were situated.

The highest percentage of livelihood class IV was found in the rural areas of the Deccan Southern Division. The principal reason would appear to be the extensive alienation of Government lands in the form of inams in these districts, as also in Sholapur. Another factor might be the fairly extensive irrigation facilities in Dharwar district, leading to the creation of a fairly numerous class of small landlords.

The percentage of the rural population dependent on livelihood class IV is not an indication of the importance of that class, nor is the ratio of class II to class IV a completely reliable guide. On an average 2.2 per cent of the rural population belonged to livelihood class IV, and the figures showed no very marked fluctuation between Gujarat and the Deccan Northern Division. In the Deccan Southern Division the percentage was higher, while in the Konkan the percentage was lowest of all (1.5 per cent), not because landlordism there was not a problem,—the high percentage of tenants disproves that,—but because the landlords in question had large holdings. Satara North in the Deccan Northern Division produced the contradictory situation of 2.1 per cent of the rural population being dependent on tenant cultivation (livelihood class II), and 3.5 per cent of the rural population being non-cultivating owners of land. The explanation probably lies in a combination of two circumstances—much of the land might have been leased to persons whose principal means of livelihood was owner-cultivation, and the ranks of livelihood class IV might have been swollen by extensive emigration.

The fact that 2.28 per cent of the rural population of Saurashtra belonged to livelihood class IV, a figure not notably above the average for the area either for this class or for class II, is intriguing. Girasdari abolition had not been effected at the time of the census.

However the percentages of class II and class IV in Zalawad were the highest of any district in Saurashtra, and that accords with known facts. Zalawad contained a larger proportion of tenants and landlords than other districts in that State.

Non-Agricultural Classes

Persons belonging to livelihood class V (Production other than cultivation) in the rural areas would include carpenters, potters, and blacksmiths, members of trades without which a rural agricultural society could scarcely exist at other than a primitive level, as well as spinners, weavers, basket makers, and practitioners of other rural crafts. Under the revised economic classification scheme it also included herdsmen and shepherds, important occupations ancillary to agriculture. 6.9 per cent of the rural population of Bombay State were returned at the census as belonging to livelihood class V.

A very small percentage of the rural population of a district coming in this livelihood class would be *prima facie* evidence of backwardness, though the converse would not necessarily hold good. In Panch Mahals and Dangs less than 4 per cent of the rural population belonged to this livelihood class, even though these districts had forests, and forestry and wood-cutting are occupations belonging to livelihood class V.

On the other hand Kutch, which is a rather poor area, had more adherents of livelihood class V than any other district. The percentage of the population belonging to this livelihood class was also high in Saurashtra. The main reason would seem to be the relatively greater distances which separate the villages in Kutch and Saurashtra, necessitating a greater number of producers to satisfy the local needs of more isolated village communities. The Konkan Division in Bombay State had also a higher percentage in this livelihood class than other divisions for somewhat similar reasons, though the fairly high figure in livelihood class V in Kanara district was accounted for by the timber industry. Among the remaining natural divisions, 7.6 per cent of the rural population of Gujarat, 5.7 per cent of the rural population of the Deccan Southern Division and 6.0 per cent of the rural population of the Deccan Northern Division belonged to this livelihood class.

Only 2.7 per cent of the rural population of Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch belonged to livelihood class VI (Commerce). Perhaps the most frequent form of commercial activity in rural areas is the conduct of a village grocer's shop⁷. In addition, there is the buying and selling of agricultural products, but the middlemen who engage in this are generally found in the towns. There is also the business of banking and moneylending. The former is virtually non-existent in rural areas and the latter, which has always had a faint odour of disreputability, was at the time of the census a licensed occupation in Bombay State. Moneylending used generally to be carried on as a sideline by wealthy agriculturists or traders, hence the number of persons who declared themselves as principally dependent on it even in the past would not be indicative of the importance of the occupation.

In Dangs and Panch Mahals districts only 0.8 and 1.1 per cent of the rural population were principally dependent on Commerce. The districts are fairly backward, and commercial activities in consequence were not well developed there. However, even in the rich agricultural districts of Kaira and East Khandesh the percentage of the rural population belonging to this livelihood class was below the average for the State.

As in the case of livelihood class V (Production), Saurashtra and Kutch returned the highest percentages of the population as dependent on Commerce, followed by Gujarat. Kutch had the highest percentage (8.0 per cent) of any district in the State. The numbers in this livelihood class in Kutch were possibly swollen by the dependants of emigrant Kutchi traders though, as in Saurashtra, the greater distances between the population centres was also a factor making for an increase in this livelihood class. 3.0 per cent of the rural population of Gujarat were returned as dependent on Commerce, as compared with 1.9 per cent in the Deccan Northern Division. A high percentage in livelihood class V (Production) would normally make for a high percentage in livelihood class VI (Commerce).

⁷ The variety of goods purchasable in the larger villages has increased in the past 20 years and would now include, in addition to foodgrains, cloth and kerosene, such items as cigarettes, matches, torch batteries and boiled sweets.

Transport was the principal means of livelihood of only 0.9 per cent of the rural population of Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch. No district returned such a high percentage of the rural population as dependent on Transport as Ratnagiri—2.4 per cent as compared with only 0.06 per cent in Dangs. Ratnagiri has a longer coast line than any other district. In all the coastal districts the percentage of the rural population dependent on Transport was noticeably higher than in the inland districts. In the coastal Konkan natural division of Bombay State 1.99 per cent of the rural population were returned as dependent on Transport, as compared with 1.00 per cent in Gujarat, 0.55 per cent in the Deccan Northern Division, and 0.22 per cent in the Deccan Southern Division. In the maritime States of Kutch and Saurashtra 1.5 per cent and 0.9 per cent of the rural population belonged to this livelihood class. In the rural areas the proportion of the population dependent on Transport depended on the existence or non-existence of sea transport, and on the length of rail and road mileages in the district. It would appear that so far as the rural population is concerned rail transport is a more important factor than road transport, for the simple reason that most of the road transport workers are for obvious reasons urban dwellers. Bus and lorry depots and workshops would necessarily be in towns and the men who drove and looked after the vehicles would also be urban dwellers, but a country railway station or level-crossing remains a permanent feature of the rural landscape, and the persons who worked them belonged to the Transport livelihood class.

Livelihood class VIII—Other services and miscellaneous sources—is the last of the eight broad livelihood classes, and the fourth and most important of the non-agricultural livelihood classes. 7.6 per cent of the rural population of Bombay State belonged to this livelihood class as compared with 6.9 per cent in livelihood class V (Production). Livelihood class VIII included such varied occupations as teachers, village officers and servants, doctors, priests and policemen as well as persons variously described as coolies or mazdoors, and those whose occupations were otherwise unclassified. Persons who were dependent on non-productive activities, such as beggars and prostitutes, also came in this livelihood class.

Kutch and Saurashtra respectively returned 21.1 and 14.8 per cent of their rural populations as belonging to livelihood class VIII.

A high percentage of the rural population in this livelihood class is not an indication that an area is bulging with schools and doctors. Poor communications and a sparse population, or over-population with a consequent swelling of the ranks of unskilled labourers could equally be factors making for a large livelihood class VIII. Panch Mahals returned only 3.1 per cent

of the rural population of the district as belonging to this livelihood class. No other district had less than 4.4 per cent of its rural population in class VIII. Some of the districts, such as Kolhapur, with small percentages in Other services were prosperous agricultural districts, while Kutch, with a bloated class VIII, was a rather poor region.

SECTION 8

CONCLUDING REMARKS

The population was divided into rural and urban in examining the results of the census. It has always been customary to divide the population into these two categories of rural and urban at censuses in India, but the 1951 census was the first one after which the distinction between rural and urban was regularly maintained in exhibiting results in the census tables.

The precise point at which a rural area qualifies for promotion to the urban category must always cause difficulty. A population of 5,000 has in general marked the dividing line at successive censuses, though there were exceptions. Almost a quarter million people in Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch were treated as urban in 1951 though they inhabited places with less than 5,000 inhabitants, and almost three quarters of a million people were treated as rural though the places they lived in had more than 5,000 inhabitants. Despite this anomaly the distinction between rural and urban is a necessary and useful one.

Perhaps the most significant development of the past twenty years has been the de-celerating rate of increase of the rural population as compared with the urban. In all countries of

the world there is a trend from the countryside towards the town. Even in countries where the rural population is increasing the urban population is increasing at a faster rate, so that everywhere the proportion of the rural to the total population is decreasing. This typical modern development was experienced to a greater degree in Western India during the past ten years than at any previous period.

At the end of the decade, however, almost 70 per cent of the population was rural, and there had been no decrease in the absolute numbers of the rural population—quite the reverse. Even the smallest rural areas—those places that were rural in 1951 and had been rural at preceding censuses—recorded a heavier rate of increase in population than ever before.

Four-fifths of the rural population was dependent on agriculture. Food is the essential thing, and the problem presented by the pressure of an increasing population on the soil is perhaps the gravest that confronts the country and indeed, the world, today. Some aspects of this problem are touched on in section 9 of chapter IV of this report.

CHAPTER III

URBAN POPULATION

SECTION 1

PRELIMINARY REMARKS

For purposes of analysis of the census data the population has been divided into rural and urban according to residence. Within the urban category the "town" had a multiple and somewhat confusing definition. It included all municipalities, all cantonments, all civil lines, and all places with more than 5,000 population which it was decided to treat as towns on the ground that they possessed urban characteristics. The opinion of the District Collector on the urban character or otherwise of the place was accepted. Substantially the definition of "urban" has remained unchanged since 1891.

A place with 2,000 or more inhabitants might legally be constituted into a municipal area under the Bombay District Municipal Act. The number of municipalities with less than 5,000 inhabitants in the old province of Bombay was, however, small, and the reason for their constitution was usually the existence of an important fair or centre of pilgrimage that rendered a municipal form of government desirable despite their small permanent populations.

The boundaries of the State of Bombay have been enlarged since 1947 by the integration of the former Indian State areas. In general the Indian States were more lavish about creating municipalities than was the old province of Bombay. In the process of securing uniformity some of these municipalities have been or are in process of being abolished, but if a place was a municipality at the time of the 1951 census it was treated as an urban

area. 39 places, having a combined population of 150,853 in Bombay State were treated as urban at the 1951 census, though they had less than 5,000 inhabitants. The total urban population of Bombay State was 11,170,340, so that urban areas with less than 5,000 inhabitants comprised only 1.3 per cent of the urban category. On the other hand 113 places, with a combined population of 688,749 in Bombay State, were treated as rural, though they had more than 5,000 inhabitants, as they did not possess urban characteristics.

Suburbs of municipalities were treated as urban for purposes of the 1951 census in Bombay State, provided they had 1,000 or more inhabitants and presented urban characteristics.

Of course the distinction between a large village and a small town is often meaningless, because the mode of life in each does not much differ, both being predominantly dependent on agriculture. Small towns which are administrative centres, however, tend to acquire a non-agricultural bias. The former district headquarters town of Bijapur district was Kaladgi. It ceased to be the district headquarters town during the decade 1881-1891, but even in 1951 the percentage of its population who were dependent on Commerce and Transport was double the figure for other urban areas in the district.

At the census of 1951 there were 499 towns in Bombay State, 85 in Saurashtra, and 10 in Kutch. 33.7 per cent of the population of Saurashtra, 31.1 per cent of the population of Bombay, and 20.0 per cent of the population of Kutch lived in urban areas.

SECTION 2

GENERAL DISTRIBUTION ; AND DISTRIBUTION AMONG TOWNS CLASSIFIED
BY SIZE OF URBAN POPULATION

Saurashtra State was on the definitions adopted slightly more urbanised than Bombay State. Within the natural divisions that comprised Bombay State, Greater Bombay was exclusively urban. In the Deccan Northern Division 26·5 per cent, in the Deccan Southern Division 26·2 per cent, in Gujarat 25·6 per cent, and in the Konkan 19·4 per cent of the population were urban. The existence of a large urban centre within a district raised the urban percentage of the district as a whole. Thus 59·1 per cent of the population of Ahmedabad district, 42·8 per cent of the population of Poona district, and 39·1 per cent of the population of Madhya Saurashtra district were urban. Less than twelve per cent of the population of Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, Panch Mahals, Kolaba, and Ratnagiri districts were urban. Dangs district in the Deccan Northern Division was exclusively rural.

A population of 5,000 roughly marked the difference between a rural and an urban area. But the manner of life in a small urban centre is fundamentally different from that in a large town or city. For that reason the average population per town in a district, and the distribution of the urban population of a district in towns of various size classes, are more accurate measures of the true degree of urbanisation. The average population per town in Gujarat was 19,859, as compared with 17,340 in the Deccan Northern Division, 13,688 in the Deccan Southern Division, and 12,535 in the Konkan. In Saurashtra it was 16,390 and in Kutch 11,375.

The percentage of the urban population who lived in small towns of 5,000-10,000 persons was lower—19·7 per cent—in Gujarat than in any other natural division of Bombay State, and the percentage of the urban population who lived in large towns of 20,000 and over was higher—66·2 per cent—than in any other natural division, excluding always Greater Bombay, which was exclusively urban. In the Deccan Southern Division on the other hand as much as 30·7 per cent of the urban population lived in small towns with 5,000-10,000 inhabitants. Thus, though only 25·6 per cent of the total population of Gujarat was on definition urban, as compared with 26·2 per cent in the

Deccan Southern Division, Gujarat was in actual fact the most urbanised natural division in Bombay State from the point of view of the proportion of the urban population who lived in large-sized towns, and not small market towns or over-grown villages.

Size class of towns

For purposes of arrangement of the statistics and analysis of the data it has been the practice to recognise six classes of towns :—

Class I—With a population of 100,000 and over.

Class II—With a population of 50,000-100,000.

Class III—With a population of 20,000-50,000.

Class IV—With a population of 10,000-20,000.

Class V—With a population of 5,000-10,000.

Class VI—With a population of under 5,000.

The first class of towns, those with populations of 100,000 or over, are ranked as cities. Bombay has always adhered rigidly to the definition that a city means a place with a population of 100,000 or over, and has accepted no dilution of this standard. There were eight cities in Bombay State at the time of the census—Bombay, Ahmedabad, Poona, Sholapur, Surat, Baroda, Kolhapur and Hubli.

If the criterion were not the form of local government existing in an area, but the existence of a continuous built-up area, Ahmednagar with its municipality and cantonment, and Belgaum with its municipality, cantonment, and suburbs, would also have ranked as cities. Nasik narrowly missed entering the city category in 1951. For purposes of rationing these three areas were ranked as cities, as was the displaced persons' township of Ulhasnagar, adjoining Kalyan, in Thana district.

The eight cities of Bombay, Ahmedabad, Poona, Sholapur, Surat, Baroda, Kolhapur and Hubli comprised 45·5 per cent¹ of the entire urban population of Bombay State. The seventeen towns with 50,000-100,000 inhabitants comprised 10·2 per cent of the urban population of the State; the fifty-one towns with 20,000-50,000 inhabitants 13·0 per cent; the hundred towns with 10,000-20,000 inhabitants 12·2 per cent and the two hundred and eighty-four towns with 5,000-10,000 inhabitants 17·8 per cent. There were only 39 towns,

¹ Subsidiary Table 3-4.

comprising 1·3 per cent of the urban population of Bombay State, with populations of less than 5,000.

The three cities of Bhavnagar, Rajkot and Jamnagar comprised 26·9 per cent of the urban population of the State of Saurashtra. The two towns with 50,000-100,000 inhabitants comprised 8·7 per cent of the urban population of the State; the 13 towns with 20,000-50,000 inhabitants 28·0 per cent (the most important size class); the 12 towns with 10,000-20,000 inhabitants 12·5 per cent; the 36 towns with 5,000-10,000 inhabitants 18·3 per cent. There were 19 towns in Saurashtra, comprising 5·6 per cent of the urban population of the State, with less than 5,000 inhabitants.

There were no class I or II towns in Kutch State. The two towns with 20,000-50,000

inhabitants comprised 53 per cent of the urban population, the one town with 10,000-20,000 inhabitants 17·0 per cent, the three towns with 5,000-10,000 inhabitants 15·8 per cent. Four towns with less than 5,000 inhabitants comprised 14·2 per cent of the urban population of the State.

In Bombay State almost half the urban population lived in cities. In Saurashtra and Kutch more of the urban population lived in class III towns with 20,000-50,000 inhabitants than in any other size class of towns. In Bombay 1·3 per cent, in Saurashtra 5·6 per cent, and in Kutch 14·2 per cent of the urban population lived in towns with less than 5,000 inhabitants.

SECTION 3

GROWTH

The proportion of the general population of Bombay State that was urban has shown a progressive increase. In the following table the percentage of the population of Bombay State, as at present constituted, who were treated as urban at successive censuses has been shown:—

Year	Urban percentage.
1872	17·3
1881	17·0
1891	17·8
1901	19·4*
1911	18·6
1921	21·7
1931	21·4
1941	23·6
1951	31·1

* The rise in the urban category in 1901 was probably due to the devastating effect of the famine of 1899 on the rural population.

Save for the decade 1921-31 the urban population in Western India increased faster during the past 30 years than the rural population, as the following table shows:—

Percentage increase in the rural and urban population of Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch at the past three censuses

	1941-51.	1931-41.	1921-31.
Rural	10·8	12·4	13·1
Urban	58·5	27·9	12·9

▲ (Bk) H 91-5

The decade 1921-31

The urban population increased by only 12·9 per cent during 1921-31, while the rural population increased by 13·1 per cent. Because of the world slump in trade some immigrants to the urban areas returned to their villages. There was under-enumeration of some urban areas in 1931, particularly in Gujarat and Greater Bombay where political conditions were disturbed. Greater Bombay recorded a population increase of only 0·6 per cent, the smallest in its history. The urban areas of Gujarat recorded an increase of only 11·5 per cent, as compared with 18·3 per cent in the Deccan Northern Division. The urban population of Surat district actually decreased by 0·9 per cent.

The decade 1931-41

At the census of 1941 the under-enumeration error of 1931 in urban Gujarat was corrected. The urban population of Surat district increased by 50·2 per cent. The urban population of Ahmedabad district recorded the stupendous rise of 77·0 per cent. In Gujarat as a whole the urban population increased by 42·3 per cent in 1931-41, a higher increase than was recorded at any of the past three censuses. The 1931 figures seem clearly to have erred on the side of under-enumeration. In all the other natural divisions of Bombay State, excepting Greater Bombay which was also under-enumerated in 1931, the urban population exhibited an accelerating rate of increase at

successive censuses from 1921. It is possible that the decade 1931-41 did in fact mark the most rapid growth phase in the development of the urban areas of Gujarat but the under-enumeration of 1931 magnified and distorted the true growth rate.

The decade 1941-51

Except for Gujarat every natural division recorded a higher percentage increase in its urban population during 1941-51 than was recorded at any previous census. In the area of Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch the most remarkable growth of the urban population occurred during the past ten years. In part this was due to the expansion of population in the areas that had always been urban; in part to the promotion of rural areas to the urban category because of increased population or the acquisition of urban characteristics during the decade, as the following table shows:—

States.	No. of towns at the 1941 census.	No. of new towns at the 1951 census.	No. of places which were towns at the 1941 census and were no longer towns* at this census.	No. of towns at this census.
1	2	3	4	5
Bombay	320	207	28	499
Saurashtra	60	26	1	85
Kutch	9	2	1	10

* The few demotions were mainly due to the abolition of small municipalities.

The urban population of Nasik district increased by 114.2 per cent, of Poona by 111.4 per cent, and of Ahmednagar by 80.9 per cent. The urban population of Thana district increased by 335.7 per cent. In addition to the rapid residential and industrial development during the decade of the talukas of Thana, Borivali and Kalyan, parts of which are now virtual suburbs of Greater Bombay, 30.5 per cent of the displaced population from Pakistan were found in Thana district, principally at the new township of Ulhasnagar in Kalyan taluka.

The exclusively urban and hence unrepresentative natural division of Greater Bombay increased by 67.5 per cent during the past

decade, as compared with 30.1 per cent in 1931-41, and only 0.6 per cent in 1921-31 when there was almost certainly some under-enumeration. The stimulus to industry given by the war intensified and magnified the tendency to large urban concentrations.

In olden times the cities tended to be political and religious capitals. Some of these, such as Bijapur, have declined in population and importance in modern times. Commerce and industry in those days tended to follow the flag, and the fall of a dynasty spelt the ruination or eclipse of a city. Other political capitals of the past, like Poona and Ahmedabad, survived and grew, either because they were situated at cross-roads of communications, or because some great modern industry grew up on the site of the former capital. The development of world trade and the growth of modern industry caused the spectacular development of Bombay² from a fishing village to a great international sea port and manufacturing city.

The growth of the population of all cities during the past decade was especially rapid.³ None of the eight cities of Bombay State recorded an increase of population of less than 30 per cent. Poona recorded the highest increase of 72.9 per cent, Bombay 67.5 per cent, Kolhapur 47.1 per cent, Baroda 37.9 per cent, Hubli 35.7 per cent, Ahmedabad 33.3 per cent, Sholapur 30.3 per cent, and Surat 30.2 per cent. Because of the very heavy under-enumeration that took place in Ahmedabad and Surat in 1931 the increase or decrease figures relating to the decades 1921-31 and 1931-41 must be discarded as inaccurate. The figures of other cities, which are reasonably authentic, illustrate the fact that since the slump of 1931 the cities have experienced very

² The municipal motto of Bombay is "Urbs prima in India," the first city in India. The distinction is one that she has long disputed with Calcutta. In 1891 Bombay had a greater population than Calcutta, a position which she lost in 1901 and 1911, regained in 1921, and lost again in 1931 and 1941. In 1951 Greater Bombay had 2,839,270 inhabitants as compared with Calcutta's 2,548,677. The municipal boundaries of Bombay were extended during the decade 1941-51 to include the rapidly developing Suburban district, (area 65.50 square miles) the population of which rose from 205,285 in 1941 to 510,250 in 1951. The population of the old city of Bombay (area 25.34 square miles) rose from 1,489,883 in 1941 to 2,329,020 in 1951. Even beyond the present boundaries of Greater Bombay much urban industrial development is taking place in the adjacent talukas of Thana district.

³ Subsidiary Table 3.5.

heavy increases in population, and that the increase during the past decade has been especially rapid.

In Subsidiary Table 3·4 the increase in the urban population has been analysed according to the size class of the towns at successive censuses. The figures for Bombay State suggest that the bigger the town or city the greater the rate of subsequent expansion. As a whole the classes of towns with populations of 50,000 and above gained most rapidly during the past thirty years. In other words, heavy urbanisation is itself a factor making for even greater urbanisation. The small market towns of 10,000-20,000 inhabitants are tending to stagnate, if not actually decay, and to be surpassed in their growth rate by urban centres of more monolithic proportions. This trend is best brought out by taking the towns and cities of particular size classes at the 1951 census, seeing what the 1941 population of these places was, and working out the increase. This insulates the figures from the effect of promotion of a town to a higher class during the decade.

Bombay State

Size class of town according to 1951 census.	No. of towns of this size at 1951 census.	1951 population of towns shown in column 2.	1941 population of towns shown in column 2.	Percent- age increase 1941-51.	
1	2	3	4	5	
100,000 and over	...	8	5,066,705	3,290,508	54·6
50,000—100,000	...	17	1,140,965	734,564	55·3
20,000—50,000	...	51	1,447,292	1,085,930	33·3
10,000—20,000	...	100	1,357,326	1,083,138	25·3
5,000—10,000	...	284	1,967,199	1,644,468	20·8
Under 5,000	...	39	150,853	141,165	6·9

Trade, industry, administrative functions, and communication facilities are factors determining the growth of cities. The political function has tended to lose its importance, and to be overshadowed by trade and industry. It has not entirely lost its vitality, however. The population of Rajkot, the capital of the new State of Saurashtra, increased by 99 per cent, from 66,353 to 132,069, during the decade 1941-51. Though spectacular, this performance was perhaps less impressive, because more artificial, than that of a great urban industrial centre like Bombay, during the decade.

SECTION 4

MOVEMENT

Of the three factors that influence population growth—fertility, mortality, and migration—the last named is of particular importance in the case of the urban population. The growth of the urban population was particularly rapid during the past two decades, and most of it was due to immigration.

The census question on birth place asked whether the person was born in the district of enumeration. There is therefore no information about whether a person was born in the town where he was enumerated, except in those rare cases where the town constituted a separate census district. A continuous series of figures exists of the population who were born outside Bombay City, because Bombay City has always been a separate census district. The boundaries of the City were extended during the past decade to form Greater Bombay. In the table below the figures up to 1941 are for the

old area of the City; the figures for 1951 are for the present area of Greater Bombay :—

Bombay City.	Percentage of population who were born outside.
1872	.. 63·9
1881	.. 72·2
1891	.. 75·0
1901	.. 76·6
1911	.. 80·4
1921	.. 84·0
1931	.. 75·4
1941	.. 72·6
Greater Bombay.	
1951	.. 72·1

Despite the fact that it takes a high number of migrants to outweigh the greater number of births that inevitably take place in a large city area, the percentage of the out-born in Greater Bombay has shown no real diminution in the past twenty years.

Males predominated in the immigration stream to Greater Bombay in 1951. The greater the distance travelled the more masculine the sex ratio was. There were only

178 females to every 1,000 males among the persons enumerated in Greater Bombay in 1951 who were born in other states in India, a more masculine sex ratio than was recorded in this category at any of the past four censuses. The reason lay in the great increase in male migration to Greater Bombay from non-contiguous states like Uttar Pradesh during the past decade. Among persons born in Pakistan, however, there were 758 females per 1,000 males. The immigration was of whole families displaced by partition. In the case of persons born in Portuguese territories there were 666 females per 1,000 males in 1951, a distinct improvement in the sex ratio as compared with previous censuses.⁴ This indicates that male immigrants from these areas are tending to bring their families with them.

In addition to an improvement in the sex ratio, save in the case of long-distance migrants from other states in India, the population of

non-adults in the population of Greater Bombay has shown a progressive tendency to rise. Persons below 20 years of age comprised 30.5 per cent of the population of Bombay City in 1921, 34.3 per cent in 1931, and 35.3 per cent in 1941. In Greater Bombay in 1951 such persons comprised 37.7 per cent of the population. If these trends continue one may expect to find Greater Bombay developing a more normal sex and age distribution during coming decades.

The fact that the Migration-cum-Registration error of the urban population in Bombay State as a whole exhibited in columns 29, 30 and 31 of Subsidiary Table 3.3 has risen steeply from 12.0 in 1921-30 to 18.0 in 1931-40, and 39.5 in 1941-50 suggests that most of the urban population increase has been due to increased immigration from outside, particularly during the past decade.

SECTION 5

BIRTHS

In urban areas where there are municipalities, the municipal authorities make arrangements for the registration of births and deaths. The municipal acts under which the municipalities of Greater Bombay, Ahmedabad and Poona have been constituted penalise the failure to register births and deaths. In most of the smaller municipalities the registration of births and deaths has been made legally obligatory under by-laws passed for the purpose. But despite laws and by-laws, it is doubtful whether any major municipality instituted a single prosecution for failure to report a birth during the past decade.

The registered birth rate has always been lower among the urban population than among the rural population as the following table shows :—

*Mean decennial birth rate registered
in Bombay State⁵*

	1941-50.	1931-40.	1921-30.
Rural population ..	35.8	40.2	39.8
Urban population ..	26.1	27.9	23.2

It is natural that the birth rate among the urban population should be lower than among

⁴ 408 females per 1,000 males in 1921 and 493 in 1931, figures which also included French territories, an unimportant category. For 1941, there were no data.

⁵ Subsidiary Table 3.3.

the rural population, since birth rates are computed with reference to total population, and married women in the reproductive age groups form a smaller proportion of the total urban population than they do of the total rural population.

The birth rates among the urban population show a greater fluctuation from one natural division to another than would be accounted for by the fact that the sex ratio in some urban areas is heavily adverse to females. The following table compares the mean birth rate (registered) during 1941-50 among the rural and urban population of the component natural divisions of Bombay State :—

*Mean decennial birth rate (registered)
1941-50*

Natural Division.	Rural population.	Urban population.
Greater Bombay (Urban) ..	..	23.1
Gujarat ..	36.2	36.2
Deccan Northern ..	37.8	28.0
Deccan Southern ..	39.1	24.8
Konkan ..	23.8	16.9

A major part of the difference is probably due to the fact that the recording of births is most defective in the smaller urban areas, and in the Deccan Southern Division and the Konkan where the registered urban birth rates were lowest there were very few large and efficient

municipalities like Greater Bombay, Ahmedabad and Poona.⁶ Hence, probably, the lower urban birth rates in these areas. It might be argued that in Gujarat, by contrast with the Deccan Southern Division, the urban population is more perfectly assimilated, and hence the tendency for women to return to villages for their confinements would not be so pronounced as in the more rural Deccan Southern Division. The standard of literacy in Gujarat is also higher and that might make for a greater utilisation of urban maternity home and medical facilities, and for more complete registration of births because people there better appreciate the value of a birth certificate. It is doubtful, however, whether any of these speculations are correct. The major reason for the differences in the urban birth rates as between the various natural divisions is probably the presence or absence of an efficient municipal machinery to register births and deaths.

The Rural-Urban differential in fertility

Because the standard of efficiency of registration of births varies greatly not only from one state to another but within different parts of the same State it is necessary to check any conclusions about differences in fertility by independent means. One way is to measure the ratio of children aged 0-4 at the census to the married women in the reproductive age group 15-45. This child-woman ratio constitutes a fair index of relative fertility. The ratio has been worked out on the basis of

(1) children 0-4 per 1,000 women 15-45 and

⁶ The 1951 census population figures are the best starting-off point for computing recent birth rates in Greater Bombay, Ahmedabad and Poona cities. In 1951 the birth rate was 27.8 in Greater Bombay, 29.5 in Poona, and 41.9 in Ahmedabad. Married women in the reproductive age group 15-45 constituted 15.1 per cent of the total population in Greater Bombay, 17.6 in Poona, and 14.1 in Ahmedabad in 1951. The figures suggest that the level of births registration in these three cities is fairly high. The percentage of the total registered births that took place in maternity homes was 80.0 in Greater Bombay, 70.0 in Poona and 31.0 in Ahmedabad. Ahmedabad has always returned a very high birth rate, for reasons that are not quite clear.

(2) children 0-4 per 1,000 married women 15-45

and the results are shown below:—

Children 0-4 per 1,000 women 15-45 at the 1951 Census

	Total	Rural	Urban.
Bombay State	630	646	593
Greater Bombay	516	..	516
Bombay Gujarat Division	631	646	590
Bombay Deccan Northern Division	659	664	645
Bombay Deccan Southern Division	670	688	620
Bombay Konkan Division	575	571	592

Children 0-4 per 1,000 married women 15-45 at the 1951 Census

Bombay State	757	759	752
Greater Bombay	671	..	671
Bombay Gujarat Division	763	758	780
Bombay Deccan Northern Division	766	762	776
Bombay Deccan Southern Division	814	828	773
Bombay Konkan Division	706	695	763

The results in both cases suggest that a fertility differential does exist between rural and urban areas, and between a large urban area like Greater Bombay and other urban areas. But the important point is that the difference is much smaller than in other countries.⁷ The lower fertility of the urban areas does not therefore have much lowering effect on the general birth rate or population growth. One reason why the cities have not inaugurated a general decline in the birth rate is probably that the city dweller is as often as not a transplanted villager. Most fertility studies in India have suggested that the differences in married fertility according to income and occupation are very slight. Fertility is inversely correlated with social position in India as elsewhere, but the explanation lies primarily in the operation of an indirect institutional form of birth control—the ban on widow re-marriage.

⁷ In "The Population of India and Pakistan" at page 71 Professor Kingsley Davis compares the ratio of children 0-4 per 1,000 women aged 15-39 for India, Chile and the U. S. A. The Indian region had a much lower rural-urban differential than either Chile or the United States.

URBAN POPULATION

SECTION 6

DEATHS

The cremation or interment of a body requires formal permission in the larger municipal areas, but not in the rural areas. The chances of deaths being more completely registered than births in most urban areas are consequently better. The available statistics, which are admittedly faulty and incomplete, suggest that the death rate in rural areas is higher than in urban, as indeed are the birth rates. A high birth rate and a high death rate tend to go together. In the table below the mean decennial death rates registered during the decade 1941-50 in the rural and urban population of Bombay State have been shown :-

Registered mean decennial death rates during 1941-50

Natural Division.	Rural.	Urban.
Greater Bombay	....	16.0
Gujarat	.. 24.7	24.9
Deccan Northern	.. 25.6	20.8
Deccan Southern	.. 26.8	16.2
Konkan	.. 19.9	9.5

As in the case of the birth rate, we find that where the recorded rural death rate was high e.g. the Deccan Southern Division the recorded urban death rate tended to be low, whereas in Gujarat there was very little

difference between the urban and rural rates. The higher recorded urban death rate in the more heavily urbanised natural division of Gujarat is probably attributable to deaths in urban areas being better recorded there than in other divisions. The low recorded figure for the Konkan seems primarily due to defective registration.

The figures for Greater Bombay are of considerable interest. The recorded mean decennial death rates have shown a steady decline during the past three decades. The recorded death rate was 28.1 in 1921-30, 21.1 in 1931-40, but only 16.0 during the past decade. This result was not due merely to a decline in the efficiency of registration of births and deaths. The number of registered births has gone steadily up, but the number of registered deaths was less during the decade 1941-50 than in 1921-30, despite a greatly increased population. No relaxation in the formalities attending the disposal of a body has taken place. All the evidence points to a greatly improved survival rate, not only in Greater Bombay, but throughout the State as a whole, though the vital statistics are unfortunately so deficient that they fail to bring out the true extent of the trend.

SECTION 7

LIVELIHOOD PATTERN

There are two ways in which the urban livelihood pattern can be examined. One can start with the eight broad livelihood classes adopted at the census and see what proportion of each livelihood class lived in the towns; or one can take the urban population and examine the distribution of the livelihood classes within it. Subsidiary Tables 3.6 and 3.7 analyse the pattern from these two aspects.

Proportion of each livelihood class who lived in towns

6.7 per cent of livelihood class I, 6.9 per cent of livelihood class II, and 10.3 per cent of livelihood class III in Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch lived in towns. On the other hand as much as 23.7 per cent of livelihood class IV lived in towns, though this latter livelihood class was of course a tiny category that constituted only 1.5 per cent of the total urban population.

In Satara South 18.1 per cent of livelihood class I in the district lived in towns; in East Khandesh 13.5 per cent. More than one-fifth of the persons who belonged to livelihood class II in the districts of Satara South, Kaira and East Khandesh lived in towns. In the districts of Satara South, Poona, Kolhapur, East Khandesh, Dharwar and Kaira between 28.3 and 16.3 per cent of the cultivating labourers (livelihood class III) lived in towns.

Livelihood class IV (non-cultivating owners of land) was in some ways a class apart. About a quarter of the total population belonging to livelihood class IV lived in towns. In East Khandesh, Kolhapur and Kaira districts more than 40 per cent of the adherents of this class lived in towns; in Thana, Kanara, Satara South, West Khandesh, Belgaum and Sorath districts more than 30 per cent. High percentages of this livelihood class living in the towns are suggestive of urban absentee landlordism.

The percentage of all the agricultural classes who lived in towns was fairly small. The percentage of the non-agricultural classes who lived in towns was, on the other hand, considerable. It was highest in livelihood classes VI (Commerce) and VII (Transport). 76.9 per cent of all those in livelihood class VI and 73.2 per cent of all those in livelihood class VII lived in towns. For livelihood class V (Production other than cultivation) and livelihood class VIII (Other services and miscellaneous sources) the percentages were lower and roughly equal, 61.6 and 62.9 per cent.

The percentage of livelihood class V who lived in towns did not vary very much from one natural division to another. In Saurashtra and Kutch, however, it was noticeably lower. The fact that a relatively small percentage of livelihood class V in Saurashtra lived in towns suggests that the urbanisation of Saurashtra was not the result of industrial growth. Its urbanisation was high, but its industrialisation was superficial. Districts like Ahmedabad and Sholapur on the other hand which contained industrial centres had very high proportions of their livelihood class V in the towns.

Break-up of the urban population into livelihood classes

A more illuminating picture of the urban livelihood pattern is obtained if one examines the urban population separately, and sees the proportion of each livelihood class within it. Only 14.9 per cent of the urban population of Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch belonged to the agricultural classes. The cultivation of owned land (livelihood class I) outranked in importance the other three agricultural livelihood classes as a means of livelihood of the urban population. 8.6 per cent of the urban population were cultivating owners. In many ways this is a surprisingly high percentage. The reason is that many of the places that qualified for inclusion in the urban category were in reality over-grown villages, and the manner of life in small towns and villages does not differ greatly, both being predominantly dependent on agriculture.

In the Deccan Southern Division as much as 33.2 per cent of the urban population belonged to the agricultural classes; in the Deccan Northern Division the percentage was 23.7 while in Gujarat it was as little as 12.9. The percentage of the population of the Deccan Southern Division and of

Gujarat who were urban on the census definition was roughly equal, but the difference in the character of the urbanisation is clearly brought out in the livelihood patterns.

Some districts had exceedingly high proportions of their urban population in one or other agricultural livelihood class. About two-fifths of the urban population of Satara South belonged to livelihood class I (cultivation of owned land); in the districts of Satara North, Belgaum, East Khandesh and Mehsana about one-fifth. In Kanara district, where livelihood class II was very important, as much as 16.1 per cent of the urban population belonged to it. In the two districts of East Khandesh and Dharwar, 11.6 and 10.0 per cent of the urban population belonged to livelihood class III (cultivating labourers). In Kanara, Kaira, Kolaba and Belgaum districts more than 4 per cent of the urban population belonged to class IV (landlords). The urbanisation of those natural divisions and districts in which sizable proportions of the urban population belonged to the agricultural classes was obviously of a fairly superficial character.

85.1 per cent of the urban population of Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch belonged to the non-agricultural classes. 31.9 per cent of the urban population belonged to livelihood class VIII (Other services and miscellaneous sources), 23.2 per cent to livelihood class V (Production other than cultivation), 19.7 per cent to livelihood class VI (Commerce), and 5.3 per cent to livelihood class VII (Transport). The livelihood class pattern of the urban population has been analysed below according to natural divisions.

Greater Bombay

Greater Bombay, an exclusively urban area, was distinguished by its overwhelmingly non-agricultural bias. Only 0.55 per cent of its population was dependent on agricultural means of livelihood, as compared with 35.0 per cent in livelihood class V (Production), 31.7 per cent in livelihood class VIII (Other services and miscellaneous sources), 24.3 per cent in livelihood class VI (Commerce) and 8.4 per cent in livelihood class VII (Transport). The factors that distinguished these results from those of other natural divisions were the relatively higher percentages found under Commerce and Transport, and the fact that the percentage belonging to livelihood class V exceeded that belonging to livelihood class VIII.

Production, commerce and transport are the distinguishing badges of a metropolitan port and manufacturing city.

Gujarat

The urban population of Gujarat was more heavily non-agricultural than that of any other natural division in Bombay State. Only 12·9 per cent of the urban population of Gujarat belonged to the agricultural classes. The proportion of the urban population of Gujarat who belonged to livelihood class V was 32·3 per cent, a much heavier proportion than that returned by any other natural division. Ahmedabad district returned 47·3 per cent of its urban population in that class, the highest figure returned by any district. In Surat district 37·7 per cent of the urban population belonged to livelihood class V. The cities of Ahmedabad and Surat are important centres of the cotton textile industry.

Deccan Northern Division

The Deccan Northern Division had 23·7 per cent of its urban population in the agricultural classes. 24·2 per cent of the urban population belonged to livelihood class V (Production), a percentage roughly comparable to that returned by other divisions, excluding Gujarat and Greater Bombay where the percentages were very high. In Sholapur district 39·9 per cent of the urban population belonged to livelihood class V. The city of Sholapur is an important centre of cotton textiles manufacture. Only 14·9 per cent of the urban population of the Deccan Northern Division belonged to livelihood class VI (Commerce) as compared with 20·8 per cent in Gujarat. The difference between the Gujarat and Deccan Northern Division figures for Production and Commerce is fundamental. Manufacture and commerce are the true hallmarks of an industrialised urban society. As much as 42·4 per cent of the urban population of Poona district belonged to livelihood class VIII (Other services). Poona is a Government headquarters and an important educational centre. Its livelihood class structure may be usefully compared with Ahmedabad. In Ahmedabad the emphasis was on industry; in Poona on administration and education.

Deccan Southern Division

The Deccan Southern Division had 33·2 per cent of its urban population in the agricultural classes, a higher percentage than any other

natural division. The towns of the Deccan Southern Division were less truly urban in character than elsewhere. Slightly over a quarter of the urban population of Bijapur district, where handloom weaving is an important industry, and of Dharwar district, which contained the city of Hubli, were found in livelihood class V (Production). The proportion of the urban population of the Deccan Southern Division who belonged to livelihood class VIII (Other services) was small.

Konkan

The natural division of the Konkan had 16·4 per cent of its urban population in the agricultural classes, a smaller proportion than in the Deccan but higher than in Gujarat. Except in Thana district, the proportion of the total population who lived in towns was small. It is a coastal division, and its moderately sized towns are separated by fairly heavy distances. For that reason the proportion of the urban population who belonged to livelihood class VII (Transport) was higher than in the Deccan and Gujarat, a feature which it shared with Kutch and Saurashtra. The proportion of the urban population of the Konkan who belonged to livelihood class VIII (Other services) was high—36·4 per cent. Only Saurashtra and Kutch returned equally high figures.

Saurashtra and Kutch

Saurashtra and Kutch returned only 11·5 and 9·4 per cent of their urban populations as belonging to the agricultural classes. In Kutch the distinction between urban and rural seemed to be most definitely drawn. Only a fifth of the total population was urban, but it was more genuinely non-agricultural in its pursuits than the urban population of other natural divisions.

In Kutch and Saurashtra almost a quarter of the urban population belonged to livelihood class VI (Commerce), a figure very much akin to Gujarat. The urban centres of Gujarat, Saurashtra and Kutch are obviously important trading centres. The proportions found in livelihood class V (Production) were, however, much lower than in Gujarat, which contained the great industrial city of Ahmedabad. The percentage of the urban population in livelihood class VII (Transport) was fairly high in both Saurashtra and Kutch, notably in Halar district, which contained the port of Jamnagar. The urban centres are separated by great

distances, making for heavier proportions of the urban population in the Transport livelihood class.

The most striking departure, however, was in respect of livelihood class VIII (Other services and miscellaneous sources). As much as 40·8 per cent of the urban population belonged to this livelihood class in Kutch and 36·4 per cent

in Saurashtra. Where the percentage of the urban population in this livelihood class was high, particularly when compared with the proportion engaged in Production, it suggests that the towns are important administrative rather than industrial centres, and such in general was the position in Saurashtra and Kutch.

SECTION 8

CONCLUDING REMARKS

The definition of what constitutes an urban community has not been uniform from one country to another, but the definition of "urban" in India, though a multiple one, has remained substantially unchanged since 1891. It has therefore been possible to measure the change in the rural-urban distribution of population. A notable development of the past decade was the very rapid increase in the proportion of the population who were urban. 17·3 per cent of the population of Bombay State were urban in 1872 and 23·6 per cent in 1941. In 1951 the proportion rose sharply to 31·1 per cent.

The growth of towns and cities has been characteristic of modern industrial society, and the change from hand to power driven machine production largely motivated it. However it was principally the impetus given to urban development by the war that led to the very substantial rise in the percentage of the popula-

tion of Western India who were urban during the past decade. It seems unlikely that the coming decade will witness a continuing rise in the urban proportion at the same rapid rate as during 1941-51. The 1931 urban percentage was, for instance, slightly below that of 1921 in Bombay State, but the slump of 1930 was largely responsible. Another slump could arrest the growth of urbanisation, particularly as such a large proportion of the urban population are recent immigrants, but if the experience of other countries is any guide, then the growth of urbanisation seems likely to continue.

It was the largest urban areas—the cities—that grew most rapidly during the past ten years. This trend seems likely to continue and, if it does, the problem of housing and maintaining essential services to this increasing urban population is likely to assume considerable importance.

CHAPTER IV

AGRICULTURAL CLASSES

SECTION I

PRELIMINARY REMARKS

The 1951 census laid great stress on the collection of economic data. The definitions, the information collected, and the way in which the information was treated have been different at each census since 1921.

The most important variations are summarised below:—

1921 classification scheme

In 1921 a distinction was drawn between "actual workers" and "dependants." The "actual workers" combined in a single category what in 1951 were two—self-supporting persons and earning dependants. The "dependants" of 1921 were equivalent to the "non-earning dependants" of 1951. The "dependants" of 1921 were classified under the occupational groups of the persons on whom they were dependent, a feature that disappeared at the 1931 and 1941 censuses, but was revived in 1951.

1931 classification scheme

A distinction was drawn in 1931 between "principal earners" and "dependants." The latter could be either "working dependants" or "non-working dependants." "Working dependants" were classified according to their actual occupations as were "earners." "Non-working dependants" were equivalent to the "dependants" of 1921 and the "non-earning dependants" of 1951. In 1921 these non-working dependants were classified under the occupational groups of the persons on whom

they were dependent, but in 1931 this was not done. In his 1921 Bombay Report, L. J. Sedgwick had remarked: "While it is certainly desirable to know how many actual workers there are, and how many non-workers, out of the total population, the advantage of knowing which occupations support more and which less of the non-workers is dubious."¹ Dropping this classification meant, however, that for 1931 non-working dependants cannot be classified except by inference.

1941 classification scheme

There was no complete tabulation of the results of the 1941 census, though economic tables were prepared on the basis of a small sample for Bombay province. As in 1931, there was no means of knowing the particular occupation to which non-earning dependants looked for their maintenance.

1951 classification scheme

In 1951 every person was assigned to one of the three categories—self-supporting, earning dependant, or non-earning dependant. In the case of an earning dependant the occupation that gave him an income was recorded, but in assigning persons to livelihood classes dependants, whether earning or non-earning, were classified according to the principal means of livelihood of the persons on whom they were dependent.

¹ Census of India, 1921, Bombay Report, page 208.

The agricultural classes, according to the 1951 classification scheme, consisted of the following four livelihood classes :—

- I—Cultivators of land, wholly or mainly owned; and their dependants.
- II—Cultivators of land, wholly or mainly unowned; and their dependants.
- III—Cultivating labourers; and their dependants.
- IV—Non-cultivating owners of land; agricultural rent receivers; and their dependants.

The agricultural livelihood class divisions adopted at the census of 1951 marked a new departure. In Bombay Presidency in 1901 R. E. Enthoven attempted to "arrive at a more detailed classification of the population living on the land." The attempt was made at the abstraction stage and was unsuccessful. L. J. Sedgwick² in 1921 attempted to secure the information from the very beginning, by asking enumerators to distinguish "cultivating owners" and "cultivating tenants" within the category of "ordinary cultivators." The 1921 attempt in Bombay bore a strong resemblance to the agricultural classifications adopted in 1951 on an all-India basis.

In 1931 the working agricultural population was assigned to various categories. When an attempt is made, however, to compare the relative size of the four agricultural classes adopted in 1951 with the results of previous censuses we find great variations. For one thing, the four-fold agricultural classification of 1951 was new; for another definitions and emphasis changed from one census to another.

It is essential that differences in the definitions and economic classification schemes be grasped, lest false comparisons of the 1951 results with those of previous censuses be attempted, the process amounting to an attempt to compare things that are not really comparable. There are, however, some comparisons that can be made.

Comparative size of Agricultural and Non-Agricultural Classes in 1921 and 1951

In 1921, when (non-earning) dependants were classified according to the occupations of the persons on whom they were dependent, and what in 1951 would have been called earning dependants were classified according to their own means of livelihood, 64.4 per cent

of the population of Bombay State belonged to the agricultural classes. If a similar method of classification had been followed in 1951, then 61.2 per cent³ of the population would have been classified as belonging to the agricultural classes.

Non-earning dependency at successive censuses

The effect of the differences in definitions and classification had a fairly small effect on the returns of total (or non-earning) dependency. After the 1931 and 1941 censuses the load of non-earning dependency in the total population was measured. There was no separate distribution among the agricultural and non-agricultural classes. The information is contained in the table below :—

Percentage of the population of Bombay State who were returned as non-earning dependants at the census of

	1921.	1931.	1941.	1951.
Agricultural Classes ...	36.3	n. a.	n. a.	33.5
Non-Agricultural Classes ...	18.6	n. a.	n. a.	23.7
Total for both agricultural and non-agricultural classes ...	54.9	59.2	59.8*	57.2

" n.a." means " not available."

*Based on 2 per cent sample figures.

These figures suggest that the load of non-earning dependency in the total population was lower in 1921 than in 1951. They also suggest that the load of non-earning dependency in the case of the agricultural classes has gone down since 1921 and in the non-agricultural classes has increased. Much however depended on the enumerator as to whether he counted women, children, and old persons who assisted in a family occupation as earning or non-earning dependants. The rise in the load of non-earning dependency among the non-agricultural classes in 1951, while it may be a fact, accentuated by increased urbanisation and education, and lesser opportunities for women and children in cities and towns to assist in family occupations, may on the other hand merely be due to a variation in the standards applied by enumerators at different censuses. One thing seems clear, however,

³ 61.5 per cent of the population of Bombay State belonged to the agricultural classes on the 1951 method of classifying earning dependants according to the occupation of the persons on whom they were dependent.

² Census of India, 1921, Bombay Report, page 216.

that the load of non-earning dependency in the total population belonging to all livelihood classes has varied between 55 and 60 per cent, partly due to shifting definitions, and the 1951 figure of 57·2 per cent is very close to average.

The Working Population

Such of the population as were not non-earning dependants and were not pensioners, etc. were economically active. They were either, to adopt the 1951 terminology, self-supporting persons, or earning dependants. The proportion of the total population of the area that now comprises Bombay State, who were returned as self-supporting persons or earning dependants was 45·1 per cent in 1921, 40·8 per cent in 1931, 40·2 per cent in 1941,

and 42·8 per cent in 1951. In the table below, the percentage of actual workers in the agricultural and non-agricultural classes at the censuses of 1921, 1931 and 1951 has been shown. The 1941 results, based on a small sample, have been omitted.

Percentage of the working population (i.e. self-supporting persons and earning dependants) in Bombay State who belonged to the agricultural and non-agricultural classes

	1921.	1931.	1951.
Agricultural Classes ...	28·1	26·6	27·7
Non-Agricultural Classes ...	17·0	14·2	15·1
Total ...	45·1	40·8	42·8

Note.—In the table, earning dependants have been classified as agricultural or non-agricultural according to their own declared means of livelihood.

SECTION 2

AGRICULTURAL POPULATION RATIOS; SELF-SUPPORTING PERSONS AND DEPENDANTS; SECONDARY MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD OF AGRICULTURAL CLASSES

Roughly three-fifths of the population of Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch were returned at the census of 1951 as belonging to the agricultural classes, in the sense that they were self-supporting persons who derived their principal means of livelihood from agriculture, or were dependants, earning or non-earning, of such persons.

There was considerable regional variation in the percentages of the population returned as belonging to the agricultural classes. In Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch as a whole 59·7 per cent of the population belonged to the agricultural classes. The ratio was highest in the Deccan. In the Deccan Southern and the Deccan Northern Divisions of Bombay State 73·2 and 69·1 per cent of the population belonged to the agricultural classes; in the Konkan 64·7 per cent; while in Gujarat the percentage fell to 62·2. In Saurashtra and Kutch it was only 46·6 and 42·0 per cent. In the exclusively urban natural division of Greater Bombay only 0·5 per cent of the population belonged to the agricultural classes.

Excluding Greater Bombay, which was not representative, there were 27 districts in Bombay State. In 15 out of 27 districts in Bombay State the agricultural classes comprised more than 70 per cent of the general population. In five out of ten districts in the natural

division of Gujarat less than 70 per cent of the population belonged to the agricultural classes. These districts and the percentages which the agricultural classes comprised in the total population of each district were Ahmedabad (29·5 per cent), Amreli (53·3 per cent), Mehsana (61·0 per cent), Surat (61·2 per cent) and Baroda (63·0 per cent).

The ratio of the agricultural classes to the non-agricultural classes was very high in the Deccan. In 9 out of the 13 districts of the Deccan Northern and Southern Divisions the agricultural classes comprised more than 70 per cent of the population. The four districts where the agricultural classes comprised less than 70 per cent of the population were Poona (52·3 per cent), Sholapur (62·6 per cent), Dharwar (69·1 per cent), and Nasik (67·3 per cent).

Quite clearly one of the main factors affecting the ratio of the agricultural to the non-agricultural classes in Bombay State was the extent and nature of the urbanisation in a district. The districts of Ahmedabad, Poona, Surat, Baroda, and Sholapur contain the cities of the same name, while Dharwar district contains the city of Hubli.

In Saurashtra and Kutch the agricultural classes formed less than 50 per cent of the population of every district, except Sorath, where they formed 51 per cent. It has been

elsewhere suggested that one of the factors making for a high ratio of non-agricultural to agricultural population in the districts of Saurashtra and Kutch was the wide distances that separated the population centres. The other factor operative in the case of Saurashtra was the fact that it is relatively highly urbanised.

The agricultural population consisted of self-supporting persons, non-earning dependants, and earning dependants. The definitions should be kept in mind. A self-supporting person was defined as a person who was in receipt of an income sufficient to maintain himself or herself. Anyone who was not a self-supporting person in this sense was a "dependant." A dependant might be either an earning dependant or a non-earning dependant. The test was whether he secured a regular income, even though it might be small. The income might be in cash or in kind. Where the income which he secured was not sufficient to support him that person was an "earning dependant." A person who did not earn any income in cash or in kind was a "non-earning dependant."

Enumerators were asked to avoid the mistake of recording only the head of the household as self-supporting; and of recording all women automatically as non-earning dependants. Women might be earning dependants or even self-supporting.

The definitions and the method of classification of the economic data were unique to the 1951 census. The definitions and methods of classification of the economic data have always been subject to variation from one census to another, with the result that complete comparability of the data with those of earlier censuses has been rendered impossible. Such comparisons as were possible have already been made, and commented on in the preceding section of this chapter, where the 1951 method of classification has been explained. The analysis which follows of the dependency pattern of the agricultural livelihood classes confines itself to two comparisons—firstly, a comparison of the dependency pattern of the agricultural as compared with the non-agricultural classes; and secondly, a comparison of the dependency pattern of the agricultural classes in the area under report as compared with India as a whole.

Dependency pattern of Agricultural as compared with Non-Agricultural Classes in Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch (1951 Census)

The main difference between the dependency pattern of the agricultural as compared with the non-agricultural classes in Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch lay in the fact that the agricultural classes had a higher proportion of earning dependants. The main reason is that women and children in agricultural families assist in cultivation. The opportunities for women and children to assist in such non-agricultural occupations as blacksmiths, carpenters and potters are obviously much more limited. Many of the non-agricultural occupations are primarily men's jobs and require adult skills.

The table below shows the relative proportions within the agricultural and non-agricultural classes of self-supporting, earning dependent, and non-earning dependent persons in Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch at the census of 1951 with, for comparison, the figures for India as a whole.

Dependency pattern of Agricultural and Non-Agricultural population: Percentage within the two classes of self-supporting, earning dependent and non-earning dependent persons

	Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.	Non-earning dependants.	Total of cols. 1, 2 and 3.
	1	2	3	4
Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch				
Agricultural Classes	24.5	21.3	54.2	100
Non-Agricultural Classes	30.3	7.8	61.9	100
India				
Agricultural Classes	28.7	11.7	59.6	100
Non-Agricultural Classes	31.3	5.9	62.8	100

Self-supporting persons

The proportion of the agricultural classes in Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch who were returned as self-supporting was smaller than the figure for India as whole. It is rather difficult to understand why this should be so. It is possible that the lower percentage by comparison with elsewhere was due to a reluctance, despite the special mention of women in the instructions to enumerators, to concede to women a full fledged self-supporting status,

and a tendency to return them as earning dependants. There was on the whole surprisingly little variation in the percentage of self-supporting persons as between one district and another. Certainly the lower proportion of self-supporting persons in the area under report cannot have been due to women being returned erroneously as non-earning dependants, since the reported extent of non-earning dependency in the agricultural classes was lower in Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch than in India as a whole.

In the three States of Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch 12,181,089 males and 12,084,905 females were returned as belonging to the agricultural classes. There was much less disparity in the sex ratio in the agricultural classes as compared with the non-agricultural classes. The inequality in the sex ratio was pronounced in the case of the urban population who followed non-agricultural pursuits.

In the agricultural classes there were 5,158,210 self-supporting males, and 796,350 self-supporting females. 42.3 per cent of the men in the agricultural classes were returned as self-supporting, but only 6.6 per cent of the women. For males and females combined the proportion of the agricultural classes who were returned as self-supporting was 24.5 per cent.

Earning dependants

Earning dependency was a very prominent feature of the agricultural as compared with the non-agricultural classes in India as a whole, because women participate in cultivation to an extent that is not possible in most non-agricultural pursuits. The main difference between dependency in Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch and the rest of India was the higher proportion of earning dependants in the agricultural classes in Western India. One is fortified in one's belief that the dependency pattern of the agricultural population as returned at the census was accurate by the fact that the Agricultural Labour Enquiry conducted by the Labour Department of the Government of India in sample villages reached a similar conclusion about the extent of earning dependency in rural areas in Bombay State. The Enquiry suggested that "helpers formed roughly the same percentage as earners." The "helpers" of the Agricultural Labour Enquiry approximated to the "earning dependants" of the census enquiry, and the "earners" of the

Agricultural Labour Enquiry to the "Self-supporting persons" of the census enquiry.*

At the census 1,375,918 males and 3,786,522 females in the agricultural classes in Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch were returned as earning dependants. 11.3 per cent of the men in the agricultural classes were returned as earning dependants, while as much as 31.3 per cent of the women in the agricultural classes were so returned. Excluding non-earning dependants, and taking self-supporting women and earning dependent women in the agricultural classes together, only one out of five was returned as self-supporting, while the other four were returned as earning dependants. Earning dependency was thus a category of great importance for women in the agricultural classes.

Non-earning dependants

There were 5,646,961 males and 7,502,033 females returned at the 1951 census of Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch as non-earning dependants in the agricultural classes. 46.4 per cent of the males and 62.1 per cent of the females in the agricultural classes were returned as non-earning dependants. For males and females combined the percentage was 54.2.

The results of the Agricultural Labour Enquiry in Bombay State suggested that slightly less than half of the rural population of Bombay State were (non-earning) dependants. The slight difference between the two results, in so far as it was not due to the difference between a sample count and a complete count, may have been due to a difference in definitions and interpretation of the instructions. However carefully instructions are framed a subjective element may always enter into the returns. At the Agricultural Labour Enquiry all old persons and children who assisted in cultivation may have been returned as "helpers" i.e. earning dependants, whereas at the census there may have been a disposition to return them as non-earning dependants. The working contribution of very young and very old

* The National Sample Survey returned 27.0 per cent of the rural population of West India as earners, 21.5 per cent as earning dependants, and 51.5 per cent as non-earning dependants (General Report No. 1, page 14).

At the census of 1951 in Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch 25.0 per cent of the rural population were returned as self-supporting, 20.3 per cent as earning dependants, and 54.7 per cent as non-earning dependants.

persons may have been regarded by the census enumerators as too casual and intermittent to warrant their assignment to the earning dependent category.

The recorded extent of non-earning dependency in the agricultural classes in Bombay State showed a slight decline by comparison with 1921. It does not seem, therefore, as though there had been any greater disposition to return earning dependants as non-earning dependants at the census of 1951 by comparison with previous censuses. As compared to most other States in India, excepting chiefly Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan, the extent of non-earning dependency recorded at the census in Bombay State was below the average for India as a whole. This result suggests that in Western and Central India the load of non-earning dependency in the agricultural classes was less than elsewhere. In part this reflects a real difference in social and working habits. Women and children in Western India in the agricultural classes do assist in cultivation, and hence were quite properly recorded as earning dependants.

Secondary means of livelihood of self-supporting persons

It is far from infrequent for an agriculturist to have a secondary means of livelihood. Thus a cultivator of owned land might also cultivate land on lease, or might engage in cattle breeding or fishing or some other subsidiary occupation. Information was collected at the 1951 census about the secondary means of livelihood of self-supporting persons who had more than one means of livelihood. At past censuses also information about such subsidiary means of livelihood was collected and tabulated, but practically all past census reports refer to the rapid deterioration in the quality of this return, principally because the enumerator could be as lazy as he liked in filling it up in the confident expectation that this particular feature of his work would not be checked by the supervisor. The error was considered to take the form of under-statement of the frequency of a subsidiary means of livelihood. Thus at the 1931 census of Bombay Presidency only 6·7 per cent of the principal earners (self-supporting persons) returned a subsidiary means of livelihood. There was a startling improvement at the 1951 census inasmuch as 14·8 per cent of all the persons returned at the census in Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch as self-supporting returned a secondary means of livelihood, and even this

figure may have understated the frequency of a secondary means of livelihood. The agricultural classes, not unexpectedly, had more often a secondary means of livelihood than the non-agricultural classes.

Perhaps because of the poor response in the past to the question on subsidiary means of livelihood the tabulation of the data on secondary means of livelihood after the 1951 census was restricted to the generic classification of these secondary means of livelihood into eight livelihood classes without further detail. Thus in the case of self-supporting persons who returned their secondary means of livelihood as fishing, weaving, wood-cutting or gur-making all these secondary means of livelihood were classified at the tabulation stage under livelihood class V (Production other than cultivation).

There were 5,954,560 self-supporting persons in the agricultural classes in Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch, of whom 4,847,358 had no secondary means of livelihood, while 1,107,202 returned a secondary means of livelihood. In other words 20·0 per cent of the agricultural classes were self-supporting persons without a secondary means of livelihood, while 4·5 per cent were self-supporting persons with a secondary means of livelihood. The following table brings out the position :-

	Number of self-supporting persons belonging to	Number of persons in column 1 who returned a secondary means of livelihood.	Percentage of self-supporting persons who had a secondary means of livelihood to the total number of self-supporting persons in the livelihood class.
	1	2	3
Livelihood class I (Cultivation of owned land)	3,745,668	697,565	18·62
Livelihood class II (Cultivation of unowned land)	925,586	235,477	25·44
Livelihood class III (Cultivating labourers)	1,066,049	105,038	9·85
Livelihood class IV (Non-cultivating owners of land)	217,257	69,122	31·82
<i>Total for all agricultural livelihood classes</i>	5,954,560	1,107,202	18·59

For slightly less than half the self-supporting persons in the agricultural classes who returned a secondary means of livelihood agriculture provided the secondary means of livelihood, the balance deriving their secondary means of livelihood from non-agricultural activities, though the specific activities within the non-agricultural categories from which they derived their secondary means of livelihood were unfortunately not tabulated. There were 1,107,202 self-supporting persons in the agricultural classes with a secondary means of livelihood. These persons comprised 4.5 per cent of the persons belonging to the agricultural classes. In order of importance, Other services and miscellaneous sources, Production other than cultivation, Agricultural labour, and the Cultivation of unowned land were the most important subsidiary occupations. The following table shows the distribution of this figure of 1,107,202 according to the secondary means of livelihood returned, and the percentage which these secondary means of livelihood constituted of the figure of 4.5 per cent mentioned above.

Secondary means of livelihood returned by self-supporting persons in the agricultural classes

Livelihood Class.	Persons.	Percentage.
I—Cultivation of owned land...	101,407	0.4
II—Cultivation of unowned land	183,598	0.7
III—Agricultural labour ...	195,474	0.8
IV—Non-cultivating ownership of land ...	42,328	0.2
V—Production other than cultivation ...	211,406	0.9
VI—Commerce ...	96,210	0.4
VII—Transport ...	37,479	0.1
VIII—Other services and miscellaneous sources ...	239,300	1.0
Total ...	1,107,202	4.5

Secondary means of livelihood of earning dependants

In the case of an earning dependant, i.e. a person who had an income, but an income which was not sufficient to maintain himself or herself, the principal means of livelihood was taken to be the same as that of the self-supporting person on whom he, or she, was dependent. The occupation that gave an earning dependant his own income was taken to be his secondary means of livelihood. If the wife of an agricultural labourer engaged in basket-making but did not earn enough from basket-making to maintain herself she was

treated as an earning dependant within livelihood class III (Agricultural labourers and their dependants), whose secondary means of livelihood was derived from livelihood class V (Production other than cultivation). It would not be possible to say from the data tabulated that the particular secondary means of livelihood was basket-making; merely that the secondary means of livelihood was within livelihood class V.

At the 1951 census of Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch 21.3 per cent of the persons who belonged to the agricultural classes were returned as earning dependants. Among earning dependants in the agricultural classes females heavily outnumbered males. Almost three out of four earning dependants in the agricultural classes were women. The amount of declared earning dependency among persons belonging to the first three livelihood classes was almost equally high. The particular means of livelihood which gave the earning dependants in the agricultural classes an income has been shown below. The table brings out the great importance of employment as agricultural labour as a means of livelihood of earning dependants in the agricultural classes. The distribution of the percentage of 21.3 earning dependency exhibited by the agricultural classes, according to the actual occupations of the earning dependants, has been shown in column 3 of the table :—

Secondary means of livelihood of earning dependants in the agricultural classes

Livelihood Class.	Number of earning dependants in agricultural classes deriving own income from means of livelihood shown in column 1.	Proportion which means of livelihood shown in column 1 formed of percentage of 21.3
1	2	3
I—Cultivation of owned land ...	2,362,832	9.7
II—Cultivation of unowned land	626,216	2.6
III—Agricultural labour ...	1,764,604	7.3
IV—Non-cultivating ownership of land ...	29,378	0.1
V—Production other than cultivation ...	145,317	0.6
VI—Commerce ...	49,189	0.2
VII—Transport ...	9,375	0.1
VIII—Other services and miscellaneous sources ...	175,529	0.7
Total ...	5,162,440	21.3

SECTION 3

RELATIVE PROPORTIONS OF DIFFERENT AGRICULTURAL CLASSES; CORRELATED TO DISTRIBUTION OF LAND IN AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS OF DIFFERENT SIZES

Four agricultural livelihood classes were recognised at the census. Enumerators were asked to assign persons in the agricultural classes to one or other of the following livelihood classes :—

- I—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned; and their dependants.
- II—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned; and their dependants.
- III—Cultivating labourers; and their dependants.
- IV—Non-cultivating owners of land; agricultural rent receivers; and their dependants.

Livelihood Class I—Cultivators of owned land

Of these four livelihood classes, class I (cultivating owners) exceeded in importance all the others in the sense that the cultivation of owned land was the declared principal means of livelihood of more persons than any other agricultural livelihood class. 66·6 per cent of the population belonging to the agricultural classes in Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch were either cultivating owners or the dependants of cultivating owners. In Bombay State as much as 75·5 per cent of the agricultural classes in the Deccan Northern Division were returned as belonging to livelihood class I. The reason for the high percentage in this livelihood class in the Deccan Northern Division lay in the prevalence of the ryotwari system of tenure in that area. Only in the Konkan Division in Bombay State did the percentage of the agricultural classes returned as belonging to livelihood class I fall below 60 per cent, the reason being the great importance of livelihood class II in the Konkan. In Saurashtra the percentage of the population returned as belonging to livelihood class I was as high as 70·3 per cent. In Zalawad district the percentage was only 51·7, but in Madhya Saurashtra and Sorath it was over 70. These Saurashtra figures seem very high, when one considers that girasdari abolition had not been effected by the time of the census. It may be that people returned themselves according to what they shortly expected to be, the effect of the legislation being anticipated.

Livelihood Class II—Cultivators of unowned land

The next largest agricultural class was livelihood class II (cultivators of unowned land and their dependants). They comprised 16·0 per cent of the agricultural population in Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch. The Konkan was the only natural division in Bombay State where livelihood class II was more important than livelihood class I. 45·9 per cent of the agricultural classes in the Konkan were returned as belonging to livelihood class II. In Kolaba and Kanara, where cultivation by tenants was very important, more than half the agricultural classes were returned as belonging to livelihood class II. Past census data supported the same conclusion.⁵ The Deccan Northern Division returned only 5·7 per cent of the agricultural classes as belonging to livelihood class II, the reason being that livelihood class I in that pre-eminently ryotwari area was of outstanding importance. In Gujarat 15·8 per cent of the agricultural classes belonged to livelihood class II.

Livelihood Class III—Cultivating labourers

14·1 per cent of the agricultural classes in Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch were returned at the census of 1951 as belonging to livelihood class III (cultivating labourers and their dependants). This meant that the self-supporting persons who were returned as cultivating labourers, and the dependants of such persons, were numerically slightly less important than the adherents of livelihood class II, and much less important than the adherents of livelihood class I.

In East Khandesh district as much as 29·9 per cent of the agricultural classes belonged to this livelihood class. No other district returned as high a percentage in this livelihood class. The Agricultural Income Enquiry conducted by the Bureau of Economics and Statistics of the Government of Bombay reached a similar

⁵“...When the figures for the Konkan only are examined, and compared with those of the other divisions...it will be found that in that region alone the cultivator is in far the greater number of cases a tenant.”—Census of India, 1921, Bombay Report, p. 217.

conclusion about the importance of agricultural labour as a means of livelihood in East Khandesh district. The census enquiry suggests that in Broach and Surat districts, 28.7 and 23.9 per cent of the agricultural classes belonged to livelihood class III. The reason for these high percentages is to be sought in the "Hali" system which used to exist in these two districts. The position of the Halis, described as "agricultural serfs" in the 1921 report,⁶ where the nature of the Hali system then prevailing was fully discussed, has now been ameliorated. A sizable proportion of the agricultural population of the districts of Broach and Surat, however, belong to livelihood class III.

As much as 20.7 per cent of the agricultural population of the Deccan Southern Division were returned as belonging to livelihood class III, Dharwar district in particular returning 26.2 per cent, a proportion exceeded only by Broach and East Khandesh districts. It has been earlier suggested that the reason for the comparatively high proportion of agricultural labourers in the districts of the Deccan Southern Division lay in the fairly extensive alienations of Government land in the form of inams in the districts of that division and, to a lesser extent, in Sholapur. To this might be added in the case of Dharwar the fact that there are irrigation facilities in the western half of the district. The factors making for high percentages of livelihood class III in the agricultural population would seem to be—the land tenure system prevailing in the area, the cultivation of a cash crop such as cotton which stimulates a demand for agricultural labour, and the existence of irrigation facilities, which seem to have a similar effect. The Collector of Gohilwad district in Saurashtra attributed the importance of livelihood class III in that district to the existence of irrigation facilities.

⁶ Census of India, 1921, Bombay Report, pps. 219-222.

Prior to June 1948 the Halis and their families in Surat district used to render forced labour in return for a loan taken from their masters, usually for marriage. There was no legal sanction to the system which was abolished in June 1948 by an amicable settlement between Kheduts and Halis which laid down yearly and daily wage rates. The Collector of Surat reported in April 1953 that the system no longer existed. Most labourers then worked on daily wages and some were on yearly wages. The Collector of Broach also reported in April 1953 that work on daily wages was now the universal practice in the district and that with Backward Class awakening the Hali system of forced labour had disappeared.

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Agricultural class III constitutes the landless rural proletariat. The low recorded ratio of livelihood class III to class I in the agricultural population is, therefore, a factor of great economic and social importance. This comment must not be allowed, however, to obscure the fact that mixed means of livelihood are far from uncommon, and that work as an agricultural labourer was a very important declared means of livelihood in the case of earning dependants belonging to the agricultural livelihood classes.

Livelihood Classes I, II and III compared

The Agricultural Labour Enquiry conducted in sample villages of Bombay State by the Labour Department of the Government of India corroborated that the cultivation of owned land outclassed in importance other agricultural livelihood classes combined in Bombay State as a whole. It also corroborated the outstanding importance of livelihood class I in the districts of the Deccan Northern Division, and the great importance of livelihood class II in the districts of the Konkan. The actual percentages assigned differed, partly because the result of a sample will differ from that of a complete count, partly because the definitions employed varied, but principally, perhaps, because of the phenomenon of the mixed agricultural class. Many cultivators of unowned land (livelihood class II) and agricultural labourers (livelihood class III) have also land of their own, and a man who might appear to an investigator to be principally dependent on agricultural labour at an Agricultural Labour Enquiry, might at the general population census return himself as an owner-cultivator (class I). Having regard to these considerations, the consistency of the conclusions to be drawn from the results of both the Census and the Agricultural Labour Enquiry seem more remarkable than the differences. More than half the agricultural classes in Bombay State were principally dependent for a livelihood on the cultivation of owned land, the figure being highest in the Deccan Northern Division of Bombay State, and lowest in the Konkan where tenant cultivation, the cultivation of unowned land, was of great importance.

Livelihood Class IV—Non-cultivating owners of land

Class IV, the last agricultural livelihood class, had the smallest proportion of adherents. 3.27 per cent of the agricultural classes in

Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch were non-cultivating owners of land, agricultural rent receivers, and their dependants. The proportion was highest in the Deccan Southern Division where the alienations of Government lands in the form of inams were most extensive, the figure being highest in Dharwar. In the districts of Ahmedabad, Kaira, Dharwar, Satara North, Zalawad and Gohilwad the proportion exceeded 4.5 per cent. There seemed to be no one single factor making for a high or low percentage in this livelihood class.

Distribution of land according to size of holdings

A "holding" means the area of land held by one person who is primarily responsible for the payment of land revenue to Government. Such a landholder is called an "occupant" or, in the case of inam lands, a "superior holder." Every year a holding sheet for each landholder is compiled by the village accountant in Bombay State. The purpose for which it is prepared is fiscal. The holding sheet exhibits the liability of each khatedar to pay land revenue to Government.

Once in five years a statement based on the holding sheets is prepared for every taluka and district which gives information in regard to the number of landholders and the areas held by them, according to the size of their holdings, arranged according to six magnitude groups—up to 5 acres; over 5 and up to 15 acres; over 15 and up to 25 acres; over 25 and up to 100 acres; over 100 and up to 500 acres; and over 500 acres. The information contained in the statement has been utilised to prepare Subsidiary Table 4.1.

While preparing the quinquennial statement of holdings, the holders are classified into three classes: A—those who cultivate land themselves, with or without the help of hired labour; B—those who do not cultivate land themselves but supervise and direct the cultivation by labourers or farm servants; and C—those who receive rent but do not directly or indirectly take part in cultivation. These classifications differ from the census agricultural livelihood classes. They relate only to landholders, persons on whom the primary responsibility for the payment of land revenue rests. Quite obviously, therefore, tenants, i.e. cultivators of unowned land, belonging to livelihood class II, would not figure in these returns. Again, the principal means of livelihood of a person who was a class C landholder

might not necessarily be agriculture. He might be a merchant or he might be working in a city or town.

The data compiled have another defect from the point of view of those who expect a return based primarily on fiscal considerations to yield economic data, or who look to such returns to cross-check the census data. The data do not reveal how many pieces of land make up a holding of given size. It does not therefore indicate the extent of sub-division and fragmentation. It is, however, a readily ascertainable fact that a holding rarely consists of one compact block of land. Though it may consist of whole survey numbers, it frequently consists of portions of survey numbers, and the several fragments may be at different places. The data compiled therefore give no information about how many holdings are economic to operate.

The concept of an economic holding is that it should support the cultivator and his family without his having to rely on an income beyond the holding. Ordinarily a holding of 15 acres of dry land or 5 acres of irrigated land is regarded as constituting an economic holding in Bombay State, but other factors may operate.

Even though a holding might satisfy the area test of an economic holding, it might consist of a large number of fragments not of "standard area," the minimum size below which it is definitely unprofitable to cultivate. Sub-division and fragmentation of holdings are evils which are now sought to be remedied by consolidation. The Bombay Prevention of Fragmentation and Consolidation of Holdings Act was passed in 1947, but by March 1953 consolidation schemes had been enforced only in 77 villages.

Despite the limitations and incompleteness of the data Subsidiary Table 4.1 does bring out some interesting features. Perhaps the most important point brought out by the data is the extent to which small holdings of up to 5 acres dominated the picture. Slightly more than half the total number of holdings in Bombay State seem to consist of less than 5 acres. About 80 per cent of the holdings, comprising about 40 per cent of the occupied land, consisted of holdings of 15 acres or under. About 18 per cent of the total number of landholders held about 50 per cent of the occupied agricultural land in holdings of between 15 and 100 acres. At first sight these figures suggest a severe unbalance and inequality in the distribution of land. However, the figures

must be treated with caution. To say that 18 per cent of the total number of landholders held about 50 per cent of the occupied agricultural land is not the same as saying that these 18 per cent controlled half the wealth, because land held in the name of one individual head of a joint family might belong legally to several sharers who cultivated their shares separately and were returned at the census as separate households. More investigation of the holding pattern from a socio-economic rather than a fiscal viewpoint is necessary.

One of the purposes for which Subsidiary Table 4.1 was prepared was to see whether there was any correlation between the relative proportions of different agricultural classes as returned at the census and the distribution of land in agricultural holdings of different size classes. There was no invariable connection between the size of the holdings and the livelihood class break-up. But, as one might expect, whenever there was a considerable proportion of large or very large holdings there was also either a large proportion in class II (Thana, Kolaba, Kanara and Belgaum), or in class III (Sholapur, Bijapur, Dharwar and Baroda), or in both (Surat). The detailed figures have been shown in the table below :—

Percentage of the occupied land held in large or very large holdings, and percentage of agricultural classes returned as belonging to livelihood class II (cultivation of unowned land) and class III (cultivating labourers)

District.	Large holdings 100 to 500 acres.	Very large holdings over 500 acres.	Total columns 2 and 3 Large and very large holdings.	Percentage of agricultural classes returned as belonging to	
				Livelihood Class II.	Livelihood Class III.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Bombay State	Data incomplete	Data incomplete		15.8	14.7
Baroda	8.7	3.4	12.1	13.8	19.7
Surat	11.0	0.3	11.3	18.1	23.9
Kolhapur	6.5	4.7	11.2	16.6	9.1
Sholapur	13.3	1.0	14.3	7.4	23.5
Belgaum	8.2	2.1	10.3	19.7	15.0
Bijapur	13.0	3.1	16.1	9.5	22.0
Dharwar	8.0	4.9	12.9	13.1	26.2
Thana	23.8	7.6	31.4	44.8	14.4
Kolaba	18.9	7.8	26.7	56.8	4.4
Kanara	13.1	1.5	14.6	55.7	14.1

What constituted a large or very large holding would, of course, depend on the pattern of cultivation in particular areas. Ten acres of good garden or irrigated land would be

immensely more valuable than a hundred acres of medium land in a tract where the rainfall was precarious. For purposes of this analysis, however, we have treated a holding of over a hundred acres and up to 500 acres as a large holding, and a holding of over 500 acres as a very large holding. In 10 out of 23 districts in Bombay State for which data were available more than 10 per cent of the cultivable area was held in large or very large holdings of over 100 acres. The table shows the percentage of the total occupied land held in large or very large holdings in these 10 districts and the percentage of the agricultural livelihood classes who were returned at the census as belonging to livelihood class II (cultivators of unowned land and their dependants) and livelihood class III (cultivating labourers and their dependants). In the districts where large or very large holdings constituted more than 10 per cent of the cultivable area, above-average percentages of the agricultural population were returned as belonging to either livelihood class II or III.

Large and very large holdings were a marked feature of the Konkan and the Deccan Southern Division. Almost one-fifth of the land in the Konkan districts was comprised in large or very large holdings. In Thana and Kolaba as much as 31.4 and 26.7 per cent of the occupied land was held in holdings of over 100 acres. This explains why such a large proportion of the agricultural population of these two districts belonged to livelihood class II (cultivators of unowned land). In the three districts of the Deccan Southern Division 13.6 per cent of the land was held in holdings of over 100 acres. In Bijapur district the percentage was as high as 16.1. The rainfall there is precarious, however, as it is in Sholapur in the Deccan Northern Division where 14.3 per cent of the land was comprised in holdings of over 100 acres. In Kolhapur and Belgaum, where much of the land is irrigated and the rainfall is more assured the proportion of the agricultural classes who were returned as belonging to livelihood class II, exceeded the proportion returned as belonging to livelihood class III. It may be that irrigation facilities or an assured rainfall stimulate the tendency to lease out land in districts where much land is held in large holdings, while in districts where the large holdings are dry crop the tendency is to cultivate through hired labour. At best however these are speculations.

The reason why more than ten per cent of the land in Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar and Sholapur districts was comprised in large holdings is to be sought in the alienations of Government lands in these districts. In Kolhapur the jaghirs of the former Kolhapur State probably accounted for the growth of large holdings. The figures suggest that in Kolhapur and Belgaum the jaghirdars and inamdars lease out land to tenants, while in Sholapur, Bijapur and Dharwar many of the big landholders appear to cultivate personally with the assistance of hired labour.

Only in two out of the six districts in Gujarat for which data were available was more than 10 per cent of the land held in large or very large holdings. These districts were Baroda, where 12·1 per cent of the land was held in holdings of more than 100 acres, and Surat where the percentage was 11·3. Both districts returned fairly high proportions of the agricultural classes as belonging to livelihood class III (cultivating labourers and their dependants).

SECTION 4

CULTIVATORS OF LAND WHOLLY OR MAINLY OWNED; AND THEIR DEPENDANTS

Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned—more colloquially, owner-cultivators or cultivating owners—and their dependants, constituted the largest and most important livelihood class at the census. 8,126,228 males and 8,036,546 females in Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch were returned as belonging to it. Within this livelihood class of cultivating owners 3,359,027 males and 386,641 females were returned as self-supporting persons; 3,837,812 males and 5,110,501 females as non-earning dependants; and 929,389 males and 2,539,404 females as earning dependants.

Self-supporting persons in livelihood class I

In the area of Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch 23·2 per cent of the cultivators of owned land were returned as self-supporting persons. Self-supporting males were almost nine times as numerous as self-supporting females in this livelihood class. The number of earning dependent females in this livelihood class was, however, high, indicating that a sizable proportion of the women in this livelihood class do work.

There was very little difference between the proportions of self-supporting persons returned by the two largest natural divisions—Gujarat and the Deccan Northern Division. The proportions were 22·6 and 22·8 per cent respectively. Among individual districts in Bombay State Banaskantha, Dharwar, Bijapur, Kolaba and Kanara returned more than 25 per cent of the population belonging to this livelihood class as self-supporting. The reason in most cases

was that a higher proportion of women was returned as self-supporting than in other districts, suggesting that in these districts women in the families of cultivating owners participated fully in the cultivation of the family land. It is always possible of course that enumerators in these districts were more generous about conceding self-supporting status to women than elsewhere, so that it is perhaps unwise to be precipitate about drawing conclusions from the percentage of self-supporting persons considered in isolation. Kutch State returned a very high percentage of self-supporting persons in livelihood class I.

Almost one out of five self-supporting persons in livelihood class I returned a secondary means of livelihood, a means of livelihood next in importance to the cultivation of owned land. 23·2 per cent of the adherents of livelihood class I were self-supporting persons, and 4·3 per cent were self-supporting persons with a secondary means of livelihood. The cultivation of unowned land was the most important secondary means of livelihood returned. The following summarises the position:—

	Percentage.
Total percentage of self-supporting persons in livelihood class I.	23·2
(i) Self-supporting persons without a secondary means of livelihood.	18·9
(ii) Self-supporting persons with a secondary means of livelihood.	4·3

This percentage of 4.3 was distributed among the other seven livelihood classes in the proportions specified below :—

	Percentage.
II—Cultivation of unowned land.	1.1
III—Employment as cultivating labourer.	0.8
IV—Rent on agricultural land.	0.2
V—Production other than cultivation.	0.8
VI—Commerce.	0.4
VII—Transport.	0.1
VIII—Other services and miscellaneous sources.	0.9

No data were abstracted about the precise occupations within the livelihood classes which constituted the secondary means of livelihood of self-supporting persons with more than one means of livelihood. It is a fair guess that in Dangs district where 22.3 per cent of the population were self-supporting persons, and the very high proportion of 5.5 per cent were self-supporting persons with a secondary means of livelihood in livelihood class V the particular occupation within that livelihood class was forestry and wood-cutting.

Non-earning dependants in livelihood class I

The percentage of non-earning dependency recorded among those belonging to livelihood class I was 55.4. In Bombay State the highest proportions were returned from the districts of Ahmedabad, Broach and Surat, Satara North and Ratnagiri, while the percentage of non-earning dependency returned from Banaskantha, Panch Mahals and Thana districts was lowest. The inference would be that in those districts in which the extent of non-earning dependency was low, women and children in the families of cultivating owners worked to a greater extent than elsewhere, and that is quite possibly descriptive of the state of affairs in Banaskantha, Panch Mahals and Thana districts. In the case of all the districts from which a high percentage of non-earning dependency was returned, however, the converse would not necessarily hold good because many of these districts were districts from which considerable emigration takes place, leaving a large number of dependent children and old persons particularly, probably, in this livelihood class.

Saurashtra and Kutch returned lower percentages of non-earning dependants than

Bombay State. Within the natural divisions of Bombay State the recorded percentage of non-earning dependency showed little variation from one natural division to another. The fact that the figures exhibited great consistency suggests that, given a set of instructions, the interpretation of these instructions by enumerators in different parts of the State was remarkably uniform.

As between the first three livelihood classes—cultivating owners, cultivating tenants and agricultural labourers—cultivating owners returned the highest proportion of non-earning dependants, and agricultural labourers the lowest. In terms of social and economic status cultivating owners, cultivating tenants and agricultural labourers represent a descending gradation, and it was therefore not surprising that the load of non-earning dependency should be heavier in the families of owner-cultivators than in those of agricultural labourers, with cultivating tenants occupying a middle position. The literacy statistics exhibited a similar trend. The two circumstances seem connected. Among cultivating owners a higher percentage of non-earning dependency was probably recorded because there would not be the same economic pressure on children and old persons to work. Children could go to school, and the very old could rest from their labours.

Earning dependants in livelihood class I

Three out of four of the earning dependants in this livelihood class were women. Earning dependants constituted 21.5 per cent of the persons belonging to livelihood class I. The occupation which gave these earning dependants an income was tabulated. Almost two-thirds of this proportion of 21.5 per cent—14.0 per cent—were engaged in the same means of livelihood as the persons on whom they were dependent, indicating the extent to which wives and children and other members of the family assisted in the cultivation of the family land. 5.5 per cent of livelihood class I were earning dependants whose means of livelihood was employment as cultivating labourers, and the remaining 2 per cent of earning dependants were distributed among other livelihood classes. The proportion of earning dependants belonging to this livelihood class whose own occupation was agricultural labour was high in the districts of Baroda, Broach, and East Khandesh in Bombay State and Halar and Sorath in Saurashtra. The Agricultural Labour

Enquiry Committee found that in Bombay State the "number of helpers per family was highest in the families of agricultural land

owners and tenants who required the help of the members of their families for cultivating their farms."

SECTION 5

CULTIVATORS OF LAND WHOLLY OR MAINLY UNOWNED ; AND THEIR DEPENDANTS

In the States of Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch 1,963,570 males and 1,920,941 females were returned as belonging to livelihood class II, cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned, and their dependants. Within this class of cultivating tenants 834,662 males and 90,924 females were returned as self-supporting persons, 902,532 males and 1,155,461 females as non-earning dependants, and 226,376 males and 674,556 females as earning dependants.

The number of persons returned as belonging to this livelihood class was much smaller than the number returned as belonging to livelihood class I, yet the relative proportions returned as self-supporting persons, non-earning dependants, and earning dependants, did not differ markedly from livelihood class I, nor did the relative proportions of women to men within each sub-class.

Self-supporting persons in livelihood class II

23·8 per cent of the adherents of livelihood class II in Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch were returned as self-supporting persons, a slightly greater proportion of self-supporting persons than was returned by livelihood class I (cultivating owners). In the Konkan, where cultivating tenants constituted a more important livelihood class than cultivating owners, 24·9 per cent of those belonging to livelihood class II were returned as self-supporting persons. Among individual districts Kanara and Kolaba in the Konkan returned high percentages of self-supporting persons in this livelihood class.

About one quarter of the self-supporting persons in livelihood class II returned a secondary means of livelihood, a means of livelihood next in importance to their principal occupation as cultivating tenants. The proportion of self-supporting cultivating tenants who returned a secondary means of livelihood was higher than was the case with self-supporting cultivating owners. 23·83 per cent of the persons belonging to livelihood class II were self-supporting cultivating tenants, and 6·1 per cent were self-supporting persons with

a secondary means of livelihood. The cultivation of owned land was the most important secondary means of livelihood returned. The following summarises the position :—

	Percentage.
Total percentage of self-supporting persons in livelihood class II.	23·8
(i) Self-supporting persons without a secondary means of livelihood.	17·7
(ii) Self-supporting persons with a secondary means of livelihood.	6·1

This figure of 6·1 per cent was distributed among the other seven livelihood classes in the proportions specified below :—

	Percentage.
I—Cultivation of owned land.	1·7
III—Employment as cultivating labourer.	1·3
IV—Rent on agricultural land.	0·1
V—Production other than cultivation.	1·1
VI—Commerce.	0·3
VII—Transport.	0·4
VIII—Other services and miscellaneous sources.	1·2
Total	6·1

Non-earning dependants in livelihood class II

53·0 per cent of those belonging to livelihood class II were returned as non-earning dependants. The load of non-earning dependency was thus slightly lighter than among cultivating owners (livelihood class I), but heavier than among agricultural labourers.

Among the natural divisions of Bombay State the lowest proportion of non-earning dependants was found in this class in the Konkan where only 50·6 per cent were non-earning dependants. The proportion was highest in Gujarat with 55·8 per cent, followed by the Deccan Northern Division with 54·9 per cent and the Deccan Southern Division with

53.9 per cent. This feature of there being a greater load of non-earning dependency in the districts of Gujarat was common to most of the agricultural livelihood classes. The census result in this respect corroborates the finding of the Agricultural Labour Enquiry Committee that it was only in this area "that manpower was not utilised fully." The reason may lie in the greater fertility of the soil in many of the districts of Gujarat. The richer the agriculture the less the necessity for children and old persons to work. The higher literacy of Gujarat is a connected feature. A higher proportion of children undergoing education would make for a greater load of non-earning dependency. The districts with the highest proportion of non-earning dependants in livelihood class II in Bombay State were Mehsana (62.1 per cent), Kaira (61.2 per cent), and Amreli (61.4 per cent). Thana district, where cultivating tenants formed an important class, returned the lowest percentage of 45.1.

Saurashtra and Kutch returned lower percentages of non-earning dependants in livelihood class II than Bombay State, as it did in the case of all the first three livelihood classes. If the standards applied by enumerators were the same there as in Bombay the inference would be that women and children in Saurashtra and Kutch assist in cultivation to a greater extent than in Bombay State.

Earning dependants in livelihood class II

Three out of four of the earning dependants in this livelihood class were women, a proportion almost identical to that returned by livelihood class I (cultivating owners).

Earning dependants constituted 23.2 per cent of the cultivating tenant livelihood class. The occupation which gave these earning dependants an income was tabulated. Slightly more than half of this proportion of 23.2 per cent—13 per cent—were engaged in the same occupation as the persons on whom they were principally dependent, viz., the cultivation of unowned land. Most of them were obviously wives and children who assisted in the cultivation of the unowned land. 6.5 per cent were employed as cultivating labourers. In the districts of Baroda, Broach, and Surat in Gujarat; West Khandesh and East Khandesh in the Deccan Northern Division, and Halar and Sorath in Saurashtra the proportion of earning dependants of cultivating tenants whose secondary means of livelihood was employment as cultivating labourer was very high, and exceeded the proportion who assisted in the cultivation of unowned land. The balance of 4.7 per cent were divided among other livelihood classes, none of any great importance.

Earning dependants in livelihood classes I and II thus exhibited the same features. Roughly a quarter of the total numbers belonging to these livelihood classes were earning dependants. Three out of four of them were women. About half the total number of earning dependants engaged in the same occupation as the person on whom they were principally dependent, a quarter were employed as agricultural labourers and the other quarter derived an income from other livelihoods.

SECTION 6

CULTIVATING LABOURERS; AND THEIR DEPENDANTS

The data compiled after the 1931 census suggested that in the agricultural classes more than half the population were agricultural labourers. This was an extraordinary result for a ryotwari area, and was at variance with the result of the 1921 census. Since the result was also belied by the results of the 1941 and 1951 censuses one is forced to conclude that the 1931 census data in this respect were wrong.

At the 1951 census 1,732,655 males and 1,692,341 females in Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch were returned as cultivating labourers and their dependants, a smaller number than was returned as belonging to livelihood class II,

a result which should not be allowed to obscure the great importance of this livelihood class. 824,659 males and 241,390 females were returned as self-supporting cultivating labourers; 710,942 males and 920,223 females were returned as non-earning dependants, and 197,054 males and 530,723 females were returned as earning dependants.

The features which chiefly distinguished these figures from those of cultivating owners and cultivating tenants were the higher proportion of self-supporting persons among agricultural labourers, and the lower proportion of non-earning dependants.

Self-supporting persons in livelihood class III

In the area of Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch 31.1 per cent of those belonging to the agricultural labour livelihood class were returned as self-supporting persons, a percentage which should be compared with the proportions of 23.2 and 23.8 per cent returned for livelihood classes I and II. Self-supporting males were about nine times as numerous as self-supporting females among cultivating owners and cultivating tenants, but they were only three times as numerous among cultivating labourers. The higher proportion of self-supporting persons among agricultural labourers as compared with other agricultural livelihood classes was therefore clearly due to the greater number of women in the families of agricultural labourers for whom agricultural labour was a full-time occupation.

The proportion of self-supporting persons in this livelihood class showed considerable variation as between different areas. In Kutch 42.3 per cent of the adherents of livelihood class III were returned as self-supporting, and in the Konkan 37.5 per cent. High proportions of self-supporting persons in these natural divisions were accompanied by low proportions of non-earning dependants, indicating that the number of non-workers in this livelihood class in these areas was genuinely low. The most interesting figure was recorded by Kanara district with 48.9 per cent self-supporting persons in the agricultural labourer livelihood class. This result must have been due to the immigration of adult agricultural labourers from other areas as the proportion of non-earning dependants was also low, a situation that would clearly not have occurred had the agricultural labourers been living with their families in the district. Other districts which returned high proportions of over 35 per cent self-supporting persons were Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, Dharwar, Kolaba, Ratnagiri, Madhya Saurashtra and Sorath, but the proportion of non-earning dependants in these districts was not abnormally low, indicating that immigration was not a cause of the phenomenon.

The proportion of self-supporting agricultural labourers who had a secondary means of livelihood was small. 31.1 per cent of the adherents of livelihood class III were self-supporting persons, but only 3.0 per cent were self-supporting persons with a secondary means of livelihood. Among self-supporting cultivating

owners and cultivating tenants approximately one in five had a secondary means of livelihood, whereas among agricultural labourers the proportion was only one in ten. Agricultural labour was obviously much more of a whole-time job, and few agricultural labourers had owned land or unowned land from which to supplement their earnings. The following summarises the position :-

	Percentage.
Total percentage of self-supporting persons in livelihood class III.	31.1
(i) Self-supporting persons without a secondary means of livelihood.	28.1
(ii) Self-supporting persons with a secondary means of livelihood.	3.0

This percentage of 3.0 was distributed among the other seven livelihood classes in the proportions specified below :-

	Percentage.
I—Cultivation of owned land.	0.9
II—Cultivation of unowned land.	0.3
IV—Rent on agricultural land.	0.4
V—Production other than cultivation.	0.6
VI—Commerce.	0.2
VII—Transport.	0.02
VIII—Other services and miscellaneous sources.	0.6
Total	3.0

The proportion of self-supporting agricultural labourers who derived a secondary means of livelihood from the cultivation of their own land was higher in the Deccan Southern and Deccan Northern Divisions than elsewhere.

Non-earning dependants in livelihood class III

The percentage of non-earning dependency recorded among those belonging to livelihood class III in Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch was 47.6. Kanara was the only district in Bombay State where the proportion fell below 40 per cent, presumably because of the immigration of adult labourers from outside. Kanara is a district which has always suffered from a lack of agricultural labourers, and the improvement in health conditions has again stimulated the flow of immigrant labourers.

In Saurashtra and Kutch and in the Konkan the percentage of non-earning dependants within this livelihood class was lowest. It was highest in Gujarat (49.6 per cent), followed by the Deccan Northern Division (48.4 per cent) and the Deccan Southern Division (46.5 per cent).

The proportion of total, or non-earning, dependency among agricultural labourers was lower than in any other livelihood class. The census result thus corroborates the findings of the Agricultural Labour Enquiry Committee which was to the effect that "the earning strength of the families of agricultural workers was the highest..... The figures indicate that the economic condition of agricultural workers necessitated the maximum use of manpower by them. The number of women earners per family was also highest among agricultural workers."

Earning dependants in livelihood class III

About three out of four of the earning dependants in livelihood classes I and II were women. Among earning dependants in the agricultural labourer class the ratio of women to men was slightly smaller, the reason being the larger number of women among the families of agricultural labourers who were self-supporting. Earning dependants constituted 21.3 per cent of the persons belonging to livelihood class III. The occupation which gave these earning dependants an income was tabulated. The overwhelming majority of this proportion of 21.3 per cent—17.9 per cent—were engaged in agricultural labour, the same means of livelihood as the persons on whom they were dependent. No other means of livelihood was of any real importance, though in the districts of Panch Mahals, Ahmednagar and Satara South a fair number of them were returned as dependent on the cultivation of owned land.

SECTION 7

NON-CULTIVATING OWNERS OF CULTIVABLE LAND; AGRICULTURAL RENT RECEIVERS; AND THEIR DEPENDANTS

Non-cultivating owners of land constituted by far the smallest agricultural class, and was, indeed, the smallest of all the eight livelihood classes in the areas under report. 358,606 males and 435,077 females in Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch were returned as belonging to it. Within this class of what might colloquially be termed non-cultivating landlords 139,862 males and 77,395 females were returned as self-supporting persons; 195,675 males and 315,843 females as non-earning dependants; and 23,069 males and 41,839 females as earning dependants.

The class was not only unique by reason of its small size. It differed from other livelihood classes by reason of the high ratio of females to males within it, and in the dependency pattern it exhibited. In the population as a whole and in every other livelihood class males outnumbered females. There were 938 women to every 1,000 men in the population as a whole in Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch, and 992 women to every 1,000 men in the agricultural livelihood classes as a whole, but in livelihood class IV there were 1,213 women to every 1,000 men. In addition to women outnumbering men this livelihood class had

another claim to distinctiveness, if not distinction. It had a greater burden of non-earning dependency than any other agricultural livelihood class.

Both the phenomena referred to above are connected ones. In districts like Ratnagiri, Kolaba, Satara North and Kutch females outnumbered males in the general population by reason of the emigration of men from these districts. But in livelihood class IV females outnumbered males in every single district. It is not customary for women to live alone. It follows from this that the reason for the preponderance of women in this livelihood class must be sought, not in the temporary migration of the men, but in their complete and permanent absence. In short, they were dead, and the excess of females over males was accounted for by the fact that widows maintained themselves by leasing out the land of their deceased husbands.

Self-supporting persons in livelihood class IV

The circumstance mentioned above explains the relatively higher percentage of self-supporting persons in this as compared with other

agricultural livelihood classes because in other livelihood classes, women tended to be non-earning or at most earning dependants. In the area of Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch 27·4 per cent of the persons belonging to livelihood class IV were self-supporting. One out of three of these self-supporting persons was a woman. In no other livelihood class was there such a high proportion of self-supporting women. Kutch and Gujarat recorded higher proportions of self-supporting persons in this livelihood class than other natural divisions, the reason being the higher number of women in those areas in this livelihood class who were returned as self-supporting. However the figures established no direct and causative relationship between the proportion of widows in the population and the ratio of self-supporting women, though there can be little doubt that the reason for the preponderance of women in this livelihood class and the high proportion of self-supporting females, was due to agricultural land being a most important means of livelihood of widows, particularly in rural areas.

Almost one out of three self-supporting persons in livelihood class IV returned a secondary means of livelihood, a means of livelihood next in importance to the principal means of livelihood. More self-supporting persons in this livelihood class had a secondary means of livelihood than had any other livelihood class. For one out of sixteen self-supporting persons in this livelihood class work as an agricultural labourer was the declared secondary means of livelihood indicating that the livelihood class was not entirely idle and plutocratic, though its general social and economic standard was relatively high, as indicated by the fact that as much as 36 per cent of the persons belonging to this livelihood class were literate.

27·4 per cent of the adherents of livelihood class IV were self-supporting persons, and 8·7 per cent were self-supporting persons with a secondary means of livelihood. The following data summarise the position :—

	Percentage.
Total percentage of self-supporting persons in livelihood class IV.	27·4
(i) Self-supporting persons without a secondary means of livelihood.	18·7
(ii) Self-supporting persons with a secondary means of livelihood.	8·7

This percentage of 8·7 was distributed among the other seven livelihood classes in the proportions specified below :—

	Percentage.
I—Cultivation of owned land.	0·9
II—Cultivation of unowned land.	0·1
III—Employment as cultivating labourer.	1·7
V—Production other than cultivation.	1·3
VI—Commerce.	1·5
VII—Transport.	0·2
VIII—Other services and miscellaneous sources.	3·0
Total	8·7

Other services and Commerce constituted important secondary means of livelihood for persons in this class, and one out of six self-supporting persons in livelihood class IV had a subsidiary means of livelihood from these sources.

Non-earning dependants in livelihood class IV

The percentage of non-earning dependency in this livelihood class was 64·5 in Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch. No other livelihood class returned such a high proportion of non-earning dependants. In fact, with its high proportion of non-earning dependants, its low proportion of earning dependants, and its high literacy ratio, the pattern of this livelihood class resembled that of the non-agricultural classes.

The proportion of non-earning dependants was highest in the Konkan districts of Bombay State, a circumstance that seems accounted for less by the emigration of males than by the importance of the landlord class in the area. Kolhapur district also returned a very high proportion of non-earning dependants in this livelihood class, as did Saurashtra and Kutch. The proportion of non-earning dependants in other livelihood classes in the Konkan, Saurashtra and Kutch was very low, suggesting that livelihood class IV in these three areas was economically fairly well off, and that their dependants were not obliged to work.

Earning dependants in livelihood class IV

The proportion of earning dependants in this livelihood class was only 8·2 per cent in Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch. A low percentage of earning dependants in this livelihood class indicates a situation where members

of the family were not obliged to work, or not able to work. Both causes would hold good. It seems reasonably certain that this class contained a large proportion of dependent children, and since the social and economic rating of the class was superior, the children would be undergoing education instead of having to work. Women formed a large proportion of the earning dependants in other agricultural livelihood classes, because wives in those classes helped in cultivation, but in this livelihood class many of the women must have been widows, and self-supporting widows at that.

Only in the Deccan, more specifically in the districts of Nasik, Ahmednagar, Satara North, Sholapur, Bijapur and Dharwar was the proportion of earning dependants fairly high, and since the proportion of earning dependants who engaged in employment as cultivating labourer was also high it is surmised that in these predominantly agricultural districts children may have supplemented the family income by working in the fields. Work as agricultural labourers constituted the most important means of livelihood for earning dependants in livelihood class IV.

SECTION 8

ACTIVE AND SEMI-ACTIVE WORKERS IN CULTIVATION

The active workers in cultivation consisted of self-supporting persons in livelihood classes I, II and III. Semi-active workers in cultivation were self-supporting persons whose principal means of livelihood was other than

cultivation, but whose secondary means of livelihood was livelihood classes I, II or III, and earning dependants whose secondary means of livelihood was livelihood classes I, II or III. The following table brings out the position :—

Active and Semi-active workers in cultivation in Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch

Livelihood Classes.	Principal means of livelihood of self-supporting persons.	Secondary means of livelihood of self-supporting persons whose principal means of livelihood was other than cultivation.	Secondary means of livelihood of earning dependants.	Total of columns 2, 3 & 4.
1	2	3	4	5
I. Cultivation of owned land.	3,745,668	131,145	2,443,927	6,320,740
II. Cultivation of unowned land.	925,586	37,842	657,360	1,621,288
III. Employment as cultivating labourer.	1,066,049	55,192	1,925,241	3,046,482

On this basis the total number of active and semi-active workers in Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch belonging to livelihood class I was 6,320,740, to class II 1,621,288, and to class III 3,046,482.

Livelihood class II was more numerous than livelihood class III in the general population because earning dependants were assigned to the same livelihood classes as the persons on

whom they were dependent. In fact, however, a considerable number of earning dependants in all livelihood classes had employment as cultivating labourer as their secondary (i.e. own) means of livelihood. Out of a total of 6,433,100 persons in all livelihood classes returned as earning dependants at the census, as many as 1,925,241 had their secondary means of livelihood in class III.

SECTION 9

PROGRESS OF CULTIVATION CORRELATED TO GROWTH OF GENERAL POPULATION

It was customary in previous census reports to say something about the nature of the agri-

cultural seasons during the decade under review, and about the prices which the agriculturist

received for his produce. A sizable recorded increase in population was regarded as symptomatic of prosperity, and was ascribed either to the beneficence of nature or of the rule⁷ under which the area had thus prospered. And who will gainsay that an increase in population, in so far as it was due to a lower death rate and a higher survival rate, spelt a diminution in the number of personal tragedies occasioned by famine and disease? A fall in population was generally the product of calamity, of famine or epidemics or both.

The decade of the thirties was characterised by a slow climb from the economic pit into which the slump in trade thrust the world in 1929, and the pits into which the agricultural countries found themselves thrust were in general deeper and darker than those of industrial regions. There were no disastrous famines or epidemics in the area under report during the decade of the thirties. Improved communications had rendered human starvation from famine a remote and ugly memory. The spectacle of human poverty and undernourishment was there, but few thought in terms of what is today called "the food problem."

In 1939 came the second world war. Before 1939 India imported annually about 1 million to 1½ million tons of foodgrains, principally rice, from Burma and South-East Asia. Bombay State was deficit in foodgrains, as it grew cotton and oilseeds on an extensive scale, and made up its deficit in foodgrains mainly from Hyderabad, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and the Punjab. It also obtained a major share of the rice imported from abroad. In March 1942, when international trade was virtually halted by the war, the Government of India advised provincial governments to take steps to restrict cotton production and increase the production of foodgrains. The eventual aim was regional self-sufficiency in food. In response to this advice the Government of Bombay took steps to increase the production of food crops and restrict the area under cotton. Between 1942 and 1944 the area under cotton fell from about 4,100,000 acres to 1,300,000. Meanwhile, the internal demand for oilseeds grew very considerably, and part of the area released

from cotton cultivation was diverted to oilseeds.

An era of shortages and inflation had begun. The prices of foodgrains continued to rise and, to relieve distress in the big urban areas, the Government of Bombay instituted foodgrains control and took over from trade channels the function of distributing foodgrains. Controlled distribution of foodgrains was soon extended to all urban areas and to deficit pockets in rural areas. Save for a brief interlude of decontrol in 1947 there was no departure in Bombay State from this pattern of foodgrains control up to the time of the 1951 census.

After the merger of the former Indian States the State of Bombay, as at present constituted, is estimated to produce about 4,000,000 tons of cereals in a normal season.⁸ The requirements of the population in the rationed areas and of non-producers and deficit producers in the non-rationed areas are about 1,500,000 tons a year. About 500,000 tons are secured from cultivators under the monopoly procurement system, and by a levy from surplus producers. About 1,000,000 tons have to be found by imports from other states or from abroad. In short, 20 per cent of Bombay's food has to be imported. It does not grow enough to feed itself. Small wonder that the agricultural statistics are increasingly looked to to supply information about food crop outturns, and that the whole question of food in relation to population growth has acquired a new urgency.

About one-third of the total cultivated area of Bombay State is subject to frequent scarcity, sometimes bordering on famine conditions, and another one-third is very liable to famine.⁹ Here we encounter the crux of the problem of self-sufficiency in foodgrains. Only about 3·8 per cent of the cultivated land in the State is irrigated; the rest depends almost entirely on the nature of the season.

Apart from the Konkan which is mainly a one crop area, growing rice, other parts of the State are capable of growing either food or non-food crops. It is interesting that, despite the incentive in the past decade to shift from food crops to non-food crops because of the higher prices commanded by the latter, the area under cereals in Bombay State

⁷ The author of one old state report pertaining to an area that now forms part of Saurashtra ascribed the increase in population with fine simplification of demography as "entirely due to the beneficent rule of His Highness XYZ."

⁸ Many of the statistics quoted in this section are from the "Report of the Grow More Food Policy Committee, 1951" of the Government of Bombay.

⁹ "Report of the Grow More Food Policy Committee, 1951," page 68.

remained virtually unchanged. It was surmised by the Grow More Food Enquiry Committee that a shift had taken place to the extent that was practical, consistent with the food and fodder needs of the cultivator himself, and that the shift had taken the form of a transfer of the richer lands to non-food crops and of poor lands to food-crops. Such figures as are available suggest that the rate of variation in the acreages under the principal food crops, rice, bajri, jowar and wheat, was less pronounced than the rate of variation in their annual output. Over a period of years from 1945 the range in the output of cereals varied between about 11 per cent above the annual average and about 15 per cent below it, so that the difference in the magnitude of the output between a good year and a bad one was about 16 per cent. It is against the known wide variation in the nature of the rainfall in different areas of the State, which in turn affects the crop outturn, that the food problem must be assessed. Irrespective of the Grow More Food Campaign, the construction of tube wells, the taking of a second crop from land that is capable of yielding it, the more extensive use of fertilisers to improve the yield, decontrol, and the numerous other remedies suggested or devised to improve the quantity of foodgrains production nothing as things stand at present improves crop outturns so much as a good monsoon. This is not of course to suggest that all ameliorative measures should be discarded in favour of prayers for rains. Heaven helps those who help themselves.

In the table below data have been assembled about the famines and scarcities that have occurred in the area under report since the beginning of the century :-

Year.	Districts affected by Famine.	Districts affected by Scarcity.
1900-01	Halar and Sorath ..	.....
1901-02	.....	.....
1902-03	.....	.....
1903-04	Surat and Halar ..	Ahmedabad and Baroda.
1904-05	Banaskantha and Bijapur	Halar.
1905-06	Sorath ..	Ahmedabad, Baroda, Poona and Belgaum.
1906-07	.....	Halar.
1907-08	Panch Mahals and Bijapur	Baroda.
1908-09	.....	Madhya Saurashtra.
1909-10	.....	Ahmedabad.

Year.	Districts affected by Famine.	District affected by Scarcity.
1910-11	Halar ..	.....
1911-12	Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals, Baroda, Bijapur, Halar and Madhya Saurashtra	Baroda, Amrell, Khandesh, Dharwar and Gobilwad.
1912-13	Zalawad, Sorath and Kutch.	.....
1913-14	Surat ..	Bijapur.
1914-15	Halar ..	.....
1915-16	Banaskantha and Halar	Dharwar and Madhya Saurashtra.
1916-17	.....	Zalawad and Kutch.
1917-18	Halar ..	Panch Mahals, Baroda, West Khandesh, Dangs, Poona, Bijapur and Dharwar.
1918-19	Banaskantha, Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals, Baroda, Surat, Amrell, Ahmednagar, Satara North, Belgaum, Thana and Halar.	Madhya Saurashtra and Gobilwad.
1919-20	Satara North, Sorath and Kutch	Baroda, Broach, West Khandesh, East Khandesh, Poona, Satara North, Sholapur, Madhya Saurashtra and Zalawad.
1920-21	Ahmednagar, Belgaum and Bijapur	.....
1921-22	Satara North ..	Broach, Dangs, Sholapur, Dharwar, Halar and Madhya Saurashtra.
1922-23	.....	.....
1923-24	Banaskantha, Madhya Saurashtra	and Sholapur, Bijapur and Dharwar.
1924-25	Satara North ..	Kutch.
1925-26	.....	Sholapur, Bijapur and Halar.
1926-27	.....	.....
1927-28	Halar ..	Subarkantha and Satara North.
1928-29	.....	.....
1929-30	.....	Baroda.
1930-31	.....	.....
1931-32	.....	.....
1932-33	.....	Satara North.
1933-34	.....	Dharwar.
1934-35	Sorath ..	.....
1935-36	Banaskantha, Kolhapur and Belgaum	Banaskantha, Poona and Belgaum.
1936-37	.....	.....

Year.	Districts affected by Famine.	Districts affected by Scarcity.
1937-38	Banaskantha ..	Banaskantha, Ahmed- abad, Panch Mahals, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur and Bija- pur.
1938-39	Halar ..	.....
1939-40	Halar and Kutch ..	Ahmedabad, Sholapur and Sorath.
1940-41	Banaskantha, Dangs, Kolhapur, Sholapur and Belgaum	Zalawad.
1941-42	.....	Panch Mahals, Ahmed- nagar, Satara North, Sholapur, Belgaum and Bijapur.
1942-43	Bijapur ..	.....
1943-44	.....	Surat, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, Belgaum and Dharwar.
1944-45	Kolhapur and Bel- gaum	.....
1945-46	.....	Ahmednagar, Poona, Satara North, Shola- pur, Belgaum, Bijapur and Dhar- war.
1946-47	Kolhapur and Bel- gaum	.....
1947-48	.....	Sabarkantha, Kaira, Baroda, Broach, Surat and Bijapur.
1948-49	Sabarkantha, Ahmed- abad and Baroda	Halar and Gohilwad.
1949-50	Madhya Saurashtra, Sorath and Kutch	Mehsana, Baroda, Broach, Dangs, Ahmednagar, Shola- pur and Zalawad.

Since the turn of the century famine has lost its killing power. Communications have improved, and provided grain is available the relief machinery is capable of administering it, without any serious loss of human life taking place.

The gulf between famine and abundance is, however, a wide one, and the food problem should not be measured only by the negative, though creditable, achievements that no famine of the 1899 type has since ravaged the country, and that throughout the war years and subsequently the State of Bombay, which pioneered foodgrains rationing, has protected itself from starvation, despite being heavily deficit in foodgrains. The basic fact is that population is going up rapidly, and the acreage available for cultivation is not. The accounts have to be balanced somewhere.

For the three decades 1921, 1931, and 1941 fairly adequate agricultural statistics are available relating to the former Province of Bombay. After the merger of the former Indian States with the province in 1948 and

onwards the picture changes. The source of information for figures relating to 1951 given in Subsidiary Tables 4-7, 4-8 and 4-9 was the "Bombay Season and Crop Report for 1949-50." The area figure of Bombay State contained therein was less than the figure communicated by the Surveyor General. Such imperfections will sort themselves out in the future. Meanwhile the available figures, imperfect though they may be, do bring out the salient features of the situation.

The total area of Bombay State, after the merger of the former Indian States, is about 67,436,000 acres, of which the cultivable area is about 49,049,000. Forests, barren and uncultivable land, land put to non-agricultural uses, etc., accounted in 1949-50 for 18,387,000 acres. Not all of the estimated cultivable area of 49,049,000 acres was or could be under cultivation during the year. 7,043,000 acres in 1949-50 were current fallows, and 1,058,000 acres were cultivable but not cultivated. 42,363,000 acres were under crops. Considerable confusion in the interpretation of the official classification of land existed in the past, and it is only with effect from 1950-51 that fallow land will be classified more scientifically into current fallows, other fallow lands, and cultivable waste, under definitions standardised by the Government of India.

Faulty classification and confusion about terms led to the growth of a myth that a large amount of land was waiting to be put under the plough. A large part of the land officially classed as cultivable waste land in the past was not in fact fit for cultivation. A land utilisation survey, begun in 1948, found that less than 40 per cent of the land classified as "cultivable waste" was fit for cultivation either immediately or after certain land improvement schemes had been undertaken. Needless to say most of these lands were marginal lands where the profit of cultivation is an uncertain factor.

In the old province of Bombay with its 48,700,000 acres of total area the following were the average net areas sown in three decades :-

	Acres.
1921 ..	26,613,000
1931 ..	27,810,000
1941 ..	28,546,000

In 1949-50 in the State of Bombay, as at present constituted, 42,363,000 acres were sown.

The precise causes of the rise in the acreage sown between 1921-41 in the old province of Bombay are unknown, but it is presumed that the bringing of marginal lands under cultivation may have been responsible. The area sown more than twice and the area irrigated more than once showed a decline only in 1931, perhaps because the taking of a second crop became unprofitable on account of the world slump in agricultural prices. The important point that clearly emerges from the data, faulty and incomplete though they may be, is that the area of cultivation per capita, which was fairly low to start with, has shown a progressive decrease during the past thirty years because of the steady decennial increases in the population, as the following table shows :—

Year.	Area of cultivation per capita in acres.	
1921 ..	1.66 ..	Bombay Province.
1931 ..	1.54 ..	do.
1941 ..	1.37 ..	do.
1951 ..	1.18 ..	Bombay State.

The area of cultivation per capita which was 1.18 acres, or 118 cents on an average in 1949-50, varied considerably among the natural divisions of the State. In the table below the distribution of the average area of cultivation per capita has been shown according to four component classes of crop—unirrigated single crop, unirrigated double crop, irrigated single crop and irrigated double crop—for the State as a whole and its component natural divisions for 1949-50 :—

Bombay State
Area of cultivation per capita in cents
1 acre = 100 cents

	Unirri- gated single crop.	Unirri- gated double crop.	Irrig- ated single crop.	Irrig- ated double crop.	Total.
Bombay State	109.3	2.9	4.9	0.7	117.8
Greater Bombay	1.8	...	0.9	...	2.7
Gujarat	106.9	3.8	3.4	0.1	114.2
Deccan Northern	137.7	3.0	8.2	1.7	150.6
Deccan Southern	170.4	3.2	6.4	0.3	180.3
Konkan	44.7	1.7	1.5	...	47.9

The average area of cultivation per capita was higher in the predominantly agricultural Deccan than in Gujarat. The Deccan, principally Ahmednagar and Kolhapur districts, also had better irrigation facilities than other natural divisions. The area of cultivation per capita in the Konkan, where pressure on the land is acute, was very small. The rainfall is, however, less uncertain than elsewhere; and the main crop, paddy, is capable of supporting a larger number of people to the acre. Quite obviously the quality of the land, the nature of the rainfall, and the irrigation facilities available are very important factors. The average area of cultivation per capita was only 80.6 and 69.4 cents in the comparatively prosperous agricultural districts of Kaira and Kolhapur, while it was 253.1 cents in Bijapur, a tract with precarious rainfall and very liable to famine.

The proportion of the population of the State of Bombay returned as dependent on agriculture has not declined sensibly since 1921. Moreover the absolute numbers dependent on agriculture have increased. Quite obviously the State, and particularly the rural areas of the State, must be worse off in respect of food supply than twenty or thirty years ago. The only circumstances that would militate against that conclusion would be an improvement of yields by better farming methods, the use of better seeds and fertilisers, and extension of irrigation facilities. The figures suggest however that only about 3.6 per cent of the cultivable area of the State was irrigated, the rest depending on the rainfall. A gloomy school of thought has put forward the view that agricultural food crop yields per acre have been gradually decreasing, but the Grow More Food Policy Committee was of the opinion that the figures did not reveal a statistically acceptable downward trend as the fluctuations from year to year were mainly due to seasonal factors.¹⁰

SECTION 10

CONCLUDING REMARKS

On the basis of the data assembled at the past four censuses, and the results of special enquiries undertaken from time to time we feel justified in drawing the following conclusions :—

Livelihood class I (cultivation of owned land) supported more people than any other agricultural livelihood class. Livelihood

¹⁰ Report of the Grow More Food Policy Committee, 1951, page 100.

class III (agricultural labour) came next in importance as an occupation for those engaged in agriculture, followed by livelihood class II (cultivation of unowned land). Livelihood class IV (landlords) was and always has been a tiny category.

The load of non-earning dependency among agricultural labourers was smaller than in any other livelihood class. The 1921 and 1951 results corroborated each other on this point. Agricultural labour (class III) was a most important means of livelihood for earning dependants. Thus, though the size of agricultural livelihood classes II and III were, on the 1951 method of treating all dependants as belonging to the same livelihood class as the persons on whom they were dependent, roughly equal, that equality disappeared if the classification were to be done according to the earning dependant's own means of livelihood. As an employment for earning dependants, agricultural labour (livelihood class III) was very important.

There is no reason to doubt the accuracy of the distinction drawn between agricultural and non-agricultural classes at successive censuses, because such a distinction is in most cases immediately apparent. The accuracy of the further distinctions drawn between the four agricultural means of livelihood is, as mentioned in section 7 of chapter I, more open to argument. Even though definitions and classifications have changed from one census to another that fact would not be sufficient to explain the very wide fluctuations in the data obtained in 1931 and 1951. We believe that a part of the explanation of the failure of the 1931 classification of agriculturists lies in the fact that the agricultural classes are not watertight compartments. It is far from uncommon for an agriculturist to own some land of his own and to combine cultivation of it with the cultivation of leased land, or work as an agricultural labourer. Again, there are many agricultural labourers who have small pieces of land of their own. The assignment of a person to a particular category might in such mixed cases depend on the care which enumerators took to find out which means of livelihood provided the largest income, and in cases where the enumerator was not careful would depend on how people saw themselves. On the whole the pattern outlined by the census data on agricultural livelihood classes in 1951 is clear and consistent. There may have been a tendency to treat livelihood class I as a residuary category because it was the most

important livelihood class, though the chances of someone without any land of his own being assigned to that livelihood class would be remote.

The percentage of the population dependent on agriculture has shown no great diminution since 1921, while the absolute number of persons dependent on agriculture has shown a considerable increase. In 1951 the average area of cultivation per capita was about 1.18 acres in Bombay State whereas in Bombay Province in 1921 it was about 1.66 acres. It is true that by contrast with the slump years of the early thirties the agriculturist obtained a better price for his produce, particularly during the past decade.

There has however been no revolution in agricultural methods, and cultivation in general remains subsistence farming, complicated by the old evils of sub-division and fragmentation, evils which an increase in population must tend to aggravate rather than diminish. In certain areas of the State, particularly the Konkan and the Southern Deccan districts, more than 10 per cent of the land was held in large holdings, but on the whole the average size of the holding was small, and it is evident that the basic problem of agriculture in the area is not so much land for the landless as that of insufficient land for a large majority of the existing cultivators.

The number of persons returned as landless labourers was surprisingly small. Agriculture is a way of life and land spells security, social and economic, for those who possess it. Land ownership in rural areas is the major factor determining the social status of a family in the community. Hence by sub-division and fragmentation people cling to land. Farming remains in the main subsistence farming and without capital it is difficult to see how the problem of low productivity in agriculture can be solved.

The picture of course is not one of unrelieved gloom. By legislation tenants during the past decade in Bombay State have been given security of tenure, the rents they pay have been limited by law, and consolidation of holdings is getting under way. In Saurashtra, since the census, *girasdari* has been abolished, and the measure appears to have been an unqualified success. Because of high prices a great deal of rural debt everywhere has been liquidated. There is a certain heady quality about high prices. In a few good seasons when sugarcane prices were high in Kolhapur district cultivators with 10 acres of land made

a "killing." Tea shops everywhere have multiplied; cinemas have sprung up where none existed before; and those who formerly walked now travel in the State Transport bus.

Has the standard of living, then, in the State as a whole and in the rural areas in particular improved? The answer requires a further question: "Just what does one mean by 'standard of living'?" If by standard of living one means "Are people better dressed, and have they money to spend in the tea shops while waiting for a bus?" the answer is yes, undoubtedly. If it means are people as a whole eating better than they did ten years ago, the answer is, almost certainly, no. There is no evidence that agricultural yields have greatly improved during the past twenty or thirty years, and certainly they have not improved to the extent necessary to keep pace with the expanding population. There has of course been an improvement in the cultivator's terms of trade. He gets more for his produce than he did formerly. His land revenue remains fixed, and much of his debt to the money lender has been liquidated. In rural areas as in urban there has been a considerable redistribution of income, though not to the same extent as in urban areas. Such improvement has not taken the form of turning landless labourers into landed proprietors, but the labourer tends to get more for his labour, whether in cash or kind, and the man with a small piece of land finds it is worth more than it was formerly.

The writer recollects an estimable old fashioned government servant ten years ago in Dharwar district who referred with nostalgia to the "good old days" of his youth, and regarded it as axiomatic that the old rural world was coming metaphorically to an end and that cultivation was going to rack and ruin because the present day small cultivator took tea. Such an extreme view is both unjustifiable and unscientific.

Although crop yields have not gone up most observers of the rural scene, at least in Bombay State, feel that the standard of living has. There seems to be a contradiction somewhere.

Perhaps the gain to the cultivator from having a land revenue fixed in relation to pre-war agricultural prices, and from the liquidation of much of his debt, cancels out the fact that a larger number of people have to be supported from the same land.

It is unlikely that an economic debacle of the 1929 variety will recur in the foreseeable future. The mere fact that the world's population has increased so tremendously is an insurance against the collapse of agricultural prices with all that such a collapse means for a predominantly agricultural country. The terms of international trade are unlikely ever to go again as heavily against the agricultural countries as they did in the thirties; and of course, increasingly, the agricultural countries are becoming industrialised.

The highly desirable developments of the past two decades, the rise in agricultural prices, the growth of industrialisation, the growth of literacy, the expanding amenities and petty luxuries available to an increasing number of people, and the fall in the death rate, which is presumed to be the main cause of the increase in population in rural areas must not be allowed, however, to blind us to the darker side of the picture.

Agricultural production is not keeping pace with the expanding population. Only the most heartless would view with equanimity the revival of the old Malthusian checks, famine and disease, as a means of keeping the population in check; yet, in the context of a modern society death control, without some form of birth control, is unthinkable. The figures suggest the inescapable conclusion that population, in relation to the available agricultural resources, is too great. It is surely begging the question to argue, as some people do, that there is no over-population problem, and that what is wrong is the under-exploitation of available resources. There is no agricultural technology in the world that can give a state an acceptable modern standard of living when more than half the population is dependent on agriculture, and the cultivated land per capita is only a little over an acre.

CHAPTER V

NON-AGRICULTURAL CLASSES

SECTION 1

PRELIMINARY REMARKS

At the initial sorting of the census slips in 1951, the non-agricultural classes were separated into four main livelihood classes :—

V—Production other than cultivation.

VI—Commerce.

VII—Transport.

VIII—Other services and miscellaneous sources.

How important the non-agricultural classes were in Western India is shown by the following table :—

State.	Percentage of the population who belonged to the non-agricultural classes (Livelihood classes V-VIII).		
<i>Part "A" States—</i>			
West Bengal	42.79 ✓
Bombay	38.54 ✓
Punjab	35.27 ✓
Madras	35.10
Assam	26.66
Uttar Pradesh	25.82
Madhya Pradesh	24.00
Orissa	20.71
Bihar	13.95
<i>Part "B" States—</i>			
Saurashtra	53.38
Travancore-Cochin	45.15
Hyderabad	31.84
Mysore	30.10
Rajasthan	29.13
Madhya Bharat	27.73
PEPSU	27.45

In Bombay, West Bengal, Madras and the Punjab higher proportions of the population were urban than in other Part "A" States.

Saurashtra had a higher percentage of urban population than any other Part "B" State.

Differences in definitions and classification in 1951

In the preliminary section of Chapter IV allusion has been made to some of the differences in definitions and methods of classification adopted in 1951 as compared with previous censuses.

The "actual workers" of the 1921 census were equivalent to the self-supporting persons plus the earning dependants of 1951.

The "principal earners" of the 1931 census were roughly equivalent to the self-supporting persons of the 1951 census. They were not, however, completely comparable. In 1951 the adequacy or otherwise of a person's income to support that person distinguished the self-supporting person from the earning dependant. In 1931 there was no such criterion. Enumerators were clearly chary about conceding self-supporting status to women in 1951. There were as many as 8.4 self-supporting males to every self-supporting female in the non-agricultural classes in Bombay State in 1951. In 1931 there were 6.3 male principal earners to every female principal earner in the non-agricultural classes, a lower ratio.¹

¹ The reluctance to concede self-supporting status to women in the agricultural classes in 1951 was even more pronounced. There were 6 self-supporting males to every self-supporting female in the agricultural classes in Bombay State in 1951. In 1931 there were less than 3 male principal earners to every female principal earner.

It was important in 1951 whether a person whose own means of livelihood was non-agricultural was returned as "self-supporting" or not, because it was only the self-supporting persons whose means of livelihood were subjected to detailed classification.

Classification of occupations

After the 1951 census persons who were returned as self-supporting as a result of engagement in Industries and Services were divided into occupational divisions, sub-divisions, and groups under a new scheme called the Indian Census Economic Classification Scheme, devised by the Registrar General, India.

This scheme was not, of course, entirely new. The elements were there before. But it represented a much more scientific classification than was ever made before.² The occupational data compiled at previous censuses were rearranged to render them comparable with the "International Standard Industrial Classification" Scheme evolved by the United Nations. There are 10 divisions and 44 major groups of economic activities under the International Standard Industrial Classification Scheme, which include agriculture. Under the Indian Census Economic Classification Scheme there are 10 divisions and 88 sub-divisions of Industries and Services.

Under the "International Standard Industrial Classification" Scheme the Unit of Classification is the organised "Establishment." The commodity produced or the service performed as a result of the work of the organised establishment is the criterion for classifying the establishment. The classification of the establishment is the classification of every member of the establishment. Under the Indian Census Economic Classification Scheme of 1951 the unit of classification was, in every case, the individual. There is thus a technical distinction regarding the unit of classification adopted

² A full description of the 1951 Indian Census Economic Classification Scheme will be found as a preface to the Economic Tables in Part II-B of this report. The purposes of the Scheme were :-

- (1) To establish a comprehensive economic classification of the people as a whole, and not merely of persons who were gainfully employed.
- (2) To simplify and improve the method of presentation of census economic data and provide additional data; and
- (3) To secure international comparability of data as recommended by the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations.

in the two schemes. This was unavoidable having regard to the questions that alone could be put in a general population census in India. Nevertheless the difference to the comparability of the data classified under the two schemes is unlikely to have been significant. Economic table B-III contains the classification of self-supporting persons in Industries and Services.

Additional data were provided in 1951 by classifying the economically active self-supporting persons in the non-agricultural classes into employers, employees and independent workers. The results of that analysis are contained in section 3 of this chapter.

Because of changes in the definitions from one census to another and of changes in the classification scheme in 1951, it has not been possible to trace the fluctuations in the size of all the occupational groups from one census to another. Even in the past when there were no radical changes in the classification scheme comparability was frequently lost. A violent increase or decrease in the size of the various occupational groups was frequently exhibited from one census to another because the tabulation offices classified occupations under one group at one census, and under another at the succeeding census.

Sources of error in occupational classification

Means of livelihood is by far the most difficult of the census questions to enumerate fully and to classify accurately, not only in India but elsewhere.

The most formidable cause of confusion in occupational classification is incomplete returns. The clichés "service" and "labour" as descriptions of means of livelihood enjoy wide currency and, although the instructions stipulated that they should be avoided, and that what was required was a precise return of what a person did for a living and where he did it, the instruction was not always observed, though the occupational returns seemed to be better in 1951 than in the past.

Another cause of error or misunderstanding has always related to the classification of persons who were both makers and sellers of the same article, as very often happens when much manufacture is of the cottage industry variety. When a person both made and sold an article he was classified under Production and not under Commerce. However the possibility of Production and Commerce being confused in marginal cases could exist.

The Abstraction Offices sometimes classified on probabilities in the past. In fact as nature abhors a vacuum so did the Abstraction Offices sometimes endeavour to improve the returns by interpreting doubtful entries in the way they deemed fit. The fall from one census to another in the number of persons returned as following occupations insufficiently described was not always an indication of improved enumeration, but of an increased tendency on the part of the Abstraction Offices to atone for deficiencies in the schedules by calling on their own ingenuity. Thus, as L. J. Sedgwick pointed out^a in 1921 the figure of unclassified (non-agricultural) labourers in British districts of Bombay Presidency was 1,102,382 in 1901, fell to 250,853 in 1911, and rose again to 833,964 in 1921, due less to improved enumeration in 1911 than to the fact that in 1911 the Abstraction Offices classified on probabilities. In 1951 non-agricultural labourers, persons variously described as "coolies, mazdoors, general labourers, workers on daily wages, etc." were taken under "Services otherwise unclassified." Some of the persons who were classified under that head might in actual fact have been unskilled workers employed on daily wages in a factory or in a government or municipal department, and would have been classified with reference to the industry or department that they served had the description of their means of livelihood been more detailed.

Another cause of misclassification in the past arose out of confusion of terms. The word for "charcoal" and "steam coal" is "kolsa" in all the regional languages of Bombay State. In consequence 2,237 persons in the area of Bombay State as at present constituted were classified in 1921 as engaged in coal mining, the bulk being in Thana district. A similar mistake is observable in the 1941 sample tables. There are no coal mines in the area, and the figures in both 1921 and 1941 must have been those of charcoal burners.

Unproductive means of livelihood

Self-supporting persons belonging to the non-agricultural classes who derived their means of livelihood from unproductive activities were separately shown in a fly-leaf to Economic Table B-III. These unproductive means of livelihood, and the number of self-supporting persons who derived their principal

means of livelihood from them have been shown below :—

Unproductive means of livelihood in Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch

	Persons.	Males.	Females.
(1) Persons living principally on income from non-agricultural property ...	27,218	13,306	13,912
(2) Persons living principally on pensions, remittances, scholarships and funds ...	38,965	34,110	4,855
(3) Inmates of jails, asylums, almshouses and recipients of doles ...	3,265	2,753	512
(4) Beggars and vagrants ...	58,013	45,353	12,660
(5) All other persons living principally on income from unproductive activities ...	16,434	7,291	9,143
Total ...	143,895	102,813	41,082

The size of the unproductive category can be assessed from the fact that out of a total of 4,973,160 persons in Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch classified as self-supporting persons belonging to the non-agricultural classes, there were 143,895 persons, or 2.89 per cent of the total number of self-supporting persons in the non-agricultural classes, who were returned as dependent on unproductive means of livelihood. The balance of 4,829,265 persons represents the economically active population within the non-agricultural categories.

Summary

To recapitulate, the arrangement of the 1951 economic data classified the non-agricultural population into four broad livelihood classes, and exhibited the population within these livelihood classes according to whether they were self-supporting persons, non-earning dependants, or earning dependants. The self-supporting persons within the non-agricultural classes who were economically active were then classified into divisions and sub-divisions of Industries and Services under the Indian Census Economic Classification Scheme. There was a classification by groups within the occupational sub-divisions. Appendix D to this report contains an index of the non-agricultural occupations in the area arranged by occupational groups.

^a Census of India, 1921, Bombay Report, page 232.

SECTION 2

**NON-AGRICULTURAL POPULATION RATIOS; SELF-SUPPORTING PERSONS
AND DEPENDANTS; SECONDARY MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD OF
NON-AGRICULTURAL CLASSES**

Approximately two-fifths of the population of Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch belonged to the non-agricultural classes. That means that they were either self-supporting persons whose principal means of livelihood was derived from a non-agricultural source, or were dependants, earning or non-earning, of such persons. The non-agricultural bias was, obviously, much heavier among the urban population than among the rural; nevertheless, there was everywhere a considerable percentage of agriculturists in the towns (except in Greater Bombay) and of non-agriculturists in the countryside. In the table below the percentage of the general, rural and urban population who belonged to the non-agricultural classes has been exhibited:—

*Percentage of the general, rural, and urban
population in Bombay, Saurashtra and
Kutch who belonged to the
non-agricultural classes*

State and Natural Division.	General population.	Rural population.	Urban population.
Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch	40.3	20.1	85.1
Bombay State ..	38.5	17.8	84.6
Greater Bombay ..	99.5	..	99.5
Gujarat ..	37.8	20.9	87.2
Deccan Northern ..	30.9	14.5	76.3
Deccan Southern ..	26.8	12.5	66.8
Konkan ..	35.3	23.7	83.6
Saurashtra State ..	53.4	35.5	88.5
Kutch State ..	58.0	49.8	90.6

There were marked regional variations in the proportion of the population returned as belonging to the non-agricultural classes. In Kutch and Saurashtra as much as 58.0 and 53.4 per cent of the population belonged to the non-agricultural classes. High proportions of the population in the non-agricultural classes were distinctive features of the economies of the rural as well as the urban areas of Saurashtra and Kutch. In every district in Saurashtra, except Sorath, the non-agricultural population outnumbered the agricultural, the highest proportion of 57.1 per cent being found in Madhya Saurashtra district, which contains the administrative capital of Rajkot. In Kutch

58.0 per cent of the population belonged to the non-agricultural classes, an extremely high proportion when one considers that only 20.0 per cent of the population of Kutch lived in urban areas. The Agricultural Labour Enquiry conducted by the Government of India found that even in the rural areas of Saurashtra non-agricultural families formed a considerable proportion of the total population, and the same situation obtained in Kutch.

In Bombay State as much as 99.5 per cent of the population of Greater Bombay belonged to the non-agricultural classes; in Gujarat 37.8 per cent; in the Konkan 35.3 per cent; in the Deccan Northern Division 30.9 per cent, and in the Deccan Southern Division 26.8 per cent.

The lesser proportions found in the non-agricultural classes in the Deccan Northern and Deccan Southern Divisions as compared with Gujarat were due to the fact that Gujarat was more intensively urbanised and industrialised. In Ahmedabad district 70.5 per cent of the population belonged to the non-agricultural classes. In the districts of Amreli, (which geographically forms part of the Saurashtra peninsula) Mehsana, Surat, and Baroda between 46.7 and 37 per cent of the general population belonged to the non-agricultural classes.

Only in one district of the Deccan Northern Division, on the other hand, did the non-agricultural classes form anything approaching half the population, and that district was Poona where 47.7 per cent of the general population belonged to the non-agricultural classes, followed by Sholapur district, which contains the industrial town of the same name, with 37.4 per cent and Nasik district with 32.7 per cent. In the three districts of the Deccan Southern Division the non-agricultural classes formed only slightly over a quarter of the general population, Dharwar district having the highest ratio of 30.9 per cent.

The four Konkan districts exhibited wide variations in the non-agricultural ratio. In Thana district, which adjoins Greater Bombay and has undergone considerable industrial development, 45.6 per cent of the population

belonged to the non-agricultural classes. In Kanara district where forestry and fishing were important industries, 37.2 per cent of the general population belonged to the non-agricultural classes. In Ratnagiri district 30.5 per cent of the population belonged to the non-agricultural classes, a fair proportion being dependants of emigrants who earned their living in Greater Bombay. (The percentage of non-earning dependency among the non-agricultural classes in Ratnagiri district was higher than in any other district in the area). Kolaba district was predominantly agricultural, and only 26.0 per cent of the population belonged to the non-agricultural classes.

Self-supporting persons and dependants in the non-agricultural classes

The main difference between the dependency pattern exhibited by the non-agricultural classes as contrasted with the agricultural classes consisted in the greater load of non-earning dependency in the non-agricultural classes not only in the area under report but in India as a whole. The proportion of self-supporting persons in the non-agricultural classes was higher, while the proportion of earning dependants was lower, chiefly because the opportunities for women to assist in a family occupation when that family occupation was cultivation were considerable, while many of the non-agricultural occupations were primarily men's job. This explains why such a high proportion of women in the agricultural classes were returned as earning dependants, and why the load of non-earning dependency among women in the non-agricultural classes was so heavy. The following table compares the dependency pattern of the agricultural and non-agricultural classes in the area of Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch, according to sex :-

Percentage of the general population in Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch who were returned as—

	Self-supporting persons.	Non-earning dependants.	Earning dependants.
Agricultural Classes—			
Persons ..	24.5	54.2	21.3
Males ..	42.3	46.4	11.3
Females ..	6.6	62.1	31.3
Non-Agricultural Classes—			
Persons ..	30.3	61.9	7.8
Males ..	50.3	43.9	5.8
Females ..	7.2	62.8	10.0

▲ (Bk) H 91-10

The heavier load of non-earning dependency among families in the non-agricultural classes is clearly brought out by the table.

The next question that suggests itself is whether, among the non-agricultural classes, there is any discernible difference in the dependency pattern, if the analysis is done on the basis, not of sex, but of residence of the non-agricultural population in rural and urban areas. The following table brings out the position :-

Percentage of the non-agricultural classes in Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch who were returned as—

	Self-supporting persons.	Non-earning dependants.	Earning dependants.
General population	30.3	61.9	7.8
Rural population	26.9	59.2	13.9
Urban population	32.1	63.4	4.5

The higher percentage of earning dependency exhibited by rural non-agriculturists is interesting. Earning dependency, as we have seen, was primarily a characteristic of the agricultural classes, and the importance of the earning dependent category was due to the large number of women among the agricultural classes who assisted in cultivation as earning dependants. A similar reason explains the high proportion of earning dependants in the rural non-agricultural population. There were many cottage industries where women and others who in the towns would be non-earning dependants could assist in a family occupation and qualify as earning dependants.

In urban areas, on the other hand, the concept of a family occupation does not have the same validity. Many of the male non-agricultural urban population would come from rural areas and from agricultural families. A man who might be an earning dependant in a rural family assisting in a family occupation became a self-supporting person in the non-agricultural classes when he emigrated to a town. His occupation ceased to be a family occupation and was self-determined. This had two consequences. The proportion of self-supporting persons was higher in the non-agricultural as compared with the agricultural classes (30.3 : 24.5). Again, the urban as compared with the rural non-agricultural classes had a higher proportion of self-supporting persons (32.1 : 26.9).

One further feature that requires study is whether the dependency pattern of the four livelihood classes, which together comprised the non-agricultural classes, exhibited any remarkable deviations. The table which follows brings out the position :—

Percentage of the non-agricultural livelihood classes in the general, rural and urban population in Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch who were returned as—

Livelihood Class.	Self-supporting persons.	Non-earning dependants.	Earning dependants.
<i>General Population</i>			
V—Production other than cultivation ...	30·7	59·2	10·1
VI—Commerce ...	27·3	67·9	4·8
VII—Transport ...	30·0	65·3	4·7
VIII—Other services and miscellaneous sources ...	31·5	60·9	7·6
<i>Rural Population</i>			
V—Production other than cultivation ...	25·6	57·5	16·9
VI—Commerce ...	25·3	65·6	9·1
VII—Transport ...	23·5	67·8	8·7
VIII—Other services and miscellaneous sources ...	28·9	57·9	13·2
<i>Urban Population</i>			
V—Production other than cultivation ...	33·9	60·3	5·8
VI—Commerce ...	28·0	68·5	3·5
VII—Transport ...	32·5	64·4	3·1
VIII—Other services and miscellaneous sources ...	33·1	62·7	4·2

The proportion of non-earning dependants among the Commerce and Transport livelihood classes was noticeably higher than among other non-agricultural classes. These two livelihood classes had also the highest proportion of literacy. The two circumstances seem connected. The schooling and education of children in these two livelihood classes would tend to be prolonged, and hence they would remain non-earning dependants for a longer period. Again the economic pressure on the dependants of more well-to-do families to work would not be so acute.

The high percentage of earning dependants among livelihood class V in the rural areas seems connectable with cottage industries and the opportunity for dependants to assist in family occupations in rural areas.

Numbers of self-supporting persons in the non-agricultural classes

16,395,121 persons—8,801,192 males and 7,593,929 females—were returned as belonging to the non-agricultural classes at the census in Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch. Of these, 4,428,106 males and 545,054 females were returned as self-supporting. Half the males in the non-agricultural classes were self-supporting, as compared with one out of every 14 women. The non-agricultural classes were distinguished by the high proportion of males within them who were self-supporting. In all, 30·3 per cent of the non-agricultural classes were self-supporting, as compared with 24·5 per cent in the agricultural classes.

Numbers of earning dependants in the non-agricultural classes

An earning dependant was a person who had an income, but an income insufficient to maintain himself or herself, and was in consequence principally dependent on somebody else. 510,279 males and 760,381 females, returned at the census of Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch as belonging to the non-agricultural classes, were earning dependants. Earning dependency was primarily a characteristic of females in both the agricultural and the non-agricultural classes, though the extent of earning dependency among females in the non-agricultural classes was much less than in the agricultural classes. Only 10·0 per cent of the women in the non-agricultural classes were earning dependants, as compared with 31·3 per cent in the agricultural classes.

In all there were 1,270,660 earning dependants among the non-agricultural classes. There were three earning dependent women to every two earning dependent men in the non-agricultural classes in Bombay, Saurashtra and

Kutch. In all, 7·8 per cent of the non-agricultural classes were earning dependants.

Numbers of non-earning dependants in the non-agricultural classes

Within the non-agricultural classes in Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch non-earning dependants numbered 10,151,301. Of these 3,862,807 were males and 6,288,494 were females. 43·9 per cent of the males and 82·8 per cent of the females in the non-agricultural classes were returned as non-earning dependants. For males and females combined the percentage was 61·9, while among the agricultural classes the percentage of non-earning dependency was only 54·2.

Secondary means of livelihood of non-agricultural classes

Information was collected at the census about the secondary means of livelihood of self-supporting persons who had more than one means of livelihood. It has already been mentioned in section 2 of chapter IV that the agricultural classes had more often a secondary means of livelihood than the non-agricultural classes, principally because mixed agricultural means of livelihood were far from uncommon. Among the agricultural classes 24·5 per cent were self-supporting persons, 20·0 per cent being self-supporting persons without a secondary means of livelihood, and 4·5 per cent being self-supporting persons with a secondary means of livelihood.

In the non-agricultural classes there was a higher proportion of self-supporting persons, but a smaller proportion of them had a secondary means of livelihood. There were 4,973,160 self-supporting persons in the non-agricultural classes in Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch of whom 4,462,047 had no secondary means of livelihood, and 511,113 had a secondary means of livelihood. Among the non-agricultural classes 30·3 per cent were self-supporting persons, 27·2 per cent being self-supporting persons without a secondary means of livelihood, and 3·1 per cent being

self-supporting persons with a secondary means of livelihood. The proportion of the non-agricultural classes who had a secondary means of livelihood was smaller than among the agricultural classes. 10·3 per cent of the self-supporting persons in the non-agricultural classes had a secondary means of livelihood, while among the agricultural classes the percentage of self-supporting persons with a secondary means of livelihood was as high as 18·6 per cent. The following table indicates the frequency of a secondary means of livelihood among self-supporting persons in the non-agricultural classes :—

Non-Agricultural Classes in Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch

	Number of self-supporting persons belonging to—	Number of persons in column 1 who returned a secondary means of livelihood.	Percentage of self-supporting persons who had a secondary means of livelihood to the total number of self-supporting persons in the livelihood class.
	1	2	3
Livelihood Class V (Production other than cultivation) ...	1,782,760	184,687	10·4
Livelihood Class VI (Commerce) ...	887,580	101,685	11·5
Livelihood Class VII (Transport) ...	277,392	20,944	7·6
Livelihood Class VIII (Other services and miscellaneous sources) ...	2,025,428	203,797	10·1
Total for all non-agricultural livelihood classes ...	4,973,160	511,113	10·3

The proportion of self-supporting persons in livelihood class VII (Transport) who had a secondary means of livelihood was lower than in other classes presumably because, in the case of rail transport particularly, the principal means of livelihood was apt to be a full time job, permitting no subsidiary employment, and hence reducing the chances of a person having a secondary means of livelihood.

For slightly less than half the self-supporting persons in the agricultural classes who returned a secondary means of livelihood,

NON-AGRICULTURAL CLASSES

agriculture provided the secondary means of livelihood. Among the non-agricultural classes, however, two-thirds of the self-supporting persons in the non-agricultural classes who had a secondary means of livelihood derived their secondary means of livelihood from agricultural sources. The following table shows the secondary means of livelihood returned by self-supporting persons in the non-agricultural classes :—

Source of secondary means of livelihood of self-supporting persons in the non-agricultural classes in Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch

Livelihood Class.	Persons.
I—Cultivation of owned land ..	124,261
II—Cultivation of unowned land ..	36,788
III—Agricultural labour ..	41,616
IV—Rent on agricultural land ..	125,900
V—Production other than cultivation ..	50,142
VI—Commerce ..	37,324
VII—Transport ..	5,291
VIII—Other services and miscellaneous sources	89,793
Total ..	511,113

Among the agricultural classes cultivation of unowned land and agricultural labour were the two most important secondary means of livelihood of self-supporting persons with a secondary means of livelihood. Among non-agriculturists, however, the position was reversed and the cultivation of owned land and rent from agricultural land were the two most important sources. In Greater Bombay, where only 5,091 self-supporting persons derived their principal means of livelihood from agriculture, there were as many as 12,214 self-supporting persons belonging to the non-agricultural classes whose secondary means of livelihood was cultivation of owned land, and 12,607 whose secondary means of livelihood was rent on agricultural land. These figures of persons in Greater Bombay who derived a secondary means of livelihood from agriculture seem plausible, while in 1921 the figures of persons in Bombay City who were returned

as partly agriculturists were obviously severely understated.

Secondary means of livelihood of earning dependants

An earning dependant was a person who had an income, but an income that was not sufficient to maintain himself or herself. The livelihood class of an earning dependant was determined by the principal means of livelihood of the person on whom he or she was dependent.

Within the four component non-agricultural livelihood classes, the percentage of recorded earning dependency varied considerably. 10·1 per cent of the total population belonging to livelihood class V (Production other than cultivation) were earning dependants; in livelihood class VIII (Other services and miscellaneous sources) the percentage was 7·6; while in Commerce and Transport the proportions were lower, being 4·8 and 4·7 per cent respectively. The higher percentage of earning dependency in livelihood class V is associated with the greater opportunities that exist for dependants to assist in a family occupation of the cottage industry variety. Livelihood class VIII includes mazdoors and in this livelihood class too there were opportunities for dependants to work as casual labourers particularly when the heads of the households were similarly employed. Among those belonging to Commerce and Transport the incentive as well as the opportunities for dependants to assist were diminished.

Earning dependency was primarily a characteristic of females. In the agricultural classes three out of four earning dependants were women; among the non-agricultural classes the proportion was lower—three out of five. While, however, 21·3 per cent of the persons who belonged to the agricultural classes were earning dependants, only 7·8 per cent of the persons who belonged to the non-agricultural classes were earning dependants. A fundamental difference in

pattern between the agricultural classes and the non-agricultural classes is revealed by these figures. Among the non-agricultural classes a smaller proportion were earning dependants, because among those classes there was less opportunity and less necessity for women and other dependants to augment the family income by working.

Earning dependants in the non-agricultural classes derived their own incomes mainly from Production other than cultivation, and Other services and miscellaneous sources. The precise occupations from which they derived their incomes were not tabulated. 7·8 per cent of the persons who belonged to the non-agricultural classes were earning dependants. The distribution of this percentage, according to the livelihood class from which the persons concerned derived their incomes, has been shown in the table opposite :—

Secondary means of livelihood of earning dependants in the non-agricultural classes in Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch

Livelihood Class.	Number of dependants in the non-agricultural classes deriving their own income from the means of livelihood shown in column 1.	Proportion which means of livelihood shown in column 1 formed of percentage of 7·8.
1	2	3
I—Cultivation of owned land ...	81,095	0·5
II—Cultivation of unowned land ...	31,644	0·2
III—Agricultural labour ...	160,637	1·0
IV—Rent on agricultural land ...	16,109	0·1
V—Production other than cultivation	406,579	2·5
VI—Commerce ...	145,360	0·9
VII—Transport ...	19,004	0·1
VIII—Other services and miscellaneous sources	410,232	2·5
Total ...	1,270,660	7·8

SECTION 3

EMPLOYERS, EMPLOYEES AND INDEPENDENT WORKERS; AND EMPLOYMENT IN FACTORIES AND SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRIES

An innovation at the 1951 census was the tabulation of self-supporting persons in the non-agricultural classes into employers, employees, and independent workers.

An "employer" was defined at the census enumeration as a person who had necessarily to employ other persons in order to carry on the business from which he secured his livelihood. Thus, if a person employed a cook or other person for domestic service he was not to be recorded as an "employer" merely for that reason.

An "employee" was a person who ordinarily worked under some other person for a salary or a wage in cash or in kind, as the means of earning his livelihood. There might be persons who were employed as managers, superintendents, agents etc., and in that capacity controlled other workers. Such persons were employees nevertheless and were not to be recorded as employers.

An "independent worker" meant a person who was not employed by anyone else and who did not employ anybody else in order to earn his livelihood.

Cases did occur of government servants being recorded in breach of the instructions as employers or even independent workers but in general the meaning of the terms was fairly well understood. There were other marginal cases where the assignment of a person to one of these three groups by an enumerator without hesitation was not always possible. In general, however, the terms were fairly well comprehended and data of considerable value were collected.

The 143,895 self-supporting persons, referred to in the preliminary section, who derived their principal means of livelihood from unproductive means of livelihood, constituted 2·69 per cent of the self-supporting persons belonging to the non-agricultural classes. They formed a residuary category of "Others" who were neither employers, employees, nor independent workers. In the table which follows the percentage of the self-supporting persons in the non-agricultural classes who were returned as employers, employees, independent workers, and "Others" has been shown. The rural/urban break-up has also been exhibited.

Self-supporting persons in the non-agricultural classes in Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch

	Percentage who were returned as			
	Emplo- yers.	Emplo- yees.	Indepen- dent workers.	Others.
General population ...	4.65	50.25	42.21	2.89
Rural population ...	2.65	29.28	64.94	3.13
Urban population ...	5.52	59.38	32.31	2.79

The principal feature of interest in these figures is that independent workers were relatively twice as numerous among self-supporting non-agriculturists in the rural as compared with the urban areas, while in the case of employees these ratios were reversed. The ratio of employers to employees was roughly the same in both rural and urban areas. There were approximately eleven employees to every employer in both rural and urban areas. Less significance is however to be attached to this result, which is the aggregation of all industries and services, than to analysis of the ratios of employers, employees and independent workers among the various non-agricultural occupational sub-divisions.

The reason why independent workers preponderated in the rural areas and employees in the towns is obvious. Many of the self-supporting persons in the non-agricultural classes in the rural areas were independent craftsmen or artisans, while in the bigger population centres the opportunities for independent employment were reduced. The greater the concentration of population the higher the percentage of employees tended to be. Thus in Greater Bombay it was 76 per cent, and in Ahmedabad and Poona 62 per cent, while in the area as a whole it was only 50 per cent.

The ratios of employers, employees and independent workers have been exhibited by natural divisions and districts for the general, rural and urban population in Subsidiary Tables 5.1, 5.1 A and 5.1 B. Kutch, Saurashtra and the Deccan Southern Division returned higher proportions of independent workers and lower proportions of employees than other natural divisions in the area.

Employers, Employees and Independent Workers within the four non-agricultural livelihood classes

In addition to the variation in the pattern of employers, employees and independent workers in the urban as contrasted with the rural areas fundamental differences are also discernible if the analysis is based on livelihood classes. In the table below the percentage of the self-supporting population within the four non-agricultural livelihood classes who were returned as employers, employees and independent workers has been shown :—

Percentage of the self-supporting population in the four non-agricultural livelihood classes in Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch who were returned as—

Livelihood Class.	Emplo- yers.	Emplo- yees.	Indepen- dent workers.	Others.
V—Production other than cultivation ...	3.2	51.8	45.0	Nil.
VI—Commerce ...	14.0	29.6	56.4	Nil.
VII—Transport ...	2.1	77.5	20.4	Nil.
VIII—Other services and miscellaneous sources ...	2.2	54.2	36.5	7.1

Perhaps the most interesting point brought out by these figures is the extent to which the independent worker dominated the field of commerce. A large number of those engaged in commerce were small traders. The ratio of employees to employers in Commerce was as low as 2 : 1.

In Transport, on the other hand, the overwhelming majority were employees. Rail transport was state-owned, air transport company-owned, while transport by sea likewise offered few opportunities to independent workers. Only road transport, which included bullock-cart men, tonga drivers, pliers of hand carts, and owners of pack animals as well as bus and lorry drivers offered real scope to independent workers. But for such persons, the proportion of independent workers in the Transport livelihood class would have been lower than it was.

In livelihood class V (Production other than cultivation) 51.8 per cent were employees and 45.0 per cent independent workers. There was however a fundamental difference in the pattern as between the urban and rural areas in this livelihood class. In the urban

areas the percentage of employees was high, while in the rural areas the independent workers dominated the picture as the following table shows:—

Self-supporting persons in livelihood class V

	Percentage who were		
	Employers.	Employees.	Independent workers.
General population ...	3.2	51.8	45.0
Rural population ...	2.5	19.2	78.3
Urban population ...	3.6	67.1	29.3

In rural areas many of the persons belonging to livelihood class V were blacksmiths, carpenters, weavers, and exponents of other crafts, who were normally self-employed. In the urban areas however the factory or larger workshop dominated the industrial scene, and the independent artisan of the rural areas became, in the urban areas, an employee. That the proportion of independent workers in class V in the urban areas was as high as 29.3 per cent was due to the fact that whereas

in Greater Bombay and Gujarat, the most industrialised areas, the percentage of independent workers was as low as 10.5 and 26 per cent the proportions in Kutch, the Deccan Southern Division and Saurashtra were as high as 78, 69.7 and 60 per cent. In these latter areas the independent artisan in Production still held his own.

Livelihood class VIII—Other services and miscellaneous sources,—as its very name implied, would tend to have a smaller proportion of independent workers in both the rural and urban areas than livelihood class V. 38.9 per cent of the self-supporting persons in livelihood class VIII in the rural areas of Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch were employees, while in livelihood class V the corresponding proportion was 19.2 per cent. In the rural areas carpenters, blacksmiths and weavers were typical representatives of livelihood class V, and teachers and government servants of livelihood class VIII. In other words, the typical representative of livelihood class V in the rural areas tended to be an independent worker, and the typical representative of livelihood class VIII an employee.

SECTION 4

PRIMARY INDUSTRIES OTHER THAN CULTIVATION,
MINING AND QUARRYING

Division 0 of the Indian Census Economic Classification Scheme comprised Primary Industries not elsewhere specified. A total of 209,552 self-supporting persons in Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch were returned as belonging to this division. They comprised 4.34 per cent of the self-supporting persons belonging to all Industries and Services.

This division had six sub-divisions, of which stock raising outweighed in importance the other sub-divisions. In the table opposite the actual number of self-supporting persons classified under each sub-division, and the proportion that they constituted of all the self-supporting persons in division 0 has been shown:—

*Division 0—Primary Industries not elsewhere specified
Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch*

Sub-division.	No. of self-supporting persons belonging to sub-division in column 1.	Percentage of self-supporting persons in division 0 who belonged to sub-division shown in column 1.
1	2	3
0.1 Stock Raising ...	112,814	53.8
0.2 Rearing of small animals and insects ...	1,040	0.5
0.3 Plantation Industries ...	8,308	4.0
0.4 Forestry and collection of products not elsewhere specified ...	31,402	15.0
0.5 Hunting (including trapping and Game Propagation) ...	740	0.3
0.6 Fishing ...	55,248	26.4

As might be expected in the case of industries, many of which were ancillary to agriculture, the great majority of the persons engaged in the occupations in this division were found

in the rural as distinct from the urban areas. 153,647 of the self-supporting persons classified under this division were in the rural areas, and 55,905 in the urban areas of Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch. Thus, though the persons in division 0 comprised only 1.7 per cent of the self-supporting persons belonging to all Industries and Services in the urban population, they comprised as much as 10.5 per cent of the self-supporting persons belonging to all Industries and Services in the rural population.

The occupations comprised in this division were of particular prominence in the coastal Konkan districts, where forestry and fishing were very important. As much as 12.4 per cent of the self-supporting persons belonging to all Industries and Services in the Konkan natural division belonged to division 0, as compared with 4.3 per cent returned for the area under report as a whole. Division 0 was also of more than average importance in Saurashtra and Kutch, where stock raising was an important occupation.

Sub-division 0.1—Stock Raising

Stock raising engaged 112,814 persons in Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch, more than half the persons belonging to division 0. The occupation was of particular importance in Kutch, Saurashtra, and Gujarat in Bombay State, traditional cattle-raising centres. Every district in Saurashtra returned a fairly high number of persons as engaged in stock raising, as did Mehsana and Ahmedabad districts in Bombay State.

The sub-division embraced herdsmen and shepherds, and breeders and keepers of cattle and buffaloes. The number of self-supporting persons returned at the census as principally dependent on cattle breeding fails to indicate the great importance of these occupations in the rural economy. Many cultivators keep milch buffaloes as well as draught animals. Women and children frequently look after them, thereby augmenting the family income. It seems probable that in such cases the head of the family was classified properly under one of the agricultural livelihood classes, and the other members of the family did not figure in the B-III table which was reserved for self-supporting persons in industries and services, leading to still further understatement of the importance of this means of livelihood.

Sub-division 0.2—Rearing of small animals and insects

The rearing of small animals and insects, poultry farmers, bee-keepers, etc., accounted for only 1,040 self-supporting persons in Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch. Most of them were in Kaira, Surat and Panch Mahals districts. Bee-keeping was the particular occupation specified in the case of Panch Mahals district.

As in the case of stock raising, the keeping of poultry is a side-line with agriculturists in most places, but as it was not their principal means of livelihood, it was not classified in the B-III table.

Sub-division 0.3—Plantation Industries

Only 8,308 persons in Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch were returned as belonging to this sub-division. There are no tea, coffee or rubber plantations in the area, and most of the persons classified under this sub-division were persons who engaged in market-gardening or the cultivation of special crops. About half the total number were found in Saurashtra State, principally in Madhya Saurashtra district. In Bombay State the largest number was found in Gujarat, principally Mehsana district.

The cultivation of special crops in conjunction with the ordinary cultivation of field crops did not qualify for inclusion in industries and services, so that as in the case of stock raising the true importance of market-gardening and vegetable-growing has not been brought out by the figures because a fair proportion of the persons engaged in it were probably returned as belonging to one of the four agricultural classes.

Sub-division 0.4—Forestry and collection of products not elsewhere specified

31,402 persons in Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch were returned as engaged in forestry and collection of products not elsewhere specified. There were four groups within this sub-division—persons concerned with the planting and conservation of forests, charcoal burners, collectors of forest produce and lac, and woodcutters. These occupations were of particular importance in the Konkan, particularly Thana, Kolaba and Kanara districts.

In the tiny Dangs district the 417 persons returned as belonging to this sub-division comprised 22.5 per cent of the persons belonging to all Industries and Services in the district. Forestry and woodcutting were very important to the economy of the district.

Sub-division 0-5—Hunting (including trapping and Game Propagation)

Hunting engaged only 740 self-supporting persons in Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch, the majority being found in districts of the Deccan Northern Division in Bombay State, principally East Khandesh, West Khandesh, Ahmednagar and Poona.

Sub-division 0-6—Fishing

Next to stock raising, fishing was the most important means of livelihood in division 0. 55,248 persons in Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch were classified under this sub-division. The great majority of the fishermen were sea fishermen, though virtually every district returned some persons as engaged in fishing, which included persons who fished in inland waters.

Ratnagiri district, the district in Bombay State with the longest coast line, returned 10,910 self-supporting persons as engaged in fishing. The other coastal Konkan districts of Thana, Kolaba and Kanara also returned large numbers of fishermen, as did Surat. Greater Bombay returned 5,890 fishermen.

In fishermen's families women tend to market the fish. Thus in Ratnagiri district as against the 9,905 males and 1,005 females returned as engaged in fishing, 1,242 males and 1,021 females were returned as retailers of fish. Fishing is an occupation in which the Industrial and Trade heads tend to overlap. In the Konkan in Bombay State fishing is frequently combined with other agricultural or semi-agricultural occupations, such as garden cultivation and the rearing of poultry.

SECTION 5**MINING AND QUARRYING**

Division 1 of the Indian Census Economic Classification Scheme comprised Mining and Quarrying. A total of 31,189 self-supporting persons in Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch were returned as belonging to this division. The persons in it comprised only 0.65 per cent of the self-supporting persons belonging to all Industries and Services. It was thus the smallest occupational division of all.

This division had eight sub-divisions of which stone-quarrying, clay and sand pits, was the most important, followed by salt manufacture. In the table below the actual number of self-supporting persons classified under each sub-division, and the proportion that they constituted of all the self-supporting persons in division 1 has been shown :—

**Division 1—Mining and Quarrying
Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch**

Sub-division.	Number of persons belonging to sub-division in column 1.	Percentage of the self-supporting persons in division 1 who belonged to the sub-division shown in column 1.
1	2	3
1-0 Non-metallic mining and quarrying not otherwise classified	632	2.0
1-1 Coal mining	92	0.3
1-2 Iron ore mining	17	0.1
1-3 Metal mining except iron ore mining	2,697	8.6
1-4 Crude Petroleum and Natural gas	50	0.2
1-5 Stone-quarrying, clay and sand pits	16,497	52.9
1-6 Mica	7
1-7 Salt, saltpetre, and saline substances	11,197	35.9

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19,919 persons classified under mining and quarrying were found in the rural areas and 11,270 in the urban areas of Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch. The persons classified under this division comprised 1.36 per cent of the self-supporting persons belonging to all Industries and Services in the rural population, and 0.33 per cent of the persons belonging to all Industries and Services in the urban population.

Sub-division 1-0—Non-metallic mining and quarrying not otherwise classified

The majority of the 632 persons classified under this head were in Saurashtra, mainly Zalawad district. Unfortunately no details were available.

Sub-divisions 1-1 and 1-2—Coal mining and Iron ore mining

There are no coal mines or iron ore mines in the area. Some of the 109 persons returned under these heads might have been miners on leave, but the more probable cause of their inclusion is misclassification.

Sub-division 1-3—Metal mining except iron ore mining

Manganese mines accounted for 2,266 of the 2,697 persons returned under this sub-division. The main centre of manganese mining was Panch Mahals district in Bombay State, where 2,265 persons were returned as manganese miners.

Sub-division 1.4—Crude Petroleum and Natural gas

This sub-division was intended for oil well drillers. The 50 persons classified under this sub-division were mainly in Broach and Poona districts. In actual fact they were almost certainly oil company employees who should have been classified elsewhere.

Sub-division 1.5—Stone-quarrying, clay and sand pits

16,497 persons in Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch were returned as engaged in the extraction of stone, clay, sand and other materials used in building or the extraction of cement. Greater Bombay, Thana, Poona and Ahmednagar districts in Bombay State returned sizable numbers under this sub-division as did Sorath, Madhya Saurashtra and Halar districts in Saurashtra.

Sub-division 1.6—Mica

The six persons returned under the above head came from a rural tract in the north of Thana district. They were all returned as independent workers. There are no mica mines in the area. It looks like a case of misclassification.

Sub-division 1.7—Salt, saltpetre and saline substances

Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch are maritime States. The main centres of commercial extraction of salt from the sea in Bombay State are in the districts of Greater Bombay, Thana, Kolaba and Ahmedabad. Salt manufacture takes place in the suburban area of Greater Bombay, and in the adjacent talukas of Borivli and Bassein in Thana district, and at Uran in Kolaba district where, significantly, the great majority of the workers were employees. Salt manufacture on a large scale also takes place at Kharaghoda in Viramgam taluka in Ahmedabad district. Salt manufacture in Surat, Ratnagiri and Kanara districts was on a small scale by comparison with the four areas already mentioned.

Salt manufacture was of considerable importance in Saurashtra and Kutch. About half the persons engaged in salt manufacture in Saurashtra were found in Dasada taluka in Zalawad district where the salt is extracted, as in the case of the nearby Viramgam taluka of Ahmedabad district, by digging pits in the Little Rann of Kutch.

SECTION 6

PROCESSING AND MANUFACTURE—FOODSTUFFS, TEXTILES, LEATHER AND PRODUCTS THEREOF

Division 2 of the Indian Census Economic Classification Scheme comprised the processing and manufacture of foodstuffs, textiles, leather and products thereof. A total of 1,000,241 self-supporting persons in Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch were returned as belonging to this division. They comprised 20.7 per cent of the self-supporting persons belonging to all Industries and Services.

This division had ten sub-divisions, of which the cotton textiles sub-division was by far the most important. In the table opposite the actual number of self-supporting persons classified under each sub-division, and the proportion that they constituted of all the self-supporting persons in division 2 has been shown :—

*Division 2—Processing and Manufacture—
Foodstuffs, Textiles, Leather and
Products thereof
Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch*

Sub-division.	Number of self-supporting persons belonging to sub-division in column 1.	Percentage of self-supporting persons in division 2 who belonged to sub-division shown in column 1.
1	2	3
2.0 Food Industries otherwise unclassified	18,146	1.8
2.1 Grains and pulses ...	22,639	2.3
2.2 Vegetable oil and dairy products	38,460	3.8
2.3 Sugar Industries ...	18,335	1.8
2.4 Beverages ...	5,376	0.5
2.5 Tobacco ...	46,687	4.7
2.6 Cotton textiles ...	603,002	60.3
2.7 Wearing apparel (except footwear) and made up textile goods	108,672	10.9
2.8 Textile industries otherwise unclassified	62,195	6.2
2.9 Leather, leather products and footwear	76,729	7.7

Most of the persons belonging to division 2 were found in the urban as distinct from the rural areas. 778,854 of the 1,000,241 persons in this division were found at the census in urban areas, and 221,387 in rural areas. Persons engaged in this division comprised 15.2 per cent of the persons engaged in all Industries and Services in the rural areas, and 23.1 per cent of the persons engaged in all Industries and Services in the urban areas.

Sub-division 2.0—Food Industries otherwise unclassified

A total of 18,146 persons in Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch were returned as belonging to this sub-division. This sub-division included butchers and bakers, as well as persons engaged in other food industries. About one-third of the total number of persons in this sub-division were found in Greater Bombay. The Deccan Northern Division returned more persons as belonging to this sub-division than Gujarat.

Sub-division 2.1—Grains and pulses

A total of 22,639 persons in Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch were returned as belonging to the grains and pulses sub-division. Hand pounders of rice, millers of cereals and pulses, grain parchers and other grain processors were classified under this head. As might have been expected the number of persons found under this head bore a fairly close relationship to the population of each natural division, indicating that the persons engaged in these occupations were fairly evenly distributed.

Sub-division 2.2—Vegetable oil and dairy products

A total of 38,460 persons in Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch were returned as belonging to the vegetable oil and dairy products sub-division. Makers of butter, cheese, ghee and other dairy products, vegetable oil pressers and refiners, and manufacturers of hydrogenated oils were classified under this head. Greater Bombay returned more persons under this sub-division than any other natural division. Out of the 11,489 persons returned under this sub-division in Greater Bombay 7,442 were returned as makers of butter, cheese, ghee and other dairy products, 2,446 as vegetable oil pressers and refiners, and 1,601 under hydrogenated oils (Vanapati) manufacture.

The Deccan Northern Division returned more persons under this sub-division than any other natural division excluding Greater Bombay.

Vegetable oil pressing and refining and butter and dairy products making were of approximately equal importance in most natural divisions.

Sub-division 2.3—Sugar Industries

18,335 persons in Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch were returned as gur manufacturers and sugar manufacturers. The great majority of these persons were engaged in sugar manufacture, and were in Bombay State, principally in the district of Ahmednagar, where as many as 7,067 persons were returned under sugar manufacture and 954 under gur manufacture. Of this total of 8,021 persons in Ahmednagar district only four were returned as employers as against 7,666 employees and 351 independent workers. The majority of the persons engaged in the sugar industry were obviously factory employees.

The sugar industry in Bombay State has expanded tremendously during the past two decades. In 1931 only 1,176 persons in the area that is now Bombay State were classified under this head. The sugar factories work on a seasonal basis. Gur manufacture, which is generally conducted in or near the cultivators' own fields is also of great importance in the Deccan. When the gur making season is in progress in districts like Kolhapur the night is illuminated as though by a host of bonfires. The cultivators themselves participate in the gur-making, and their principal means of livelihood has obviously been returned correctly as agriculture. The number of persons returned under Sugar Industries does not fully convey, therefore, the importance of gur manufacture as a subsidiary seasonal occupation. About two-thirds of the persons returned under Sugar Industries were found in rural areas, and the great majority were employees, as most of the persons were engaged in sugar refining factories.

Sub-division 2.4—Beverages

Only 5,376 were returned under Beverages in Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch. The sub-division comprised brewers and distillers, toddy drawers, ice-manufacturers, and manufacturers of aerated waters and other beverages. About one-third of the total number of persons classified under this head were found in Greater Bombay. Elsewhere the numbers were fairly evenly distributed among the various districts, the more "backward" districts returning, however, a smaller number of persons as engaged in these occupations, which are really semi-luxury trades.

Sub-division 2.5—Tobacco

A total of 46,687 persons in Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch were returned under Tobacco, a sub-division which included the manufacture of bidis, cigarettes, and other tobacco products, and the preparation of the raw leaf tobacco for manufacture. The number of persons returned under this head showed a tremendous rise by comparison with 1931. Greater Bombay, Mehsana, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Nasik and Poona districts all returned more than 2,000 self-supporting persons under this head. Every district except the tiny Dangs returned some people as engaged in tobacco manufactures.

Sub-division 2.6—Cotton textiles

The manufacture of cotton textiles, which included cotton ginning and cleaning, cotton spinning, sizing and weaving, and cotton dyeing and bleaching, was the biggest single industry in the area under report. A total of 603,002 were returned as engaged in cotton textiles manufacture.

The main centres of cotton textiles manufacture were Greater Bombay, Ahmedabad and Sholapur. In the following table the number of self-supporting persons classified under this sub-division in 1951 has been compared with the number returned as "principal earners" in 1931. In all three districts textile mills account for the bulk of the persons engaged in cotton textiles manufacture as is proved by the fact that all except a small fraction in 1951 were returned as employees and not independent workers.

Cotton textiles manufacture

District.	Figures of self-supporting persons in 1951.			Figures of "principal earners" in 1931.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Greater Bombay ...	225,508	208,909	16,599	115,893	99,155	16,738
Ahmedabad	131,679	125,208	6,471	51,724	42,207	9,517
Sholapur ...	40,922	37,529	3,393	38,091	30,266	7,825

There are good grounds for believing that Ahmedabad City was under-enumerated in 1931. Moreover 1931 was a slump year. Even after making allowance for these two factors, however, there has been a considerable increase in the number of persons engaged in cotton textiles manufacture in 1951 as compared with

1931 in Greater Bombay and Ahmedabad. A rather fascinating problem is presented by the female figures. The number of self-supporting females engaged in this industry has shown a decrease in each case between 1931 and 1951.⁴ It looks as though, with the trend towards equal pay for equal work, and other labour legislation, there must today be an increasing tendency to employ male labour, which is ineligible for maternity benefit.

In addition to these main centres there are cotton textile mills at many other places, ranging from Nadiad in Kaira district to Jalgaon in East Khandesh, and Hubli in Dharwar district. There is a flourishing power-loom industry in Surat district where 19,936 persons were classified under cotton textiles. Ilkal and Banhatti in Bijapur district, Bhiwandi in Thana district and Malegaon in Nasik district were important centres of the handloom industry. Every district returned some people as cotton ginners, spinners, or weavers and only in the nine districts of Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, Panch Mahals, Amreli, Dangs, Satara North, Satara South, Kolaba and Kanara was the number classified under cotton textiles manufacture less than three thousand.

Sub-division 2.7—Wearing apparel (except footwear) and made up textile goods

Tailors comprised the vast majority of the persons classified under this sub-division, though the group also included hat makers, and manufacturers of hosiery, umbrellas, and other made up textile goods. Principally because of the ubiquitousness of the "darzi" the number of persons classified under this sub-division bore a fairly close relationship to the population of every division, except the unrepresentative area of Greater Bombay. For every 1,000 of total population there were 9.1 self-supporting persons in this sub-division in Greater Bombay, 3.2 in Saurashtra, 2.5 in Kutch, 2.4 in Gujarat, 2.1 in the Deccan Southern Division, 2.0 in the Deccan Northern Division, but only 1.3 in the Konkan, which is a poorer tract.

A total of 108,672 persons were classified in Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch under this sub-division. Although the majority of the persons in this sub-division were found in urban as distinct from rural areas, independent

⁴ Enumerators were clearly more willing to return women as principal earners in 1931 than they were to return them as self-supporting persons in 1951. Even after making allowance for this, however, the drop in the proportion of women among cotton textile mill workers between 1931 and 1951 seems real.

workers outnumbered employees in both urban and rural areas. This was because most tailors operate as one-man outfits, and are independent artisans, and not employees in shops or establishments.

Sub-division 2·8—Textile Industries otherwise unclassified

Textile Industries otherwise unclassified included rope-making, woollen and silk spinning and weaving and rayon manufacture, as well as other (including insufficiently described) textile industries. A total of 62,195 persons in Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch were classified under this sub-division. Greater Bombay returned 13,420 persons under this sub-division of whom 9,284 were engaged in silk spinning and weaving. Surat district returned 9,556 persons under this head, of whom 6,405 were engaged in the "jari" industry. Thana district returned 4,525 persons, woollen spinning and weaving accounting for 2,777 persons and rayon manufacture for 352. In several of the Deccan districts rope-making accounted for the bulk of the persons included in this sub-division. In districts where the majority of persons classified under this head were urban dwellers they tended to be employees, employed in silk,

woollen, or other factories. In districts where rural dwellers preponderated they tended to be rope makers and independent workers, since rope-making is largely a cottage industry.

Sub-division 2·9—Leather, leather products and footwear

Persons classified under this sub-division included tanners, cobblers, and makers and repairers of all other leather products. The "mochi" or shoe-maker may be taken as the stereotype of persons classified under this sub-division. A total of 78,729 persons in Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch were classified under this sub-division.

Greater Bombay returned 10,710, of whom 6,057 were shoe-makers, 2,763 were tanners, and 1,890 were manufacturers and repairers of other leather products. Because, elsewhere, the shoe-maker was the stereotype, the majority of the persons belonging to this sub-division were found in rural and not urban areas. Persons classified under this sub-division were distributed fairly evenly among the various natural divisions. Relatively, however, to their populations Saurashtra and Kutch seemed to have more than their fair share of shoe-makers and leather workers.

SECTION 7

PROCESSING AND MANUFACTURE—METALS, CHEMICALS AND PRODUCTS THEREOF

Division 3 of the Indian Census Economic Classification Scheme comprised the processing and manufacture of metals, chemicals and products thereof. A total of 215, 298 self-supporting persons in Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch were returned as belonging to this division. They comprised 4·5 per cent of the self-supporting persons belonging to all Industries and Services.

This division had nine sub-divisions, of which the manufacture of metal products otherwise unclassified and the manufacture of transport equipment were the two most important categories. In the table opposite the actual number of self-supporting persons classified under each sub-division, and the proportion that they constituted of all the self-supporting persons in division 3 has been shown :—

Division 3—Processing and Manufacture—Metals, Chemicals and Products thereof Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch

Sub-division.	Number of self-supporting persons belonging to sub-division in column 1.	Percentage of self-supporting persons in division 3 who belonged to sub-division shown in column 1.
1	2	3
3·0 Manufacture of metal products otherwise unclassified	94,337	43·8
3·1 Iron and Steel (Basic Manufacture)	10,677	5·0
3·2 Non-Ferrous Metals (Basic Manufacture)	1,625	0·8
3·3 Transport Equipment	44,174	20·5
3·4 Electrical machinery, apparatus, appliances and supplies	6,654	3·1
3·5 Machinery (other than electrical machinery) including Engineering Workshops	29,587	13·7
3·6 Basic Industrial Chemicals, Fertiliser and Power Alcohol	6,778	3·1
3·7 Medical and Pharmaceutical preparations	4,465	2·1
3·8 Manufacture of chemical products otherwise unclassified	17,001	7·9

Most of the persons returned as belonging to division 3 were found in the urban as distinct from the rural areas. 176,473 of the 215,298 persons in this division were found at the census in urban areas, and 38,825 in rural areas. Persons engaged in this division comprised 2·7 per cent of the persons engaged in all Industries and Services in the rural areas, and 5·2 per cent of the persons engaged in all Industries and Services in the urban areas.

Sub-division 3·0—Manufacture of metal products otherwise unclassified

A total of 94,337 persons in Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch were returned as belonging to this sub-division. The sub-division included blacksmiths, coppersmiths and workers in other metals, as well as ordnance factory and mint workers. Because of the great importance of blacksmiths to the economy of rural areas persons belonging to sub-division 3·0 constituted 73·8 per cent of all the self-supporting persons belonging to division 3 in the rural areas, but only 37·2 per cent of all the self-supporting persons belonging to division 3 in the urban areas. The great majority of persons classified under this sub-division in the rural areas were independent workers and not employees. In absolute numbers however there were only 28,635 persons classified under sub-division 3·0 in the rural areas as compared with 65,702 in the urban. Another feature of this sub-division was the very low ratio of females to males within it, principally because male brawn is required for plying the trades included in this sub-division.

20,070 of the 94,337 persons in this sub-division were found in Greater Bombay. 9,057 of these were blacksmiths and other workers in iron, and 1,339 were mint workers and die makers. Next to Greater Bombay came Poona district with 22,933 persons in this sub-division, of whom 15,989 were ordnance factory workers, and Thana district with 4,861 persons, of whom 2,015 were ordnance factory workers. In other districts the number of persons in this sub-division was fairly evenly distributed, principally because blacksmiths, coppersmiths and other metal workers were found practically everywhere.

Sub-division 3·1—Iron and Steel (Basic Manufacture)

10,677 persons were returned as engaged in the manufacture of iron and steel, which included smelting, rolling, and casting. 7,077 were in Greater Bombay, and 1,218 in Ahmedabad. Satara South and Surat returned a few

hundred persons. Other districts returned very small numbers in this group, and some none at all.

Sub-division 3·2—Non-Ferrous Metals (Basic Manufacture)

1,625 persons were returned as engaged in non-ferrous metals (basic manufacture), of whom 833 were in Greater Bombay.

Sub-division 3·3—Transport Equipment

44,174 persons were returned as engaged in the manufacture of transport equipment. Almost half the persons classified under this head were in Greater Bombay. Persons engaged in the assembly of automobiles, the manufacture of lorry bodies, and bicycle manufacture formed part of the total of 23,381, but railway workshops accounted for the largest number.

Railway workshops at Hubli in Dharwar district and at Godhra in Panch Mahals led to these two districts returning more persons under this sub-division than any other district except Greater Bombay. 4,354 persons were returned as railway fitters in Dharwar district, and 2,676 in Panch Mahals.

Sub-division 3·4—Electrical machinery, apparatus, appliances and supplies

Only 6,654 persons in Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch were classified under this sub-division, which included the manufacture of electric lamps, fans, wire and cable, and other electrical appliances and equipment. 5,620 of them were in Greater Bombay, 320 in Ahmedabad, and 149 in Poona. In every other district they numbered less than a hundred.

Sub-division 3·5—Machinery (other than electrical machinery) including Engineering Workshops

This sub-division accounted for 29,587 persons in Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch, of whom 17,166 were in Greater Bombay, 2,401 in Thana, 2,138 in Poona and 1,233 in Satara North. Every other district returned less than a thousand persons under this head of engineering workshops and mechanics.

Sub-division 3·6—Basic Industrial Chemicals, Fertiliser and Power Alcohol

Only 6,778 persons were classified under the head of basic industrial chemicals and fertiliser manufacture. The most important districts were Greater Bombay with 1,836 persons, Amreli with 1,802 persons, Zalawad in Saurashtra with 930 persons, and Thana district with 778 persons. A salt and heavy chemicals factory at Mithapur in Amreli district, a chemicals factory at Dhrangadhra in Zalawad district, and a chemicals factory at Amarnath

in Thana district, principally accounted for these figures.

Sub-division 3·7—Medical and Pharmaceutical preparations

4,465 persons were returned as engaged in the manufacture of medical and pharmaceutical preparations, of whom 2,410 were in Greater Bombay and 882 in Baroda. These were the most important centres of the industry.

Sub-division 3·8—Manufacture of chemical products otherwise unclassified

The chemical products otherwise unclassified sub-division consisted of such diverse items as perfumes, soaps, paints and varnishes, ink,

matches, and candles. As with so many of the sub-divisions in the metals and chemicals division Greater Bombay accounted for almost half the total number—7,456 out of 17,001. The manufacture of soap and cleaning compounds accounted for 2,960 persons in Greater Bombay and was the biggest group.

Thana district returned 3,100 persons in this sub-division, the manufacture of matches accounting for 2,123 persons. A match factory at Ambarnath in Thana district, about 40 miles from Bombay, accounts for the bulk of the production of matches in Western India.

SECTION 8

PROCESSING AND MANUFACTURE—NOT SPECIFIED ELSEWHERE

Division 4 of the Indian Census Economic Classification Scheme comprised processing and manufacture—not specified elsewhere. A total of 326,480 self-supporting persons in Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch were returned as belonging to this division. They comprised 6·76 per cent of the self-supporting persons belonging to all Industries and Services.

This division had ten sub-divisions, of which wood and wood products manufacture, which included carpenters, sawyers and basket makers, was the most important. In the table below the actual number of self-supporting persons classified under each sub-division, and the proportion that they constituted of all the self-supporting persons in division 4 has been shown :—

*Division 4—Processing and Manufacture—
Not elsewhere specified
Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch*

Sub-division.	Number of self-supporting persons belonging to sub-division in column 1.	Percentage of self-supporting persons in division 4 who belonged to sub-division in column 1.
1	2	3
4·0 Manufacturing Industries otherwise unclassified	64,127	19·6
4·1 Products of petroleum and coal	1,138	0·3
4·2 Bricks, tiles and other structural clay products	15,603	4·8
4·3 Cement—Cement pipes and other cement products	5,529	1·7
4·4 Non-metallic mineral products	53,749	16·5
4·5 Rubber products ...	3,154	1·0
4·6 Wood and wood products other than furniture and fixtures	141,579	43·4
4·7 Furniture and fixtures ...	6,873	2·1
4·8 Paper and paper products	2,932	0·9
4·9 Printing and Allied Industries	31,796	9·7

137,764 out of the 326,480 persons in this division were found in the rural areas, and 188,716 in the urban areas. Though the absolute number of persons found in the urban areas exceeded those found in the rural areas, persons belonging to this sub-division comprised only 5·60 per cent of the persons belonging to all Industries and Services in the urban population as against 9·43 per cent of the persons belonging to all Industries and Services in the rural population. In other words the occupations comprised in this division were of comparatively greater importance to the economy of the rural areas than of the urban areas. The reason lay in the great importance of carpenters, potters and goldsmiths, three crafts included in this division, in the rural areas.

Sub-division 4·0—Manufacturing Industries otherwise unclassified

A total of 64,127 persons in Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch were returned as belonging to this sub-division. By far the most important group in this sub-division were the workers in precious stones, precious metals and makers of jewellery and ornaments. There were 47,247 goldsmiths. The goldsmith is a feature of the rural as well as the urban scene, since much rural as well as urban investment takes the form of buying gold and silver ornaments. This fact accounted both for the comparatively high ratio of rural to urban workers in the sub-division, and for the fact that in urban as well as rural areas independent workers heavily outnumbered employees in this sub-division, since most goldsmiths are craftsmen who work on their own.

Even in Greater Bombay, where 14,311 persons were classified under this sub-division as many

as 6,697 were goldsmiths; 2,934 were engaged in ivory and bone products manufacture; 1,906 in the manufacture of plastic and celluloid articles, (as in the case of matches manufacture the number of persons returned as engaged in the industry fails to convey the extent of the output of which the plastics industry is capable); 1,367 in watches and clocks repair and manufacture; 458 in toy making; 392 in the manufacture of stationery articles other than paper and paper products; 285 in photographic and optical goods manufacture; 149 in musical instruments manufacture; 73 in scientific instruments manufacture; and 50 in sports goods manufacture.

In other districts too the majority of the persons classified under sub-division 4.0 were goldsmiths, while ivory and bone products manufacture and watches and clock repairing accounted for most of the remainder.

Sub-division 4.1—Products of petroleum and coal

This sub-division was intended for kerosene and petroleum refineries, and the manufacture of products from petroleum and coal. Greater Bombay and Amreli districts accounted for more than half of the 1,138 persons classified, with doubtful accuracy, under this head. In Amreli they seem to have been oil company employees employed on an oil company's installation which was not really a refinery.

Sub-division 4.2—Bricks, tiles and other structural clay products

15,603 persons in Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch were classified as engaged in bricks, tiles and other structural clay products manufacture. Brick makers were found in every district except Dangs. The districts which returned the largest number of persons in this group were Ahmedabad, Greater Bombay, and Surat, in each of which more than 1,700 persons were returned as engaged in brick making. The ratio of women to men in this sub-division was higher than in most industrial occupation groups.

Sub-division 4.3—Cement—Cement pipes and other cement products

5,529 persons were returned as engaged in the manufacture of cement, cement pipes and cement products. There are cement factories at Sevalia in Kaira district and Dwarka in Amreli district in Bombay State. In Kaira district 1,706 persons were classified under this sub-division; in Amreli district, 973. Asbestos cement products are manufactured at Mulund in Thana district, and 1,172 persons were classified under sub-division 4.3 in that district. In Greater Bombay 710 persons were classified under cement pipes and other cement products manufacture.

Sub-division 4.4—Non-metallic mineral products

53,749 persons in Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch were classified under non-metallic mineral products. They comprised 16.5 per cent of the total number of persons in division 4. Potters formed the biggest single group within this sub-division. About two out of three of the persons found in this sub-division were in the rural areas, and in both the urban and rural areas independent workers outnumbered employees. The sub-division also included the manufacture of glass beads and bangles and other glassware, and makers of porcelain and crockery.

There were very few districts in which potters did not outnumber all other groups in this sub-division. One of these was Greater Bombay where only 585 persons were returned as potters as against 620 makers of porcelain and crockery, 647 glass bangles and beads makers, 2,773 persons making glassware, and 169 lime burners.

Relative to their populations Saurashtra among other natural divisions in the area returned a very high number of persons in this sub-division, followed by Gujarat.

Sub-division 4.5—Rubber products

Rubber products manufacture was a very small category in which only 3,154 persons were engaged, of whom 2,318 were in Greater

Bombay where there is a tyre factory. Most districts however returned a few persons under this head, the manufacture of toy balloons accounting for many of these scattered few.

Sub-division 4.6—Wood and wood products other than furniture and fixtures

A total of 141,579 persons in Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch were returned as belonging to this sub-division. They comprised 43.4 per cent of the persons belonging to division 4. This was thus the most important sub-division within division 4. The number of persons classified as belonging to this sub-division was about the same in the urban as in the rural areas. Carpenters and joiners comprised the bulk of the persons in this sub-division, sawyers and basket makers bringing up the rear. Carpentry is an important rural craft. Because carpenters are found everywhere the number of persons found in this sub-division bore a fairly close relationship to the population of every natural division, excluding always Greater Bombay. Relative to its size East Khandesh district returned a high number of persons in this occupational sub-division—5,714, of whom 4,218 were carpenters, turners and joiners, 856 basket makers, 218 sawyers and 422 makers of miscellaneous wood products.

Sub-division 4.7—Furniture and fixtures

The manufacture of furniture and fixtures, regardless of the material used, engaged 6,873 persons in Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch, of whom 2,472 were in Greater Bombay. Kaira, Ratnagiri, and Kanara districts in Bombay State, and Gohilwad district in Saurashtra, also returned fair numbers.

Sub-division 4.8—Paper and paper products

The manufacture of paper and articles of pulp, paper and paper board engaged only 2,932 persons in Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch, of whom 1,404 were in Greater Bombay, 440 in Ahmedabad, 389 in Surat, and 251 in Poona district.

Sub-division 4.9—Printing and Allied Industries

A total of 31,796 persons in Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch were returned as engaged in printing and bookbinding and allied industries. The great majority of them were found, not unnaturally, in urban areas, and most were employees and not independent workers.

In 1931 only 3,911 persons were classified under this head in the area that now forms Bombay State. Even allowing for the fact that the number may have been understated in 1931 there is no doubt that this is an industry that has expanded greatly in the past twenty years. 16,818 persons, about half the total number of persons classified under this sub-division, were in Greater Bombay at the 1951 census. 14,949 were engaged in printing presses, and 1,869 in bookbinding.

Outside Greater Bombay the districts of Nasik (where the Government Security Press is situated), Poona and Ahmedabad returned the largest number of persons under printing. More than 400 persons were returned as engaged in printing in the districts of Baroda, Surat, Dharwar, Thana, Ratnagiri, Madhya Saurashtra and Gohilwad. The tiny Dangs district was the only district which failed to return anybody under this sub-division.

SECTION 9

CONSTRUCTION AND UTILITIES

Division 5 of the Indian Census Economic Classification Scheme comprised Construction and Utilities. A total of 191,263 self-supporting persons in Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch were returned as belonging to this division. They

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comprised 3.96 per cent of the self-supporting persons belonging to all Industries and Services.

This division had eight sub-divisions, of which the construction and maintenance of buildings was the most important. In the table

below the actual number of self-supporting persons classified under each sub-division, and the proportion that they constituted of all the self-supporting persons in division 5 has been shown :—

*Division 5—Construction and Utilities
Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch*

Sub-division.	Number of self-supporting persons returned as belonging to sub-division in column 1.	Percentage of self-supporting persons in division 5 who belonged to sub-division shown in column 1.
1	2	3
5·0 Construction and maintenance of works otherwise unclassified ...	5,301	2·8
5·1 Construction and maintenance—Buildings ...	116,580	60·9
5·2 Construction and maintenance—Roads, Bridges and other Transport Works ...	16,096	8·4
5·3 Construction and maintenance—Telegraph and Telephone Lines ...	355	0·2
5·4 Construction and maintenance operations—Irrigation and other agricultural works ...	11,635	6·1
5·5 Works and Services—Electric Power and Gas supply ...	11,647	6·1
5·6 Works and Services—Domestic and Industrial water supply ...	5,260	2·7
5·7 Sanitary Works and Services—Including scavengers ...	24,389	12·8

124,149 of the persons returned as belonging to division 5 at the census were in the urban areas, and 67,114 in the rural areas of Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch. Persons belonging to this division comprised 4·59 per cent of the persons engaged in all Industries and Services in the rural areas, and 3·69 per cent of the persons engaged in all Industries and Services in the urban areas.

Sub-division 5·0—Construction and maintenance of works—otherwise unclassified

A total of 5,301 persons in Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch were returned as belonging to this sub-division, Greater Bombay and Ahmedabad district accounting for about half the total number.

Sub-division 5·1—Construction and maintenance—Buildings

A total of 116,580 persons were returned as belonging to sub-division 5·1. The sub-division comprised masons and bricklayers, stone cutters, house painters, and other persons engaged in the construction or maintenance of buildings. Persons engaged in these occupations were twice as numerous in the urban as compared with the rural areas, but in both rural and urban areas independent workers outnumbered employees. Only in Greater Bombay did employees slightly outnumber independent workers, the reason being that in most areas masons and other workers function as independent artisans and not as employees.

In Greater Bombay, out of a total of 22,056 persons in this sub-division, 11,227 were building construction workers, 6,076 were masons, and 4,753 painters and decorators. Next to Greater Bombay, Poona district returned the largest number of persons in this sub-division—12,865—of whom 8,259 were masons. These figures reflect the building “boom” in Poona which has undergone extensive development both during and after the war.

Sub-division 5·2—Construction and maintenance—Roads, Bridges and other Transport Works

16,096 persons in Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch were returned as engaged in the construction and maintenance of roads, bridges and other transport works, the majority being in the rural as distinct from the urban areas, and employees rather than independent workers. The districts of Mehsana, Surat, Poona and Thana returned the largest numbers.

Sub-division 5·3—Construction and maintenance—Telegraph and Telephone Lines

Only 355 persons were classified under construction and maintenance of telegraph and telephone lines, of whom 150 were in Greater Bombay and 50 in Poona. Most districts must have had some persons engaged in this work. They were possibly returned, and almost

certainly classified, under some other sub-division.

Sub-division 5.4—Construction and maintenance operations—Irrigation and other agricultural works

A total of 11,635 persons in Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch were returned as engaged in the construction and maintenance of irrigation and other agricultural works. The surprisingly high number of 5,020 was returned from Surat district, mainly Navsari taluka, a fact which the Mamlatdar of Navsari has attributed to the seasonal irrigation workers on the Tapti canal. Belgaum and Kolhapur returned the next highest numbers, followed by Nasik, Poona and Ahmednagar districts in which there are irrigation canals.

Sub-division 5.5—Works and Services—Electric Power and Gas supply

A total of 11,647 persons were classified as engaged in electric power and gas supply. Almost a quarter of them—3,075 persons—were in Greater Bombay. Ahmedabad, Poona, Thana and Kolaba districts returned fairly high numbers.

The actual number of persons engaged on electric supply works has probably been understated. Where the electric undertaking was municipally owned, as in Greater Bombay, there was probably a tendency for employees to describe themselves as municipal servants instead of employees of a specific public utility.

Sub-division 5.6—Works and Services—Domestic and Industrial water supply

5,260 persons were classified as engaged in domestic and industrial water supply. The

three districts of Thana, (where Lake Tansa, the source of Bombay's water supply is situated, and where the new Vaitarna project to increase the city's water supply is being carried out), Poona, and Greater Bombay returned the largest numbers in this occupational sub-division. In some districts in Gujarat no persons were classified under this head, suggesting deficiencies either in the returns or the subsequent tabulation. In areas where the water undertakings were municipally owned it seems as though the workers may have been returned as municipal employees without reference to the department in which they served, because the total figure of 5,260 seems an obvious understatement of the true numbers employed, even after allowing for the fact that water from wells rather than a piped supply is the main source of water supply in most places in the area.

Sub-division 5.7—Sanitary Works and Services—Including scavengers

The sub-division sanitary works and services, including scavengers, accounted for 24,389 persons. Almost half the total number were found in Greater Bombay. The great majority of sweepers and scavengers were found in urban areas, and were employees, not independent workers, while the proportion of women in this category was very high. Ahmedabad, Poona, Thana, Dharwar and Sorath districts also returned fairly high numbers, but the general impression is one of understatement. Outside Greater Bombay and Poona, there may have been a tendency to return the occupation as "municipal service," else it is difficult to understand why the numbers in some districts should be so low.

SECTION 10

COMMERCE

Division 6 of the Indian Census Economic Classification Scheme comprised Commerce. A total of 887,580 self-supporting persons, constituting 18.33 per cent of the self-supporting

persons belonging to all Industries and Services, were returned as engaged in commerce.

The division had nine sub-divisions, of which retail trade in foodstuffs was the most

important. In the table which follows the actual number of self-supporting persons classified under each sub-division, and the proportion that they constituted of all the self-supporting persons in division 6 has been shown :—

*Division 6—Commerce
Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch*

Sub-division.	Number of self-supporting persons returned as belonging to sub-division in column 1.	Percentage of self-supporting persons in division 6 who belonged to sub-division shown in column 1.
1	2	3
6·0 Retail trade otherwise unclassified	243,713	27·5
6·1 Retail trade in foodstuffs (including beverages and narcotics)	345,062	38·9
6·2 Retail trade in fuel (including petrol)	37,467	4·2
6·3 Retail trade in textile and leather goods	95,733	10·8
6·4 Wholesale trade in foodstuffs	18,917	2·1
6·5 Wholesale trade in commodities other than foodstuffs	70,359	7·9
6·6 Real Estate	3,366	0·4
6·7 Insurance	10,634	1·2
6·8 Moneylending, banking and other financial business	62,329	7·0

189,946 of the persons classified under Commerce were in the rural areas, and 697,634 in the urban areas of Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch. They comprised 13·0 per cent of the persons engaged in all Industries and Services in the rural areas and 20·7 per cent of the persons engaged in all Industries and Services in the urban areas. Both relatively and absolutely, therefore, commercial activities were of much greater importance in the urban areas than in the rural.

Sub-division 6·0—Retail trade otherwise unclassified

A total of 243,713 self-supporting persons in Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch were returned as engaged in retail trade otherwise unclassified. General storekeepers, hawkers and street-vendors, dealers in drugs, and book-sellers and stationers were all included in this sub-division.

About one-third of the total number were found in Greater Bombay where 55,886 persons were engaged in general storekeeping or retail trade otherwise unclassified, 13,198 were hawkers, 3,300 druggists and chemists, and 2,951 booksellers and stationers.

Relative to their populations Gujarat and Saurashtra returned high numbers under this sub-division. Districts which contained

cities or, like Thana, adjoined a large urban concentration, tended to return large numbers under this sub-division.

Sub-division 6·1—Retail trade in foodstuffs (including beverages and narcotics)

A total of 345,062 self-supporting persons in Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch were returned as engaged in retail trade in foodstuffs. They comprised 38·9 per cent of the self-supporting persons in division 6. This was thus the most important sub-division under Commerce.

Retail dealers in grains and pulses and other foodstuffs, principally vegetables and fruits, were the most important groups within the sub-division, though pan, bidi, cigarette and tobacco dealers were also very important.

Sub-division 6·2—Retail trade in fuel (including petrol)

A total of 37,467 self-supporting persons were returned as retail traders in fuel, including petrol. Of these 11,385 were in Greater Bombay, where 6,754 were dealers in firewood, charcoal, and other fuel, and 4,631 were dealers in petroleum. Ahmedabad and Poona districts returned the next highest numbers under this sub-division.

Sub-division 6·3—Retail trade in textile and leather goods

95,733 self-supporting persons in Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch were returned as engaged in retail trade in textile and leather goods. 21,596 of them were in Greater Bombay. Cloth traders were found in every district, but were numerically most important in districts like Greater Bombay, Ahmedabad, Surat and Sholapur which are textiles manufacturing centres, and in Thana district which adjoins Greater Bombay. A high proportion of the persons in this sub-division in both the rural and urban areas were employees, but as employers were almost as numerous as employees the normal textiles retail establishment is obviously a very small unit.

Sub-division 6·4—Wholesale trade in foodstuffs

18,917 self-supporting persons were returned as engaged in wholesale trade in foodstuffs in Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch, as against 345,062 retailers in foodstuffs, including beverages and narcotics. The distinction between wholesale and retail is frequently a fine one, and may not always have been correctly drawn by enumerators and persons enumerated. It may be assumed, therefore, that this figure of 18,917 represents a minimum figure

since the wholesale nature of the trade must have been definitely specified to warrant classification under this sub-division. The largest number of persons was returned from the Deccan Northern Division under this head, and comparatively few in Gujarat.

Sub-division 6.5—Wholesale trade in commodities other than foodstuffs

70,359 self-supporting persons were returned as engaged in wholesale trade in commodities other than foodstuffs, the great majority being found, not unnaturally, in the urban as distinct from the rural areas. 54,932 of these wholesalers were concentrated in Greater Bombay. In other districts the numbers were, comparatively speaking, insignificant, the Deccan Northern Division leading other natural divisions, but none approaching the Greater Bombay figure.

Sub-division 6.6—Real Estate

The real estate sub-division included house and estate agents and rent collectors of property other than agricultural land. Only 3,366 self-supporting persons were returned under this sub-division from the entire area, and of these 2,439 were in Greater Bombay.

Sub-division 6.7—Insurance

10,634 self-supporting persons in Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch were returned as engaged in the insurance business, and of these 6,960

were in Greater Bombay where the head offices of many insurance companies are situated. Next in importance came Ahmedabad and Poona districts if Thana be excluded because most of those returned under insurance there were probably employees of companies in Greater Bombay who resided in Thana district and travelled into Bombay for work.

Sub-division 6.8—Moneylending, banking and other financial business

A total of 62,329 self-supporting persons in Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch were returned as principally dependent on moneylending, banking and other financial business. 18,748 were in Greater Bombay, followed by Ahmedabad district. Bombay and Ahmedabad are the two principal industrial and financial centres of the State. A surprisingly high number of persons in this sub-division were independent workers and not employees.

The number of persons returned as either employers or independent workers under this sub-division fails to convey the true number of persons who engage in moneylending, partly because it has often been a side-line with well-to-do agriculturists and merchants rather than a principal means of livelihood, and more specifically perhaps because it is now a licensed occupation in Bombay State and those who engage in moneylending would probably hesitate to describe it as their principal means of livelihood even if in truth it were.

SECTION 11

TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATIONS

Division 7 of the Indian Census Economic Classification Scheme consisted of Transport, Storage and Communications. A total of 308,125 self-supporting persons in Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch were returned as belonging to this division. They comprised 6.33 per cent of the self-supporting persons belonging to all Industries and Services.

The division had ten sub-divisions of which transport by road and transport by rail accounted between them for 69 per cent of the persons in the division. In the table opposite the ten sub-divisions have been shown, together with the number of self-supporting persons returned as belonging to each, and the proportion which they constituted of the total self-supporting population belonged to division 7:—

Division 7—Transport, Storage and Communications Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch

Sub-division.	Number of self-supporting persons returned as belonging to sub-division in column 1.	Percentage of self-supporting persons in division 7 who belonged to sub-division shown in column 1.
1	2	3
7.0 Transport and communications otherwise unclassified and incidental services	2,841	0.9
7.1 Transport by road	110,477	35.9
7.2 Transport by water	59,133	19.2
7.3 Transport by air	3,171	1.0
7.4 Railway transport	101,770	33.0
7.5 Storage and warehousing	4,772	1.6
7.6 Postal Services	19,119	6.2
7.7 Telegraph Services	3,601	1.2
7.8 Telephone Services	2,801	0.9
7.9 Wireless Services	440	0.1

63,649 of the persons classified under this sub-division were in the rural areas, and 244,476 in the urban areas of Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch. They comprised 4.36 per cent of the persons engaged in all Industries and Services in the rural areas, and 7.26 per cent of the persons engaged in all Industries and Services in the urban areas.

Sub-division 7.0—Transport and communications otherwise unclassified and incidental services

The number of self-supporting persons taken under Transport and communications otherwise unclassified in the whole of Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch was only 2,841, of whom 2,077 were in Greater Bombay, where the majority were travel agents. Most districts returned no persons under this head. It was a residuary category and very little significance can therefore be attached to the return of 386 persons under this head in Madhya Saurashtra, the largest number returned by any district apart from Greater Bombay.

Sub-division 7.1—Transport by road

A total of 110,477 self-supporting persons in Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch were returned as engaged in road transport. They comprised 35.9 per cent of the persons in the Transport and Communications division, and were slightly more numerous than the persons classified under railway transport, who numbered 101,770. Excluding air transport, no other transport sub-division has shown such a tremendous expansion since the 1931 census. In the area of Bombay State as at present constituted 43,034 persons were returned as principal earners under road transport in 1931. These principal earners corresponded to the self-supporting persons of the 1951 census, of whom there were 99,578 in Bombay State in 1951. A great expansion in road transport took place during and after the war.

Sub-division 7.2—Transport by water

Transport by water which included officers and mariners of ocean-going vessels as well as ships and boats plying in inland and coastal waters, and persons employed in harbours and docks accounted for 59,133 self-supporting persons in the area of Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch at the census of 1951. Of these 37,563 were in Greater Bombay. Ratnagiri district, which has the longest coast line of any district

in Bombay State, returned 4,622 persons, Surat 2,006, Kolaba 1,951, Kanara 1,310, Thana 1,241, and Amreli 985.

In Saurashtra 6,707 persons were returned under transport by water, of whom 2,659 were in Sorath, 1,928 in Halar and 1,921 in Gohilwad district. In Kutch, also a maritime State, 1,387 persons were returned under transport by water.

The existence of ferries and inland waters accounted for the fact that all except three districts returned some persons under this sub-division.

Sub-division 7.3—Transport by air

Transport by air, persons concerned with airfields and aircraft other than construction of airfields and airports, accounted for 3,171 self-supporting persons in Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch at the census of 1951. 2,625 of them were in Greater Bombay. Thana district which adjoins the international airport of Santa Cruz accounted for 139 persons, Ahmedabad for 111, and Poona for 91. Saurashtra State, principally Halar district, accounted for 168 persons and Kutch for 17.

In 1931 in the area of Bombay State as at present constituted only 39 persons were returned under air transport, as against 2,936 in 1951.

Sub-division 7.4—Railway transport

A total of 101,770 self-supporting persons, constituting 33.0 per cent of the persons in division 7, were returned as engaged in railway transport in Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch at the census of 1951. The railway transport sub-division included railway employees of all kinds, except those employed on construction works. Persons engaged in the manufacture and repair of railway transport equipment, however, were not classified under Transport, but under Production in sub-division 3.3.

Excluding Greater Bombay and the adjacent district of Thana, where 25,111 and 9,719 persons were respectively classified under railway transport, the figures reflected in general the extent of railway mileage and the existence of important railway centres or junctions within particular districts. Ahmedabad and Baroda districts in Gujarat, and East Khandesh, Poona, Nasik and Sholapur districts in the Deccan Northern Division all returned more than four thousand persons under railway transport.

In the table at the end of this paragraph the relative figures of self-supporting persons returned as engaged in various forms of transport in the area of Bombay State as at present constituted have been shown. The "principal earners" of the 1931 census correspond to the self-supporting persons of 1951. The 1941 figures are based on a small sample. The 1951 figures of railway transport understate the true comparative numbers since railway workshop employees were not classified under this sub-division in 1951.

Number of self-supporting persons returned as engaged in various forms of transport at successive censuses in Bombay State

	1931	1941*	1951
Transport by road ...	43,034	54,511	99,578
Transport by water ...	39,937	44,578	51,039
Transport by air ...	39	121	2,986
Railway transport ...	66,206	83,584	90,866

* Sample figures adjusted proportionately to population for changed boundaries.

Sub-division 7.5—Storage and warehousing

4,772 persons in Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch were returned as engaged in the operation of storage facilities such as warehouses and safe deposits when such storage was offered as an independent service. 3,252 of them were in Greater Bombay.

Sub-division 7.6—Postal Services

A total of 19,119 persons were classified under postal services. Almost one-third of them, 6,181 persons, were in Greater Bombay, with Ahmedabad and Poona districts returning the next highest numbers. The greater the concentration of population, the larger the number of postal employees would obviously be.

Sub-division 7.7—Telegraph Services

A total of 3,601 persons were classified under telegraph services. 1,860 of them were in Greater Bombay. The Deccan Northern Division returned 872 persons under this sub-division while Gujarat, roughly equivalent in population, returned only 160 persons. Clearly either the census slips in Gujarat must have been incompletely filled in, or else there was misclassification of these persons under some other head, such as Union Government servants, at the subsequent tabulation.

Sub-division 7.8—Telephone Services

2,801 self-supporting persons were classified under telephone services in Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch at the census of 1951, of whom 1,972 were in Greater Bombay. In the case of this sub-division too the published figures are clearly an understatement of the true numbers engaged in this occupation in Gujarat, since the figure of 2 telephone employees for Ahmedabad district is fantastically low. It is not known whether the error occurred at the enumeration or sorting and tabulation stage.

Sub-division 7.9—Wireless Services

Only 440 persons were classified under this sub-division, of whom 164 were in Greater Bombay. Elsewhere the figures under this head seem unreliable.

At previous censuses postal, telegraph, telephone and wireless services were tabulated together. The number of persons in the State of Bombay as at present constituted classified under these heads was 8,162 in 1931, 15,869 (adjusted sample figure) in 1941, and 23,713 in 1951. These figures illustrate the expansion of communications facilities that has taken place in the past twenty years.

SECTION 12

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Division 8 of the Indian Census Economic Classification Scheme, comprising Health, Education and Public Administration, accounted for 524,647 self-supporting persons in Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch, 10.66 per cent of the self-supporting persons belonging to all Industries and Services in the area.

There were nine sub-divisions within the division, of which State Government employees and Educational Services and Research were the most important categories. In the table which follows the actual number of self-supporting persons classified under each sub-division, and the proportion that they constituted of all the self-supporting persons in the

Health, Education and Public Administration division has been shown :—

*Division 8—Health, Education and Public
Administration
Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch*

Sub-division.	Number of self-supporting persons returned as belonging to sub-division in column 1.	Percentage which the persons shown in column 2 constituted of all the self-supporting persons in division 8.
1	2	3
8·1 Medical and other Health Services	47,212	9·0
8·2 Educational Services and Research	120,186	22·9
8·4 Police (other than village watchmen)	67,672	12·9
8·5 Village officers and servants, including village watchmen	29,509	5·6
8·6 Employees of Municipalities and Local Bodies	57,884	11·0
8·7 Employees of State Governments	136,180	26·0
8·8 Employees of the Union Government	65,305	12·5
8·9 Employees of Non-Indian Governments	699	0·1

147,452 of the persons classified under this division were in the rural areas, and 377,195 in the urban areas of Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch. They comprised 10·09 per cent of the persons engaged in all Industries and Services in the rural areas, and 11·20 per cent of the persons engaged in all Industries and Services in the urban areas, a position of greater relative equality than obtained in other occupational divisions.

Sub-division 8·1—Medical and other Health Services

This sub-division included registered medical practitioners, vaides and hakims, dentists, midwives, vaccinators, compounders, nurses, veterinary doctors, and other persons employed in hospitals or other public or private establishments rendering medical or other health services; but not including scavengers or other sanitary staff.

A total of 47,212 self-supporting persons in Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch were classified as belonging to this sub-division, of whom 13,873 were in Greater Bombay. In Greater Bombay 5,650 persons were classified as hospital and health service employees, 2,946 as registered medical practitioners, 2,459 as nurses, 1,668 as compounders, 699 as vaides and hakims, 204 as dentists, 199 as midwives, 41 as vaccinators, and 7 as veterinary assistant surgeons. These figures suggest that there may have been some tendency for dentists to be returned or

classified as registered medical practitioners and since it is the practice in Bombay for dentists to style themselves as doctors the tendency is comprehensible. Veterinary surgeons would also seem to have been classified either as doctors or hospital employees. The figures of some other districts such as Ahmedabad suggest that the distinction between a registered medical practitioner and a vaid or hakim may not always have been correctly drawn. Even allowing however for overlapping and minor errors of classification there would seem to have been a definite expansion of medical and health services between 1931 when 15,915 "principal earners," equivalent to the self-supporting persons of the 1951 census, were classified under this head in the area that at present comprises Bombay State, and 1951 when 41,961 persons were so returned. In Greater Bombay, Poona and Ahmedabad cities there would seem to be no shortage of doctors but in the rural areas medical and other health service employees are obviously spread very thin.

Sub-division 8·2—Educational Services and Research

Educational services and research, a sub-division that included professors, lecturers, teachers and research workers employed in Universities, Colleges and Research Institutions; professors, lecturers and teachers of all kinds; and managers, clerks, and servants of educational institutions, libraries and museums accounted for 120,186 self-supporting persons in Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch at the 1951 census. The distribution of these persons per 100,000 of population forms the subject of Subsidiary Table 7·3.

This too is a sub-division whose adherents have more than doubled in numbers since 1931 in the present area of Bombay State—from 47,766 in 1931 to 109,035 in 1951. In this sub-division approximately one out of five self-supporting persons at the 1951 census was a woman; in the urban areas the ratio was higher, almost one in three.

There were no gross anomalies in the distribution of teachers among the various natural divisions. This was one sub-division in which the numbers found in Greater Bombay did not outweigh heavily the numbers found in other natural divisions. The Deccan Northern Division returned 38,816 persons under this sub-division, Gujarat 29,952, Greater Bombay 14,650, the Konkan 13,034, the Deccan Southern Division 12,583, Saurashtra 9,937, and

Kutch 1,214. The Deccan Northern Division, where literacy is lower than in Gujarat, owed its lead to the fact that there were 9,147 persons in this sub-division in Poona district, which is an educational centre.

Sub-division 8·4—Police (other than village watchmen)

Police, other than village watchmen, accounted for 67,672 self-supporting persons in Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch, of whom 57,577 were in Bombay State. The Commissioner of Police in Greater Bombay and the District Superintendents of Police elsewhere were asked to state the number of police on their establishments at the time of the census. A figure of 55,453 police was furnished for Bombay State, as against a census figure of 57,577. However, some District Superintendents of Police did not count police officers as policemen. Others did not include railway police. In general the census figure understates the figure of policemen in Bombay State. In Kutch State 1,141 persons were classified under this sub-division. The difference between the census figure and that obtained independently from police sources in Kutch was only 5.

Sub-division 8·5—Village officers and servants, including village watchmen

Only 29,509 self-supporting persons in Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch were classified as village officers and servants, including village watchmen. Only 23,342 persons were so classified in Bombay State in 1951 as against 50,763 at the time of the 1931 census. It is probable that by contrast with 1931 when agricultural prices were low some of the village patils and servants derived their principal means of livelihood in 1951 from land rather than their offices and returned themselves under the agricultural livelihood classes, but this would not explain the complete absence of any persons in this sub-division in rural areas of Panch Mahals and Dangs districts. The true explanation of the phenomenon is more sinister—misclassification. It has been verified that in many cases talathis, patils and other village officers were wrongly classified after the census as employees of the State Government and not under the sub-division to which they rightfully belonged. A certain amount of misclassification in occupational groupings is inevitable after every census but it is ironical that a class of Government officers on whom Government relies so heavily for the efficient conduct of the census should

have had their own means of livelihood misclassified after the census by the Tabulation Offices.

Sub-division 8·6—Employees of Municipalities and Local Bodies

A total of 57,884 persons in Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch were classified as employees of Municipalities and Local Bodies, excluding persons classifiable under any other division or sub-division. Municipal sweepers and scavengers, and employees of a municipal water undertaking etc. would be classified under other sub-divisions. Other municipal employees would fall under this sub-division. 14,878 persons were so classified in Greater Bombay, 14,802 in Gujarat, 14,638 in the Deccan Northern Division, 3,938 in the Deccan Southern Division, 4,416 in the Konkan, 5,007 in Saurashtra and 205 in Kutch. The figures seem reasonably consistent and in accordance with the actual position. Local bodies are less developed in Kutch than elsewhere.

Sub-division 8·7—Employees of State Governments

Employees of State Governments, excluding persons classifiable under any other division or sub-division, accounted for a total of 136,180 persons in Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch at the 1951 census. To a certain extent this was a residuary category. A certain number of village officers and servants who rightly belonged elsewhere were wrongly classified in this sub-division. Another error swelling unduly the proportions of this sub-division occurred in Nasik where there was a failure at the time of enumeration to effect a distinction between State and Union Government servants. Many Union Government servants were returned as Government servants, but the mistake was corrected in consultation with the Collector before the State tables were published.

Perhaps the principal feature of interest in the figures of State Government servants lies in the fact that Poona district, where the headquarters of many offices of the Government of Bombay are situated, returned 19,338 State Government employees as against 16,169 in Greater Bombay. Many State Government employees of course in both Bombay and Poona were classified, rightly, under other divisions and sub-divisions; and again several thousand employees of the State Government employed in Greater Bombay obviously lived outside the municipal limits in Thana district, else the number of State Government employees in that district would not have been so high.

In the State of Saurashtra the district of Madhya Saurashtra, which contains the capital of Rajkot, returned the largest number of State Government employees.

Sub-division 8·8—Employees of the Union Government

A total of 65,305 self-supporting persons were returned as employees of the Union Government excluding persons classifiable under any other division or sub-division. Only two districts were of major importance—Greater Bombay with 15,226 persons and Poona with 24,189. Railway employees and post office employees were, of course, classified separately under other sub-divisions, so that this sub-division was in effect a residuary one.

Sub-division 8·9—Employees of Non-Indian Governments

699 persons were classified as employees of Non-Indian Governments. Foreign diplomats and consular officers were excluded from the census count, but other employees of Non-Indian Governments were not. The figure of 198 employees of Non-Indian Governments for Greater Bombay seems possible though on the low side; but it is difficult to understand how Poona and Ratnagiri turned up 304 and 120 persons under this sub-division. Perhaps employees of the rulers of the former Indian states wrongly swelled this sub-division in Poona.

SECTION 13

SERVICES NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED; AND MISCELLANEOUS MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD

Division 9 of the Indian Census Economic Classification Scheme consisted of Services not elsewhere specified. It was numerically the most important division in Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch, accounting as it did for 1,134,890 self-supporting persons, comprising 23·5 per cent of the self-supporting persons in all Industries and Services.

Within this division there were nine sub-divisions, of which Services otherwise unclassified, to which almost half the persons in division 9 belonged, was the most important. In the table below the actual number of self-supporting persons classified under each sub-division, and the proportion that they constituted of all the self-supporting persons in division 9 has been shown :—

Division 9—Services not elsewhere specified Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch

Sub-division.	Number of persons belonging to sub-division in column 1.	Percentage of self-supporting persons in division 9 who belonged to sub-division shown in column 1.
1	2	3
9·0 Services otherwise unclassified ...	560,198	49·4
9·1 Domestic services (but not including services rendered by members of family households to one another)	221,812	19·5
9·2 Barbers and beauty shops	63,621	5·6
9·3 Laundries and laundry services ...	33,744	3·0
9·4 Hotels, restaurants and eating houses ...	127,502	11·2
9·5 Recreation services ...	37,507	3·3
9·6 Legal and business services	30,637	2·7
9·7 Arts, letters and journalism	6,910	0·6
9·8 Religious, Charitable and Welfare Services ...	52,959	4·7

421,598 of the persons classified under this division were in the rural areas, and 713,292 in the urban areas of Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch. They comprised 28·85 per cent of the persons engaged in all Industries and Services in the rural areas, and 21·18 per cent of the persons engaged in all Industries and Services in the urban areas. This was one of the few divisions in which the proportion of self-supporting persons engaged in all Industries and Services was greater in the rural than in the urban areas. The explanation lies in the fact that the rural areas returned a sizable number of persons under Services otherwise unclassified.

Sub-division 9·0—Services otherwise unclassified

A total of 560,198 persons, comprising 49·4 per cent of the self-supporting persons in division 9, were engaged in services otherwise unclassified. This sub-division was a residuary category. Persons whose means of livelihood were inadequately described, or otherwise unclassified, were included within its fold. 281,329 of the persons classified under sub-division 9·0 were found in the rural areas, and 278,869 in the urban areas of Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch.

Although this sub-division was a residuary category, comprising as it did those whose occupations were unclassified, it was obviously important to know as precisely as possible the occupational returns of persons classified under this sub-division. It was discovered at a fairly early stage that quite a number of persons were returned as "coolies," "mazdoors," "workers on daily wages" or other variants of

the same expression. The Tabulation Offices were therefore asked to tabulate such persons separately as "mazdoors" within sub-division 9. Out of the 560,198 persons in this sub-division 449,212 persons were returned as "mazdoors" or other descriptive equivalents of the same expression.

One cannot exclude entirely the possibility that a person might be described at the census enumeration as a "mazdoor" or "coolie" though he was in fact employed regularly on daily wages in a factory or other organised labour force, and with more careful enumeration might have been classified with reference to the industry or occupational group that he served. In general, however, the occupational returns at the census were fairly complete, so that this would not be an explanation of the large number of persons returned as "coolies" or "mazdoors" at the census.

Another possibility is that some of the persons classified under this sub-division were primarily agricultural labourers. Since, however, agricultural labourers constitute a fairly easily identifiable working group, and were separately coded by enumerators at the census enumeration as a distinct livelihood class, it seems reasonable to discount the possibility of agricultural labourers having been erroneously returned as "coolies" or "mazdoors" by enumerators on any scale. 1,066,049 self-supporting persons were returned as agricultural labourers at the census in Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch as against 449,212 "mazdoors." It is true that persons included in the sub-division Services otherwise unclassified formed 19.3 per cent of the total number of self-supporting persons in all Industries and Services in the rural areas of Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch, and only 8.3 per cent of the total number of self-supporting persons in all Industries and Services in the urban areas, but the reason for this is that organised industry and a trained labour force is a feature of an urban or industrialised society, and the proportion of the residuary categories classified under this sub-division in urban areas was consequently smaller than in the rural areas.

It seems reasonable again to assume that a "coolie" or "mazdoor" in a rural area would be able and willing to function as an agricultural labourer as seasonal requirements or the availability of employment of any sort dictated. Thus in the Deccan Northern and Southern Divisions, which had a heavier agricultural bias

than other natural divisions, the proportion of agricultural labourers in the population was higher than elsewhere, and the proportion of "mazdoors" was correspondingly less. This suggests that in the predominantly agricultural areas labourers are primarily agricultural labourers, while elsewhere the process of their divorce from the soil has proceeded further and, while they constitute a pool of labour available for seasonal agricultural requirements, they are and regard themselves primarily as general and not agricultural labourers.

One of the most remarkable features of the livelihood returns at the census was the heavy proportion of non-agriculturists in Saurashtra and Kutch by comparison with Bombay. In Bombay State 14.9 per cent of the general population belonged to livelihood class VIII, while in Saurashtra the percentage was as high as 22.1 per cent and in Kutch 25.0 per cent. An obvious line of enquiry in explaining or understanding this phenomenon would be to examine the returns of self-supporting persons in livelihood class VIII. Division 9 of the Indian Census Economic Classification Scheme comprised the bulk of those in livelihood class VIII. In Saurashtra and Kutch the percentage of the self-supporting persons in all Industries and Services who were returned as belonging to division 9 in both the rural and urban population was in excess of the percentages returned by other natural divisions in Western India. The overwhelming majority of the self-supporting persons belonging to division 9 in Saurashtra and Kutch were classified under 9.0—Services otherwise unclassified, and the great majority of these were "mazdoors." The percentage of agricultural labourers in Saurashtra and Kutch was very low by comparison with Bombay. It seems probable that the "mazdoors" in the rural areas of Saurashtra and Kutch work seasonally on agriculture, but unless there was a widespread tendency to return agricultural labourers in Saurashtra and Kutch as "mazdoors" the figures suggest that these areas had a disproportionately large number of general labourers. These persons were not primarily agricultural labourers because they were not returned as such. They were not skilled craftsmen or artisans or they would have returned their trades or callings as their principal means of livelihood. They were essentially an unskilled body of workers whose employment depended on the general level of prosperity.

Kutch State, with a population of 567,606 returned as many as 22,325 persons as "mazdoors," the majority in the rural areas. In the city of Poona, on the other hand, with almost the same population as Kutch State, only 9,633 persons were returned as mazdoors. In big cities a fairly large pool of unskilled labourers is inevitable and not necessarily economically unhealthy. In less developed regions, however, the manifestation of such a phenomenon in rural areas is suggestive evidence of over-population in relation to the available resources, however thinly that population might be spread on the ground. The ranks of "mazdoors" are recruited in rural areas from those who are surplus to the agricultural economy, and are not yet integrated in other industries and services.

Outside the ranks of the "mazdoors" (who were separately tabulated) and those whose occupations were inadequately described came a small body of astrologers and palmists in sub-division 9·0, of whom there were 573 in Greater Bombay. Practically every district supported some persons whose principal means of livelihood was astrology.

Prostitutes were not a separate occupational group. They should, strictly speaking, have been classified outside the general body of Industries and Services since, though self-supporting, they were economically inactive. Their correct place was on the fly-leaf to the B-III table as "all other persons living principally on incomes from unproductive occupations." In some cases however they seem to have been wrongly classified under sub-division 9·0. Past census reports testify to the impossibility of getting a true return of prostitutes, particularly in Gujarat, where prostitution is in any case much less than elsewhere, and where such prostitution as exists tends to be clandestine, and is concealed under other occupational returns at the census. Such, however, is morbid public interest in this oldest of the professions, that one might imagine that the success of a census should be judged by the fullness and accuracy of the returns of prostitutes that it secures.

Sub-division 9·1—Domestic services (but not including services rendered by members of family households to one another)

A total of 221,812 self-supporting persons in Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch were returned as engaged in domestic service, excluding

services rendered by members of family households to one another. Slightly more than three out of four domestic servants were males. Both relatively and absolutely domestic servants were numerically more important in the urban as distinct from the rural areas. Thus 86,875 of the persons classified as domestic servants in the area of Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch were found in Greater Bombay. Of these, 5,488 were private motor drivers, 15,133 were cooks, 4,969 were gardeners, and 61,285 were other domestic servants. Domestic servants in Greater Bombay constituted as much as 7 per cent of the self-supporting persons engaged in all Industries and Services.

The great majority of domestic servants, particularly in Greater Bombay, were employees and not independent workers. A mysterious 1,292 persons throughout the area of Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch were returned, presumably erroneously, as employers. The Deccan Northern Division and Gujarat relatively to their populations returned roughly equal numbers of domestic servants. The Konkan districts of Kolaba and Ratnagiri returned relatively high numbers of domestic servants, particularly in the rural areas. Possibly in these areas they were employees of big landlords and combined domestic service with seasonal agricultural labour.

Sub-division 9·2—Barbers and beauty shops

Barbers, hairdressers and wig makers, tatoosers, shampooers, and bathhouse workers accounted for a total of 63,621 self-supporting persons in Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch. In actual practice barbers and hairdressers accounted for all but a tiny fraction of the self-supporting persons in this sub-division. Representatives of the craft were found in every district. Relatively to the total number of persons engaged in all Industries and Services barbers were more important in rural than in urban areas, though the absolute numbers were roughly equal. The figures provide ground for much fascinating if inaccurate speculation. Relatively to their populations the Deccan Southern Division and the Konkan had fewer tonsorial artists than the other natural divisions, though whether this was due to the higher proficiency of barbers in these areas or to lesser patronage of the craft cannot be stated. If the figures mean anything the rural areas of Mehsana district, which had 2,079 barbers, may fairly claim to be the most generous supporters of barbers in Bombay State.

Sub-division 9.3—Laundries and Laundry services

A total of 33,744 self-supporting persons in Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch were returned as engaged in laundry and laundry services, washing and cleaning. Except in Greater Bombay, where as many as 14,315 of the persons classified under this sub-division were found, the great majority were independent workers and not employees or employers. In Bombay State as a whole there were almost twice as many barbers as washermen, but in Greater Bombay washermen outnumbered barbers. Relatively to its population the Deccan Northern Division returned more dhobis than any other natural division, excluding always Greater Bombay.

In the area that at present comprises Bombay State the number of self-supporting persons returned as barbers and washermen remained virtually the same between 1931 and 1951.

Sub-division 9.4—Hotels, restaurants and eating houses

The 1931 and 1951 figures suggested virtual stagnation in the barbering and washing trades. The hotel, restaurant and eating house business, by contrast, underwent a marked expansion. A total of 127,502 self-supporting persons were classified under this sub-division in Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch at the 1951 census. In 1931, a slump year, only 25,164 persons were so returned in the area that at present comprises Bombay State. The 1941 sample figures suggest that in that year about 70,000 persons were so employed. The 1951 figure was 119,830. There is thus clear evidence of a remarkable growth in the hotel and restaurant business during the past twenty years.

This business was of considerable importance in 1951 in Greater Bombay where 48,524 persons were classified under it. Among the remaining natural divisions of Bombay State, out of every 1,000 of total population two persons were self-supporting as a result of engaging in the hotel and restaurant business in Gujarat and the Deccan Northern Division, while in the Deccan Southern and Konkan Divisions the proportion was higher—2.6 persons.

The growth of the hotel and restaurant business in Greater Bombay is attributable to the tremendous growth of the city's population during the decade. Elsewhere it seems attributable primarily to general prosperity, and the growth of urbanisation. Most of the establish-

ments styled as "hotels" are not residential hotels, but are primarily restaurants and eating houses.

Sub-division 9.5—Recreation services

Under the sub-division of recreation services were classified persons engaged in the production and distribution of motion pictures and the operation of cinemas and theatres and radio broadcasting, as well as exponents of time-honoured entertainments—musicians, actors, dancers, acrobats, and reciters. The newer forms of entertainment—the cinema and the radio—have made wide inroads into the old. There are very few towns of moderate size in Bombay State that do not support a cinema. Greater Bombay is an important centre of motion picture production.

A total of 37,507 persons in Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch were classified under recreation services. Three out of four persons in this sub-division were in the urban as distinct from the rural areas, and 15,047 out of the total of 37,507 were in Greater Bombay. The figures suggested that the Deccan Northern and Southern Divisions were more liberally provided with entertainment, or at least supported more entertainers, than other natural divisions in the area, excluding always the untypical natural division of Greater Bombay.

Sub-division 9.6—Legal and business services

Lawyers of all kinds, lawyers' clerks and petition writers, stenographers, accountants and auditors as well as employees of trade associations were classified under Legal and business services. A total of 30,637 self-supporting persons were so classified at the 1951 census in Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch. Approximately half—15,143 persons—were in Greater Bombay where 1,679 were lawyers, 1,090 lawyers' clerks, 2,011 architects, surveyors and engineers (not being State servants), 8,933 stenographers, accountants, and auditors, and 1,430 employed in Chambers of Commerce, labour organisations and Trade associations. This distribution was untypical. Outside Greater Bombay lawyers and lawyers' clerks tended to comprise the majority of the persons in this sub-division.

Sub-division 9.7—Arts, letters and journalism

Artists, sculptors and image makers, authors, editors and journalists, and photographers were classified under Arts, letters and journalism. In Greater Bombay, where 3,369 out of the total of 6,910 persons classified under this sub-division in Bombay, Saurashtra

and Kutch were found, there were 1,632 artists, sculptors and image makers, 1,194 authors, editors, and journalists, and 543 photographers.

Sub-division 9-8—Religious, Charitable and Welfare Services

A total of 52,959 persons were classified under religious, charitable and welfare services, a sub-division which included priests, ministers, monks, nuns, sadhus, religious mendicants and other religious workers; servants in religious edifices, burial and burning grounds; and managers and employees of organisations and institutions rendering charitable and welfare services.

In Greater Bombay 3,822 persons were classified as priests, sadhus, nuns and other religious workers, 1,276 as servants in religious edifices, burial and burning grounds servants, and 990 as charitable and welfare institutions employees,

a total of 6,088 self-supporting persons. In the remaining natural divisions Kutch, Saurashtra and Gujarat returned the highest proportions of priests relatively to their populations, the Deccan Northern and the Konkan Divisions occupied a middle position, and the Deccan Southern Division came last. Possibly Kutch, Saurashtra and Gujarat are more orthodox in their religious observances and hence supported a larger number of priests, while in the Deccan Southern Division Lingayat jangams who follow lay professions may and do preside at religious ceremonies, thus reducing the need for a professional priesthood. The other factor determining the relative proportions of priests in particular areas is the extent to which temples and religious edifices are endowed with devasthanams; but unfortunately no reliable statistics were available to indicate the relative extent of this type of alienation in the natural divisions of the area.

SECTION 14

CONCLUDING REMARKS

Because of changes in the definitions and classifications adopted from census to census the data compiled in relation to the non-agricultural classes have not always been comparable. When to these changes the risks of inadequacies or inaccuracies in descriptions of occupations at the census enumeration, and vagaries in the subsequent abstraction, are added it will be seen why the occupational returns have to be scrutinised with special care.

Inaccuracy in classification was undoubtedly the reason why the number of village officers declined between 1931 and 1951. It is impossible to be certain whether the fact that the number of washermen and barbers did not increase during the same period reflected a true trend or was due to inaccuracy. On the other hand there was a very steep and noticeable rise in the number of self-supporting persons returned as engaged in the sugar, tobacco, cotton textiles and printing industries in 1951 by comparison with 1931, as also in the number of persons engaged in transport, medical and educational services, and the hotel and restaurant trade, and this rise seems to reflect a true trend.

The number of persons returned as engaged in the manufacture of such articles of common use as soap, matches, vanaspati and plastic goods was small in relation to the output of which the factories making these products are

capable. A modern factory bottling aerated water in Bombay is reputedly so highly mechanised as to function with about a dozen workers. The tendency for men to be replaced by machines is somewhat disturbing. Probably, however, these factories give rise to a lot of secondary employment in the demand they create for materials and the employment they create among the distributive trade and transport workers.

The extent to which Greater Bombay with less than one-tenth of the total population dominated several fields of activity was marked. The tendency for new industries to be located in Greater Bombay or its vicinity has increased. It is a trend which those who believe in the dispersal of industry will deplore, though what precisely should be done if it were desired to arrest the trend is not quite clear.

Analysis of the proportion of employers, employees and independent workers among self-supporting persons was an important and interesting innovation at the 1951 census. Is the independent worker being squeezed out and converted into an employee? The fact that three-quarters of the self-supporting persons in Greater Bombay in 1951 were employees suggests that it may be so. It seems part of an inevitable trend, but the only way in which the trend could be measured is to repeat these questions with the same definitions at the next census.

CHAPTER VI

FAMILIES, SEXES AND PRINCIPAL AGE GROUPS

SECTION 1

PRELIMINARY REMARKS

This chapter deals with families, sexes and principal age groups. The question of houses and households are dealt with fully in the appropriate sections. At all past censuses details in regard to the number of occupied houses were published after each census, but it was difficult to draw reliable conclusions from data about the number of houses because of changes in the definition of the house adopted at successive censuses, to which must be added the consideration that it was the man with the brush and the paint in whose capable or incapable hands reposed the ultimate decision on what dwellings qualified for separate numbers. The past definition of the house was based on the commensal family. In other words it was a hybrid between the house and the household. The household is a more comprehensible concept than the house, and a distinct advance over past practice was registered in 1951, when the analysis of 4 per cent of the households in regard to size and composition was undertaken after the census.

The other matters dealt with in this chapter centre round the age returns. Age is a question asked at every census in the world. The trouble is that not everybody knows his exact age. In consequence there is a marked tendency, especially among illiterate people, to report age in round numbers, that is, in numbers ending in 0 or 5, or in even rather than odd numbers. This is a pheno-

menon not confined to India. To eliminate the bias in favour of these particular digits the age figures were exhibited in the past in terms of a five-year or ten-year distribution that was closer to reality than would otherwise have been the case.

Single year age returns were compiled and regularly exhibited at past censuses only for those returned as less than 5 years old, and no way was left open to the statistical analyst to get back to the original age returns of other ages until 1941, when single year age returns for several provinces, including Bombay, prepared by the Statistical Institute, Calcutta, on the basis of a 2 per cent sample after the census were published. The predictive qualities of a sample will vary according to the aspect under examination and will in general be best when the aspect is universally present in the population. Age is a universal. Everybody, whatever his vocation or location, must have an age. The age sample in 1941 was a very small one, but the extraction of data in regard to single year age returns marked a definite advance over the previous practice of publishing only age groups, a procedure which has been likened to putting the figures in a straight jacket. In 1951 extraction of age data was done on a sample basis by taking out every tenth slip. The greater size of the sample would tend to decrease the sampling error.

The single year age returns in both 1941 and 1951 reveal the overwhelming extent to which age was returned at the census in terms of the nearest five years, particularly after the age of twenty. It is for this reason that examination of the age data is done in relation to age groups, but since these age groups are merely summations of the single year age returns the quality of the single year age returns at any particular census is a matter of considerable importance.

The tendency to round off ages after 20 is very marked. More persons returned themselves as 25 or 30 at the census of 1951 than as any other age. This tendency to round off ages is comprehensible because recollection tends to fade with increasing years and birthdays have no special significance for most people. It does not matter what a man's exact age is "so long as he can be assigned to one or other life's chief periods—childhood or adolescence, the adult middle period or old age—to each of which Hindu social custom assigns specific duties."¹

Though the preference for round numbers in 1951 was very marked the quality of the single year age returns was better than in 1941. For every 10,000 persons who returned their age as 25 in 1941 the sum of those who returned their age as 21, 22, 23 and 24 was 10,843. In 1951 it was 12,212. For every

10,000 persons who returned their age as 25 in 1941 the sum of those who returned their age as 26, 27, 28 and 29 was 9,128. In 1951 it was 9,706.

There is another direction in which improvement in age reporting is discernible in 1951. In the table below six selected single year age returns in 1941 and 1951 are compared. It will be seen that, despite the fascination exercised by digits ending in "0," the returns in 1951 did taper off at higher ages in accordance with actuality, while in 1941 there were bulges at ages 40 and 50, attributable to greater inaccuracy in age reporting. To facilitate comparison a base line of 10,000 persons at age 30 has been assumed.

<i>Bombay State</i>			
Single year age		1941	1951
returns.		Persons.	Persons.
30	..	10,000	10,000
35	..	8,375	8,994
40	..	8,429	8,551
45	..	6,149	6,291
50	..	6,635	6,097
55	..	3,367	3,504

In most districts the single year age returns of urban areas were rather better than those of the rural areas,² a result which could be attributed to the greater literacy of the urban areas.

SECTION 2

TERRITORIAL DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSES AND HOUSEHOLDS

The problem of finding a completely satisfactory definition of a census house is perhaps insoluble, not only in India but elsewhere. The 1951 census distinguished the house and the household. A "house" was defined as "a dwelling with a separate main entrance." A "household," on the other hand, meant "all the persons who lived together in the same house and had a common mess."

At previous censuses statistics of houses were collected, but the definition of the house swung between the household and the house. Up to 1901, the definition of a house in Bombay Presidency was "the residence of one or more families having a separate entrance from a common way." In 1911 however the commensal family formed the basis of the definition and continued to do so until 1951. The 1941 definition of a "house" was "the

building or part of a building inhabited or likely to be inhabited by one or more persons living together and eating together in one common mess with resident dependants and servants."

The 1951 definition of a "house" was thus not comparable with the definition adopted at previous censuses. The "household" of 1951 approximated to the "house" of 1941 and previous censuses as it was based on the commensal family. This was not true, however, of Bombay City. In Bombay City, until 1951, the census house was a whole building separately assessed to municipal taxation. The individual "flats" or "blocks" contained in these buildings were not separately numbered. As a result the census house in Greater Bombay contained over 30 persons at censuses from

² Single year age returns of rural and urban areas have been published in the District Census Handbooks.

¹ Census of India, 1941, Baroda Report, page 130.

1921 to 1941, while in 1951 it contained only 5.8 persons. Thus even the figures of households in 1951 cannot be compared with the figures of houses at earlier censuses, at least in Greater Bombay.

Because of inadequate and changing definitions the comparative figures of houses per 100 square miles in Subsidiary Table 6.1 must

be treated with caution. The rise in the number of houses per 100 square miles in Greater Bombay in 1951 was not due to fresh building, but to the fact that at previous censuses not all the houses were given separate numbers. Kaira district had the highest number of persons per square mile of any district outside Greater Bombay.

SECTION 3

SIZE AND COMPOSITION OF FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS

The "household" and not the "house" is the appropriate starting point for social and economic enquiries. When more than one "household" was found in the same census "house," or dwelling with a separate main entrance, in 1951, the enumerator was asked to distinguish the households by adding the letter A or B after the housenumber on the census slips. The answers were later transcribed by houses and households into National Registers, and these were used to examine the size and composition of family households on a 4 per cent sample basis. An enquiry of this nature would not have been possible on the basis of the census slips alone. The number of households would always exceed the number of houses, though cases of a household spreading itself over more than one house were encountered. Thus in Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch there were 7,248,611 houses at the 1951 census, containing 8,066,427 households, an average of 5.6 persons per census house. 414,132 persons, or 1 per cent of the population, were enumerated in institutions or were houseless.

The definition of a "household" in 1951 was roughly comparable to the definition of a "house" in 1941 and preceding censuses. Past census figures suggested that the size of the house (present household) in Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch was bigger in urban than in rural areas. This result, however, was due to the distorting influence on the returns of the Bombay City figure of houses, where there was a divergence from the practice followed elsewhere of numbering separately each commensal dwelling place. The figures of most other natural divisions presented a different picture.

For 1951, we have two sets of figures indicating household size—the deduced figure derived by dividing the population per

1,000 houses by the number of households per 1,000 houses, and the figure obtained by analysis of a 4 per cent sample of the households extracted from the National Registers.

The results are compared below :—

Average number of persons per household in Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch in 1951

	Deduced figure.	4 per cent households sample figure.
Total population ..	5.0	4.9
Rural population ..	5.1	5.0
Urban population ..	4.9	4.7

It seems valid to assume from these figures that the average family household in 1951 had 4.9 or 5 persons, and that the average size of a household was larger in rural areas than in urban, since both the deduced figure and the specific enquiry into sample households support the same conclusion. Only in the Deccan Southern Division and in Kutch was the urban household larger on an average than the rural household. Households in the Deccan were on an average slightly bigger than in Gujarat, while in Kutch the average household in both rural and urban areas was noticeably smaller than anywhere else. These trends were also suggested by the 1921 and 1931 figures of houses.

For purposes of analysis of households according to size four gradations were recognised—small households (with 3 members or less); medium (with 4-6 members); large (with 7-9 members) and very large (with 10 members or more). The average size of a household was a complex of the number of persons living in households of different sizes. More persons lived in households of medium size, having from four to six members, than in any other size of household. The reason why the average size of a household was larger in rural than in urban areas was that in

the rural areas the percentage of the household population who lived in medium or large sized households was greater as the following table shows :—

Percentage of the household population who lived in households of different sizes in Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch

	Small.	Medium.	Large.	Very large.
Rural ..	14.0	43.6	23.2	14.2
Urban ..	17.3	41.3	26.3	15.1

It is interesting that the rural and urban patterns were not widely divergent. Urban conditions with their individualistic modes of living would be more favourable to the growth of small households than rural conditions, yet the high percentage of the urban population found in very large households would seem to contradict that conclusion. There is really no contradiction. The very large family household is still a feature of most urban areas, although small family households are also more frequently encountered in urban areas than in rural. Again in some city areas there is a tendency for houses to be shared in a quasi-boarding house arrangement centring round some sort of family household. Perhaps the most remarkable feature brought out by the figures was that in the area as a whole as much as 42.1 per cent of the household population lived in large or very large households.

Size of households in rural areas³

Large and very large households were less frequently encountered in Gujarat than in the Deccan. It was this feature that principally served to depress the average size of the household in rural Gujarat by contrast with the Deccan Northern and Southern Divisions, a feature brought out by past census statistics. The reason why the number of persons per household was much higher in the districts of West Khandesh, Amreli, Satara South and Halar than in other districts was that the higher percentage of the population of these districts who lived in large or very large households raised the average size of the households in these districts. In the districts of the Konkan the average rural household was slightly smaller than in other divisions of Bombay State; in Kutch it was very noticeably smaller. Large and very large households were less a feature of these divisions than of other natural divisions, and there was a rise in the number of small households. This was

possibly due to the scattered nature of the dwellings in the Konkan tract, discouraging large aggregations of people in individual households. Emigration would also seem to be a factor favourable to the formation of small households in the districts from which emigration took place, and from the Konkan and Kutch considerable emigration takes place.

Size of households in urban areas

All over Western India, except in Kutch and the Deccan Southern Division, the rural household was larger than the urban one. One would expect that the urban household would always be smaller than the rural. The reasons why Kutch and the Deccan Southern Division departed from the normal pattern are not known.

In Kutch and the Konkan the households in both rural and urban areas were below the average in size, because of emigration.

Family composition of households⁴

Past census reports sometimes attempted to use the figures of houses and population to draw conclusions about the fate of the joint family—whether or not it was breaking up. Because of lack of data such speculations tended to be inconclusive. After the 1951 census, the sample households were analysed not only according to size, but also according to composition. The composition was established according to the number per 1,000 households of the following persons—heads of households and their wives, sons of heads of households, daughters of heads of households, other male relations to heads of households and other female relations to heads of households. Servants and unrelated persons¹ were excluded from the analysis. They formed only 1.5 per cent of the household population in Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch. In Greater Bombay they formed 11.4 per cent. In every other natural division they were less than 2 per cent.

In Western Europe the normal family household would probably be considered to consist of a husband, his wife, and their children, with such variations in the pattern as might be induced by the death of parents. Any additions to this normal pattern would be held to fall under the heading of calamities as when orphaned children might live with relatives, or when a widowed mother might descend temporarily or permanently on the

³ Subsidiary Table 6.2.

⁴ Subsidiary Table 6.3.

household of her son-in-law or daughter-in-law. A recent variation of the calamity pattern was occasioned by the post-war housing shortage in Britain which compelled a number of young married persons to live with in-laws, a process which was regarded as conducive to much stress, strain and marital unhappiness. Such attributes are those of a highly individualistic society, and have probably been reinforced by the urban pattern of living, a decline in the death rate, and the growth of insurance. In a predominantly agricultural country like India the social attitude has not hardened into resentment of in-laws, though the joint family is undoubtedly tending to break-up.

The break-up of the joint family has been occasioned largely by economic circumstances. Cousins no longer enjoy their old status in the family pattern. Pressure on the land has also probably accelerated the break-up of the large agricultural joint family. There is no shortage in most areas of agricultural labour, hence the tendency for those whose endeavours were surplus to the cultivation of joint family property to seek other avenues of employment. Again education of women and the disappearance of child marriage have meant that women have become increasingly unable or unwilling to adapt themselves to a domestic situation in which they have to play a subordinate role to an elder matriarch.

The old style joint family in the sense of numerous families living together under one roof is much rarer than is frequently supposed. Even when families remain legally joint today it is fairly uncommon to find several self-supporting males and their families living together. The writer came across one joint family household with more than thirty members in Belgaum town, but cases of this type are extremely rare in Bombay State.

In the table which follows the six degrees of relationship—heads of households and their wives, sons, daughters, other male relatives, and other female relatives—have been shown according to the percentage that they formed of the average family household. Figures for Gujarat where the average family household was smaller (4.8 persons) than in other divisions of Bombay State, and for the Deccan Southern Division, where it was larger (5.1 persons), have also been shown for purposes of comparison.

▲ (Bk) H 91-14

Percentage of types of relationships in family households

	Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch.	Gujarat.	Deccan Southern.
Heads of households ..	18.35	19.02	17.21
Wives of heads of households ..	18.75	17.08	15.66
Sons ..	22.69	23.72	22.35
Daughters ..	17.54	18.67	17.07
Other male relatives ..	10.20	8.72	11.39
Other female relatives ..	14.47	12.79	16.32
Total ..	100.00	100.00	100.00

It is a pity that degrees of relationship were not tabulated more fully. There are however enough data to suggest that it is dependency that primarily determines family composition. In every district the number of sons of heads of households exceeded the number of daughters, due to the fact that daughters marry at an earlier age than sons and when they marry, they generally leave their fathers' houses to live in the houses of their husbands or fathers-in-law. Sons tend to marry earlier than in the West, before they can afford a separate establishment, and continue to stay in their fathers' houses and are joined by their wives. In consequence sons were more numerous than daughters in the sample households and female relatives were more numerous than male relatives. Widowhood also accounted for the excess of other female relations over other male relations. Dependent widows would go to stay with male relatives.

Other relatives formed a higher proportion of the household population in the Deccan Southern Division than in Gujarat. This is capable of several explanations. Birth and death rates in the Deccan Southern Division were both high, and there were more widows there than elsewhere in Bombay State. Again the large family household with its attendant male and female relatives may survive to a greater degree in the more intensely rural Deccan Southern Division than in urbanised Gujarat. The fact, however, that the average family household in Western India had only five members, and that only about a quarter of the household population were other than heads of households and their wives, or sons and daughters of heads of households, suggests that the composition of the average family household departs from the unitary husband-wife-children pattern only to the extent necessary to take care of dependants.

Precise degrees of relationship were not established by the tables. It might be asked for instance why, when there were 887 male heads of households in Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch there were only 810 wives of heads of households. The explanation is that the sex ratio is unfavourable to women, particularly in the adult age groups. Many male immigrants to urban areas are not accompanied by their wives. Thus, in Greater Bombay, for every 945 male heads of households per 1,000 households (almost the highest figure returned by any district) there were only 633 wives of heads of households, by far the lowest figure returned by any district. Ahmedabad also returned a low figure for wives of heads of households for an identical reason. On the other hand, in the districts of Ratnagiri, Satara North, Kolaba, and Kutch, from which considerable male emigration takes place, the number of women who were heads of households exceeded the number of men. The influence of emigration or immigration was

discernible also in the figures of sons of heads of households. In the districts from or into which heavy male migration occurred the number of sons in the sample households was abnormally low.

It would be unsafe to push the analysis too far, but the higher number of daughters in the households in Gujarat, coupled with the fact that there was a higher number⁵ of unmarried females per 1,000 in that division than in any other, suggests that the age of marriage of women there may be advancing to a greater extent than elsewhere. This may in part be connected with the higher literacy of women in Gujarat. Lastly, the very high figure of other male relatives in the sample households in Greater Bombay illustrates the strength of family ties among the immigrant male population. In the general shortage of accommodation they joined the households of relatives. The number of such other male relations in the sample households exceeded the number of wives of heads of households.

SECTION 4

SEX RATIOS

There were 938 females per 1,000 males in Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch in 1951. Western India thus exhibited a feature that has been characteristic of India as a whole since the censuses began.

Successive censuses in India have shown that men consistently outnumber women. Indeed the deficiency of females in certain areas was so marked that some demographers believed that it was due to the omission of women from the census count, a theory which was effectively refuted in the Indian Census Report of 1911. The deficiency of females in the population is an undoubted fact. The deficiency tended to be very marked in the north and north-west of India, and to be counterbalanced by an excess of females in the south.

A number of theories have been advanced to explain the differential sex ratio obtaining in various parts of the country. Race and environment, the latter in the sense of different climatic, social and dietary conditions, have been put forward as explanations. The argument based on race explained the lower proportion of females in the north and north-west in terms of the higher proportion of Aryan and Semitic elements in the population,

and the greater proportion of females in the south in terms of the preponderance of Dravidian elements. If there was a tendency for persons of a particular racial strain to have a preponderance of males or females, the endogamous caste divisions of society were believed to favour the continuation of the characteristic.

In the 1921 Bombay Report⁶ L. J. Sedgwick, who was a believer in the theory that sex ratios were primarily a matter of race, endeavoured to show that particular castes which were believed to be of the same racial origin, had similar sex ratio when the geographical areas in which they were found and the climatic conditions under which they lived were different. In the case of castes which were entirely different there was a tendency for the northern castes in Bombay Presidency to have lower sex ratios, but this he ascribed not to geography or climate, but to the fact that a low female index was a racial peculiarity of the north. On the other hand the National Planning Committee noted⁷ that the same castes

⁵ Subsidiary Table 6·7.

⁶ Census of India, 1921, Bombay Report, page 104.

⁷ It might of course be that an identical caste name concealed a different racial origin.

which were distributed in different parts of northern India showed a deficiency of females, as one moved further towards the arid conditions in the west and north-west. Race would not seem to be a complete explanation of the differential sex ratios; and the cessation of caste tabulation at the 1951 census has deprived those interested of data with which to continue the speculation.

The second theory which sought to explain the matter in terms of environment, in the sense of different climatic or social conditions, argued that as climatic conditions became more arid and the conditions of life more severe a deficiency of females developed. A low damp climate was believed to be favourable to females, and dry uplands to males. To this might be added the related speculation that past infanticide or deliberate neglect of girl babies in areas where conditions of life were hard might have selected those females for survival who were likely to bear a preponderance of male children, a theory which seems somewhat fanciful.

In most parts of the world more male children than female children are born, and India is no exception. The reason would appear to be that the male infant is more delicate than the female and this is nature's way of redressing the balance. The census of course does not provide data about the number of male and female births, since the average age of those returned as less than one year old at the census was six months. The registered figures of births however show that more boy babies than girl babies are born. There were 164 males to every 161 females in Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch at the census aged less than one year old.

Effect of migration on sex ratios

Migration acts as a powerful distortion to sex ratios. The question of age in relation to sex ratios is of particular importance in the case of a state like Bombay which not only attracts migrants from outside, but within whose borders there are certain well-defined patterns of migration; and migration, as is well-known, tends to affect most the adult male age groups. It is, in fact, impossible to consider sex ratios, divorced from the phenomenon of migration. The excess of females over males, which is a feature of the sex composition of Great Britain, is a result not only of war casualties among the male population, but of male emigration during the latter

part of the 19th century. At the time of the 1951 census there were 1,079 females per 1,000 males in Kutch, not because nature there is more favourable to female survival, but because of heavy male migration. In fact, in the youngest age groups (0-5 years) in Kutch, females were deficit to a greater extent than in Bombay or Saurashtra. Saurashtra is also a state from which emigration takes place, though not on such a heavy scale as to leave an excess of females in the population as a whole.

In the case of Bombay State the effect of migration on the sex ratio was very marked. Since there is a deficiency in the number of females in the state as a whole, an excess of females over males in any district in Bombay State may be regarded as proof positive of the existence of male emigration from the area. In Ratnagiri district in 1951, there were 1,224 females for every 1,000 males, in Satara North there were 1,051, and in Kolaba there were 1,040. The heavy disparity in the sex ratio of Ratnagiri indicates male emigration. The disparity was greater at this census than at any of the past four censuses. This was probably due to intensification of emigration to Bombay City from a traditionally emigrant district during the past ten years.

Because of this factor of emigration it is difficult to arrive at the true sex ratio of the natural population of the area. In the population as a whole, the number of females per 1,000 males in Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch registered a slight decline from 941 in 1921, 1931 and 1941 to 938 in 1951, the deterioration being attributable to increased male immigration into the area from other states during the past two decades. The sex ratio of Bombay State recorded a slight increase in masculinity during the decade, there being only 932 females per 1,000 males in Bombay State in 1951, as compared with 935, 936, and 935 at the three preceding censuses. The deterioration may be safely attributed to a rise in the amount of male immigration to Bombay State from other parts of India.

Districts with an unusually masculine sex ratio were Greater Bombay (596), Ahmedabad (849) and Thana (907). Greater Bombay, Ahmedabad and Thana attracted a large number of immigrants during the past decade, and in the migration stream males predominated.

Because of migration the sex ratio in urban areas was more unequal than in rural areas. The reason is that the urban areas draw a considerable proportion of their population from rural areas. Hence, the bigger the urban area, the more masculine its sex ratio tended to become. In Greater Bombay, the largest city, there were 596 women to every 1,000 men in 1951; in Ahmedabad 765; and in Poona 865. In each of the other five cities of Sholapur, Surat, Baroda, Hubli and Kolhapur, however, the sex ratio improved progressively at the past three censuses, suggesting that the rural-urban migration increasingly contains a larger proportion of women than it formerly did. Bombay and Poona, however, grew phenomenally during the past decade and in their migration streams (particularly when the migration was from a long distance) males outnumbered the females, with the result that there was no improvement in the sex ratio.

Even in those districts whose sex ratios were not disturbed to any extent by migration there was a deficiency of females at this as at past censuses. This is the important fact that distinguishes Bombay from states like Madras and Travancore-Cochin where the sex ratio is much more favourable to females.

Ages at which female numbers are deficient

The ages at which the deficiency of females makes itself manifest is important. In the table below the number of females per 1,000 males at different age groups in Bombay State has been shown:—

*Females per 1,000 males in 1951 in
Bombay State*

Age Group.			
0	..	..	980
1-4	..	..	963
5-14	..	..	937
15-24	..	..	949
25-34	..	..	914
35-44	..	..	859
45-54	..	..	866
55-64	..	..	962
65-74	..	..	1,135
75 and over	..	..	1,177

It will be seen that the ratio of females to males, which was not particularly unfavourable below the age of 5, showed a steady decline thereafter. The ages 35-44 were especially unfavourable to women. With old age the sex ratio became favourable to women, which it seems to do in every country. At the business of outliving old men old women enjoy a tremendous advantage. It might be

asked why there was a bulge in the age group 15-24. The reason is that the number of women in this age group has been artificially inflated because of the large number returned as aged 20. There is always a tendency to round off women's ages which are less accurately reported than men's.

Comparing these figures with the pattern in areas like Travancore-Cochin, Madras and Orissa, where there was no deficiency in female numbers, we find that both share one feature. The age group 35-54 was the worst for female survival. This may be due to the hazards of child bearing at later ages, or is more probably a matter of relative stamina. A man in those ages may still be relatively vigorous, while a woman is undergoing the change of life with its attendant complications. The ages between 15 and 34 would not seem to be a particularly bad time for women. In areas where women were in excess, they were in excess at these ages, and though errors in age reporting make it impossible to be dogmatic, the recorded ratio of females to males in Bombay State underwent no great deterioration between the ages of 5-14 and 15-34.

The sex ratio in Western India has remained fairly stable during the past thirty years. There is no indication that it will in the near future alter very much. If anything, there might be a slight decrease in masculinity during the coming decade, assuming that the heaviest wave of male immigration is now over.

*Proportion of Women to Men according to
livelihood classes⁸*

There were relatively fewer women to men in the non-agricultural classes (863 females per 1,000 males in Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch) than in the agricultural classes (992 females per 1,000 males). To a great extent this was a mere reflection of the rural-urban differential, ascribable to the fact that migration to the towns from the rural areas left a larger number of women than men dependent on agriculture. In Ratnagiri, Satara North, Kolaba, Poona and Surat districts in Bombay State and in Kutch State the proportion of females in the agricultural classes exceeded the males, suggesting that it was from among the agricultural classes in these areas that emigration occurred. In Kutch and Saurashtra, however, the excess of females over males was greater in the non-agricultural classes than in the agricultural classes,

⁸ Subsidiary Tables 6.5 and 6.6.

a reversal of the Bombay position. Merchants and non-agriculturists tended to predominate in the migration stream from these states leaving their women folk behind.

In addition to comparing the ratio of females to males in the eight livelihood classes, a comparison of the ratios of self-supporting, non-earning dependent and earning dependent females to males of similar dependency status is illuminating. For every 1,000 males in the agricultural classes who were self-supporting there were 154 self-supporting females in Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch, whereas in the non-agricultural classes the proportion was 123. In other words there were more self-supporting females relatively to males in the agricultural classes than in the non-agricultural classes. The main difference however was in respect of non-earning dependency and earning dependency. There were 1,329 non-earning dependent and 2,752 earning dependent females for every 1,000 males of similar dependency status in the agricultural classes in Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch, while in the non-agricultural classes there were 1,628 non-earning dependent and 1,490 earning dependent females. Relatively to males there was a heavier burden of non-earning dependency among females belonging to the non-agricultural classes, while in the agricultural classes

a very considerable proportion of women were earning dependants.

In livelihood class IV (non-cultivating owners of land; agricultural rent receivers and their dependants) a very high figure of 553 self-supporting females per 1,000 self-supporting males was recorded. Rent from agricultural land was an important source of income for widows. The principal means of livelihood of the deceased husband might have been owner-cultivation or even a non-agricultural means of livelihood. The principal means of livelihood of the widow, unable to cultivate personally or carry on her husband's occupation, would tend to be rent from agricultural land, and she would rank as self-supporting.

Next to livelihood class IV livelihood class VIII (Other services and miscellaneous sources) provided the highest proportion relatively to males of self-supporting females. It was within this livelihood class that women found their greatest opportunities for independent, self-supporting, employment. Many of the traditional women's employments, nursing and domestic service, as well as the humbler job of sweeping, are in that livelihood class, while many of the new avenues of employment opening to women were also in this livelihood class.

SECTION 5

MARITAL STATUS RATIOS

A comparison of the marital status of the population for the past four censuses is interesting. By marital status or civil condition is meant whether a person was married, unmarried, widowed or divorced at the time of the census. Divorce is so uncommon that it was omitted as a subject for comparative study. The comparison therefore related to the marital status of 1,000 of each sex of the general population in respect of the three civil conditions married, unmarried or widowed, at the past four censuses.

Since 1921 a steady rise in the number of unmarried persons of both sexes has been recorded, save for the census year 1931. Data for 1941 for Saurashtra are lacking, hence the figures for Bombay State alone are exhibited in the following table:—

<i>Unmarried persons per 1,000 of each sex</i>				
	1951.	1941.	1931.	1921.
Males ..	525	493	462	464
Females ..	406	369	324	319

The figures suggest that the age of marriage is becoming progressively higher. The figures also illustrate, what is common knowledge, that the age of marriage in the case of males is much higher than in the case of females. Relatively to males the age of marriage of females would seem to have recorded a proportionately greater advance since 1921. The proportion of unmarried persons in the male population increased by 6.1 per cent between 1921 and 1951, while in the case of females the increase was 8.7 per cent.

The figures for married persons for the past four censuses for Bombay State are reproduced below:—

Married persons per 1,000 of each sex

	1951.	1941.	1931.	1921.
Males ..	434	453	483	467
Females ..	462	481	513	490

The noticeable bulge in the number of married persons, both males and females in

1931, in reversal of an otherwise downward trend, was due to the passing of the Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1928, more commonly known as the Sarda Act, which made the marriage of a male under 18 years of age or a female under 14 years of age a penal offence⁹. The Act had been in operation for less than twelve months when the 1931 census was held. Knowledge of the impending enactment prohibiting child marriage led to the celebration of a number of marriages which would otherwise have been performed later. This led to an increase in the number of married persons both male and female in 1931 by comparison with 1921.

(top of next column)

Age at marriage

The proportion of a generation which ultimately marries is in a sense the fundamental fact about its marriage habits, but another aspect of importance is the age at which marriages occur. In the West people tend to marry less and later than in India, where universality of marriage is the normal thing. At the 1931 census of Great Britain 88.6 per cent of the males and 83.1 per cent of the females aged 45-54 were or had been married.¹⁰ In India marriages take place earlier, and the percentage of the population who never marry is very small indeed. The following table shows the percentage of the population in Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch belonging to particular age groups according to their civil condition :-

Age Group.	Sample Population.								
	Unmarried.			Married.			Widowed and Divorced.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All ages	46.96	52.63	40.89	44.55	43.18	46.02	8.49	4.19	13.09
0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1-4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5-14	93.48	97.55	89.12	6.39	2.39	10.68	0.13	0.06	0.20
15-24	39.87	61.70	16.97	58.66	37.55	80.81	1.47	0.75	2.22
25-34	7.71	12.20	2.84	87.25	84.93	89.76	5.04	2.87	7.40
35-44	2.77	3.91	1.46	84.03	90.09	77.05	13.20	6.00	21.49
45-54	1.94	2.83	0.93	70.25	84.64	53.91	27.81	12.53	45.16
55-64	2.15	2.95	1.33	51.31	74.08	28.12	46.54	22.97	70.55
65-74	1.82	2.32	1.38	37.49	63.55	14.59	60.69	34.13	84.03
75 and over	1.89	2.66	1.26	27.72	51.10	8.37	70.39	46.24	90.37
Age not stated	67.35	48.71	78.86	26.23	44.40	15.03	6.42	6.89	6.11

The decline in the number of married persons in the total population of Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch since 1931 is due not to any great shift in the sex ratio or age structure, but to the fact that the age of marriage is becoming progressively higher. Infant marriages have become extremely rare, though some do still take place. Examination of the slips of married females below 15 years of age showed that most were cases of marriages of girls returned as 14 years of age, and not of infant marriages. Infant marriages seemed to be confined almost entirely to the backward classes. 97 out of every 1,000 married females in Bombay Province in 1941 were less than 15 years of age. In 1951 the number had fallen to 60. Even this figure is too high, though whether an improvement

⁹ In 1949 the minimum age was raised to 15 in the case of girls, a fact that singularly few people seem to know about. In 1951, 6 per cent of the married women in Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch were below the age of 15.

could be secured by a further statutory raising of the age of marriage is open to doubt. There is no substitute for enlightened public opinion, and fortunately the trend of the figures suggests that public opinion is increasingly setting itself against very early marriage of girls.

The customs of different communities in regard to marriage have received the fullest treatment in past census reports, where civil condition was analysed according to religion. In 1951 the basis of the sorting for civil condition was territorial and not religious, and since there are very few districts in Bombay State where the population is homogeneous no analysis of any shifting trends in the marriage habits of particular communities was possible.

¹⁰ The main reason why the proportion of married was so much higher among men than among women was the abnormal sex ratio in the relevant age groups. Heavy male emigration in the late 19th century produced the abnormality in the sex ratio, and its effect was greatly reinforced in certain generations by the war casualties of 1914-18.

Widowed persons

Though the major trend discernible since 1921 in the civil condition of the population was the rise in the proportion of unmarried persons, attributable primarily to an increase in the age of marriage, there is another trend of even greater significance and that is the fall in the number of widowed persons in the population. The percentage of widowed persons in the male population of Bombay State fell from 6.9 in 1921 to 4 in 1951. Even more significant was the fall in the number of widows, since widowers can and do remarry. 19.1 per cent of the entire female population were widowed in 1921, while in 1951 the proportion had fallen to 13.0 per cent. It is improbable that the custom of non-marriage of widows is breaking down in practice very fast, although enlightened public opinion realises increasingly that the social sterilisation of a fairly large proportion of women by virtue of the ban on widow

remarriage is not a particularly desirable taboo, however much it might indirectly serve as a crude institutional form of birth control. The decline in mortality that has occurred since 1921, when the era of rapid population increase began, is reflected in the fall in the proportion of widows in the age group 40 and over as the following table shows :—

BOMBAY STATE

Percentage of women of 40 and over who were widowed

1881	..	..	60.4
1891	..	..	59.2
1901	..	..	60.8
1911	..	..	60.7
1921	..	..	60.3
1931	..	..	59.4
1941	..	..	58.9
1951	..	..	51.5*

* Percentage obtained by interpolation of the age group 35-44.

SECTION 6

INFANTS (AGED 0)

The age recorded at the census was the age in completed years. For infants below one year of age "0" was written. The number of infants below one year of age is of especial interest. If the coverage of the population at the census were complete and the recording of age accurately done, it would be possible to work back from the figures of those in the "0" age group to the probable number of births and, in consequence, to a true birth rate. Unfortunately several factors prevent this. One of the chronic problems of census-taking everywhere is to secure a full return of young children. They tend to be omitted from the enumeration, and there is no reason to believe that India is an exception to a universal trend. The most important factor that vitiates the "0" age return is, however, extreme inaccuracy in age reporting.

The great difference between the number returned as less than one year old and those who had entered the second year of life caused considerable astonishment when first observed. After the 1951 census, at which the ages of

infants were recorded in months, it was feared that mistakes in abstraction had led to the months being treated as years. In consequence, in 1891 the rule was that all children of less than one year old should be recorded as infants, without specifying the number of months. "Unfortunately, however, the term suggested applies, in nearly all the vernacular tongues, to any unweaned child, and as the period during which the latter is kept at the breast is far longer in India than in most temperate climates, the second year of life was largely absorbed by the first, and the last state of the returns was worse than the first."¹¹

Since 1891 we have had the experience of many censuses to guide us, and many subtle variations have been devised to try to secure a more accurate age return of infants and young children. The results, however, have not led to any startling improvement as the table which follows shows. To facilitate comparison a base line of 100,000 at age 0 has been assumed.

¹¹ Census of India, 1891, General Report, page 277.

Single Year Age Returns—Bombay Area

Age.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1931.	1941 (Bombay Province).	1951 (Bombay State).
0	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
1	74,605	54,055	47,717	96,147	102,710	72,019
2	125,665	90,973	86,791	102,139	106,841	85,467
3	125,730	90,559	95,228	103,257	114,269	81,249
4	140,487	86,583	101,538	103,502	119,135	84,932
Reference.	P. 54, Vol. IX-A, Part II—1901 Census of India.	P. 64, Vol. VII, Part II—1911 Census of India.	P. 62, Vol. VIII, Part II—1921 Census of India.	P. 94, Vol. VIII, Part II—1931 Census of India.	P. 15 of 2 per cent Y-Sample tables for Bombay Paper No. 10, 1951.	C-V table of the 1951 Census.

In 1921, as in 1891, infants less than one year old were to be recorded simply as "infants," despite the earlier speculation about the influence of the longer weaning period on the infant age returns. In 1931 the age asked for was the age *next* birthday. Infants less than six months old were recorded as "0" and infants over 6 months as "1." The age returns in 1931 were adjusted to eliminate preferences for particular digits. The 1931 figures are thus not comparable with others in the series. In 1941 "0" and the number of months was entered in the case of infants. The small size of the 1941 age sample, coupled with possible vagaries in its extraction, may account for the single year age returns from 0 to 4 presenting the appearance of an upturned pyramid. Instead of tapering off at higher ages there were bulges, and each age group between 0 and 4 was larger than its predecessor.

The most noticeable feature of the 1951 single year age returns of infants and small children is the bulge at age "0" and the gap at age 1. A certain number of those who rightfully belonged to age 1, must have been absorbed either in the age group immediately preceding or succeeding it. The single year age returns obstinately refused to taper off significantly the higher the age return below 10 years of age, as the following table shows, a phenomenon that is against all probability:—

Single year age returns for Bombay State in 1951

(10 per cent sample population)

Single year age returns.			
0	..	..	115,726
1	..	..	83,345
2	..	..	98,907
3	..	..	94,026
4	..	..	98,288

Single year age returns.

5	..	..	97,896
6	..	..	97,630
7	..	..	93,122
8	..	..	105,678
9	..	..	71,338
10	..	..	126,278

The bias in favour of even numbers as against odd manifested itself only after the age of 7, suggesting that the single year age returns of those below 8 are, apart from the mix-up at 0, 1 and 2, and a presumed omission of infants and small children, reasonably accurate, or at least more accurate than any other group of single year age returns. A variation in the form of the instructions for the recording of infant ages, or in their emphasis, would accentuate the tendency to inaccuracy, rendering comparability of the data obtained at successive censuses difficult. It follows from all this that the size of the "0" age group at successive censuses will not be a completely accurate measure either of the actual number of infants below one year of age or of trends in the birth rate. For purposes of analysis, therefore, the size of the "0" age group cannot be considered in isolation, but must be analysed with the age group 1-4, which succeeds it. On the other hand, since the instructions were common to all parts of the State at the census, the relative size of the "0" age group in different districts probably furnishes a fairly accurate measure of the number of infants in the population, assuming that the tendency to omit infants or to return those aged 1 as aged 0 or as aged 2 was subject to the same general constant errors.

Infants recorded in Bombay State as belonging to the "0" age group comprised 3.25 per cent of the population in 1951, as against 2.52 per cent in 1941. It would be unsafe, however, to argue from this that the birth rate was

higher in the year preceding the 1951 census than in the year preceding the 1941 census, or that infant mortality had decreased, because it is surmised that the form of the 1951 census instructions with their emphasis on infants may have accentuated the tendency for those belonging to the second year of life to be largely absorbed by the first.

Very high percentages in the "0" age group were recorded in the districts of Panch Mahals, Dangs, and West Khandesh, where the percentage was between 4.15 and 3.78. In all three districts the Scheduled Tribes, particularly Bhils, form a large element in the population. The tribes have a shorter life expectancy—the number who survive to old age is noticeably lower than in other sections of the population—so that the consistently high decennial increases recorded in the population of these districts at successive censuses seem to be achieved by a high fertility which counterbalances the heavy mortality. The alternative suggestion that the

forest tribes are unable to specify with accuracy any age over a certain number might operate partially to inflate the lower age groups, but the general proposition that they have a higher fertility and higher mortality than other sections of the population seems undeniable.

Greater Bombay, not surprisingly, had a lower percentage of the population in the "0" age group than any other district. The reason is that the middle age groups are swollen by heavy immigration. The figure of 2.36 per cent in the "0" age group and 7.8 per cent in the 1-4 age group should be contrasted with the lower percentages of 1.74 and 7.3 recorded in 1941. Since persons under 15 and over 55 also formed a larger percentage of the city's population than in 1941, it looks as though Greater Bombay may increasingly be tending to become the permanent home of a larger number of people, and that a trend towards a more normal sex and age ratio may have begun.

SECTION 7

YOUNG CHILDREN (AGED 1-4)

We have cautioned in the preceding section against separate analysis of the "0" age group without comparison with the succeeding age group 1-4. The percentages of the population recorded as belonging to these two age groups at preceding censuses were as shown below :—

Percentage of total population that particular age groups comprised at successive censuses

Bombay Area

Age Group.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1931.	1941.	1951.
0 ...	2.10	3.43	2.93	2.98	2.52	3.25
1-4 ...	9.80	11.04	9.72	12.06	11.17	10.52
Total i.e. 0-4	11.90	14.47	12.65	15.04	13.69	13.77

In the context of the very considerable decennial increases in the population that have been recorded since 1921, the percentage recorded in this age group at the 1951 census seems rather small. The lower percentages found in the age group 0-4 in 1901 and 1921 can be attributed to the disastrous famine of 1899 and the influenza epidemic which followed the first world war with their consequent effect on the birth rate. The relatively higher percentages in the 0-4 age group in 1911 and 1931 probably mark respectively the recovery

from famine and epidemic. The past decade was however a comparatively healthy one so that, unless there was a decline in the birth rate, the percentage of 13.77 in the 0-4 age group seems fairly small. This proposition will be plainer if we compare with the Bombay State age distributions based on a 10 per cent sample the corresponding age distributions of Japan (1947 census) also based on a 10 per cent sample.

Percentage of the population returned as belonging to specified age groups

Age Group.	Bombay State.	Japan.
0-4	13.771	13.465
5-9	13.077	11.468
10-14	12.430	10.475
15-19	9.032	10.275
20-24	9.019	9.272
25-29	8.622	7.410
30-34	7.444	6.238
35-39	6.240	6.071
40-44	5.440	5.390
45-49	4.088	4.808
50-54	3.702	4.082
55-59	2.349	3.297
60-64	2.291	2.769
65-69	1.076	2.130
70-79	1.034	2.361
80 and over	0.371	0.453

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The table brings out several interesting points of difference between the age structures in the two areas, notably the much higher proportion of the Japanese population who survive to higher ages (45 and over) than in Bombay State. The main purpose of the statement, however, is to facilitate analysis of the first three age groups. Having regard to the fact that mortality among small children in Bombay is probably not less than in Japan it would appear as though infants and small children aged 0-4 have either been under-enumerated at the census or were returned as older than they actually were. In fact there is probably a general tendency to understate ages below 15.

Interesting figures in the 0-4 age group were provided by Kanara. From the turn of the century this district entered on a period of decline which was so severe that its 1941

population was less than its 1901 population. The 0-4 age group in Kanara comprised only 11.6 per cent of the population of the district in 1941, whereas the average for Bombay Province then was 13.7 per cent. DDT spraying from 1945 onwards led to a significant increase in the birth rate and the natural increase rate, and a significant decrease in the malaria death rate. At the time of the 1951 census the 0-4 age group comprised 14.2 per cent of the population, a figure above the average for the State as a whole. No other district recorded such a spectacular increase in the 0-4 age group during the decade.

DDT spraying was also carried out in the adjoining district of Dharwar, parts of which are malarious, and the percentage of the population in the 0-4 age group rose in Dharwar district from 13.4 in 1941 to 14.5 in 1951.

SECTION 8

BOYS AND GIRLS (AGED 5-14)

The size of this age group in the population is very important. It is this age group that is being educated, or not being educated, and it is the females in this age group who will move into the reproductive age groups during the coming decade, with consequent effects on future births. This age group formed roughly one quarter of the population. The percentage that this age group formed of the population increased slightly during the past decade from 24.88 to 25.51. In 1941 the under-fifteens comprised 38.57 per cent of the population. In 1951 they formed 39.28 per cent. There was an increase in the proportion of every age group—0, 1-4, and 5-14. Although this result might be due to the small size of the sample in 1941, it is significant that the very considerable decennial increases in population that have taken place since 1921 have not been accompanied by any great change in the age composition of the population. This suggests that a major reason for the heavy decennial increases lay in a very considerable decline in

mortality, which affected all age groups. Since the general decline in mortality has tended to increase the number of surviving children in the population the recorded decline in the birth rate, even if real, is clearly not of such a dimension as would solve the population problem. Any decline in the birth rate must have been accompanied by an even steeper decline in the death rate.

Districts in which boys and girls formed below-average percentages of the population were Greater Bombay (17.7), Ahmedabad (23.8) and Thana (23.9). The reason lay in the immigration of adults into the cities of Bombay and Ahmedabad, and into the areas of Thana district, which adjoin Greater Bombay, depressing thereby the proportion of boys and girls in the natural population. On the other hand above-average percentages in this age group were recorded in the districts of Ratnagiri (27.2), Satara North (26.6) and Kolaba (26.5) from which considerable adult emigration takes place.

SECTION 9

YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN (AGED 15-34)

The twenty year age group 15-34 is compounded of two decennial age groups—15-24 and 25-34. One would expect the age group 15-24 to be larger than the age group

25-34, and this was so in Bombay State and has been since 1931. But this is not the general rule in India. "The Indian age distributions show, as do those in many other

countries, a pronounced trough at ages 15-25, and a peak at ages 25-35..... The variation is such that a smoothing formula would not do justice to it. There is a strong suggestion that the trough at ages 15-25 is due partly to under-enumeration and partly to the erroneous recording of persons of these ages as older than they actually are."¹²

The superiority in the number of males and females returned as belonging to the age group 25-34 over those belonging to the age group 15-24, was a recurring phenomenon in the Bombay area from 1881 to 1921, but ceased after that date. There is no reason to believe that under-enumeration affected the 15-24 age group more than others in the past, and the explanation of the phenomenon almost certainly lay in misstatement of age. The tendency to concentrate on multiples of 10 or 5 when recording ages has already been noted. The more inaccurate the age returns the greater would be the tendency to concentrate on these multiples, hence the correction of the position in respect of the two age groups in Bombay since 1921, would seem to be due not to an improved enumeration of those belonging to the age group 15-24 but to better age returns. The bulge in the age group 25-34 and gap in the age group 15-24 existed in the age returns of Orissa and Madhya Pradesh in 1941 but not in Uttar Pradesh or Bombay. The more backward or illiterate an area the greater would be the probability of inaccuracy in the age returns.

In the table below the estimated number of persons in various age groups at successive censuses from 1901 to 1951 has been shown :—

Bombay Saurashtra and Kutch

(Figures in thousands)

Age Group.	1951.	1941.	1931.	1921.	1911.	1901.
0	1,323	838	874	750	880	493
1-4	4,289	3,714	3,460	2,469	2,808	2,329
5-14	10,458	8,169	7,130	6,776	5,709	6,366
15-24	7,393	6,164	5,324	3,857	4,439	4,082
25-34	6,466	5,709	4,690	4,559	4,618	4,360
35-44	4,707	3,837	3,360	3,214	3,258	3,047
45-54	3,118	2,574	2,117	2,088	2,073	1,893
55 and over	2,894	2,244	1,753	1,682	1,579	1,403

The table exhibits clearly the curious phenomenon that at each census the age group 25-34 had more people in it than the age group 15-24 at the preceding census. This can probably be explained in part by immigration of young adults into the State, but seems

¹² "The Population of India and Pakistan" by Kingsley Davis, pages 238-39.

principally due to vagaries in age reporting. Age 25 appears to exert a much higher degree of attraction upon neighbouring age classes than age 15, and the 10 year age group 15-24 loses more to the following age group than it gains from the preceding one. The number in it is therefore understated.

In the Bombay Report¹³ of 1911 there is a most interesting table which gives the single year age returns of 100,000 of each sex in the population. The table illustrates that (1) the single year age returns were more inaccurate in 1911 than in 1951 and that (2) the inaccuracy took the form of a heavy concentration on the ages 25 and 30. The gap in the age group 15-24 and bulge in the age group 25-34 which existed from 1881-1921 must have been due primarily to the latter age group being weighted by the large numbers who were returned as 25 or 30. The fact that the phenomenon exists in other parts of the world supports this suggestion. The table below contains a comparison of the single year age returns given in the 1911 report and the single year age returns of Bombay State in 1951 for those belonging to the age group 15-24.

Single year age returns of 100,000 of each sex in the population in Bombay State

(Exhibited for ages 15-34 only)

Age.	1951.		1911.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
15	2,240	2,037	2,676	2,237
16	1,948	2,046	1,794	1,696
17	1,240	1,221	933	1,120
18	2,690	2,733	2,039	1,987
19	976	930	719	889
20	3,349	4,027	4,463	4,739
21	918	831	480	1,097
22	2,407	2,408	1,984	1,966
23	962	875	631	847
24	1,146	1,132	800	1,056
25	4,333	4,420	5,656	5,500
26	1,150	1,054	1,111	946
27	951	848	770	809
28	1,775	1,784	1,487	1,506
29	470	452	371	442
30	4,359	4,597	6,010	6,148
31	435	373	270	290
32	1,726	1,518	1,294	1,180
33	471	407	350	300
34	530	466	311	424

The table suggests another bias—that in the female age returns. The desire of young women to move too rapidly out of their teens

¹³ Census of India, 1911, Volume VII, Bombay, p. 80. The table was reproduced at p. 173 of the India Report Volume of 1911, which also contains data for other provinces.

or to linger too long in their twenties is a feature familiar to census takers in the West. Though it is doubtful whether any such process of female vanity or expediency was at work in the Bombay age returns where a female in her teens is as often as not a matron, and a female of thirty would not normally be reluctant to acquire the heightened status of middle aged matronhood, considerably more females than males were returned as aged 20 in Bombay State in 1911, 1941 and 1951. Since this result is clearly not a demographic fact, the phenomenon must be attributed to

greater inaccuracy in the returns of the ages of females. The exact age of females is a matter of greater ignorance or indifference than that of males. Hence the tendency for the females at the favoured round numbers 18, 20, 22, 25, 28 and 30 to outnumber the males. It will be a long time before the single year age returns approach even reasonable accuracy, but it is heartening that since 1921 one major error relating to the respective age groups 15-24 and 25-34 has been eliminated, and the single year age returns are showing improvement.

SECTION 10

MIDDLE AGED PERSONS (AGED 35-54)

The important point about the 35-54 age group is that, relatively to 1941, there was virtually no change in the percentage of the population returned as belonging to it. Since the heavy increases in population that have occurred since 1921 in Bombay State have been attributed partly to immigration and partly to a fall in the death rate, it might at first sight appear that a decline in the proportion of middle aged persons is inconsistent with an improved survival rate. Such, however, is not the case. If the increase in population is due primarily to a reduction in mortality, unbalanced as yet by a corresponding reduction in fertility, the effect of the changed relationship between birth and death rates would lead to no decline in the proportion of children and young persons in the population. "Census data for various countries in Asia and Africa, and for most Latin American countries, show little change in the age composition of the population during recent decades, even where mortality has been considerably reduced. In fact, such changes as have occurred appear, in most cases, to have been in the direction of increasing the burden of childhood dependency, because of the

initial increases in the numbers of surviving children which are brought about by declines in childhood mortality rates."¹⁴

The percentage of persons returned as belonging to the age group 35-54 in the population of Bombay State was 19.47 in 1951, whereas 20.34 per cent of the population in 1941 were returned as belonging to this age group. A fall in the percentage of the population belonging to this age group was recorded by almost every district. The fall was most marked in the districts of Greater Bombay, Thana, and Kanara. In the case of Greater Bombay and Thana the fall was due to the heavy influx of immigrants belonging to younger age groups, while in Kanara the fall may be attributed to the fact that the age composition of the district is becoming more normal on account of the improvement in the survival rate of younger age groups, due to DDT spraying. The 1941 percentage of 23.44 returned as belonging to this age group in Kanara was a good 3 per cent above the average for the province. This was due to deficiencies in the numbers belonging to younger age groups, because of the unhealthy conditions in the malarial talukas.

SECTION 11

ELDERLY PERSONS (AGED 55 AND OVER)

The proportion of elderly persons aged 55 and over in the population of Bombay State in 1951 was 7.12 per cent. In 1941 the proportion was 7.62 per cent.

Elderly persons of 55 years of age and over would generally speaking be those born in the districts where they were enumerated, because

workers who migrate for employment to the cities tend to return to the districts of their birth on retirement. Thus Ratnagiri district,

¹⁴ United Nations Economic and Social Council—Findings of Studies on the Relationships between Population Trends and Social Factors. Part three, pps. 10-11.

from which a large number of persons migrate for work to Bombay City returned by far the highest percentage of persons in this age group. 10.4 per cent of the population of Ratnagiri district were aged 55 and over. Satara North and Kutch, which are also emigrant areas, returned 8.8 and 8.6 per cent respectively. Because of the superior facilities offered by the cities in respect of education and the ordinary amenities of life a tendency for the professional and business classes to settle down on retirement in places like Poona has developed in the past few decades, though this tendency cannot be statistically proved by the census data.

One might expect to find an increase in the proportion of elderly persons in the population as a consequence of the decline in the death rate due to improved public health. This expectation is however falsified by the figures. The reason, as explained in the preceding section, lies not in an increased mortality among elderly persons, but in the fact that the other age groups, particularly the youngest age groups, have increased faster than the old.

A low percentage in the age groups 55 and over might be a result of poorer survival rates among the population of the districts concerned, or it might be due to a disproportionately high number of persons in other age groups reducing the relative proportion of elderly persons in the population. Only 4.6 per cent of the population of Greater Bombay were aged 55 and over in 1951. With the exception of Dangs this was the lowest proportion returned by any district. This low figure for Greater Bombay was the converse of the high Ratnagiri figure, and was due to the fact that Greater Bombay had in its population a large number of immigrants in the middle periods of life. It is possibly significant that this proportion of 4.6 per cent marked an increase over the 1941 figure of 4.0 per cent. The

reason may be that despite the heavy immigration of the past ten years an increasing number of persons are tending to settle down after retirement in the city. Improved survival rates might also be a factor.

Other districts returning below-average percentages of their population in this age group were Dangs, Panch Mahals, Sabarkantha, Thana and West Khandesh. A majority of the population of Dangs, Panch Mahals and West Khandesh districts belonged to the backward classes, more specifically the Scheduled Tribes, and this reinforces the suggestion made earlier that the Scheduled Tribes have a shorter life expectancy than other sections of the population. In Sabarkantha and Thana also considerable proportions of the population belonged to the backward classes, though in the case of the latter district the heavy immigration of the past decade also tended to reduce the proportion of elderly persons in the population.

There were more women than men of 55 and over. The precise age at which the tendency to female longevity asserts itself is difficult to determine because of the greater inaccuracy in age reporting at higher ages. Old people tend to exaggerate their age, and not all claims to centenarianship are to be taken seriously. In some cases the claim to great antiquity was unsustainable when the ages of descendants were referred to. One old lady returned her age as 125. The age of her son was 60. This was a gynaecological miracle or wrong age reporting, and the latter is deemed the more probable explanation. The reason why females live longer than males is that the weaker sex, so-called, is in reality the stronger at the business of continuing to live. The ratio of females to males was high among elderly persons. In the age group 65-74 in Bombay State there were as many as 1,135 women to every 1,000 men. At age 75 and over there were 1,177.

SECTION 12

CONCLUDING REMARKS

In the previous sections the population has been analysed according to its distribution among specified age groups. A comparison was made with the 1941 data. A comparison with the results of censuses prior to 1941 for identical age groups would be desirable. Unfortunately, however, the data for such a comparison were lacking since the age

groupings adopted at censuses prior to 1941 were different, and no single year age returns from which any desired age grouping could be reconstructed were available. Even for 1941 age returns were available only for the former province of Bombay and Baroda, and not for the other merged states.

In the 1931 census report the increase or decrease at successive censuses in certain specified age groups was shown, and this comparison is so interesting that a similar table has been reconstructed for all past censuses. The table has the additional advantage that it relates to the area that at present constitutes Bombay State, adjustments for changed boundaries being made.

Percentage increase or decrease in the population belonging to specified age groups at successive censuses

	All ages.	1-10.	10-15.	15-40.	40-60.	60 and over.
1872-1881 ...	2	-13	21	1	15	55
1881-1891 ...	14	21	-5	12	18	30
1891-1901 ...	-8	-18	16	-6	-5	-17
1901-1911 ...	5	10	-15	7	7	15
1911-1921 ...	0.1	2	15	-5	-0.5	7
1921-1931 ...	13	16	12	18	4	-12
1931-1941 ...	16	14	11	17	17	23
1941-1951 ...	23	20	36	19	25	45

The table shows the influence on specified age groups of three important events—the famine of 1877, the famine of 1899, and the influenza epidemic of 1919. The effect of famine is to eliminate young children and aged persons, as well as to reduce births. Such calamities occurred in the past just in advance of the censuses of 1881 and 1901. The influenza epidemic on the other hand selected primarily those in the prime of life, and also operated to reduce the birth rate in the years preceding the census of 1921.

The effect of the famine of 1877 can be seen in the fall in the proportion of children aged 1-10 in 1881, and again in the fall in the proportion of children aged 10-15 in 1891. (There is, however, an unaccountable steep rise in the proportion of persons aged 60 and over in 1881 which is contrary to the accepted effect of famine on age distributions. The crude figures suggested that this age group must have been badly under-enumerated in 1872).

The much more serious famine of 1899 affected principally in the classic style the age group 1-10 and persons over 60. The reason why the 10-15 age group alone in 1901 increased by comparison with the previous decade was that the absolute number belonging to the age group 1-10 in 1891 was higher than at any previous census or any subsequent census until 1931. Moreover the 10-15 age group in 1891 was already depleted by the famine of 1877, so that an increase in the same age group

at the next decade became more probable. The effect of the famine of 1899 was again visible in 1911 in the fall in the 10-15 age group.

The effects of the influenza epidemic of 1918-19 can be observed in the age returns at the 1921 census. There was a fall in the proportion of children aged 1-10 in 1921 by comparison with the previous decade, while the combined effect of the famine of 1899 and the influenza epidemic are clearly visible in the fall in the proportion belonging to the age group 15-40. The effects of the famine of 1877 had presumably worked themselves out by 1921, though it is possible that it may have been a factor serving with influenza mortality to reduce the proportion in the age group 40-60 in 1921.

After 1921 the population history of the State is one of rapid and accelerating growth affecting all ages. It is difficult to account for the fall in the percentage of persons aged 60 and over in 1931, but apart from this solitary instance, every single age group recorded increases in population at successive censuses after 1921.

Apart from vagaries in age reporting and the effect of famine and epidemic on particular age groups the age structure of the population has remained remarkably constant throughout the half century under review. This is also evidenced by the fact that the median age¹⁵ has varied only within narrow limits. Such constancy would be expected in a "stable" population i.e. a population growing at a constant rate with its age specific mortality rates remaining constant. A constant or unchanging age structure is characteristic of all such stable populations. In actual fact the rate of growth of the population of Bombay State has been more rapid over the past three decades than it had been during the early decades of the 20th century. Such an acceleration of growth would normally have increased the proportion of young persons in the population, but this effect has apparently been balanced by a greater longevity of the people.

Biases in age reporting

It was suggested in past census reports that an enquiry might be made to determine biases in age reporting. The suggestion was made on the assumption that the same general constant errors in the reporting of age persisted

¹⁵ The median age in Bombay State was 20.9 in 1951, 21.3 in 1941, 20.8 in 1931, 22.4 in 1921, 22.4 in 1911 and 21.8 in 1901.

from decade to decade. However, as we have already seen, the bulge in the 25-34 age group has been corrected at the past three censuses. An interesting, if inconclusive, survey of the census returns of age from the village of Miri in Ahmednagar district in Bombay was carried out after the census of 1931 by the Provincial Superintendent of Census Operations. He found that ages in the census returns were wrongly stated in one case in five and that, contrary to general belief, the number of understatements of age greatly exceeded the number of overstatements of age. Unfortunately no attempt was made to assign the errors to particular age groups or determine the cause of the misstatement.

A somewhat similar experiment was attempted in Bombay City after the 1951 census. Age data were provided by the declarations of age on applications for ration cards, which exhibited the same feature of rounded ages as the census age returns. Rationing inspectors endeavoured to ascertain the true ages by reference to birth certificates or other documentary evidence or, in default, by oral enquiries. Unfortunately it was not possible to supervise the experiment. The conclusion drawn from the survey, for what it is worth, was that understatements of age were twice as numerous as overstatements. Apart from minor errors caused by the preference for even numbers as against odd in reporting ages, grosser errors of 35 being returned as 25, 50 as 35 and 60 as 50 were discovered. To what extent this latter type of error was due to ignorance and to what extent to deliberate understatement, a desire to cling to the prime of life in a city where the labour market is competitive and the urban artifices of hair dyeing are not unknown, could not be ascertained.

Possibly in the matter of age returns there are several unconscious biases at work at different ages. In addition to a presumed omission of infants and small children aged 1-4 from the census count, it would appear as though some children returned as aged 5-9 at the census really belonged to the 1-4 age group. There also appears to be a tendency to deplete the age group 15-19. The great attraction exercised by the numbers 10, 12 (always a favourite number) and 14 possibly led to a certain number of those who were in reality 15 or over being returned as belonging to the 10-14 age group. These speculations are based on the fact that the age groups 0-4, 5-9, and 10-14 did not taper off appreciably at higher ages,

▲ (Bk) H 91-16

a result which is against all probability. The large number of persons, particularly females, returned as aged 20 suggests that a certain number of persons who in reality belonged to the age group 15-19 were returned as older than they actually were.

In middle life the biases are difficult to determine. The bulge at age 25-34 which existed for five censuses from 1881 to 1921 was probably due to persons who belonged to the age group 15-24 returning themselves as older than they actually were, and possibly some who were older returned themselves as 25 or 30, but this bias has not been a feature of the census returns of age in Bombay after 1921.

There is also possibly a tendency for those who are ageing to cling statistically to the prime of life, hence the instances of persons aged 60 returning themselves as 50. Once however, old age is reached there is a natural tendency to exaggerate age. The interesting point is, however, that even if four-year age groups are reconstructed from the single year age returns there is an observable tapering off at higher ages in 1951, indicating a definite improvement in the age returns.

In analysing the age returns we cannot make allowance for biases in age reporting, for the simple reason that the exact nature and extent of the biases cannot be determined. Even an actuarial calculation of age distribution represents ideal conditions that never do arise though they are theoretically correct. In the commentary which follows on age distributions the actual age group figures returned at the census in Bombay State form the basis for the analysis. The age groups selected are so wide that errors due to age reporting must have been to a large extent eliminated.

Age distributions

The distribution of the population between three main age groups—under 15, 15 to 64 and 65 years of age and over varies widely in different parts of the world. The age pyramid in Bombay and in India generally has a very broad base and a quickly attenuated top. The existence of very large numbers in the lowest age groups and very small numbers in the highest age groups is a result of high mortality and high fertility. In countries with a low fertility and mortality the age pyramid rests on a much narrower base. In the table which follows the percentage of the population belonging to four age groups in three areas of the world has been shown:—

Age Group.	Bombay State (1951 census ; 10 per cent sample).	Japan (1947 census ; 10 per cent sample).	Great Britain (1951 census ; 1 per cent sample).
Under 15 ...	39.3	35.4	22.5
15-44 ...	45.8	44.7	42.7
45-64 ...	12.4	15.0	24.0
65 and over ...	2.5	4.9	10.8

Bombay State and Great Britain represent two entirely opposite types of age structure. Japan, where the birth rate appears to have been falling since about 1923, represents an intermediate stage. The difference between the two kinds of age structure affects profoundly the kind and degree of dependency. Notestein and his associates took the population under 15 years of age to represent dependent children, the population aged 15 to 64 to represent producers, and the population aged 65 and over to represent old age dependants. The selection of these age groups would be somewhat arbitrary in their application to Indian conditions. Children, for instance, in rural areas in India tend to play a much more active economic role than they do in the West ; while 65 in India is a relatively much greater age. For the vast majority of the population economically useful activity after 55 or 60 is exceptional. Adopting, however, for the sake of argument Notestein's three age groups, and comparing the Bombay and British age structures it will be seen that in Bombay most of the dependants were children, while in Great Britain an increasing number of the dependants were old persons.¹⁶ Bombay where the under 15 group is numerous, has a heavy "youth dependency," while Britain which has a high ratio of old persons to reproducers has a heavy "old age dependency." Large proportions of children under 15 years of age, minimal percentages of aged persons, and a median age around 20 years as in Bombay are the result of continuing high birth rates.

Many experts believe the trend towards an older population which countries like Britain exhibit today to be more expensive and disadvantageous. Increasing numbers of old age dependants will as time passes have to be supported by the labours of a steadily diminishing number of persons in the working age groups. On the other hand if one believes that population should be related to available resources there are good grounds for holding

¹⁶ The percentage of the total population of Great Britain aged 65 and over rose from 7.4 in 1931 to 10.8 in 1951.

that a reduction in the population of Bombay as well as Britain would be a very desirable thing. Again, while the decline in the proportion of young persons in Britain has been due primarily to a conscious limitation of numbers for several decades past and the death rate has been appreciably cut down,¹⁷ Bombay's burden of dependency is accentuated at all ages by bad health conditions associated with a fairly high mortality. The evidence suggests that the infant mortality rate and the death rate in Bombay have been falling in recent years. Even so these rates are still high. Increase in population is secured by wasteful reproductive behaviour, that is, by very high birth rates counterbalancing the relatively high death rates.

The age structure affects not only the amount of dependency, but also the future population growth. Children are born only to women and, generally speaking, to women between the ages of 15 and 45. Obviously the number of women of reproductive age is fundamental to the growth or otherwise of the population. An increase in the number of women in the reproductive age groups in Bombay State at successive censuses will, in the absence of other factors such as postponement of the age of marriage or birth control, have a great influence on population growth. The age structure in Bombay State is such that it has a potential growth far exceeding that of Western countries where fertility has shown a progressive decline. The large numbers on which the age pyramid rests will eventually occupy a middle position, giving birth to still greater numbers. If present trends in fertility and mortality continue a continuing rapid growth in population seems inevitable. There is at present little evidence of any substantial decline in fertility. The general picture in Bombay since 1921 is one of increasing population growth and high fertility, unaccompanied by epidemic, famine, or deliberate restriction of numbers.

¹⁷ "Since old people whatever their state of health are normally more liable to die than young people, it follows that the more old people there are in the population the higher will be the crude—that is, unstandardised—death rate. As a result the crude death rate for England and Wales, which averaged 23.3 per 1,000 per annum in 1846-50 and had fallen to 12.1 by 1921-25 was still 11.8 in 1949. This does not indicate a slowing down of improvement in the nation's health but just the opposite. When allowance is made for ageing of the population, the death rate in 1949 is found to have fallen by almost 30 per cent, compared with 1921-25.—"Medical Significance of the Census" in British Medical Journal of April 7, 1951.

CHAPTER VII

SCHEDULED CASTES, SCHEDULED TRIBES AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES

SECTION I

PRELIMINARY REMARKS

The backward classes consist of three distinct groups—the Scheduled Castes or Harijans, the Scheduled Tribes, and the other (unscheduled) backward classes.

The Scheduled Castes comprise those formerly labelled as untouchables. The new Constitution of 1950 abolished untouchability in all its forms. The main sanction behind untouchability was religious, and hence most state governments passed enactments to ensure that Harijans were permitted to enter temples open to other Hindus, and to penalise discrimination against Harijans in hotels and eating houses.

The Scheduled Tribes are the Adivasis, or aboriginal inhabitants. Though no stigma of untouchability has applied to them, they were and are economically and educationally backward. The past century saw the growth of communications, the commercial exploitation of the forests, and the spread of cash crops, and the Adivasis in most areas found themselves in intimate contact with "civilisation." Their original animistic religion has through the centuries taken over so many features of Hinduism that at this census in Bombay State no persons were recorded as professing a Tribal Religion. At least in Bombay they are, and regard themselves, as Hindus.

The unscheduled backward classes consist of those castes which, though neither Scheduled Castes nor Scheduled Tribes, have remained economically and educationally backward. In Bombay State they are known as the "other backward classes."

Past divisions of society

For purposes of recruitment to Government services in the past there was a three-fold division into advanced, intermediate and backward classes. The purpose of this division was to ensure that the advanced classes did not obtain a monopoly of government appointments by virtue of their traditional high standards of education, and that the backward classes were encouraged by getting a fair share of appointments. Advanced class recruitment was limited by quota, and backward class recruitment up to a certain percentage was made mandatory. With the coming into effect of the new Constitution the maintenance of the distinction between advanced and intermediate classes ceased to be vital or, indeed, legal. But special provision was made in the Constitution for the backward classes.

The consequent desirability of obtaining as full information as possible about the backward classes at the census was obvious. At the same time it was considered that to record

every person's caste on the census slip would be retrograde and give rise to misapprehensions. At past censuses information was extracted about the number of persons belonging to various castes and tribes, but the approach in 1951 was economic and not social. The answers to the census question on Special Groups were therefore recorded in such a fashion as to make it impossible for the individual caste affiliations of persons who did not belong to the backward classes to be identified. But, in the case of persons who were not obviously non-backward, the caste was recorded, and in the subsequent tabulation these replies were used to extract information about the number of persons belonging to the

Scheduled Castes, and Scheduled Tribes. There have been no material changes since 1931 in the lists of Scheduled Castes (formerly known as Depressed Classes) and Scheduled Tribes (formerly known as Aboriginal and Hill Tribes). No totals were made of the number of persons belonging to particular Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, but only of the total number of persons belonging to these two categories. In addition to the extraction of information in regard to those classified by the Government of India as Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, information in regard to the other unscheduled backward classes was also extracted after the census on the basis of the State Governments' existing lists.

SECTION 2

THE SCHEDULED CASTES

The Scheduled Castes were numerically much more important in Bombay State than in Saurashtra or Kutch. In 1951 they constituted 8·35 per cent of the population in Bombay State, but only 2·88 per cent in Saurashtra and 1·31 per cent in Kutch.

Past figures for Saurashtra and Kutch could not be assembled, because of extensive boundary changes and lack of data. The following table shows, however, the Scheduled Castes figures recorded at the past three censuses in Bombay State :—

Census Year.	Scheduled Castes population recorded at the census.	Percentage of Scheduled Castes in total population.	Decennial increase in Scheduled Castes population.
1931	2,260,355	8·95	.....
1941	2,558,744	8·77	+13·20
1951	3,003,024	8·35	+17·36

The districts in Bombay State with the highest proportions of Scheduled Castes in the population in 1951 were Sholapur (15·36 per cent), Satara South (12·18 per cent), Kolhapur (11·33 per cent), Satara North (11·29 per cent), Ahmednagar (11·04 per cent) and Poona (10·35 per cent). Geographically these districts form a compact area in the Deccan Northern Division. The Scheduled Castes formed 10·69 per cent of the population of the Deccan Northern Division. Outside the area of this concentration, the Scheduled Castes were

fairly evenly distributed in Bombay State. They formed 7·40 per cent of the population in Greater Bombay, 7·42 per cent in Gujarat, 7·35 per cent in the Deccan Southern Division and 6·01 per cent in the Konkan. Only in the three districts of Dangs, Thana and Panch Mahals, did the Scheduled Castes form less than 5 per cent of the population. In these three districts the percentage of Scheduled Tribes was very heavy.

Rural—Urban distribution

73·5 per cent of the Scheduled Castes in Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch lived in rural areas, and 26·5 per cent in urban areas. They were thus slightly less urbanised than the general population. In Ahmedabad and Poona districts 57·5 and 44·9 per cent of the Scheduled Castes population lived in urban areas, proportions which approximated very closely to those of the general population. In the Konkan districts of Kolaba, Ratnagiri and Kanara the Scheduled Castes were only about half as urbanised as the general population.

Livelihood class distribution of Scheduled Castes

Although the Scheduled Castes were less urbanised than the general population, the proportion of the Scheduled Castes who belonged to the non-agricultural classes was greater than among the general population. 45·58 per cent of the Scheduled Castes in Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch belonged to the non-agricultural classes, as against 40·32 per cent in the general population. In Saurashtra and Kutch more than

two-thirds of the Scheduled Castes belonged to the non-agricultural classes.

Many of the Scheduled Castes in the agricultural classes in Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch were cultivating labourers. Only 26 per cent of the Scheduled Castes were cultivating owners (livelihood class I), while as many as 19 per cent were agricultural labourers (livelihood class III). In Baroda, Broach, West Khandesh, East Khandesh, Sholapur, Belgaum, Bijapur and Dharwar districts more than 30 per cent of the Scheduled Castes were cultivating labourers. The high proportion of agricultural labourers and the low proportion of owner-cultivators were characteristic of the Scheduled Castes. The proportion of the Scheduled

Castes who were tenants was much the same as in the general population.

Almost half the Scheduled Castes belonged to the non-agricultural classes. Many of the traditional Scheduled Castes skills, such as tanning and shoe-making, are non-agricultural, as are many other of their traditional occupations such as village servants and, in towns, sweepers. Production other than cultivation accounted for 21.1 per cent of the Scheduled Castes and Other services and miscellaneous sources for 19.8 per cent. The precise occupations were not tabulated, hence it is not known to what extent there has been a shift from traditional occupations to newer ones. The proportion of Scheduled Castes in Commerce was very small.

SECTION 3

THE SCHEDULED TRIBES

The Scheduled Tribes were of importance only in Bombay State where they comprised 9.34 per cent of the population in 1951. In Kutch 3 per cent of the population were Scheduled Tribes. In Saurashtra, though 0.94 per cent of the population were classified as Scheduled Tribes in accordance with the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950, issued by the President, the Government of Saurashtra considers that the six castes specified in that Order were in reality backward communities, but not Scheduled Tribes.

Past figures of Scheduled Tribes for the area that now comprises Bombay State were assembled, and are exhibited below :—

Scheduled Tribes in Bombay State

Census Year.	Scheduled Tribes population recorded at the census.	Percentage of Scheduled Tribes in total population.	Decennial increase.
1931	2,305,728	9.13	.....
1941	2,645,594	9.07	+14.74
1951	3,359,305	9.34	+26.98

The steep increase during 1941-51 requires comment. Vagaries in the recording or subsequent classification of persons as Scheduled Tribes seem primarily responsible, but the fact that districts like Panch Mahals and West Khandesh, which contain large numbers of Scheduled Tribes, recorded above-average increases in population from one census to

another over the past fifty years suggests that the Scheduled Tribes may have a higher fertility than the general population. Immigration would not explain the consistently large increases. A part of the increase may also be due to a steadily improving standard of enumeration in the remoter forest areas at successive censuses.

Unlike the Scheduled Castes who formed a fairly constant element in the population of most districts, the Scheduled Tribes were concentrated in ten districts in Bombay State. In Dangs the Scheduled Tribes formed 84.35 per cent of the population, in Surat 46.74 per cent, in Panch Mahals 40.97 per cent, in West Khandesh 39.42 per cent, in Broach 37.28 per cent, in Thana 21.91 per cent, in Baroda 17.48 per cent, in Nasik 16.83 per cent, in Sabarkantha 10.44 per cent and in Kolaba 10.18 per cent. The biggest concentration of Scheduled Tribes was in Gujarat. In eleven out of the twenty-eight districts in Bombay State they formed less than one per cent of the population.

Rural-Urban distribution

The great majority of the Scheduled Tribes in Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch lived in rural areas. Only 6.51 per cent of them lived in urban areas, and the remaining 93.49 per cent in rural areas. The percentage that lived in urban areas was high only in those districts like Ahmedabad where they formed a tiny fraction of the total population.

Livelihood class distribution of Scheduled Tribes

The Scheduled Tribes were not only primarily rural dwellers ; they were also primarily agriculturists. The great majority—83·71 per cent—of the Scheduled Tribes belonged to the agricultural classes, and only 16·29 per cent to the non-agricultural classes.

In the Deccan Northern Division 89·09 per cent of the Scheduled Tribes were agriculturists ; in Gujarat 84·71 per cent. In the general population too a higher proportion of the population were agriculturists in the Deccan Northern Division as compared with Gujarat.

46·0 per cent of the Scheduled Tribes depended for a livelihood on the cultivation of their own land. The proportion of owner-cultivators was high in Panch Mahals, Dangs, and Sabarkantha districts. Elsewhere a considerable number of Scheduled Tribes were tenants or cultivating labourers. In Thana district 49·27 per cent of the Scheduled Tribes were tenants (livelihood class II), in Kolaba

33·61 per cent, and in Surat 19·35 per cent. Slightly over a fifth of the Scheduled Tribes population were dependent on agricultural labour. In Baroda 31·30 per cent were cultivating labourers, in Broach 30·87 per cent, in Surat 23·79 per cent, in West Khandesh 28·50 per cent and in Nasik 30·98 per cent. These proportions are all the more impressive when one remembers that the Scheduled Tribes formed sizable proportions of the population of all these districts. They were not freak cases of small numbers exaggerating the proportions.

Only 16·29 per cent of the Scheduled Tribes belonged to the non-agricultural classes. More than half (9·76 per cent) belonged to livelihood class VIII (Other services and miscellaneous sources). 4·67 per cent were in Production other than cultivation (livelihood class V). Less than 1·0 per cent were in Commerce or Transport. The particular occupations in which the self-supporting persons engaged were not tabulated.

SECTION 4

OTHER (UNSCHEDULED) BACKWARD CLASSES

In addition to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes there are other communities which the State Governments have classified as backward. The Backward Classes of a State consisted of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and the other (unscheduled) backward classes. 12·49 per cent of the population of Bombay State belonged to this latter category, the heaviest percentages being found in Sabarkantha (37·73 per cent), Banaskantha (33·67 per cent), Baroda (27·79 per cent) and Panch Mahals (25·36 per cent). In the six districts of Dangs, Panch Mahals, Surat, Broach, Baroda and West Khandesh more than half the population belonged to the backward classes. In Saurashtra as much as 38·14 per cent of the total population were classified as unscheduled backward classes. In Kutch only 0·22 per cent.

More than three-quarters of the unscheduled backward classes in Saurashtra as well as in Bombay State lived in rural areas. In Bombay State the proportion was 83·33 per cent ; in Saurashtra 77·26 per cent. Whereas, however, only 30·16 per cent of the unscheduled backward classes belonged to the non-agricultural classes in Bombay State, the proportion was as high as 54·19 per cent in Saurashtra.

CONCLUSION

In the table which follows the livelihood pattern of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and the other (unscheduled) backward classes has been compared. The livelihood pattern of the general population has been shown for comparison.

Distribution of the General, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other (unscheduled) backward classes population among the eight main livelihood classes in Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch

(The figures shown are percentages)

	Livelihood Class I.	Livelihood Class II.	Livelihood Class III.	Livelihood Class IV.	Livelihood Class V.	Livelihood Class VI.	Livelihood Class VII.	Livelihood Class VIII.
General Population ...	39·75	9·56	8·42	1·95	14·27	7·98	2·27	15·80
Scheduled Castes ...	25·56	8·62	19·21	1·03	21·14	2·00	2·68	19·76
Scheduled Tribes ...	45·99	16·31	21·14	0·27	4·67	0·98	0·88	9·76
Other (unscheduled) backward classes	39·22	13·17	10·21	0·97	15·32	4·05	2·06	15·00

The most important features brought out by the table are the heavy agricultural bias among the Scheduled Tribes, the high proportion of tenant cultivators (livelihood class II) among the Scheduled Tribes, and the high proportion of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who were cultivating labourers (livelihood class III). The low proportion of the backward classes in Commerce is also noteworthy.

Backward class literacy

The backward classes were less literate than other sections of society. Only 10·67 per cent of the backward classes in Bombay State were literate, while almost a quarter of the general population were literate. Backward class literacy has been dealt with as a separate topic in the chapter on literacy.

CHAPTER VIII

DISPLACED PERSONS

At the census of 1951 one of the questions was for displaced persons. Displaced persons were asked to state the date of their arrival in India and district of origin in Pakistan. The definition of a displaced person was as follows :—

“‘Displaced Person’ means any person who has entered India having left or been compelled to leave his home in Western Pakistan on or after 15th March 1947, or his home in Eastern Pakistan on or after 15th October 1946, on account of civil disturbances or the fear of such disturbances or on account of the setting up of the two dominions of India and Pakistan.”

At the sorting and tabulation which followed the census enumeration the slips of displaced persons were separated from other slips. The object was to obtain the fullest possible information about displaced persons, whose rehabilitation had been one of the major problems confronting Government since August 1947. An additional reason was that, in areas where displaced persons were especially numerous, failure to separate the slips of displaced persons might have distorted the picture presented by the census in regard to the general population.

409,882 displaced persons from Pakistan were enumerated at the census in the three States of Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch, as shown in the table below :—

Displaced Population in Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch

State of enumeration.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Bombay	338,096	179,770	158,326
Saurashtra	59,787	31,302	28,485
Kutch	11,999	6,432	5,567

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In Bombay State displaced persons constituted 0·94 per cent of the total population enumerated at the census ; in Saurashtra they constituted 1·45 per cent and in Kutch 2·11 per cent.

The great majority of displaced persons in Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch came from Sind, and the migration was a mass migration involving whole families. For that reason the ratio of females to males in the displaced population was fairly high, while in normal long distance migration males tend greatly to outnumber females. In the table below the sex ratio of the displaced population has been shown with, for comparison, the sex ratio of the general population (excluding displaced persons).

Females per 1,000 males among Displaced Population as compared with General Population

State.	Displaced Population.	General Population.
Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch		
Total	884	938
Rural	853	987
Urban	889	837
Bombay State		
Total	881	932
Rural	859	988
Urban	884	816
Saurashtra State		
Total	910	976
Rural	617	964
Urban	928	1,002
Kutch State		
Total	866	1,084
Rural	958	1,087
Urban	791	1,076

In the north generally in undivided India males greatly outnumbered females, and Sind was no exception to this rule. It was a feature that was shared by both Hindus and Muslims,

though the Muslim sex ratio was even more masculine than the Hindu as the following table shows :—

Census of	Females per 1,000 males in Sind	
	Hindus.	Muslims.
1931	.. 792	781
1941	.. 825	819

Shortage of females characterised both communities in Sind in 1931, though the sex ratio showed some improvement in 1941. Among the displaced persons in Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch the sex ratio showed a very considerable improvement over the sex ratio among Hindus in Sind in 1931 and 1941. The available data do not adequately explain the phenomenon. The sex ratio among displaced persons in Bombay and Saurashtra was less masculine in the urban areas than in the rural, a reversal of the usual trend. The displaced immigrant was normally a town-dweller.

Districts of origin of displaced persons

Displaced persons were asked to specify their district of origin and date of arrival in India. Only 1.24 per cent of the displaced population in Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch failed to specify their district of origin, and only in Kutch did omissions occur on any scale.

The overwhelming majority of displaced persons in Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch came from West Pakistan. East Pakistan accounted for only 2,340 persons or 0.57 per cent of the displaced population who supplied information about their district of origin.

In Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch 337,585 persons or 82.36 per cent of the displaced population came from Sind. Khairpur State, which for practical purposes may be regarded as going with Sind, accounted for 23,626 persons, or 5.76 per cent of the displaced population. 32,162 persons, or 7.85 per cent of the displaced population, came from the West Punjab. This latter group was of numerical importance only in Bombay State, where 31,691 displaced persons of West Punjab origin were enumerated. In Saurashtra and Kutch they formed less than one per cent of the displaced population. Sind, West Punjab, and Khairpur State thus accounted for an overwhelming majority of the displaced population, as the following table shows :—

Percentage of the displaced population who came from West Punjab, Sind and Khairpur State

State of origin.	State of enumeration.			
	Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch.	Bombay, Saurashtra.	Kutch.	
West Punjab	... 7.85	9.37	0.65	0.68
Sind	... 82.36	82.01	83.80	85.14
Khairpur State	... 5.76	4.39	14.62	0.35
Total	... 95.97	95.77	99.07	86.17

The comparatively low percentage in Kutch was due to the fact that 13.52 per cent of the displaced population there failed to specify their district of origin. It is probable that the majority of this unspecified group came from Sind or Khairpur.

In Bombay State, out of the 31,691 displaced persons of West Punjab origin 10,052 came from Lahore district and 4,856 from Rawalpindi. Out of the 277,267 displaced persons who came to Bombay State from Sind 106,955 were from Karachi district, 58,073 from Sukkur, and 33,369 from Larkana. More than half the displaced population in Saurashtra and Kutch came from Karachi district.

Influx of displaced persons from Pakistan

The main influx of displaced persons started immediately after partition in August 1947 and was compressed into the last months of 1947 and the year 1948. There appears to have been a small movement of population, mainly in March 1947, prior to partition, but the main movement took place in the period of 9 months from August 1947 as the following table shows :—

Percentage of the displaced population (407,542 persons) from West Pakistan in Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch, classified according to stated month of arrival in India

	Bombay.	Saurashtra.	Kutch.
Before August, 1947	... 9.3	6.6	11.9
August, 1947	... 6.1	2.2	5.7
September, 1947	... 8.8	5.6	12.1
October, 1947	... 9.3	7.4	11.8
November, 1947	... 6.4	4.0	5.4
December, 1947	... 5.4	5.1	13.4
January, 1948	... 11.6	14.7	6.8
February, 1948	... 8.9	19.8	5.8
March, 1948	... 8.3	18.8	3.4
April, 1948	... 5.3	5.3	1.4
Remaining months of 1948	... 16.3	7.9	14.6
1949, 1950 and 1951	... 4.3	2.6	7.7
Percentage of total displaced population who arrived during 9 months from August, 1947 to April, 1948	... 70.1	82.9	65.8

Figures of the arrival of displaced persons in Bombay by the sea route were available for most months. These figures differed from the picture presented by the census mainly in respect of the months of September, October and November, 1948, 51,484 displaced persons arrived in Bombay by the sea route from Sind in these months, but only 20,662 displaced persons in Bombay State returned these months at the census as the date of their arrival. The explanation may lie in faulty memory working or in subsequent dispersal to other states of those who arrived in Bombay at the end of 1948.

Distribution of displaced persons among districts of Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch

The largest single aggregation of displaced persons in Bombay State was found in Thana district. A new displaced persons' township called Ulhasnagar has been established there on the site of the former Kalyan transit camp, about 40 miles from Bombay. Many displaced persons travel daily by train from there to work in Greater Bombay. Greater Bombay recorded a displaced population of 83,964 persons, or 2.9 per cent of the city's population. Probably half the displaced persons in Bombay State depend directly or indirectly on Greater Bombay for employment, since the displaced population of Greater Bombay and the adjacent district of Thana combined numbered 187,111, or 55.3 per cent of the displaced population in Bombay State.

84,891 displaced persons were enumerated in the ten districts of Gujarat. 41,675 were in Ahmedabad district, 14,476 in Baroda, 7,471 in Mehsana, 6,607 in Surat, 4,178 in Panch Mahals and 5,753 in Banaskantha. The displaced population in the remaining four Gujarat districts of Kaira, Sabarkantha, Broach and Amreli combined was less than 5,000.

62,623 displaced persons were enumerated in the ten districts of the Deccan Northern Division. The largest number was found in Poona district with 25,425 displaced persons, followed by Nasik with 9,869, East Khandesh with 7,875, West Khandesh with 6,853, Kolhapur with 5,050 and Ahmednagar with 5,508. In the remaining four districts of Sholapur, Satara North, Satara South and Dangs the number of displaced persons was small.

The three districts of Belgaum, Bijapur, and Dharwar, which together constituted the

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Deccan Southern Division had only 623 displaced persons, while the Konkan Division (excluding Thana) accounted for only 2,846 persons, of whom 2,274 were in Ratnagiri.

There were 59,787 displaced persons in Saurashtra. 28,492 were in Sorath district, 14,859 in Madhya Saurashtra, 8,156 in Cohniwad, 7,916 in Halar, and 2,334 in Zalawad.

The State of Kutch, in which 11,999 displaced persons were found, consisted of only one district.

Rural-Urban distribution of displaced population

The great majority of displaced persons were in urban as distinct from rural areas. In the table below the proportion of the displaced population found in rural and urban areas has been shown. Figures for the general population have been shown for comparison.

State and Natural Division.	Total number of displaced persons enumerated.	Percentage who were enumerated in			
		Rural areas.		Urban areas.	
		Displaced population.	General population.	Displaced population.	General population.
Bombay State ...	338,096	12.0	68.9	88.0	31.1
Greater Bombay ..	83,964	...	...	100.0	100.0
Gujarat ...	84,891	19.0	74.4	81.0	25.6
Deccan Northern ...	62,623	32.4	73.5	67.6	26.5
Deccan Southern ...	625	5.4	73.8	94.6	26.2
Konkan* ...	105,993	3.7	80.6	96.3	19.4
Saurashtra State ...	59,787	5.0	66.3	95.0	33.7
Kutch State ...	11,999	47.0	80.0	53.0	20.0
Total for 3 States ...	409,882	12.0	68.8	88.0	31.2

*Principally Thana district where 103,147 displaced persons were enumerated, of whom 80,861 were in the new Ulhasnagar township (formerly Kalyan Camp).

The reason for the overwhelmingly urban character of the displaced population lay in the fact that even in Pakistan the great majority of the displaced persons were not agriculturists. Apart from the existing scarcity of land in Bombay State, rehabilitation in agriculture would not have been congenial to the majority of displaced persons. The only

districts in which more than half the displaced population of the district were found in rural areas at the census in Bombay State were Sabarkantha, Mehsana, Surat, West Khandesh, Dangs, Kolhapur, Ratnagiri and Kanara. The displaced persons in Saurashtra were overwhelmingly urban. In Kutch 5,635 displaced persons out of 11,999 were enumerated in rural areas. The percentage of the general population in Kutch who were urban was small. Residence in a rural area at the time of the census did not necessarily mean that the displaced persons were engaged in agriculture. In fact only 15.6 per cent of the displaced population in rural areas of Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch at the census belonged to the agricultural classes.

Livelihood class distribution

At the census of 1951 the main emphasis was on the extraction of economic data. In the table below the percentage of the displaced population who belonged to the agricultural classes has been shown.

Percentage of the displaced population in Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch who were returned as principally dependent on agriculture

State and Natural Division.	Agricultural Classes.				
	Class I (Owner cultivators).	Class II (Tenant cultivators).	Class III (Agricultural labourers).	Class IV (Landlords).	Total for the agricultural classes.
Bombay State	1.32	0.40	0.13	0.10	1.95
Greater Bombay	0.03	...	0.01	0.12	0.16
Gujarat	4.27	1.17	0.34	0.09	5.87
Deccan Northern	0.46	0.03	0.14	0.09	0.72
Deccan Southern	2.08	0.16	...	...	2.24
Konkan	0.47	0.32	0.07	0.11	0.97
Saurashtra State	1.32	0.14	0.18	0.14	1.78
Kutch State	6.87	4.67	2.29	0.55	14.38
Total for 3 States of Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch	1.48	0.49	0.20	0.12	2.29

Only in Kutch and Gujarat was the percentage of displaced persons in agriculture other than tiny. In Bombay State, for instance, only 1.95 per cent of the displaced persons were principally dependent on agriculture. In the general population the proportion was

61.46 per cent. The overwhelming majority of displaced persons belonged to the non-agricultural classes, as shown below :—

Percentage of the displaced population in Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch who were returned as principally dependent on non-agricultural means of livelihood

State and Natural Division.	Non-Agricultural Classes.				
	Class V (Production other than cultivation).	Class VI (Commerce).	Class VII (Transport).	Class VIII (Other services and miscellaneous sources).	Total for non-agricultural classes.
Bombay State	12.98	40.13	4.09	40.85	98.05
Greater Bombay	13.66	43.82	7.34	35.02	99.84
Gujarat	15.29	42.52	3.90	32.42	94.13
Deccan Northern	9.70	46.97	1.84	40.77	99.28
Deccan Southern	11.52	28.48	3.84	53.92	97.76
Konkan	12.54	31.33	3.00	52.16	99.03
Saurashtra State	14.53	50.89	2.41	30.39	98.22
Kutch State	22.50	12.85	3.08	47.19	85.62
Total for 3 States of Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch	13.48	40.90	3.82	39.51	97.71

The proportion of the displaced population who depended on Commerce was very high. In the general population only 8.0 per cent belonged to class VI (Commerce), while among the displaced population the proportion was 40.9 per cent. Other services and miscellaneous sources was the other livelihood class of great importance among displaced persons.

Dependency status of displaced persons

In addition to assigning the population to eight main livelihood classes, the relative proportions within these classes of self-supporting, earning dependent, and non-earning dependent persons was also measured. The meaning of these terms has already been explained.

The basis of enquiry was the individual and his present standard of living. In the table which follows the percentage of the

displaced population belonging to various livelihood classes in the three States of Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch who were returned as self-supporting persons, non-earning dependants and earning dependants has been shown.

Dependency pattern of Displaced Population

Livelihood Class.	Percentage of displaced population who were returned as		
	Self-supporting persons.	Non-earning dependants.	Earning dependants.
1	2	3	4
<i>Bombay State</i>			
<i>Agricultural Classes I-IV</i> ...	26·72	53·42	19·86
V—Production other than cultivation ...	30·64	65·72	3·64
VI—Commerce ...	26·10	71·03	2·87
VII—Transport ...	30·63	67·03	2·34
VIII—Other services and miscellaneous sources ...	24·69	73·05	2·26
Total for non-agricultural classes V-VIII ...	26·30	71·00	2·70
<i>Saurashtra State</i>			
<i>Agricultural Classes I-IV</i> ...	28·87	61·01	10·12
V—Production other than cultivation ...	25·25	68·10	6·65
VI—Commerce ...	25·78	69·34	4·88
VII—Transport ...	24·20	72·46	3·34
VIII—Other services and miscellaneous sources ...	20·65	74·92	4·43
Total for non-agricultural classes V-VIII ...	24·08	70·96	4·96
<i>Kutch State</i>			
<i>Agricultural Classes I-IV</i> ...	31·77	41·10	27·13
V—Production other than cultivation ...	31·44	60·67	7·89
VI—Commerce ...	26·65	68·94	4·41
VII—Transport ...	34·87	63·78	1·35
VIII—Other services and miscellaneous sources ...	32·76	56·02	11·22
Total for non-agricultural classes V-VIII ...	31·57	59·46	8·97

The small proportion of the displaced population who belonged to the agricultural classes had a dependency pattern which resembled that of the general agricultural population. Most of the displaced population, however, belonged to the non-agricultural classes, and they had a smaller percentage of self-supporting persons, a higher percentage of non-earning dependants, and a smaller percentage of earning dependants than the general non-agricultural population. This suggests that at the time of the census the rehabilitation of displaced persons was not yet complete. The excess load of non-earning dependency must be shed before the rehabilitation of displaced persons can be considered complete. The burden of non-earning dependency was

noticeably lighter among displaced persons residing in the rural areas. Probably the majority of displaced persons in the rural areas had been rehabilitated.

Self-supporting displaced persons in the non-agricultural classes

Self-supporting persons were classified after the census according to occupational divisions and sub-divisions. 3,674 self-supporting displaced persons in Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch depended on non-productive means of livelihood, but very few were beggars and vagrants. 100,900 of the displaced population were self-supporting persons engaged in productive industries and services. In the table below the means of livelihood of the self-supporting displaced population have been shown by divisions and sub-divisions of Industries and Services. The percentage that each division and sub-division constituted of the total self-supporting displaced population has also been shown.

Displaced Population in Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch shown by Divisions and Sub-Divisions of Industries and Services

	Persons.	Percentage of the total.
<i>Division 0—Primary Industries not elsewhere specified</i> ...	468	0·45
Sub-Division 0·1—Stock Raising ...	107	0·10
" 0·4—Forestry and collection of products not elsewhere specified ...	274	0·26
<i>Division 1—Mining and Quarrying</i> ...	158	0·15
Sub-Division 1·5—Stone-quarrying, clay and sand pits ...	60	0·06
" 1·7—Salt, saltpetre and saline substances ...	79	0·08
<i>Division 2—Processing and Manufacture—Foodstuffs, Textiles, Leather and Products thereof</i> ...	8,748	8·37
Sub-Division 2·1—Grains and pulses ...	1,033	0·99
" 2·6—Cotton textiles ...	1,972	1·89
" 2·7—Wearing apparel (except footwear) and made up textile goods ...	1,639	1·57
" 2·9—Leather, leather products and footwear ...	1,127	1·08
<i>Division 3—Processing and Manufacture—Metals, Chemicals and Products thereof</i> ...	3,514	3·36
Sub-Division 3·0—Manufacture of metal products, otherwise unclassified ...	1,389	1·33
" 3·3—Transport Equipment ...	566	0·54
" 3·5—Machinery (other than electrical machinery) including Engineering Workshops ...	457	0·44
" 3·8—Manufacture of chemical products otherwise unclassified ...	616	0·59
<i>Division 4—Processing and Manufacture—Not elsewhere specified</i> ...	3,600	3·44

DISPLACED PERSONS

	Persons.	Percentage of the total.		Persons.	Percentage of the total.
Sub-Division 4-0—Manufacturing Industries otherwise unclassified	1,180	1-13	Sub-Division 9-5—Recreation services	1,170	1-12
" 4-6—Wood and wood products other than furniture and fixtures	1,411	1-35	" 9-6—Legal and business services	1,353	1-30
" 4-9—Printing and Allied Industries	540	0-22	" 9-8—Religious, Charitable and Welfare Services	926	0-89
Division 5—Construction and Utilities	3,304	3-16	Non-productive means of livelihood (Others)	3,674	3-51
Sub-Division 5-1—Construction and maintenance—Buildings	1,578	1-51	(i) Persons living principally on income from non-agricultural property	1,132	1-08
" 5-5—Works and Services—Electric Power and Gas supply	415	0-40	(ii) Persons living principally on pensions, remittances, scholarships and funds	1,348	1-29
" 5-7—Sanitary Works and Services—Including scavengers	440	0-42	(iii) Inmates of jails, asylums, almshouses and recipients of doles	120	0-12
Division 6—Commerce	43,672	41-76	(iv) Beggars and vagrants	253	0-27
Sub-Division 6-1—Retail trade otherwise unclassified	11,704	11-19	(v) All other persons living principally on income derived from non-agricultural activities	756	0-75
" 6-2—Retail trade in foodstuffs (including beverages and narcotics)	13,543	12-95			
" 6-3—Retail trade in textile and leather goods	11,339	10-84			
" 6-5—Wholesale trade in commodities other than foodstuffs	3,657	3-50			
" 6-8—Moneylending, banking and other financial business	1,911	1-83			
Division 7—Transport, Storage and Communications	5,701	5-45			
Sub-Division 7-1—Transport by Road	1,819	1-74			
" 7-4—Railway transport	2,124	2-03			
" 7-6—Postal Services	443	0-42			
" 7-7—Telegraph Services	375	0-36			
Division 8—Health, Education and Public Administration	14,192	13-57			
Sub-Division 8-1—Medical and other Health Services	1,240	1-19			
" 8-2—Educational Services and Research	1,885	1-80			
" 8-4—Police (other than village watchmen)	750	0-72			
" 8-7—Employees of State Governments	6,178	5-91			
" 8-8—Employees of the Union Government	3,647	3-49			
Division 9—Services not elsewhere specified	17,543	16-78			
Sub-Division 9-0—Services otherwise unclassified	6,857	6-56			
" 9-1—Domestic services (but not including services rendered by members of family households to one another)	2,637	2-52			
" 9-4—Hotels, restaurants and eating houses	3,563	3-41			

There were only 44 self-supporting females per 1,000 self-supporting males among the displaced population, while in the general population there were 117. A higher proportion of the displaced population were employers than in the general population, as the following table shows:—

Percentage of Employers, Employees and Independent Workers among the self-supporting population in Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch

	Employers.	Employees.	Independent Workers.	Others.
General population	4-65	50-25	42-21	2-89
Displaced population	8-86	41-39	46-24	3-51

Age groups of displaced persons

The age last birthday was ascertained at the census, and information about the age groups to which the displaced population belonged was extracted. For the non-displaced population, this information was obtained by sorting a 10 per cent sample of the slips. In the table below the percentage of the population, displaced and sample, returned as belonging to specified age groups has been shown.

Percentage of population belonging to specified age groups in Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch

Age Group.	Displaced Population.			Sample (Non-displaced) Population.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
0	0-813	0-770	0-863	3-253	3-174	3-337
1-4	5-323	5-073	5-656	10-549	10-396	10-713
5-14	28-047	26-903	29-339	25-720	25-726	25-713
15-24	22-796	22-914	22-663	18-153	18-022	18-354
25-34	17-403	18-303	16-391	15-922	16-017	15-779
35-44	11-307	11-869	10-671	11-577	11-993	11-132
45-54	7-539	7-658	7-371	7-669	7-894	7-450
55-64	4-512	4-461	4-569	4-642	4-534	4-757
65-74	1-696	1-473	1-751	1-833	1-637	1-991
75 and over	0-531	0-463	0-714	0-667	0-555	0-755
Age not stated	0-068	0-073	0-062	0-030	0-022	0-039

By definition the children of displaced persons born in India were not displaced persons. This fact accounts for the gaps in the displaced population at age groups 0 and 1-4, and for the correspondingly higher percentages of displaced persons in the age groups 5-14, 15-24, and 25-34. The figures indicate that the migration from Pakistan had the character of a mass exodus and transplantation of population, belonging to all age groups. Only in the age group 35-44 and onwards did the percentage of displaced persons fall below that of the non-displaced (sample) population, suggesting that older sections of the population might not have migrated. This latter feature was, however, peculiar to Bombay State, though the

greater numbers involved caused the feature to be reproduced in the totals for Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch.

Civil Condition

By civil condition is meant whether a person was married, unmarried, widowed or divorced. Divorce being uncommon, widowed and divorced persons were lumped together for purposes of the census tabulation. In the table which follows the proportion of persons of each age group who were married, unmarried, widowed and divorced in the displaced population has been shown. The table can be compared with that given for the sample population in section 5 of chapter VI.

Age Group.	Displaced Population.										
	Unmarried.			Married.			Widowed and Divorced.				
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
All Ages	47.95	53.14	42.08	43.55	42.16	45.13	8.50	4.70	12.79
0
1-4
5-14	97.30	98.72	95.82	2.61	1.25	4.01	0.09	0.03	0.17
15-24	50.21	69.73	27.91	48.73	29.62	70.57	1.06	0.65	1.52
25-34	12.47	18.56	4.78	82.46	78.07	88.01	5.07	3.37	7.21
35-44	4.23	6.40	1.49	81.53	86.43	75.37	14.24	7.17	23.14
45-54	2.64	4.10	0.92	66.92	80.25	51.20	30.44	15.65	47.88
55-64	2.55	3.26	1.78	51.90	72.07	29.62	45.55	24.67	68.60
65-74	2.34	3.77	0.98	37.25	59.27	16.24	60.41	36.96	82.78
75 and over	1.85	2.98	1.02	26.15	47.92	10.19	72.00	49.10	88.79
Age not stated	93.93	93.75	94.17	4.64	6.25	2.50	1.43	...	3.33

A comparison will show that the displaced population marries later than the non-displaced population. In the age group 15-24 only 59.87 per cent of the non-displaced population were unmarried: among displaced persons the proportion was 50.21 per cent. It is also possible that the displaced population marries less. There was a larger proportion of unmarried males at all age groups in the displaced

population than in the sample population, but this may have been due to the unfavourable sex ratio, and shortage of women.

Literacy

One of the most admirable features of the displaced population was its extremely high literacy. This difference in literacy attainment between the general population and the displaced population was particularly marked

in the case of females. Displaced females were more than three times as literate as females in the general population, while displaced males

were about twice as literate. In the following table the percentage of literacy has been shown by natural divisions :—

Percentage of literacy of Displaced Population compared with General Population

State and Natural Division.		Displaced Population.			General Population.		
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
BOMBAY, SAURASHTRA AND KUTCH	Total	53	65	39	24	34	13
	Rural	39	54	22	16	26	7
	Urban	55	67	41	40	52	27
BOMBAY STATE	Total	56	68	41	25	35	13
	Rural	41	57	23	17	27	7
	Urban	58	70	44	41	53	27
<i>Greater Bombay</i>	Total (Urban)	73	81	64	49	56	38
<i>Bombay Gujarat Division</i>	Total	43	57	27	25	35	15
	Rural	32	44	17	19	28	10
	Urban	46	61	30	42	54	29
<i>Bombay Deccan Northern Division</i>	Total	57	71	40	21	32	9
	Rural	46	64	25	15	25	5
	Urban	62	75	48	36	50	21
<i>Bombay Deccan Southern Division</i>	Total	61	65	55	22	34	9
	Rural	35	42	20	18	29	6
	Urban	63	67	56	34	49	19
<i>Bombay Konkan Division</i>	Total	51	64	35	21	32	11
	Rural	57	71	42	16	26	7
	Urban	50	64	35	42	53	30
SAURASHTRA STATE	Total	41	53	27	18	26	10
	Rural	38	50	19	11	17	5
	Urban	41	53	28	34	46	22
KUTCH STATE	Total	36	49	21	17	24	10
	Rural	25	36	13	14	20	8
	Urban	46	59	29	30	42	19

The displaced population in its dispersal over Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch reproduced roughly the same features in regard to literacy as the general population as though, like water, people had tended to seek their own level. The differential attainment in literacy which existed as between the three States of Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch was also reflected by the displaced population. The proportion of the displaced persons who were literate was higher in the urban areas than in the rural, particularly (except in Saurashtra) in the case of females. Only in the Konkan was this trend towards a higher urban literacy ratio reversed in the case of the displaced population. The new Ulhasnagar township contained a quarter of the displaced persons in Bombay State, and the Konkan urban figure was the entire area of

Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch in miniature so far as displaced persons' literacy was concerned. The 3,961 displaced persons who had settled in the rural areas of the Konkan had as high a literacy percentage as urban displaced dwellers elsewhere for two reasons. Firstly, many were educated Maharashtrians¹ who had been displaced from Sind by partition. Secondly, the Konkan is a poor tract, and displaced persons settling down there had to be smarter to make a living. The exclusively urban area of Greater Bombay had the highest literacy percentage in the general population of 49·3 per cent. Displaced persons in Greater Bombay also returned an extremely high literacy ratio of 73·4 per cent—81·2 per cent for males and 64·4 per cent for females.

¹ This was indicated by the mother tongue returns of displaced persons in Ratnagiri district.

CHAPTER IX

LITERACY

Statistics of literacy which are useful for all countries are of particular interest in cases where a large proportion of the population is illiterate. The results of the decennial censuses furnish an indication of the lee-way made up in education during the decade, and few aspects of the census data are, for that reason, more eagerly examined than the literacy figures.

Census definition of literacy

The census definition of literacy was the ability to read and write a simple letter in any language. This is a more stringent definition of literacy than that adopted by a good many other countries which merely require that a person be able to read. The Indian Census has always used a strict definition of literacy, as including only those persons who were able both to read and write. In 1881 and 1891 a three-fold division into literate, learning, and illiterate caused some confusion as the learning category could include both literates and illiterates. The "learning" category was dropped in 1901. In 1911 a standard of proficiency for literates was laid down, and a literate was defined as a person who could write a letter to a friend and read the answer to it. This definition of literacy has remained substantially unchanged since 1911. Within this definition runs the whole gamut from the finest intellects in the country to the artisan who can sign his name and with difficulty put large characters on a postcard.¹

It has been suggested in the past that the statistics exaggerated the amount of literacy because school children tended to be accepted as literate when they were not; that adults were recorded as literate though they had long

since lost the ability to read and write and that, finally, as literacy has prestige, people claimed a non-existent literacy which the enumerator accepted without question.² It is true that the answer to this question, as with every other, depends on the return of the citizen. Within limits the enumerator can apply some check, particularly in rural areas where he is frequently acquainted with the people he enumerates and is in many cases a schoolmaster. Moreover, since the instructions are, apart from verbal alterations, the same from 1911 to 1951 comparability of the literacy figures should be possible. In fact, so far as Bombay State is concerned, the suggestion that the census figures exaggerated the true extent of literacy is one that might have been made more appropriately in 1941 than in 1931.

There are several aspects from which the literacy data can usefully be examined. These are:

- (1) The increase in general literacy as ascertained at successive censuses.
- (2) The regional differences in the literacy pattern.
- (3) The male-female differential in literacy.
- (4) The rural-urban differential in literacy.
- (5) The livelihood class differential in literacy.
- (6) Literacy according to age groups.
- (7) The difference in literacy attainment between the general population, and that section classified as backward.
- (8) Partial literacy.
- (9) Higher literacy.
- (10) The proportion of professors and teachers in the population.

¹ Census of India, 1941, Tables Volume, page 5L.

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² Census of India, 1931, Bombay Report, page 258.

Analysis was hampered by the fact that full data for all past censuses were not available on all these topics. Compilation of statistics was also hampered by the extensive boundary changes that had taken place since 1947. Past data for Saurashtra and Kutch could not be assembled.

Increase in general literacy

1931 marked a watershed in the growth of literacy in Bombay State. Up to 1931 the increase in the percentage of the total population who were recorded as literate was only about 1 or 2 per cent every decade. Between 1931 and 1941, however, the percentage of the population who were returned as literate at the census almost doubled. In the table below the percentage of the total population of the area that now comprises Bombay State who were returned as literate at successive censuses has been shown :—

Bombay State		Percentage of literacy in total population.
Census.		
1901	..	6.75
1911	..	7.13
1921	..	8.93
1931	..	9.87
1941	...	18.28
1951	..	24.56

In an interesting paper³ on the 1941 literacy statistics of the Province of Bombay R. V. Parulekar pointed out that the unique characteristic of the literacy figures of 1941 was the substantial addition to the number of adult literates aged 20 and over by comparison with previous censuses. Even after making allowances for the acquisition of literacy during the decade by those who belonged to the 10-20 age group in 1931, and for gains ascribable to adult literacy classes, he came to the conclusion that the main reason for the increase in the adult literacy figures in 1941 was the unprecedented interest in literacy created among the masses by the campaigns against illiteracy. Those who in the past had attended the 2nd or 3rd year class but felt shy about claiming literacy in Bombay Province, where the previous tendency had been to count only those who had completed the 4th year class as literate, were emboldened by the literacy campaigns to claim that they were literate within the census definition in 1941. Though there is nothing in the previous census instructions to support

³ "A study of literacy statistics (1941) of the Bombay Province; co-relation of educational and census figures."

Parulekar's assertion that only those who had passed the IVth standard were to be counted as literate the writer found in the course of instructional tours in 1950 that a frequent question was "Should a person be counted as literate if he has not passed the IVth standard?" The answer of course was that a person should be counted as literate if he could read and write a letter in any language. Parulekar's explanation of the steep rise in literacy in 1941 may be correct. Enumerators, many of whom were schoolmasters, may have applied their own unofficial yardstick of completion of the IVth standard as the test of literacy at previous censuses whereas, as Parulekar points out elsewhere,⁴ completion of the 3rd year class is generally sufficient to make a person literate within the Indian Census definition, and the whole problem of "relapse into illiteracy" is probably overstated.

Regional differences in the literacy pattern

The regional differences in the literacy pattern were fairly marked. In Greater Bombay, an exclusively urban and hence untypical area, almost half the population were returned as literate in 1951. The effect of the higher literacy of the city areas of Ahmedabad and Poona on the literacy figures of those districts was also noticeable. Among the natural divisions of Gujarat, Deccan Northern, Deccan Southern and Konkan the natural division of Gujarat enjoyed a superiority in literacy. 25 per cent of the population of Gujarat were returned as literate, despite the fact that 45.5 per cent of the population of Gujarat belonged to the backward classes. Very little margin separated the literacy figures of the other natural divisions.

The district rather than the natural division is for most purposes a more reasonable unit of

⁴ "Literacy in India" by R. V. Parulekar (published by Macmillan).

Reference to standards is confusing. Up to 1948 the scheme of Primary Education in Bombay Province was as follows :—There was an infant class to which children were admitted at the age of 6. In villages the age was sometimes higher. Thereafter a child passed into the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th standards. In 1948 the infant standard was eliminated.

Professor Gadgil's investigation of the problem of relapse into illiteracy conducted in the old Satara district of Bombay Province suggested that four years at school, passing from standard to standard, was sufficient for a child to acquire full literacy. It was not necessary that a child should pass the old 3rd (present 4th) standard examination. The failure to get 3 extra marks in arithmetic would make a child a technical failure at the examination. It would not destroy the child's acquisition of permanent literacy.

area for measuring differences in literacy attainment. In the table below the percentage of the total population who were returned as literate at the past four censuses has been exhibited according to natural divisions and districts. Adjustments have been made for boundary changes, and for 1951 the proportion of literate males and females has been separately shown :—

Percentage of the total population returned as literate

State, Natural Division and District.	1921		1931		1941		1951	
	Persons.	Persons.	Persons.	Persons.	Males.	Females.		
Bombay State ..	8.93	9.87	18.28	24.56	35.46	12.85		
Greater Bombay ..	23.47	23.93	38.93	49.33	55.93	38.25		
Bombay Gujarat Division ..	11.03	12.43	19.81	25.08	34.90	14.60		
Banaskantha ..	4.15	3.36	6.59	7.17	11.94	2.14		
Sabarkantha ..	5.82	6.47	8.00	14.38	23.58	4.92		
Mehsana ..	8.43	12.78	18.16	25.04	34.95	15.06		
Ahmedabad ..	13.97	12.22	24.45	32.59	43.56	19.67		
Kaira ..	12.50	14.02	22.00	29.13	40.32	16.85		
Panch Mahals ..	5.40	5.69	10.03	13.41	20.03	5.95		
Baroda ..	13.48	17.15	22.12	28.62	39.02	17.23		
Broach ..	13.38	14.71	21.39	27.90	39.80	15.30		
Surat ..	13.79	14.85	22.76	29.08	39.02	19.05		
Amreli ..	14.49	19.38	25.17	29.71	39.37	19.75		
Bombay Deccan Northern Division ..	6.51	7.46	15.42	20.60	31.95	8.88		
West Khandesh ..	4.83	5.87	14.72	19.41	30.28	7.67		
East Khandesh ..	6.91	9.16	19.18	27.92	43.56	11.82		
Dangs ..	0.66	1.25	2.24	6.37	10.39	1.79		
Nasik ..	6.26	7.78	14.69	21.43	33.25	9.07		
Ahmednagar ..	6.40	6.01	13.21	18.82	29.42	7.90		
Poona ..	8.45	10.40	19.50	28.13	39.81	15.69		
Satara North ..	5.41	6.40	14.59	20.59	33.50	8.30		
Satara South ..	5.07	5.77	12.94	17.24	27.83	6.30		
Kolhapur ..	8.50	6.60	12.60	12.52	20.79	3.99		
Sholapur ..	5.54	7.08	14.77	14.98	24.14	5.30		
Bombay Deccan Southern Division ..	7.43	7.59	16.05	21.86	34.19	9.08		
Belgaum ..	6.27	6.18	13.84	19.15	29.63	8.19		
Bijapur ..	6.37	6.45	13.43	18.82	31.16	6.21		
Dharwar ..	9.45	10.05	20.77	27.53	41.84	12.61		
Bombay Konkan Division ..	5.69	7.35	15.38	21.39	31.94	11.31		
Thana ..	5.61	7.93	16.11	25.47	35.15	14.79		
Kolaba ..	5.14	6.81	13.62	19.22	29.44	9.40		
Ratanagiri ..	4.86	6.61	14.21	17.73	28.70	8.78		
Kannur ..	9.63	9.75	21.19	25.32	35.96	14.32		
Saurashtra State ..		Not available		18.47	26.28	10.46		
Halal ..		Not available		16.40	23.42	9.31		
Medhya Saurashtra ..		Not available		23.68	31.44	15.65		
Zalamud ..		Not available		18.86	26.43	10.97		
Cuchilwad ..		Not available		17.13	25.09	8.83		
Seruth ..		Not available		15.47	23.67	7.10		
Kutch State ..		Not available		17.06	24.43	10.23		

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Other natural divisions in Bombay State are gradually overtaking Gujarat's lead in literacy. This is scarcely remarkable since the lower the figure an area started with the easier it should be to register a large percentage increase at succeeding censuses. The literacy percentage in Gujarat has doubled since 1931 while in the Deccan and Konkan Divisions it has almost trebled.

Within Gujarat considerable territorial changes took place after 1947. The three districts of Mehsana, Baroda and Amreli were formed out of the territory of the former Baroda State. Banaskantha and Sabarkantha districts were also formed out of Indian State areas, but whereas literacy in Baroda territory was relatively high and has remained relatively high Banaskantha and Sabarkantha districts have always had very low literacy percentages. It has been remarked in previous Bombay census reports that the percentage of literacy in Baroda State was not superior to that in the old districts of Kaira, Surat and Broach in Bombay Province, despite the fact that Baroda State had compulsory primary education. The Baroda State Census Commissioner^a ascribed this to the fact that there was a higher percentage of backward classes and a lower percentage of advanced classes in the population of Baroda State by comparison with Bombay Province. This topic will be discussed later when dealing with literacy among the backward classes.

The true 1931 literacy percentage of Ahmedabad, Kaira, Surat and Broach districts was probably in excess of the recorded figures. Those districts were affected by the boycott of the 1931 census operation, and literate persons probably tended to be omitted from the census count. The 1921, 1941 and 1951 figures of those districts are comparable with those of Baroda but there was a fall or a failure to rise in 1931 that seems explicable only in terms of under-enumeration in that year. The recorded rise in literacy in the former Baroda districts at successive censuses was much steadier than in other districts.

The most noticeable feature of the Deccan Northern Division literacy figures is the high position occupied by East Khandesh (the Poona literacy figure was inflated by the inclusion of Poona City), and the low position of Kolhapur and Sholapur districts. Dangs which is a special area can be excluded from consideration. Literacy remained almost stationary in Kolhapur and Sholapur districts

^a Census of India, 1941, Baroda Report, page 90.

during the decade 1941-51. This stagnation in the literacy percentage between 1941 and 1951 seems fictitious and not real. Enumerators in Kolhapur and Sholapur were apparently more rigorous than in most other areas in returning school children and others as partially literate rather than fully literate in 1951, leading to a retardation in the recorded progress of literacy by comparison with other districts. The figures of literacy in the age group 15 and over were also lower in these districts than in the state as a whole. The percentage of general literacy in these districts was below average, though not to the extent suggested by the figures shown in the table.

Among the districts of the Deccan Southern Division Dharwar led in literacy. It has maintained its clear lead for the past three decades.

Among the Konkan districts Kanara, which led for three decades, was overtaken in 1951 by Thana, but this was due principally to a heavy increase in immigration into Thana district during the past decade of persons with a high percentage of literacy.

Male-female differential in literacy

Roughly one male out of three and one female out of eight in Bombay State was returned as able to read and write at the 1951 census. The gap between male and female literacy was thus very striking. In the table below the percentage of literacy according to sex and natural divisions has been shown :—

State and Natural Division.	Percentage returned as literate in 1951.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Bombay State	24·56	35·46	12·85
Greater Bombay	49·33	55·93	38·25
Gujarat	25·08	34·90	14·60
Deccan Northern	20·60	31·95	8·88
Deccan Southern	21·86	34·19	9·08
Konkan	21·39	31·94	11·31
Saurashtra State	18·47	26·28	10·46
Kutch State	17·06	24·43	10·23

Perhaps the most interesting feature of these figures is the very high percentage of female literacy in Greater Bombay. In no other natural division was the gap between male and female literacy so narrow. Gujarat enjoyed a clear superiority in female literacy among the remaining natural divisions. In fact the superior position in respect of general literacy held by Gujarat was largely due to the heavier percentage of females who were literate bringing up the average for the whole population. In Saurashtra and Kutch also the percentage of female literacy relative to male literacy was fairly high.

Female literacy has increased faster than male literacy as the following table shows :—

Bombay State

Year.	Percentage of literates.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1921	8·9	14·9	2·5
1931	9·9	16·5	2·9
1941	18·9*	28·7	8·4
1951	24·6	35·5	12·9

* Based on a 2 per cent sample count, hence the difference between this figure and that on page 138.

Since 1931 male literacy has slightly more than doubled while female literacy has slightly more than quadrupled. To talk in terms of quadrupling and doubling is, however, somewhat misleading. If one starts off with a very low percentage a rapid improvement is fairly easy. The gap in the elements of learning between males and females is still wide.

Rural-Urban differential in literacy

One of the principal advances registered at the census of 1951 was the exhibition of the data on a basis of rural and urban areas. This process has brought into clear relief the fundamental difference in the literacy pattern of rural and urban areas. The higher standard of literacy in cities and towns has been commented on in past census reports. The most common reason adduced was that better facilities for education were available in urban areas. Facilities are certainly an important factor. Though increasing urbanisation generally goes hand in hand with increasing literacy it must not be forgotten that the highest percentage of literacy in India is found in a predominantly rural area—Travancore-Cochin.⁶

Since the cities in particular among urban areas owe their decennial population increases largely to immigration, a part of their gain in literacy is due to the influx of adults who have been made literate elsewhere, either in rural or smaller urban areas. On the other hand the cities and towns undoubtedly provide better facilities for the education of children. In the cities and towns, moreover, there are fewer distractions of cattle herding, crop watching, and harvesting that tend to keep children away from school in rural areas.

⁶ Where it was 45·8 per cent in 1951. For India as a whole the literacy percentage in 1951 was 15·8. Among the Part "A" States the percentage of literacy was 10·8 in U. P., 11·0 in Orissa, 11·3 in Bihar, 13·3 in Madhya Pradesh, 15·2 in Punjab, 17·4 in Assam, 19·3 in Madras, 22·0 in West Bengal, and 24·1 in Bombay. These are sample figures based on the C-IV table.

Lastly, literacy breeds literacy. Literate parents would normally insist on their children being educated. An illiterate parent would be less easy to convince of the benefits of education. For a complex of reasons, therefore, traditional and environmental, the towns and cities are much more literate than the rural areas as the following table shows:—

State and Natural Division.	Percentage of total population who lived in urban areas.	Percentage of literacy.					
		Rural Areas.			Urban Areas.		
		Per-sons.	Males.	Females.	Per-sons.	Males.	Females.
Bombay State ..	31.1	17.0	26.9	6.9	41.3	52.8	27.3
Greater Bombay ..	100.0	..	..	..	49.3	55.9	38.3
Gujarat ..	25.6	19.2	28.2	9.9	42.1	53.7	28.9
Deccan Northern ..	26.5	14.9	25.2	4.6	36.3	50.1	21.3
Deccan Southern ..	26.2	17.5	29.1	5.6	34.0	48.5	18.9
Konkan ..	19.4	16.3	26.4	7.3	41.9	53.1	29.6
Saurashtra State ..	33.7	10.8	16.7	4.6	33.6	45.6	21.7
Kutch State ..	20.0	13.8	20.0	8.1	30.1	42.0	18.8

The towns were more literate than the villages, and the cities were more literate than other urban areas. Only 17 per cent of the people who lived in villages in Bombay State were literate while 37 per cent of those who lived in towns of up to 100,000 population were literate. In the eight cities of Bombay State, however, as much as 46 per cent of the population were literate. Similarly, in Saurashtra, in the cities 41 per cent of the population were literate, in the towns 31 per cent and in the villages 11 per cent.

Livelihood class differential in literacy achievement

The arrangement of the 1951 census data permitted the percentage of literacy among the eight livelihood classes to be compared. Since the basic feature brought out by the figures was the same for all three states the data have been exhibited in the table below only for Bombay State.

Percentage of literacy among the eight livelihood classes in Bombay State

Agricultural Classes—	Persons.	Males.	Females.
I Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned; and their dependants ...	17.85	28.54	7.06
II Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned; and their dependants ...	11.63	19.35	3.76
III Cultivating labourers; and their dependants ...	9.56	16.14	2.89
IV Non-cultivating owners of land; agricultural rent receivers; and their dependants ...	37.51	53.85	24.09
All agricultural classes ...	16.28	25.98	6.54

Non-Agricultural Classes—	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Persons, including dependants, who derived their principal means of livelihood from—			
V Production other than cultivation ...	31.49	43.81	16.37
VI Commerce ...	49.97	62.61	35.06
VII Transport ...	37.97	49.16	24.15
VIII Other services and miscellaneous sources ...	37.26	47.94	34.87
All non-agricultural classes ...	37.75	49.40	23.86

The disparity between male and female literacy among the agricultural classes was very wide. Literacy in the agricultural classes seems relatable to social and economic status, with class IV at the top, followed by classes I, II and III. The proportion of non-earning dependants followed an identical stratification. There is not the same economic pressure on the dependants of the comfortably-off to work and they are able to acquire literacy. Education is a factor that makes for an increase in the proportion of non-earning dependency. Among the non-agricultural classes those in class VI—Commerce—had a higher proportion of literates than any other livelihood class, partly because of better economic circumstances and partly because most of those who engage in it must know how to read and write.

16.3 per cent of the agricultural classes and 37.8 per cent of the non-agricultural classes were returned as literate, percentages which corresponded very closely to the rural-urban literacy percentages as the table that follows shows. (The rural-urban figures were abstracted on the basis of a 10 per cent sample, and the livelihood class figures on the basis of a complete count):

Bombay State

		Percentage of literacy.		
		Persons.	Males.	Females.
10 per cent sample count	Rural areas	16.9	26.7	6.9
	Urban areas	40.6	52.0	26.7
Complete count	Agricultural classes	16.3	26.0	6.5
	Non-agricultural classes	37.8	49.4	23.9

Literacy according to age groups

At past censuses it was customary to exhibit the figures of literacy according to age groups. The range of age groups covered was, however, not very wide until 1941 when it was greatly extended. In making comparison with previous census figures boundary changes, changes in the age groups prescribed, and differences in the size of the count, which was a complete count until 1941, a 2 per cent sample count in 1941 and a 10 per cent sample count in 1951 caused difficulties.

In order to render the data for the past four censuses comparable, recourse has been had to the rather risky course of interpolating the 1941

and 1951 figures of the age group 15-24 in order to obtain figures for the age group 15-20, with results as shown below :—

Percentage of literacy among persons belonging to specified age groups in Bombay State

Age Group.	1921			1931			1941			1951		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
0-5
5-10	...	2.6	3.8	1.4	5.2	7.6	2.5	13.3	17.9	8.5	14.8	18.4
10-15	...	10.6	15.7	4.5	9.8	14.5	4.4	27.5	37.4	16.4	38.8	49.9
15-20	...	15.4	23.9	5.7	16.1	26.1	5.8	31.0	44.5	16.7	42.2	58.7
20 and over	...	11.4	19.7	2.5	13.0	22.1	3.1	21.4	34.1	7.5	26.2	40.2
All ages	...	8.9	14.9	2.5	9.9	16.5	2.9	18.9	28.7	8.4	24.1	34.9

These age groupings are unsatisfactory as they do not permit any comparison to be made with the behaviour of corresponding age groups at successive censuses. Thus, though the age group 15-20 corresponds to the age group 5-10 at the preceding census, the latter age group is one which is still in the process of acquiring literacy, and hence the basis for comparability does not exist. Inexactitude in age reporting is also a factor to be considered. The more illiterate the person the less accurate the age returned is likely to be.

The table which follows shows the percentage of persons belonging to a more extended series of age groups who were returned as literate in 1941 and 1951. The areas to which the 1941 and 1951 figures relate were not identical as sample tables were prepared only for the former Bombay Province and Baroda State after the 1941 census. The size of the sample also differed, being 2 per cent in 1941 and 10 per cent in 1951. Moreover in 1941 no separate classification was made for age groups of 45 and over. So far as they go, however, the figures are interesting.

Percentage of literacy according to age groups in Bombay State

Age Group.	1941			1951		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
0-4
5-9	..	13.3	17.9	8.5	14.8	18.4
10-14	..	27.5	37.4	16.4	38.8	49.9
15-24	..	28.8	43.0	14.3	36.2	50.6
25-34	..	23.5	36.7	9.0	29.8	45.1
35-44	..	20.4	32.7	6.2	25.7	39.5
45-54	..			23.0	37.0	6.8
55-64	..			17.8	30.8	4.4
65-74	..			17.0	31.8	4.1
75 and over	..			15.1	28.9	3.3
All ages	..	18.9	28.7	8.4	24.1	34.9

*These figures are for age 45 and over.

The table shows that the older the individuals the greater the inequality in literacy between men and women. It also indicates that literacy drops the higher the age group. One rather surprising feature is that the percentage who were literate in 1941 in the age group 25-34, by which time schooling had been completed, was 23.5, while in the corresponding age group 35-44 in 1951 25.7 were literate. There are two possible explanations, apart from those attributable to errors either of sampling or age reporting. The first is that the gain is attributable to adult education, and the second is that literates are to some extent selected lives, as a result of which the survivors of each age group contain a larger proportion of literates.

Backward class literacy

The backward classes in Bombay State consist of the Scheduled Castes (Harijans), Scheduled Tribes, and those other communities which are classified by the State Governments as backward. The Registrar General directed that where possible separate literacy figures for the backward classes should be extracted. This it was possible to do in Bombay State. It was not possible to extract separate figures for each of the three component groups—Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and the other (unscheduled) backward classes—which collectively comprise the backward classes, but the percentage of literacy among the Backward Classes as a whole is shown in the following table. The percentage that the backward classes formed in the total population of the district is shown in column 2 of the table. The backward class figures by districts can be compared with the 1951 literacy figures for the general population in the table on page 139.

State, Natural Division and District.	Percentage of Backward Class population to total population.	Percentage of literacy among the Backward Classes.		
		Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5
Bombay State ..	30.18	10.67	17.44	3.68
Greater Bombay ..	10.43	19.54	28.81	7.03
Bombay Gujarat Division	45.52	12.13	18.95	4.94
Banasikant ha ..	48.06	1.69	3.01	0.20
Sabarkantha ..	56.73	4.90	8.87	0.63
Mehsana ..	15.78	17.29	25.40	9.56
Ahmedabad ..	35.53	13.13	21.13	4.30
Kaira ..	25.95	15.46	24.57	5.40
Panch Mahals ..	69.86	6.19	10.96	1.02
Baroda ..	51.95	12.68	19.91	4.97
Broach ..	57.43	13.46	21.14	5.41
Surat ..	68.88	17.73	26.81	8.73
Amreli ..	32.54	15.22	21.87	8.36
Bombay Deccan Northern Division ..	25.67	9.35	16.12	2.48
West Khandesh ..	50.96	7.24	12.87	1.50
East Khandesh ..	23.67	13.26	23.44	2.99
Dangs ..	89.18	4.14	7.14	0.78
Nasik ..	38.73	6.74	11.53	1.84
Ahmednagar ..	27.02	9.56	16.68	2.34
Poona ..	20.19	14.07	21.94	6.19
Satara North ..	17.51	14.74	26.47	3.14
Satara South ..	16.61	8.51	14.81	2.15
Kolhapur ..	13.15	4.77	8.91	0.61
Sholapur ..	22.41	7.45	13.39	1.38
Bombay Deccan Southern Division ..	17.59	8.68	15.28	1.99
Belgaum ..	16.08	7.75	12.81	1.44
Bijapur ..	19.50	6.78	12.11	1.45
Dharwar ..	17.60	12.10	20.82	3.09
Bombay Konkan Division	29.35	7.50	13.03	2.22
Thana ..	36.02	7.91	12.82	2.68
Kolaba ..	20.81	8.02	13.81	2.12
Ratnagiri ..	28.86	5.48	10.66	1.31
Kanara ..	26.47	12.46	20.31	4.27

At the bottom of the list so far as general literacy was concerned stood the districts of Sabarkantha, Panch Mahals, Kolhapur, Banasikant ha and Dangs. In all these districts, except Kolhapur, the backward classes comprised more than half the population. In most areas the percentage of literacy among the backward classes tended to vary directly with the percentage of literacy among the general population. In areas like Gujarat where general literacy was high backward class literacy was also high. Thus in the district of Surat the backward class literacy percentage exceeded the general literacy percentage⁷ of the district of Kolhapur, despite the fact that the

⁷ The general literacy percentage in Kolhapur was probably understated in 1951, but the conclusion about the high literacy of the Surat backward classes remains unaffected.

proportion of backward classes in Surat district was 68.9 per cent and in Kolhapur only 13.2 per cent. In thirteen districts in Bombay State more than ten per cent of the backward classes were literate. The majority were Gujarat districts.

Female literacy among the backward classes was very low. In the population as a whole there was approximately one literate female to every three literate males. Among the backward classes however there was approximately only one literate female to every five literate males. Backward class males were about half as literate as the general male population, but backward class females were only about one quarter as literate as the general female population. Only in Mehsana, Surat and Amreli districts was the percentage of female backward class literacy above 8 per cent. In the old Baroda State backward class literacy made considerable strides. In fact past statistics of Bombay Province⁸ and the old Baroda State suggested that the ratio of literates among the classes then classified as advanced was higher in the Province (where they were relatively more numerous) than in Baroda State, while the backward classes in Baroda State had a higher proportion of literates than the backward classes in the Province.

Partial literacy

The question of standards focuses attention on the subject of partial literacy i.e. the ability to read but not write. This was first introduced into the all-India questionnaire in 1941 on a Baroda suggestion. Information about partial literacy was extracted at the Baroda census of 1921 and was continued at succeeding censuses. The Census Commissioner of Baroda State described it as "a most useful corrective to the whole statistical material" compiled on literacy. "The existence of an intermediate class between the wholly illiterate and the literate (i.e. those who are able to read and write) helped the State authorities to gauge accurately, from decade to decade, the educational progress achieved and the success or otherwise of the experiment of compulsory education."

It would not be possible to urge these high claims for the data on partial literacy extracted for Bombay State in 1951, although there seems to have been an improvement by comparison with 1941. In 1941 only 0.7 per cent of the population of the former Province of Bombay

⁸ Census of India, 1921, Bombay Report, page 137 and Census of India, 1931, Bombay Report, pages 293-94.

were returned as partially literate ; in 1951 the proportion rose to 1.4 per cent. These percentages should be compared, however, with the figures of 4.2 per cent returned for the former Baroda State in 1931 and 5.6 per cent in 1941.

It is interesting that only five districts reported fairly high percentages of partial literacy in 1951. Those districts were Kolhapur, Kanara, Sholapur, Ratnagiri and Satara South. Though they reported the occurrence of partial literacy on a fairly extensive scale in the age group 15 and over, partial literacy was most frequent in the age group 5-15. In fact it seems indisputable that partial literacy is primarily a phenomenon of the school-going population. The acquisition by school children of the ability to read fairly fluently generally precedes the ability to write with any confidence. What was surprising was that the occurrence of partial literacy among school children and others was extensively reported only from five districts as the table below shows :—

Percentage of partial literacy among the population belonging to various age groups in districts from which high percentages of partial literacy were reported (10 per cent sample figures) with, for comparison, figures for Bombay State

Age Group.	Bombay State.	Kolhapur.	Kanara.	Sholapur.	Ratnagiri.	Satara South.
5-9	.. 2.12	8.09	6.40	8.85	6.29	6.61
5-14	.. 2.57	11.02	8.00	10.43	8.01	8.65
15 and over	.. 1.23	4.90	4.56	3.34	3.03	3.23
5 and over	.. 1.63	6.77	5.64	5.50	5.07	4.90

It seems unlikely that children in the districts mentioned above would acquire full literacy later than those in other areas and this, coupled with the reported occurrence of partial literacy to a greater degree than elsewhere in the age group 15 and over, provides reasonable grounds for believing that the enumerators in these districts tended to be stringent about conceding full literacy not only to those whose education was still in progress but also to others. It has already been noted that in the case of Kolhapur and Sholapur this led to a stagnation in the reported percentage of literacy as between 1941 and 1951. It would probably be justifiable in the interests of comparability of the literacy data to increase the literacy percentages of those districts to offset the more extensive returning of children in the 5-14 age group as partially literate instead of completely literate by comparison with elsewhere. Since, however, it could be argued with equal facility that the reported literacy percentages of other districts should be reduced, the figures may be allowed

to remain as they are. It has already been noted that vagaries in the partial literacy returns appear to have done less than justice to the districts of Kolhapur and Sholapur as regards their general literacy attainment in 1951.

Higher literacy

The agricultural classes, with the exception of the small and unrepresentative livelihood class IV, had relatively few who had progressed beyond simple literacy. In Subsidiary Table 7.2 the proportion of persons with higher literacy attainments has been exhibited by livelihood classes.

Among the non-agricultural classes livelihood class V (Production other than cultivation) occupied a position of distinct inferiority to the other non-agricultural classes, so far as educational qualifications in excess of simple literacy were concerned. Manual dexterity and brawn rather than high educational qualifications were required of most persons who derived a livelihood from Production other than cultivation. Livelihood class VIII, relatively to the other non-agricultural classes, had a heavier proportion of degree and diploma holders, mainly because the teaching, legal, and medical professions were in this livelihood class, and arts graduates would also tend to find employment among occupations in livelihood class VIII. So far as simple literacy was concerned, however, Commerce (livelihood class VI) enjoyed unquestioned superiority.

Proportion of professors and teachers in the population

Persons engaged in Educational Services and Research have been shown according to three occupational groups in Subsidiary Table 7.3 :—

(1) Managers, clerks and servants of educational and research institutions, including libraries and museums.

(2) Professors, lecturers, teachers and research workers *other than* those employed in Universities, Colleges and Research Institutions.

(3) Professors, lecturers, teachers and research workers employed in Universities, Colleges and Research Institutions.

The first category constituted the administrative framework of education and research. Greater Bombay outclassed every other district with Poona, the other great educational and research centre in the area, coming next.

From the point of view of literacy and education it was the second and third categories—the ordinary teachers and the University teachers—that mattered. Their distribution per

100,000 of population has been shown in Subsidiary Table 7-3. Bricks cannot be made without straw, or literates without teachers. The higher the proportion of teachers in the population the more literate one would expect that population to be. General literacy was higher in Bombay State than in Saurashtra, and higher in Saurashtra than in Kutch. The number of teachers per 100,000 of population exhibited a similar trend. Banaskantha, Panch Mahals and Dangs districts in Bombay State had below-average literacy percentages and a smaller proportion of teachers in the population than other districts. The superior position in regard to literacy enjoyed by a district like East Khandesh might be explained in terms of the higher ratio of teachers in the population. The proposition is, however, one that cannot be pressed too far since most of the natural divisions in Bombay State returned figures of ordinary teachers per 100,000 of population that were fairly close to the average figure for the State of 215 males and 45 females.⁹ Greater Bombay, Poona and Ahmedabad districts returned fairly high proportions of women teachers. The "schoolmarm" was primarily an urban phenomenon. The greater the degree of urbanisation, the higher the proportion of women teachers tended to be.

⁹ Amreli district had a high percentage of general literacy but a low proportion of teachers. Teachers were clearly misclassified as servants of educational institutions in that district.

Greater Bombay and Poona districts had much higher proportions of University professors and teachers than other districts because they were educational centres.¹⁰

CONCLUSION

About a quarter of the total population of Bombay State were returned as literate in 1951. Since 1931 there has been a steady increase in recorded literacy. Great disparities, however, exist in the percentage of literacy in the urban population as compared with the rural, among those engaged in non-agricultural pursuits as compared with those engaged in cultivation, and among men as compared with women.

Although almost three quarters of the total population were illiterate, this exaggerates the extent of illiteracy because it includes age groups that were too young to have acquired literacy. In Bombay State 30 per cent of the population in the age group 10 and over were returned as literate in 1951. That still leaves a formidable burden of illiteracy, but at least the picture has improved rapidly in the past two decades, and will continue to improve as an increasing proportion of children, particularly girls, acquire literacy.

¹⁰ The absence of college professors in Kohilwad district in Saurashtra was due to their being misclassified there as ordinary teachers.

CHAPTER X

LANGUAGE

SECTION 1

MOTHER TONGUE

Information in regard to each person's mother tongue was extracted at the census. Though 85 languages were enumerated as being spoken as mother tongues in the State of Bombay as a whole, and 67 in Greater Bombay alone the problem of linguistic diversity is not as complicated as these figures suggest. Only a few languages were of outstanding numerical importance. Speakers of Marathi, Gujarati, Kannada and Urdu, the four most widely spoken languages, constituted 93·25 per cent of the total population. In the table below the principal languages spoken in Bombay State, and the percentage that each constituted of the total population with declared mother tongue at the census of 1951 has been shown :—

	Bombay State.	
	Number of speakers.	Percentage of total reporting.
1. Marathi	15,850,632	44·08
2. Gujarati	11,413,554	31·74
3. Kannada	4,350,791	12·10
4. Urdu	1,917,081	5·33
5. Hindi	485,278	1·35
6. Bhili	370,062	1·03
7. Konkani	313,677	0·87
8. Telugu	306,949	0·85
9. Sindhi	280,091	0·78
10. Rajasthan	259,334	0·72
11. Tamil	110,370	0·31
12. Punjabi	68,141	0·19
13. Kachchhi	67,376	0·19
14. English	47,387	0·13
15. Malayalam	39,818	0·11
16. Bengali	15,554	0·04
17. Tulu	10,437	0·03

There was some discussion after the 1921 census about the utility of the language statistics recorded at the census, particularly as

the language figures extracted at the 1921 census showed wide divergence in some cases from the figures compiled by the Linguistic Survey. In respect of the main languages, and particularly the areas where the main languages were predominant, however, the census figures have always been very reliable. In respect of dialects, like Bhili, the probabilities of differences would be greater, since enumerators are not grammarians or philological experts.

Dialects of main languages

Bhili, the sixth language on the list, is generally a dialect of the principal language of the district, either Marathi or Gujarati. In the case of the tiny new district of the Dangs, formed in 1948, a controversy arose regarding the language spoken by the Adivasis of the area. The Chief Minister and Deputy Chief Minister of Bombay, whose mother tongues were respectively Marathi and Gujarati, but who spoke both languages with almost equal facility, decided after touring the area that the language of the Dangs was Marathi. At the census of 1951 no persons in the district were returned as speaking Bhili. In other areas the fall in the number of persons returned as speaking Bhili was less spectacular but, with the spread of communications and the growth of education, the standard languages are tending to drive the dialects out. Even in the past enumerators who spoke Marathi or Gujarati tended to return any Bhil whose dialect they could understand as a Marathi speaker or a Gujarati speaker, as the case might be.

An interesting case of a standard written language driving out a dialect is provided by Ahirani or Khandeshi. Ahirani is a composite language with a basic structure of old Gujarati and admixture of Marathi words. The Linguistic Survey estimated the number of speakers of Ahirani at over a million, but the 1921 census returned only 200,261 speakers of the language. L. J. Sedgwick, the Superintendent of Census Operations in 1921, considered as a result of the enquiries that he made that the general opinion was that it was talked only by old fashioned people in villages and towns and was everywhere giving way to standard Marathi. In 1951, only 6,163 persons were returned as speaking Ahirani, a steep fall amounting almost to extinction by comparison with 1921 and 1931. All but 3 of the speakers were in West Khandesh district, and of the 6,160 persons returned as Ahirani speakers in that district 5,206 were females. It is becoming progressively more difficult for a dialect to survive in an atmosphere of increasing literacy.

The main languages spoken in the area

In the table below the population of Bombay State has been analysed since 1921 according to the percentage of the total population who spoke declared languages as their mother tongue. Data for 1941 were not available. In the table Bhili has been treated as a dialect of the principal language of the district, either Marathi or Gujarati, as the case might be. Below the table separate figures for Bhili and Ahirani have been furnished.

Percentage of the total population of Bombay State with declared mother tongue

Language.	Census of :—		
	1921	1931	1951
1. Marathi (including Bhili* and Ahirani**) ...	46·86	46·73	45·04
2. Gujarati (including Bhili*) ...	31·27	31·00	31·83
3. Kannada ...	13·18	12·72	12·10
4. Urdu ...	5·55	6·26	5·33
5. Hindi ...	0·002	0·09	1·35
6. Konkani ...	0·82	0·83	0·87
7. Telugu ...	0·68	0·65	0·85
8. Sindhi ...	0·03	0·16	0·78
9. Rajasthanhi ...	0·81	0·78	0·72
10. Tamil ...	0·13	0·10	0·31
11. Punjabi ...	0·04	0·03	0·19
12. Kachchhi ...	0·26	0·10	0·19
13. English ...	0·21	0·17	0·13
14. Bengali ...	0·01	0·01	0·04
15. Malayalam ...	0·01	0·05	0·11
16. Tulu ...	0·004	0·09	0·03
17. Minor languages with less than 10,000 speakers each...	0·14	0·23	0·13
Total ...	100·00	100·00	100·00
*Bhili ...	3·83	2·98	1·03
**Ahirani ...	0·90	0·88	0·02

The three languages, Marathi, Gujarati and Kannada, which are recognised as regional languages in Bombay State have, generally speaking, maintained their position since 1921, though Kannada relatively to other languages slightly lost ground, while Gujarati increased its position. Speakers of Marathi (excluding Bhili and Ahirani) constituted 43·92, 44·30 and 44·08 per cent of the total population at the censuses of 1921, 1931 and 1951. Speakers of Gujarati (excluding Bhili) constituted 29·48, 29·54 and 31·74 per cent of the population at the censuses of 1921, 1931 and 1951.

Speakers of Urdu comprised 5·33 per cent of the population in 1951, a slight decline since 1921. Until 1931 this language was tabulated under Western Hindi. In Bombay State a considerable proportion of those persons who returned Urdu (or Musalmani) as their mother tongue can speak the regional languages with equal fluency. In Bombay State as a whole 8·1 per cent of the population were Muslims, while Urdu speakers comprised 5·3 per cent of the population. In Gujarat 8 per cent of the population were Muslims, but only 2·9 per cent of the population returned Urdu as a mother tongue; while in the Deccan Northern Division the relative proportions of Muslims and Urdu speakers in the population were 6·1 and 5·4 per cent. In the Deccan Southern Division and in the Konkan the position resembled that obtaining in the Deccan Northern Division. In other words, most of the Muslims in Gujarat returned Gujarati as their mother tongue while elsewhere, and particularly in the Deccan, they returned Urdu. In Saurashtra and Kutch, where the percentage of Muslims in the population was higher, Urdu was very little spoken.

Persons with Hindi as their declared mother tongue recorded a bigger increase since 1921 than any other linguistic group. Increased immigration from Hindi speaking areas probably accounted chiefly for the phenomenon. Immigration also accounted for the rise in the proportion of Telugu, Sindhi, Tamil, Punjabi, Bengali and Malayalam speakers in the population. The majority of the displaced persons from Pakistan were Sindhi speakers.

Less linguistic diversity in Saurashtra and Kutch

In Saurashtra and Kutch the linguistic picture was less diversified than in Bombay State. 96·06 per cent of the population of Saurashtra in 1951 spoke Gujarati, while Urdu, Kachchhi, and Sindhi accounted for the remainder. In Kutch 50·49 per cent of the population spoke Gujarati and 48·26 per cent

spoke Kachchhi, Sindhi principally accounting for the remainder. Though originally regarded linguistically as a dialect of Sindhi, the proportion of Gujarati words in Kachchhi has shown a progressive increase, and time and political circumstances seem likely to lead to the progressive assimilation of Kachchhi to Gujarati, as the script used in writing Kachchhi is the Gujarati script. At the 1921 and 1931 censuses 54·09 and 57·40 per cent of the population of Kutch were reported as speaking Kachchhi as a mother tongue. The figure at this census registered a slight decline to 48·26 per cent.

Linguistically homogeneous districts in Bombay State

The extent to which the principal language of a district was spoken by a majority of the

population found in a district at the time of the census is an indication of the linguistic homogeneity of an area. The position is, however, somewhat obscured by the varying extent to which Urdu and Bhili were returned as mother tongues in particular districts. In 5 out of 10 districts in Gujarat—Sabarkantha, Mehsana, Kaira, Panch Mahals and Broach—more than 95 per cent of the population returned Gujarati as their mother tongue. Out of the 10 districts of the Deccan Northern Division only Dangs and Satara North returned more than 95 per cent of the population as speaking Marathi. In the remaining 7 districts of the Deccan Southern Division and the Konkan only Ratnagiri returned more than 95 per cent of its population as speaking the principal language of the district.

SECTION 2

BILINGUALISM

If a person commonly spoke any Indian language other than his mother tongue in daily or domestic life, the name of the language was recorded, and information about the extent and nature of bilingualism was abstracted after the census. The bilingualism related not to the ability to speak another Indian language, but to its employment in daily life.

Two main types of bilingualism can be distinguished—the territorial bilingualism that arises in those border areas where the regional languages co-exist, and the socio-economic bilingualism that arises out of the necessity of immigrants to employ a regional language or a lingua franca as a means of communication. It follows that the more linguistically homogeneous an area, the smaller the percentage of bilingualism. Thus, among the persons who spoke as a mother tongue the three great regional languages of Bombay State, viz., Marathi, Gujarati and Kannada, the percentage of bilingualism among Gujarati speakers was only 2·62 as against 3·23 among Marathi speakers, and 8·94 among Kannada speakers. Konkani alone among the languages indigenous to Bombay State returned a high percentage of bilingualism. The language is indigenous to Kanara district, where about half the Konkani speakers in Bombay State were found. The great majority of the Konkani speakers in Kanara district, who were bilingual, were bilingual in Kannada. The other concentration of Konkani speakers in Bombay State was found in Greater Bombay. Many of these Konkani speakers were immigrants from Goa,

and Marathi and Hindi outdistanced Kannada as the second language in which they were bilingual.

Urdu and Kachchhi in Bombay State occupied a special position. Urdu is not a regional language in the sense of having a well defined region where the speakers of the language constitute an important block. The majority of the speakers of the language were not immigrants, but Muslims who were indigenous to the areas where they resided, and in consequence spoke the regional languages. 52·16 per cent of the persons who returned Urdu as their mother tongue in Bombay State were bilingual—Marathi, Kannada and Gujarati, in that order, being the languages in which the Urdu speakers were bilingual. It has already been noted that the mother tongue of most Muslims in Gujarat was not Urdu, but Gujarati. The number of persons in Bombay State who spoke Kachchhi as a mother tongue was 67,376 and 61·75 per cent of them were bilingual, the great majority being bilingual in Gujarati. The language is indigenous to Western India, but not to Bombay State.

In addition to the languages which were indigenous or semi-indigenous to Bombay State, there were other languages which more than 10,000 persons spoke as a mother tongue. These languages, in order of their numerical importance as mother tongues in Bombay State, were Hindi, Telugu, Sindhi, Rajasthani, Tamil, Punjabi, English, Malayalam, Bengali and Tulu. The recorded percentage of bilingualism

among the speakers of all these languages, except Hindi and Sindhi, was very high. Only 22 per cent of the persons who spoke Sindhi as a mother tongue were bilingual, and the language in which they were principally bilingual was Hindi, with Gujarati a bad second. Most of the Sindhi speakers were recent arrivals, displaced persons from Pakistan, and were concentrated in Greater Bombay, where English serves as a commercial lingua franca, or in the new township of Ulhasnagar in Thana district where the necessity of acquiring another language in addition to Sindhi was not acute.

Only 24.12 per cent of the Hindi speakers in Bombay State were bilingual. They were already the fortunate possessors of India's lingua franca, hence such of them as were bilingual were bilingual in the regional languages of Bombay State, Marathi, Gujarati and Kannada, in that order.

Among the quarter million persons who spoke Rajasthani as a mother tongue 49 per cent were bilingual. Many of them were Marwaris who had been settled in Bombay State for generations, and the languages in which they were bilingual were the regional languages, Marathi, Gujarati and Kannada, in that order. Speakers of Telugu and Tulu also showed a high percentage of bilingualism. 48 per cent of the Telugu speakers were bilingual, the majority in Marathi. 58 per cent of the Tulu speakers were bilingual, mainly in Kannada.

Outside the Rajasthani, Telugu, Tulu group, where a majority of the speakers who were bilingual were bilingual in the regional languages of Bombay State, came the Tamil, Punjabi, English, Malayalam and Bengali group. The percentage of bilingualism in this group was high. It ranged between 36 per cent in the case of Tamil speakers, and 49 per cent in the case of speakers of Bengali. The distinguishing feature of this group was that Hindi outclassed in importance any other language as the language in which speakers of

Tamil, Punjabi, English, Malayalam and Bengali were bilingual.

The answers to the question on bilingualism concerned daily use, and not knowledge, of different Indian languages. Only one subsidiary language was to be recorded. Hence the returns did not reveal the extent to which Hindi, the lingua franca of India, was understood, but only the extent to which it was in daily currency. For that reason two of the regional languages, Marathi and Kannada, outclassed Hindi as the declared second language of persons in Bombay State. In the table below the principal languages in which people in Bombay State declared themselves to be bilingual have been shown, in order of importance. Speakers of Bhili and Ahirani have been treated as having Marathi or Gujarati as their mother tongue, and have not been analysed for the secondary characteristic of bilingualism in these two languages. To the persons returned as bilingual in Hindi or Urdu might be added the 1,623 persons who were returned as bilingual in Hindustani.

Bilingualism in Bombay State

Language.	Number of persons speaking the language as a mother tongue.	Number of persons returned as bilingual in the language at the 1951 census.
1	2	3
1. Marathi (including Bhili and Ahirani) ...	16,195,237	1,122,065
2. Kannada ...	4,350,791	735,355
3. Hindi ...	485,278	440,867
4. Gujarati (including Bhili) ...	11,445,174	406,363
5. Urdu ...	1,917,081	177,526

A rather fascinating feature of the language returns was that 27 persons in Bombay State returned Sanskrit as their mother tongue, and as many as 1,404 persons returned themselves as bilingual in that language.

In Saurashtra and Kutch bilingualism was not an important feature.

CHAPTER XI

RELIGION

At previous censuses religion and community loomed fairly large in the treatment of the census data. In fact, the primary sorting of the slips was done on the basis of religion. At the census of 1951 information was extracted about the number of persons who returned themselves as Hindus, Sikhs, Jains and Buddhists, the four principal religions of Indian origin, and as Zoroastrians, Muslims, Christians and Jews, the four main religions of non-Indian origin which were of any numerical importance in the area. The number of persons returned as professing other religions, or lack of any religious beliefs, was also tabulated under "Others." In the table below the number of persons professing particular religions in 1951, and the percentage which they constituted of the total population, has been shown with, for comparison, the percentages which persons following these main religions formed of the total population of the area in 1921, 1931 and 1941.

RELIGION
Bombay State
(as at present constituted)

	Persons.	Percentage of each religion in total population at the census of—			
		1951	1941	1931	1921
Hindus ..	31,785,614	88·40	88·18	88·72	88·78
Muslims ..	2,906,887	8·09	8·47	8·12	7·94
Jains ..	572,093	1·59	1·51	1·43	1·60
Christians ..	525,454	1·46	1·40	1·28	1·22
Zoroastrians ..	97,573	0·27	0·32	0·30	0·40
Sikhs ..	37,017	0·10	0·03	0·01	..
Jews ..	20,135	0·06	0·05	0·05	0·05
Buddhists ..	2,395	0·01	0·01	0·01	0·01
Others ..	8,982	0·02	0·05	..	..
Total ..	35,956,150	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

Tribal Religionists

The great majority of the population of Bombay State in 1951 professed the Hindu religion. Nobody in Bombay State was returned in 1951 as professing a Tribal religion. This may have been due in part to the brevity of the instructions issued to enumerators, but was principally due to the fact that the Tribal religion return in Bombay State in the past was largely meaningless, as recognised by Sedgwick¹ in 1921. The Tribal population of Bombay State has been largely assimilated to Hinduism as regards its religious practices. In order to ensure comparability of the data compiled at previous censuses with the 1951 results those who at the censuses of 1921 and 1931 were returned as professing an Animist or Tribal religion were treated in the table above as Hindus.

In the case of almost all the returns to the census questions in the past the enumerator was bound to accept the reply of the individual. However, in the case of Tribal religionists, or Animists as they were called until the 1931 census, the enumerator used to be left to decide whether a member of a jungle tribe was a Hindu or an Animist. Consequently it was almost a matter of luck what the number of Animists at any particular census would be. To the chance of being returned or not returned as an Animist by an enumerator was to be added the chance of being classified or not classified as such on the ground of caste by the head of the Abstraction Office. In 1911 Mr. Gait, the Census Commissioner, when visiting the Presidency on tour, converted² 70,000 Bhils in Reva Kantha

¹ Census of India, 1921, Bombay Report, p. 67.

² Census of India, 1921, Bombay Report, p. 63.

from Hindus to Animists by a stroke of the pen. In consequence there was little hope of consistency in the past returns of Tribal religionists, and the returns of Animists or Tribal religionists showed wide fluctuation from one census to another. In the area that today forms Bombay State 426,421 persons were returned as Animists in 1911, 343,651 in 1921, and 199,825 in 1931. The average enumerator has always tended to regard the aboriginal tribes as Hindus, and Hindu influence pervades practically every Tribal religion. Some Tribals, notably the Tadvi Bhils³ of East Khandesh, are Muslims, and a few are Christians, but the vast majority are Hindus or follow a form of worship that is virtually indistinguishable from Hinduism.

Largely because of the difficulty presented by the religious classification of Tribals there was a change from a Religion to a Community return in 1941. Caste tables were compiled after the 1941 census in Bombay Province. Such of the Tribal population as were specifically Muslim or Christian were taken under the totals of these religions, and the remainder were classified as Tribes, without attempting to assess how many were Hindus and how many followed a Tribal religion. In 1951 the religion was to be returned as stated, but in practice it was found that all Tribals who were not specifically Muslims or Christians were returned by enumerators as Hindus. It is a matter of speculation whether the result would have been different if the instructions, which were deliberately kept brief, had been expanded. Probably the difference would not have been significant. In 1941 Baroda State classified the Tribals according to Religion, as had been done all over India up to 1931. Tribal religionists in Baroda State decreased from 44,890 in 1931 to 2,395 in 1941, despite precautions taken there to ensure that Tribals were not returned against their wishes as Hindus. After the 1941 census of Bombay Province no attempt was made to compile a return of Tribal religionists but, of the 199,825 Tribal religionists found in 1931 in the area that is now Bombay State, 44,890 were in Baroda State. The assimilation of the Tribals to Hinduism has been a genuine and painless process, unlike in several other areas where the Tribal population was more backward. It has not been accompanied by any drastic readjustment of Tribal customs. The Scheduled Tribes are regarded by their

³The recorded figure of Tadvi Muslim Bhils in Bombay Province was 8,172 in 1931, and 2,462 in 1941. The reasons for the decline are not known.

neighbours as Hindus, and such of them as are articulate in Bombay State would probably describe their religion as Hindu. By adding the Animists or Tribal religionists of past censuses to the Hindu total, comparability of the data has been ensured.

Hindus

During the three decades from 1921, when the general population increased by 12·9, 15·6 and 23·2 per cent the Hindu population (including Tribal religionists) increased by 12·5, 15 and 24 per cent. Since Hindus form an overwhelming proportion of the population it is natural that the Hindu figures should mirror the decennial increases in the general population. The decennial increase in the Hindu population slightly exceeded the increase in the general population during the past decade. Hindus preponderated in the immigrant population, particularly the displaced population from Pakistan, which arrived during the past decade.

Muslims

Muslims constituted the second most important religious group in Bombay State. They numbered 2,906,887 or 8·09 per cent of the total population. During the past three decades the decennial increases in the Muslim population were 15·1, 20·6 and 18·1 per cent. Muslims exhibited a heavier growth rate than the general population during the decades 1921-41. The slight fall in the growth rate during the past decade was probably due to a slowing down in the tempo of immigration of Muslims from other parts of India, and to the emigration of some Muslims from Bombay State to Pakistan after partition.

Jains

Jains constituted the third most important religious group in Bombay State. They numbered 572,093 or 1·59 per cent of the total population. During the past three decades from 1921 the Jain population increased by 0·78, 21·83 and 30·44 per cent. The Jains in the main are an urban-dwelling trading community, except in the Southern Deccan, notably Belgaum, where a considerable proportion are agriculturists. The recorded Jain population remained virtually stationary between 1921-31, largely due to the boycott of the 1931 census in the urban centres of Gujarat. Until recently Jains tended to be regarded as Hindus, and among certain Bania communities Hindus and Jains intermarry. The heavy increase of 30·44 per cent in the

Jain population during the past decade was probably due to increased immigration of Jains to Gujarat and Greater Bombay from Kutch and Saurashtra and other areas, and to a better recording of Jains as Jains than was the case here-to-fore.

Christians

Christians in Bombay State in 1951 numbered 525,454 or 1.46 per cent of the population. 206,199 were in Greater Bombay. In Thana, Kaira, Ahmednagar and Poona districts they were numerically fairly important. The Christian population in Bombay State recorded increases of 18.94, 26.26 and 28.85 per cent at the past three censuses, due partly to continued conversion, but principally to increased immigration of Christians from Goa and other areas.

Zoroastrians

Zoroastrians, influential far beyond their numerical importance, being the most literate, the most urban, and possibly the wealthiest, of all the religious groups in India, are concentrated in Western India, principally in Greater Bombay and Surat. Zoroastrians in Bombay State numbered 97,573 or 0.27 per cent of the population, in 1951. During the past three decades from 1921 the recorded decennial increases in the Zoroastrian population were 6.02, 0.12, and 3.32 per cent. They were the only religious group whose population performance was predictable. A projection estimate, done on the basis of past Zoroastrian figures from 1921, suggested a theoretical 1951 Zoroastrian population that was only 0.68 per cent more than the actual. Parsis marry later and less than other religious groups, but counterbalance their low fertility with an exceptionally low death rate. They have lost ground relatively to other religious groups, though their total numbers have never declined from one census to another.

Sikhs

Sikhs numbered 37,017 in Bombay State at the census of 1951 or 0.10 per cent of the population. Their numbers as recorded at successive censuses increased by 251.7, 199.3 and 319.0 per cent from 1921. These rates of increase were startling, but the absolute numbers involved were inconsiderable—639 in 1921, 2,951 in 1931, 8,834 in 1941, and 37,017 in 1951. The Sikh sex ratio was heavily masculine. There were 563 women per 1,000 men in 1951. Only Buddhists had a more masculine sex ratio. The events which

followed the partition of India led to an influx of Sikhs to Bombay State. A little over a third were found in Greater Bombay. Poona was another important centre of Sikh immigration.

Jews

There were only 23,000 Jews in undivided India, and two-thirds of them were in what is now Bombay State. There were 20,135 Jews in Bombay State in 1951. 16,085 were in Greater Bombay. Kolaba district, where the predominantly rural Bene-Israelite Jewish community is found, had the next most important concentration. The number of Jews in Bombay State increased by 15.2, 12.8 and 31.2 per cent during the past decade. The sizable increase during the past decade was localized in Greater Bombay.⁴

Buddhists

Buddhism has all but vanished from the land where it originated. Only 2,395 Buddhists were found in Bombay State in 1951—1,497 in Greater Bombay and 504 in Dharwar district. Past census figures⁵ testified to the existence of a few hundred Buddhists in Dharwar district. The precise location of this interesting group is now known to be Hubli City. The number of Buddhists in the area of Bombay State was 1,694 in 1921, 2,095 in 1931, 1,442 in 1941, and 2,395 in 1951. The reasons for the fall in 1941 are not known. Most of the Buddhists at the past three censuses were in Greater Bombay. The Chinese probably contributed most to the Buddhist figures.

Saurashtra and Kutch

In Saurashtra and Kutch only Hinduism, Islam and Jainism were of outstanding numerical importance. In the State of Saurashtra in 1951 Hindus comprised 86.72

⁴The increase was so spectacular as to raise suspicions of inaccuracy. The Bombay Tabulation Office classified 9,247 males and 6,838 females in Greater Bombay as Jews after the 1951 census. In 1941, there were 5,602 males and 5,247 females in the area. The 1951 figure of Jews in Khara Talao, Kumbharwada, Market, Dhobi Talao and Fanaswadi Wards of Greater Bombay, was 1,886 males but only 4 females, all in livelihood class VI (Commerce). A search of the National Registers of these Wards revealed only 4 Jewish males and 2 Jewish females. If these figures are taken as correct there were 7,365 males and 6,836 females in Greater Bombay in 1951. The increase in the Jewish population of Bombay State during 1941-51 would thus be 18.6 per cent, and not 31.2 per cent.

⁵There were 316 Buddhists in Dharwar district in 1931, and 377 in 1941.

per cent of the total population, Muslims 10·20 per cent, and Jains 3·00 per cent. Only 0·08 per cent of the population belonged to other religions. In Kutch the proportion of Muslims and Jains in the population was higher than in Bombay and Saurashtra. In Kutch 69·26 per cent of the total population were Hindus, 19·63 per cent were Muslims and 10·99 per cent were Jains. Only 0·12 per cent of the population belonged to other religions. Females heavily outnumbered males in the case of Jains in Kutch, the explanation lying in the emigration of Jain traders, principally to Greater Bombay.

Urbanisation of religious groups

One of the most striking points of difference between the various religious groups was their degree of urbanisation. Excepting Hindus, most religious groups had very sizable proportions of their adherents in the urban,

as distinct from the rural areas. In the table below the rural-urban ratio of the various religious groups has been analysed and, for comparison, the percentage of each religion who were enumerated in urban areas at previous censuses has been shown, where such data were available :—

*Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch
Percentage of each religion
who were urban at the
census of—*

	1951	1941	1931	1921*
Hindus	27·22	n. a.	17·73	18·10
Muslims	58·38	51·42	47·85	46·48
Jains	56·31	41·13	33·46	35·52
Christians	67·64	n. a.	55·81	55·89
Zoroastrians	92·23	n. a.	88·66	87·70
Sikhs	87·27	90·33	89·26	92·03
Jews	92·52	n. a.	82·18	88·09
Buddhists	94·93	n. a.	80·43	97·12
Others	54·45	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

" n. a. " means " not available. "

* Exclusive of Baroda State.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

THE 1951 CENSUS QUESTIONNAIRE
AND INSTRUCTIONS TO
ENUMERATORS

The Indian Census is a highly decentralised undertaking. The Registrar General and ex-officio Census Commissioner for India drew up a model questionnaire, and the Superintendents of Census Operations were responsible for issuing appropriate instructions for their States.

The instructions issued to enumerators in Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch have been reproduced in this appendix, together with the census questions.

The answers to the questions were recorded on enumeration slips, which took the following form :-

1. _____
2a. _____ b. _____
c. _____
3. _____ 4. _____
5. _____
6. _____ | _____
7. _____ 8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

11. _____
12. _____
13. _____ 14. _____

THE 1951 CENSUS QUESTIONNAIRE

INSTRUCTIONS TO ENUMERATORS

PART A—GENERAL PROCEDURE

1. **Object of Census.**—The object of the census is to catch every man. But remember that we want to catch him only once. You must be careful in the case of visitors, absentees etc. that there is no chance of their being enumerated in more than one place.
2. **Census Dates.**—The reference date for the census is 1st March 1951, i.e. our aim is a count of the population as it actually is at sunrise on the 1st March 1951. The enumeration is, however, to be made during the period of 20 days preceding the reference date. Our count must, therefore, begin on 9th February 1951 and end at sunrise on 1st March 1951.

Beginning from 9th February you will visit every house under your charge, and enter the details for each question regarding every person according to the instructions given in Part B, or given by your Supervisor. See that you spread the enumeration evenly over the 20 days.
3. **Enumeration of households.**—(i) When you visit each house you will enumerate every person whom you find there and who is normally resident in that house. A person is regarded as normally resident if, except for temporary periods of absence, he uses that house as his sleeping place.

(ii) You will then enquire whether there is any person who is normally resident in the house but is absent at the time you visit the house. All such persons should also be enumerated, unless they left the house before the 9th February 1951 and are not expected to come back to the house until after the 1st March 1951.

(iii) Occasionally you may find a visitor in a house who does not normally reside there. You should enquire from him when he left his house and when he expects to be back there. Do *not* enumerate him if he left his house on or after the 9th February or expects to go back there before sunrise on the 1st March. If however, he is away from his house throughout the enumeration period and has not been enumerated anywhere else, you should enumerate him at the house where you find him.
4. **Enumeration of houseless persons.**—Persons who do not normally reside in houses (e.g. members of wandering tribes, tramps, sadhus, etc.) should be enumerated wherever they may be found during the night preceding sunrise of 1st March. For this purpose you will have to take a complete round of your block on the night of 28th February 1951.
5. **Final Check.**—You must revisit every house in your block and carry out a final check during the first three days of March. The object of this second visit is to bring your enumeration up to the reference date. This means . . . (1) You should enumerate every birth that has taken place in a house since your last visit. For every birth you will have to write a fresh slip. (2) You should cancel the slip for any death that may have taken place in any house since your last visit. The fact and date of death should be written on the slip. The cancelled slip must not be removed from the pad. (3) If you happen to find any visitor who has not been enumerated anywhere else during the period of enumeration, you should enumerate him also.
6. **Working with the Checker.**—There is a checker for your block. He is not your superior but your partner. When you finish a pad you should write on the outside of the pad the total number of males and females and of displaced persons in that pad and hand it over to your supervisor.

Your supervisor will hand the pads to the checker of your block who will follow in your footsteps, checking to see that nobody has been inadvertently omitted by you from enumeration, and also to see that all the slips have been correctly filled in. He may correct and initial wrong entries. He should check particularly the house-number, and the answers to questions 1, 4, 9, 10, 11 and 12. Then he will give the pads back to the supervisor who will

hand them over to you to make the final check (para. 5). The checker should accompany you for the enumeration of houseless persons on the 28th night and also, if possible, for the final check during the first 3 days of March.

7. **Provisional Totals.**—On the morning of the 4th March 1951, after you have completed the final check of your block, you must go to the central place previously fixed by your supervisor at the time fixed and prepare there the Enumerator's Abstract of the population of your block in accordance with the instructions of your supervisor. You must take with you the pads and other documents relating to your block. Your supervisor will take charge of these.

8. **Legal rights and duties.**—Under the Census Act, every person is legally bound to furnish you with the information you need for recording your answers. You, however, must not ask information on any matters not necessary for the purpose of the Census. Nor must you disclose to any unauthorised person any information given to you or the results of the enumeration. All census entries are confidential and cannot be admitted as evidence in any civil proceeding whatsoever or in any criminal proceeding other than a prosecution for a census offence.

If a person persists in giving what you believe to be a false reply warn him and, if he insists, accept the reply given and report the case to your Supervisor.

Any enumerator extracting money on any pretext connected with the census will make himself liable to punishment under the Census Act or the Penal Code.

ENUMERATOR'S ABSTRACT

District
Taluka
Town or Village
Enumeration began
Enumeration ended
Number of books used

	Abstract		
Number of occupied houses	..	..	..
	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Total	..	..	..
Displaced persons	..	..	..

(Q. No. 6)

(Signature of Enumerator).

Checked and found correct.

(Signature of Supervisor).

PART B

1. **Rules for filling up the slip.**—Use black ink only and write very clearly. This is the only slip that will be written in the census and you must, therefore, take great care. In recording the answers to the questions contractions in the form of numerals will be used in the case of some questions. Study these, contractions and try to memorise them. For instance in question three, 1 denotes an unmarried person, 2 a married person, 3 a widowed person. For divorced persons you are to write O. You can easily remember the first two if you think that 1 means a single person and 2 a couple.

The purpose of these contractions is to save you writing long answers. Take care you use the right contractions. You can make sure of this by keeping the questions and this booklet before you while recording the answers.

Practise the questions as much as you can. Write down the answers on the back of an envelope or any old piece of paper.

2. **Location Code i.e. Identifying numbers on slips.**—At the top of every enumeration slip you will see a printed figure. This represents the district number. Other numbers to represent the taluka and the village have to be written on the slips. It is proposed that these numbers should be written on the slips under the instructions of the Circle Supervisor.

3. When you visit each house for enumeration, you must write the house number on the slip relating to the person enumerated in that house. The house number is the last element in the Location Code. In rural areas there are four elements in the Location Code. First comes the district number, which is a printed number, this is followed by the taluka number, then the village number and lastly, when you go for enumeration, you have to write down the house

number. Thus the figures 7-10-79-103 on the top of a slip indicate that the slip comes from house 103, in village number 79, in taluka number 10, in district number 7.

4. In non-rural areas the Location Code numbering is slightly different and consists of a group of 5 numbers, instead of 4. One of these numbers is in Roman numerals. For instance, the figures 7-II-3-2-63 on top of a slip would indicate house number 63, in block number 2, in ward number 3, in the second municipality in district number 7. Your supervisor will explain the Location Code numbering to you. You must see that all numbers up to the house number are written on all the slips in the pads which are given to you. Then, when you go to the house for enumeration, you will write the house number on the slip.

5. You should visit the houses for enumeration in the order mentioned in the Block list i.e. the list of houses in your block. Generally the numbers are in serial order. This list shows you the number of adults and children you may expect to find in each house. You should enumerate first the head of the household, then relatives, then unrelated persons, in that order. Record information for all persons in the household even if they are not physically present, provided there is some responsible member of the household there to give you information. If there is nobody in the house when you first visit or if you fail to obtain full information for all members of the household, make a note in the Remarks Column of the Block list to remind you to visit the house again. Try as far as possible to fill up the slips in the order in which the houses are given in the Block list.

6. In some houses there may be more than one household. It is important to show this fact when it occurs. Where there is more than one household, therefore, distinguish them by adding the letter A, B

etc. after the house number. For instance, if there were two households in house No. 49, the slips relating to the first should be given house No. 49-A, and those relating to the second No. 49-B.

If in a particular house there is a visitor, he should be enumerated as part of the household to which his host belongs. For example, if he is a guest of household 'A,' in house No. 49, then house No. 49/A should be written on his enumeration slip.

In respect of institutions, such as jails, beggar homes, asylums, hospitals, hostels, boarding houses and hotels, the members of the staff who are normally resident in the building, should be enumerated in households as mentioned above. But others enumerated in these buildings should be enumerated in the manner prescribed for visitors, [Part A, para. 3 (iii)], subject to the modification that, in such cases, the entry in respect of the house number at the top of the slip should be 49/Inst., to indicate that that particular house number is an institution.

In the case of persons enumerated under the category of houseless persons, there will be no house number to enter. Write 'O' in place of the house number.

7. On the enumeration slip itself, put down nothing except the Location Code numbers at the top of the slip and the answers to the questions. You must not remove any slip from your enumeration pad.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR RECORDING ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

QUESTION No. 1.—(Name and relationship to the head of the household)

Write the names of the persons enumerated. After the name write 1 for the head of the household. For near relatives (viz. wife, son, daughter, brother, sister, father, mother) write the actual relationship in full. For other relatives write 2. For unrelated persons (if any) living in the household write 0.

Note.—For purposes of census, a "house" has been defined as a dwelling with a separate main entrance. A "household" means all the persons who live together in the same house and have a common mess. In some houses, there may be more than one group of persons with a common mess. In these cases, each group should be regarded as a separate household for purposes of the census. The head of the household is the person on whom falls the chief responsibility for the maintenance of the household. Treat as the head of the household without enquiry any person who is acknowledged as such. A household may include persons (e.g. domestic servants, lodgers etc.) who are not related to the head of the household, but live together and have a common mess. First enumerate the head of the household and then the other members in the household.

QUESTION No. 2.—(Nationality, Religion and Special Group).

Part (a) Nationality.—Write 1 for all Indian Nationals. For others write the Nationality in full.

Part (b) Religion.—Write 1 for Hindu, 2 for Muslim, 3 for Christian, 4 for Sikh, 5 for Jain, 6 for Parsi. For others write the answer as actually returned. If a person says he is an atheist record "Atheist."

Part (c) Special Groups.—Write 0 for any person who says he is not a member of any caste or tribe. Write 1 for a person who is a member of one of the castes mentioned in the list of non-backward castes supplied to you. In all other cases, write the name of the caste or tribe as returned by the person enumerated. Write 2 for an Anglo-Indian.

The list of non-backward classes in respect of whom you are to write 1 is as follows:—

1. Agri.
2. Bhansali.
3. Bhat or Barot or Brahmabhat.
4. Bhatia.
5. Bhavsar or Chipa.
6. Bhor.
7. Brahman.
8. Darji, Shimpi, Sai and Mivai.
9. Cujar.
10. Halwaki—Wakhal.
11. Kanti or Vaishya.
12. Kayastha.
13. Kayastha Prabhu.
14. Koshti, Hutgar, Jed, Winkar, or Devang.
15. Leva or Reva Kunbi of Khandesh.
16. Lingayat or Veershaiva.
17. Lohana or Luvana.
18. Lohar, Luhar and Kammar.
19. Mahratta.
20. Mahratta Kunbi.
21. Panchal and Vishwa Brahman.
22. Panchkalshi or Soma Vanshi Kshatriya.
23. Patane Prabhu.
24. Raddi.
25. Rajput.
26. Sali and Padma Sali.
27. Shinde.
28. Soni, Sonar, Aksali and Daivadnya Brahman.
29. Sutar.
30. Tirole Kunbi of Khandesh.
31. Vani, Vania or Bania.

QUESTION No. 3.—(Civil Condition)—Write 1 for unmarried, 2 for married, 3 for widowed. If divorced write 0.

QUESTION No. 4.—(Age)—Write the age last birthday; that is, the actual number of completed years. Write 0 for infants below 1.

Note.—This is an important question and many persons are likely to find it difficult to state their age exactly. You should assist them and try to record, as far as possible, the correct age of the person enumerated. If you are not able to find out the age by direct questioning, you should get at it by referring to some event of importance that occurred in the past and is remembered by everyone. You should use any local calendars of such events that may have been prepared for the purpose.

Many people give what they call their "running" age i.e. the age they would reach next birthday. Explain clearly that you want to know the age in completed years.

QUESTION No. 5.—(Birth place)—Write 1 for every person born in the district of enumeration.

If the person was born inside the State of enumeration (Bombay/Saurashtra) but outside the district of enumeration write the name of the birth district.

If the person was born outside the State of enumeration write the name of the State or Foreign country where he was born, according to the answer given.

QUESTION No. 6.—(Displaced Persons)—If the person enumerated is not a displaced person write 0 in both compartments. If he is a displaced person, write the date of arrival in India in the first compartment; and the district of origin in Pakistan in the second compartment.

The definition of a displaced person is as follows:

"Displaced Person" means any person who has entered India having left or been compelled to leave his home in Western Pakistan on or after the 15th March 1947, or his home in Eastern Pakistan on or

after the 15th October 1946, on account of civil disturbances or the fear of such disturbances or on account of the setting up of the two Dominions of India and Pakistan.

QUESTION No. 7.—(Mother tongue)—Write 1 for Marathi; 2 for Gujarati; 3 for Kannada. In any other case write the mother tongue in full according to the answer given.

Mother tongue is the language spoken from the cradle. In the case of infants and deafmutes the mother tongue of the mother should be given.

QUESTION No. 8.—(Bilingualism)—If a person commonly speaks any Indian language other than his mother tongue in daily or domestic life record it, using the abbreviations given in question 7. Record only one subsidiary language.

If a person is not bilingual write 0.

QUESTION No. 9.—(Economic status).

There are two compartments because there are two parts to this question.

Part One—Dependency—Write 1 for a self-supporting person; 2 for a non-earning dependant; and 3 for an earning dependant. Write the answer in the first compartment.

Note 1.—Where a person is in receipt of an income, and that income is sufficient at least for his own maintenance then he (or she, as the case may be) should be regarded as a self-supporting person. Any one who is not a self-supporting person in this sense is a "dependant." A "dependant" may be either an earning dependant or a non-earning dependant. The test is whether he secures a regular income, even though it may be small. Such income may be in cash or in kind. Where the income which he secures is not sufficient to support him, that person is an "earning dependant." A person who does not earn any income either in cash or in kind is a non-earning dependant.

The basis of enquiry is the individual, and his present level of living. A person does not cease to be self-supporting merely for the reason that he, his wife and children taken together are not maintained by his own income.

Avoid two common mistakes :

(1) Recording only the head of the household as self-supporting.

(2) Recording all women automatically as non-earning dependants. Women may be earning dependants or even self-supporting.

Note 2.—Where two or more members of a family household jointly cultivate land and secure an income therefrom, each of them should be regarded as earning a part of the income. None of them is, therefore, a non-earning dependant. Each of them should be classed as either a "self-supporting person" or an "earning dependant," according to the share of income attributable to him (or her). The same applies to any other business carried on jointly.

Example.—In an agricultural family consisting of a husband, wife and son all work on the family land. The husband and son work full time, and the wife works part time. The husband and son may be classified as self-supporting, and the wife as an earning dependant.

This does not mean that every one who works is necessarily a self-supporting person, or an earning dependant. Thus, for instance a housewife who cooks for the family, brings up the children or manages the household is doing very valuable work. Nevertheless, her economic status is that of a "non-earning dependant," if she does not also earn an income and should be recorded as such.

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Part Two—Employment.—If a self-supporting person earns his principal means of livelihood as an employer write 1, as an employee write 2, as an independent worker write 3. Write 0 in other cases. Write the answer in the second compartment.

Note.—You are asked to distinguish whether a self-supporting person is an employer, an employee or an independent worker.

(a) You should record as an "employer" only that person who has necessarily to employ other persons in order to carry on the business from which he secures his livelihood. Thus, if a person employs a cook or other person for domestic service, he should not be recorded as an "employer" merely for that reason.

(b) An "employee" is a person who ordinarily works under some other person for a salary or a wage in cash or in kind, as the means of earning his livelihood. There may be persons who are employed as managers, superintendents, agents, etc., and in that capacity control other workers. Such persons are also employees only, and should not be recorded as employers. All Government servants are employees.

(c) An "independent worker" means a person who is not employed by anyone else and who does not also employ anybody else in order to earn his livelihood.

Note that dependants (whether earning or non-earning) are not to be classified under these three heads.

Examples :

(1) Doctors or lawyers who employ compounders and clerks are employers.

(2) Beggars and convicts in jails fall in none of the three categories. Record "O" for them.

QUESTION No. 10.—(Principal means of livelihood)

This is a very important question. Please therefore pay great care. If the slip relates to a self-supporting person, record his principal means of livelihood. If the slip relates to a dependant (whether earning or non-earning), record here the principal means of livelihood of the self-supporting person on whom he is dependent. A person may have more than one means of livelihood. In that case the means of livelihood which provides the largest income is the principal means of livelihood for a self-supporting person who has more than one means of livelihood. In the case of other self-supporting persons it is the only means of livelihood.

Use the following contractions.—Write 1 for a person who cultivates land owned by him, 2 for a person who cultivates land owned by another person, 3 for a person who is employed as a labourer by another person who cultivates land, 4 for a person who receives rent in cash or kind in respect of land which is cultivated by another person.

If a person falls under two of these categories note the category that provides the largest income against question 10, and the second against question 11.

Note.—The test of "ownership" is the existence of a right of occupancy in land, which should be heritable; but may or may not be a transferable right. For instance a person who cultivates "new tenure" land in the State of Bombay should be treated as an owner-cultivator and enumerated as 1, though he is legally prohibited from transferring the land.

For all other means of livelihood, write fully and clearly what the person does in order to earn his livelihood and where he does it. Avoid terms like "Labour" and "Service" which are not nearly exact enough.

For instance, a man may be a clerk. You must state not only that he is a clerk, but whether he is a clerk in a mamlatdar's office, or a municipality, or a lawyer's

clerk, or a clerk in a firm of soap manufacturers etc. Or a man who is a labourer may be engaged in a salt works, or a cotton gin, or a match factory and so on. By showing what he does and where he does it you enable him to be classed to the industry which he serves. You have three lines. Use them fully if necessary. The test is this: If you showed what you have written to a complete stranger would he get a full picture of the person's means of livelihood.

In the case of a trader, in addition to giving the articles in which he is carrying on trade, state whether he is a wholesale or retail trader. A retail trader sells to the public; a wholesale trader does not.

QUESTION No. 11.—(Secondary means of livelihood)

For a self-supporting person who has more than one means of livelihood write here the means of livelihood next in importance to his principal means of livelihood. For an earning dependant write the occupation that gives him an income; use the contractions given in question 10. For a self-supporting person who has only one means of livelihood write O. In the case of a non-earning dependant also write O.

Note.—An earning dependant is maintained partly by the income of some one else and partly by his own. It is not necessary to enquire which is more important. His principal means of livelihood should always be taken to be the same as that of the self-supporting person on whom he is dependent. The occupation which gives an earning dependant an income is his secondary means of livelihood.

QUESTION No. 12.—(Literacy and Education)

Write "O" for a person who can neither read nor write; write 1 for a person who can read but cannot write; write 2 for a person who can read and write. But if a person who can read and write has also passed

any examination write the highest examination passed instead of writing 2.

If the examination in question consists of a degree or degrees with which you are not familiar then request the person to write it down on a separate piece of paper and then copy what he writes on to the slip in the pad.

Note.—The test for reading is ability to read a simple letter either in print or in manuscript. The test for writing is ability to write a simple letter.

QUESTION No. 13.—(Unemployment)

Write O for all persons below 16 or above 60 years of age, housewives, students, permanently disabled persons etc. who are not gainfully employed. Write O also for persons not seeking employment.

Write 1 for persons gainfully employed on the date of enumeration, or on leave from gainful employment on that date.

Write 2 for persons unemployed and seeking employment for a period of less than 3 months preceding the date of enumeration.

In the case of persons unemployed and seeking employment for a period of 3 months or more preceding the date of enumeration write the number of completed months for which the person has been continuously unemployed i.e. 3, 4, 5, 6, etc. up to 12. In the case of continuous unemployment for more than 12 months also, the number 12 should be written.

QUESTION No. 14.—(Sex)

Write 1 for a male and 2 for a female.

Eunuchs and hermaphrodites should be treated as males.

APPENDIX B

HOW ACCURATE WAS THE CENSUS?

SECTION 1.

VERIFICATION OF THE CENSUS HEAD COUNT

How many people escaped the census head count? Were any people counted twice? When the provisional census totals of Bombay State revealed an increase of 23.2 per cent over the 1941 population it was at first surmised that the census result had erred on the side of over-enumeration. A fear was expressed that the existence of rationing, of which a certain number of bogus cards is an inevitable accompaniment, might have led to a swelling of the census count by fictitious persons. The longer enumeration period of twenty days, with its attendant risks of double-enumeration, was also regarded as a factor making for possible inaccuracy.

Sample Verification of the 1951 Census Count

Fortunately a scientifically organised verification of the 1951 census count was undertaken at the instance of the Government of India after the census. The purpose was to make a definite ascertainment of the degree of error that may be present in the census statistics. In reaching its decision the Government of India was influenced by certain observations contained in a review of population census methods of all countries, published by the Secretariat of the United Nations. "A scientific appraisal of the accuracy of census results has been avoided by official statistical agencies of some countries. The result is an unfounded impression in the minds of uncritical users of the figures that they are perfectly reliable.

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In some countries there is a progressive tendency to discuss frankly the defects in census statistics, but until this practice becomes general it will be difficult to determine with any precision the degree of unreliability of the figures for most areas of the world." The authors of the review stated that "the completeness of enumeration can be estimated by a well-planned verification carried out immediately after the original enumeration in a scientifically selected sample of the area."

The sample was intended to be a random sample of the approximate dimension of one in one thousand, and aimed at a determination of the percentage of error present in the census count, either in the form of under-enumeration or over-enumeration, and not at investigating the correctness of the replies to the census questions.

A census "block" was the area in charge of one enumerator. In rural tracts one village census block was chosen out of every 100 blocks, and in each of the selected census blocks, every tenth household was chosen. In urban tracts one town census block was chosen out of every twenty blocks; and in each of the selected blocks, every fiftieth household was chosen. Selection of sample households and blocks was made according to a prescribed formula. Application of the formula, coupled with the inability of the Verification Officers to verify all the selected households, resulted in practice in curtailing the dimension of the sample from

1/1000 to 1/1335. In addition to verifying the selected households, the Verification Officers had to ascertain whether the three occupied houses nearest to the sample houses were numbered for census enumeration and found a place in the National Register of Citizens, a document which consisted of a transcription of the replies to the more important census questions in respect of every person enumerated.

Throughout the State of Bombay, excluding Greater Bombay, and in Saurashtra and Kutch the verification was entrusted to revenue officers who were also magistrates. The Chief Verification Officers were district or sub-divisional magistrates. In Greater Bombay the Deputy Commissioner of Labour was the Chief Verification Officer, and suitable officers from his fieldstaff worked under him as Verification Officers.

The census count ended on 3rd March 1951, the verification commenced in June 1951, and was completed by the middle of July 1951.

The results of the verification in Bombay State were reviewed in an article published in the January 1952 issue of the Bulletin of the Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Government of Bombay. The data for Saurashtra and Kutch were similarly processed later.

The main conclusions suggested by the verification are reproduced below:—

(1) In the whole area of Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch the error at the census count was one of under-enumeration. The error was greater in the urban areas than in the rural. This accords with expectations since the rural population is less mobile and is more likely to be personally known to the enumerators, which is always an advantage.

The following table brings out the position:—

State and Natural Division.	Percentage of under-enumeration suggested by the verification.		
	General population.	Rural population.	Urban population.
Bombay State ..	0.9910	0.7070	1.5644
Greater Bombay ..	2.5308	....	2.5308
Gujarat ..	0.6681	0.2794	1.6470
Deccan Northern ..	0.9828	1.1099	0.6476
Deccan Southern ..	1.0451	0.7875	1.9555
Konkan ..	0.6566	0.6284	0.7717
Saurashtra State ..	0.5973	0.7249	0.3695
Kutch State ..	0.3906	....	2.6223

The error in the cities was highest. The verification indicated that in Greater Bombay the error was 2.5 per cent under-enumeration, in Ahmedabad City 1.8 per cent under-enumeration, while Poona City which did an excellent census had only 0.8 per cent under-enumeration.

(2) The total number of persons in respect of whom the verification was done was 30,147. The number of cases of clear omissions detected was 280, while the number of cases of fictitious entries was 60. This suggests a ratio of 5 : 1, and it is chiefly on the basis of this result that the proposition that bogus ration cards vitiated the census head count can be disputed. A comparison of the census figures with the figures of ration card holders in rationed cities and towns showed that in general the population according to the rationing figures was higher than the population recorded at the census, and the gap tended to widen as the size of the city increased. This too was in line with expectations because the opportunities for operating bogus ration cards without detection would be greater in cities than in the smaller towns.

(3) The verification suggested that the error at the census count was an error of under-enumeration, and that the error was within 1 per cent. Unless the sample was too small to be decisive, or the operators of bogus ration cards so shrewd as to bamboozle the Verification Officers, cases of fictitious entry were not an important factor in the census result. It seems possible that the existence of rationing, and its apparatus of house to house enquiry, far from inflating the census head count, may actually have improved it by reducing the degree of under-enumeration present in the past.

The calculations for the area of Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch are reproduced briefly below:

Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch

A. Verification of persons:

(1) Total number of sample households selected for verification of the number of persons enumerated.	5,991
(2) Number of households out of (1) verified.	5,937
(3) Total number of persons in households at (2) in respect of whom verification work was done. ..	30,147

(4) Number of cases of clear omissions.	250	(11) Enumerated household population.	40,233,323
(5) Number of cases of fictitious entries.	60	(12) Average number of persons per house— ⁽¹¹⁾ ₍₁₀₎	5.6839
(6) Erroneous count of visitors and absentees:		(13) Number of houses checked.	17,850
(i) Number of cases tending to under-enumeration.	29	(14) Number of houses out of (13) found to have been not covered in the course of enumeration.	85
(ii) Number of cases tending to over-enumeration.	26	(15) Estimated number of houses not covered in the course of enumeration.	15,069
(7) Net number of cases of under-enumeration [4 + 6 (i)] - [5 + 6 (ii)].	223	(16) Estimated number of persons in houses not covered.	85,851
(8) Enumerated household population.	40,233,323	C. Results:	
(9) Estimated number of persons not enumerated		(17) Enumerated population.	40,661,115
(8) × ⁽⁷⁾ ₍₃₎	297,609	(18) Total estimated number of persons not enumerated—(9 + 16).	383,260
B. Checking of houses:		(19) Percentage of under-enumeration.	0.9428
(10) Total number of houses.	7,078,454	(20) Estimated real population— (17 + 18).	41,044,375

SECTION 2

A CHECK OF THE CENSUS COUNT FROM THE RURAL SAMPLE SURVEY DATA OF THE BUREAU OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY

The statistical data obtained by the Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Government of Bombay, in conducting a sample survey of Employment, Income and Expenditure in 1951-52 were also used to make an estimate of rural and urban population for different regions of Bombay State.

The whole state was divided into eight tracts according to their geographical position and predominant crop economy. In each of the tracts groups of contiguous talukas were formed in such a way that each group had the same rural population. From each group two talukas were selected with probability of selection of the taluka proportional to the population of the taluka. Further, from each of the selected talukas a constant number of villages was selected with probability proportional to the population. Ultimately, in each of the selected villages thirty houses were selected, and, if a selected house had more than one household, only one household from these was selected. The total sample covered 0.15 per cent of the total rural population of the State. The urban centres were selected directly from each tract with probability of selection proportional to population. Four of the eight tracts had to be combined for selecting urban centres as the number of urban centres in each of these tracts was small. In each of the selected urban

centres sixty households were selected in the same way as in the case of villages. About 0.15 per cent of the urban population was thus covered.

Information about the number of persons in the selected families was obtained from the weekly schedules for the month of April 1951 in the case of rural areas of six of the eight tracts, and for the month of June 1952 for the urban centres and for two of the rural tracts, as the survey in these last two tracts was started later due to administrative difficulties.

For each tract a weighted average of the average number of persons per household for each selected village was obtained. This, when multiplied by the total number of households in the tract—the data collected at the census were used—gave the rural population of the tract. A similar procedure was adopted to estimate the urban population but, as there were few selected urban centres in each tract, the weighted average was obtained for the whole state.

The statement which follows gives the estimates of rural population and urban population in Bombay State.

HOW ACCURATE WAS THE CENSUS?

Estimates of Population of Bombay State from Rural Sample Survey (1951-52)

Rural	..	..	24,316,386
Urban	..	..	11,462,125
			<hr/>
Total	..	..	35,778,511
			<hr/>

The census figure of population was 35,956,150, but the household population was only 35,560,346, the balance of 395,804 being institutional and houseless population. These figures suggest that the census count of the population was very accurate.

SECTION 3

VERIFICATION OF THE CENSUS LIVELIHOOD CLASS RETURNS AT THE RURAL SAMPLE SURVEY

Errors at a census may be of content as well as coverage. How accurate, for instance, were the means of livelihood returns at the census of 1951? In particular, how accurately did the census figures of livelihood classes I, II and III (cultivating owners, tenants and labourers) reflect the actual position in the rural areas?

The census was not the first enquiry in recent years to examine the livelihood pattern of the rural population. The Agricultural Labour Enquiry of 1950-51 covered 8,069 families in 55 sample villages in Bombay State. Its results suggested that 88.1 per cent of the population were agricultural, 11.2 per cent non-agricultural, and 0.7 per cent had no specific stable occupation. The agricultural percentage of 88.1 was distributed as follows:—

1. Agricultural land owners	..	49.5
2. Agricultural tenants	..	20.1
3. Agricultural workers	..	18.5
		<hr/>
Total	..	88.1
		<hr/>

These categories corresponded fairly closely to livelihood classes I, II and III at the census.

A check of the accuracy of the census returns of means of livelihood was obtained at the Rural Sample Survey of Employment, Income and Expenditure conducted by the Bureau of Economics and Statistics of the Government of Bombay. The households of the Rural Sample Survey provided a check not only of the accuracy of the census head count, but of the census returns of means of livelihood. The

investigators adopted the same definitions as those employed at the census but they did not refer to any of the census livelihood returns. It was a completely separate enquiry. The investigators, moreover, did not ask the heads of households to describe their principal means of livelihood. They visited each family every month for a year from March 1951 to February 1952 and applied their own checks to determine what the family's principal means of livelihood was. It was thus a more objective and scientific enquiry than the census enquiry, into which necessarily a subjective factor entered, since at the census the replies to the questions were generally recorded as given. The results are therefore of considerable interest as furnishing a check of the means of livelihood returns in rural areas at the census. It was impossible to gauge accurately on a 0.15 per cent sample basis the size of livelihood class IV which formed only 2.2 per cent of the rural population at the census. Therefore, the tiny number of families in the Bureau's sample returned as belonging to livelihood class IV were redistributed among other livelihood classes according to any other means of livelihood they had returned.

The table which follows shows the percentage of the rural population of Bombay State classified as belonging to the three main agricultural livelihood classes, and to the non-agricultural classes, at the Agricultural Labour Enquiry, the Census of 1951, and the Rural Sample Survey of the Bureau of Economics and Statistics of the Government of Bombay.

Percentage of rural population in Bombay State who were

	Agricultural land owners i.e. Livelihood Class I.	Agricultural tenants i.e. Livelihood Class II.	Agricultural workers i.e. Livelihood Class III.	Non-agriculturists i.e. Livelihood Classes V-VIII.	Unclassified or Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Agricultural Labour Enquiry 1950-51 ...	49.5	20.1	18.5	11.2	0.7
2. The 1951 Census ...	55.3	13.0	11.7	17.8	2.2*
3. The Rural Sample Survey of the Bureau of Economics and Statistics of the Govern- ment of Bombay, 1951-52***	51.4	12.1	18.9	17.6	Nil**

*These were persons classified as belonging to livelihood class IV (non-cultivating owners or landlords).

**The persons returned as belonging to livelihood class IV were redistributed among other livelihood classes.

***The figures given in this survey are for families and not for persons. As every survey has indicated that the size of cultivating labourers' households is smaller than in other livelihood classes, the percentage shown in column 4 of this line should be reduced slightly.

The 1951 census figures and the Rural Sample Survey figures of non-agriculturists tallied, and probably represent the true percentage. The sample villages in the Agricultural Labour Enquiry were probably more intensively rural and agricultural than the average and were, consequently, not completely representative. For instance, only 11 per cent of the population of the sample villages of the Agricultural Labour Enquiry were literate, while at the census 17 per cent of the rural population of Bombay State were returned as literate.¹

The census figure of tenants (livelihood class II) and the Rural Sample Survey figure were in very close accord, and may be taken as corroborating each other. The ratio of owners to tenants seems to be about 4 : 1 in Bombay State.

Only in regard to labourers (livelihood class III) was there a fairly wide range of disagree-

ment between the census figure and the Rural Sample Survey figure. Which is correct? The writer feels that as the latter investigation employed the same definitions as the census, was spread over a year, was more detailed and scientific, and carried out through trained investigators it is probably nearer the truth despite the very small size of the sample. Some persons who were principally dependent on agricultural labour seem to have been returned at the census as cultivating owners (livelihood class I). The census figure of owner-cultivators is consequently slightly over-stated, while the size of livelihood class III should really be increased to arrive at a true picture.

How could such a thing happen? Primarily, it seems, because not all the persons classified at the Rural Sample Survey as principally dependent on agricultural labour were completely landless. No data were readily available about land held by labourers at the Rural Sample Survey, but the results of the Agricultural Labour Enquiry furnish a good indication of the probable position. Out of the 8,069 families in the sample villages at that enquiry 1,643 were classified as agricultural labourers. 763 of these families had some land; 875 had no land. 12.2 per cent of the total number of 5,230 cultivators' holdings in the sample villages, comprising 4.7 per cent of the area, were held by agricultural labourers. Cultivating owners had on an average holdings of 11.69 acres, agricultural tenants had 8.76

¹ At the Rural Sample Survey the percentage was 17.4. The Bureau's sample, though small, seems to have been a better sample than the Agricultural Labour Enquiry Committee's sample.

The Bureau's investigators did not see the census record, but they employed the same definitions as were used at the census. At the 1951 census 27.2 per cent of the population of Bombay State were returned as self-supporting persons, 57.2 per cent as non-earning dependants, and 15.6 per cent as earning dependants. The Rural Sample Survey of the Bureau of Economics and Statistics also investigated this question. They found 26.6 per cent of their sample population were self-supporting, 57.1 per cent were non-earning dependants, and 16.3 per cent earning dependants. The correspondence is amazingly close.

acres, and agricultural labourers had 3.72 acres. Probably, then, the census figure of cultivating labourers represents completely landless labourers and those whose holdings were so small as to arouse no pretensions to membership of livelihood class I (cultivating owners).

All these surveys indicate that

(1) About half the rural population of

Bombay State consists of persons who own the land they cultivate (livelihood class I).

(2) Cultivating labourers (livelihood class III) do not comprise more than one-fifth of the rural population.

These two facts are of great economic and social importance.

APPENDIX C

BIRTH AND DEATH RATES

For the past eight years a Health Unit has operated in 250 square miles of Sirur taluka in Poona district. It overchecked the births and deaths recorded under normal registration. The area cannot be regarded as typical of all rural areas of Bombay State nor is there any guarantee that the figures are completely

authentic. However the level of births and deaths registration as corrected for omissions is probably as high there as any where in the State. 1931, 1941 and 1951 census figures have been used to estimate the mid-year population figures of the area with results as shown below :-

Sirur Health Unit

Year.			Mid-year estimated population.	Births.	Deaths.	Birth rate.	Death rate.	Survival rate.
1			2	3	4	5	6	7
1931	...	...	34,233	1,774	1,089	51.82	31.81	20.01
1932	...	...	34,658	1,643	848	47.41	24.47	22.94
1933	...	...	35,083	1,577	994	44.95	28.33	16.62
1934	...	...	35,508	1,500	948	42.24	26.70	15.54
1935	...	...	35,933	1,668	1,075	46.42	29.92	16.50
1936	...	...	36,358	1,590	1,196	43.73	32.90	10.83
1937	...	...	36,783	1,201	969	32.65	26.34	6.31
1938	...	...	37,208	1,641	832	44.10	22.36	21.74
1939	...	...	37,633	1,612	794	42.83	21.10	21.73
1940	...	...	38,058	1,529	769	40.18	20.21	19.97
1941	...	...	38,585	1,785	952	46.26	24.67	21.59
1942	...	...	39,433	1,700	1,071	43.11	27.16	15.95
1943	...	...	40,281	1,836	856	45.58	21.25	24.33
1944	...	...	41,129	1,958	934	47.61	22.71	24.90
1945	...	...	41,977	1,790	1,189	42.64	28.33	14.31
1946	...	...	42,825	1,839	1,040	42.94	24.28	18.66
1947	...	...	43,673	2,076	1,339	47.54	30.66	16.88
1948	...	...	44,521	1,998	1,056	44.88	23.72	21.16
1949	...	...	45,369	2,176	1,200	47.96	26.45	21.51
1950	...	...	46,217	1,691	961	36.59	20.79	15.80

Applying the method of exhibition of the data adopted in Subsidiary Tables 1.3, 2.3 and 3.3 we get the following :-

Sirur Health Unit

Mean population of the decade.		Growth.		Growth rate.		Births.	
1941-50.	1931-40.	1941-50.	1931-40.	1941-50.	1931-40.	1941-50.	1931-40.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
42,613	36,250	8,480	4,246	19.90	11.71	18,849	15,735

BIRTH AND DEATH RATES

Birth rate.		Deaths.		Death rate.		Decennial increase.		Migration-cum-Registration error.	
1941—50. 9	1931—40. 10	1941—50. 11	1931—40. 12	1941—50. 13	1931—40. 14	1941—50. 15	1931—40. 16	1941—50. 17	1931—40. 18
44·23	43·41	10,598	9,514	24·87	26·25	19·36	17·16	+0·54	-5·45

An Experimental Census of Births and Deaths carried out late in 1952 in 1/10th of the households in sixteen talukas from five districts of Bombay State suggested that 14·2 per cent of the births and 13·6 per cent of the deaths were omitted from normal registration. The older

the deceased the better the chance of the death being registered. Due to lack of time it has not been possible to include a full analysis of the results of the Experimental Census in this volume.

APPENDIX D
INDEX OF NON-AGRICULTURAL OCCUPATIONS
BOMBAY, SAURASHTRA AND KUTCH

INDEX OF NON-AGRICULTURAL OCCUPATIONS

Group Code No.	Occupation.	Bombay								
		Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch.			Total for the State.			Greater Bombay.		
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Division O: Primary Industries not elsewhere specified										
0·1 Stock Raising										
0·11	Herdsman and shepherds	53,776	50,135	3,641	42,456	39,474	2,982	1	4	
0·12	Breeders and keepers of cattle and buffaloes	58,417	53,722	4,695	24,629	22,270	2,359	2,232	5	
0·10	Breeders and keepers of other large animals including transport animals	621	604	17	509	508	1	492	1	
0·2 Rearing of small animals and insects										
0·21	Poultry farmers	442	355	87	438	352	86	3	...	
0·22	Bee keepers	195	186	9	189	183	6	1	...	
0·23	Silkworm rearers	6	4	2	6	4	2	...	...
0·20	Rearers of other small animals and insects	397	384	13	397	384	13	163	...	
0·3 Plantation Industries										
0·30	All other plantations but not including the cultivation of special crops in conjunction with ordinary cultivation of field crops									
	(i) Tobacco plantation	288	263	25	288	263	25	...	...
	(ii) Vegetable gardening	7,830	6,970	860	3,416	2,999	417	14	3	
	(iii) Melon growers and other fruit plantation	188	174	14	188	174	14	...	...
0·31	Tea plantation	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
0·4 Forestry and collection of products not elsewhere specified										
0·40	Planting, replanting, conservation of forests (including forest officers, rangers and guards) and cow-dung collectors	8,118	7,679	439	7,976	7,568	408	55	33	
0·41	Charcoal burners	6,836	6,062	774	6,618	5,896	722	87	14	
0·42	Collectors of forest produce and lac	2,021	1,706	315	1,845	1,583	262	1	...	
0·43	Woodcutters	14,427	13,050	1,377	13,675	12,454	1,221	65	23	
0·5	Hunting (including trapping and Game Propagation)	740	635	105	738	633	105	1	...	
0·6 Fishing										
0·60	Fishing in sea and inland waters including the operation of fish farms and fish hatcheries	55,235	48,722	6,513	52,550	46,320	6,230	4,974	905	
0·61	Gatherers of chanks and pearls	13	10	3	13	10	3	8	3	
Division 1: Mining and Quarrying										
1·0	Non-metallic mining and quarrying not otherwise classified—including mining and quarrying of such materials as precious and semi-precious stones, asbestos, etc.	632	568	64	284	278	6	1	...	
1·1	Coal mining	92	92	...	87	87	...	1	...	
1·2	Iron ore mining	17	16	1	11	11	...	...	...
1·3 Metal mining except iron ore mining										
1·33	Manganese mining	2,266	1,765	501	2,265	1,764	501	...	...
1·34	Tin and wolfram mining	66	66	...	...	...	...	...	...
1·30	Other metallic minerals	365	331	34	141	130	11	...	...
1·4	Crude Petroleum and Natural gas	50	41	9	34	34	...	...	...
1·5	Stone-quarrying, clay and sand pits	16,497	14,634	1,863	12,684	11,008	1,676	1,888	318	
1·6	Mica	7	7	...	7	7	...	1	...	
1·7	Salt, saltpetre and saline substances	11,197	10,206	991	5,766	5,513	253	1,009	20	

INDEX OF NON-AGRICULTURAL OCCUPATIONS

State.								Saurashtra State.			Kutch State.			Group Code No.
Bombay Gujarat Division.		Bombay Deccan Northern Division.		Bombay Deccan Southern Division.		Bombay Konkan Division.		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.								19	20	21	22	23	24
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	1
20,486	1,510	11,503	885	6,032	408	1,452	175	7,632	7,182	450	3,688	3,479	209	0·11
14,354	1,719	2,835	274	1,188	262	1,661	99	27,628	25,735	1,893	6,160	5,717	443	0·12
...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	31	18	13	81	78	3	0·10
259	46	79	33	9	3	2	4	4	3	1	...	...	...	0·21
140	3	11	1	19	1	12	1	...	...	...	6	3	3	0·22
...	...	...	2	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·23
221	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·20
263	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·30(i)
2,222	230	265	32	33	1	465	151	4,281	3,866	415	133	105	28	(ii)
35	7	139	7	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	(iii)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·31
1,199	57	1,624	33	716	35	3,974	250	45	39	6	97	72	25	0·40
1,523	77	286	10	21	17	3,979	604	218	166	52	...	...	...	0·41
753	132	87	17	210	43	552	70	87	63	24	89	60	29	0·42
4,802	265	2,460	293	1,232	98	3,895	542	324	292	32	428	304	124	0·43
11	...	501	61	35	10	85	34	...	...	...	2	2	...	0·5
5,199	566	3,542	270	436	17	32,169	4,472	1,993	1,872	121	692	530	162	0·60
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·61
171	1	47	5	...	...	59	...	329	271	58	19	19	...	1·0
58	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	1	1	...	1·1
...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	6	5	1	...	...	...	1·2
1,764	501	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1·33
95	11	...	...	...	...	35	...	66	66	...	...	...	...	1·34
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	224	201	23	...	...	...	1·30
27	...	6	...	...	...	1	...	16	7	9	...	...	...	1·4
826	222	5,053	719	932	83	2,249	334	3,730	3,549	181	83	77	6	1·5
...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·6
924	169	1	...	3	...	3,566	64	4,900	4,185	715	531	508	23	1·7

Group Code No.	Occupation.	Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch.			Bombay				
					Total for the State.			Greater Bombay.	
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Division 2 : Processing and Manufacture— Foodstuffs, Textiles, Leather and Products thereof									
<i>2·0 Food Industries otherwise unclassified</i>									
2·01	Canning and preservation of fruits and vegetables ...	206	143	63	206	143	63	117	59
2·02	Canning and preservation of fish ...	63	63	...	63	63	...	12	...
2·03	Slaughter, preparation and preservation of meat ...	6,590	6,315	275	6,307	6,055	252	1,734	31
2·00	(i) Bakeries and other food industries ...	8,709	7,448	1,261	8,131	6,911	1,220	3,874	347
	(ii) Sweetmeats and confectionery preparations ...	2,578	2,397	181	1,358	1,268	90	...	...
<i>2·1 Grains and pulses</i>									
2·11	Hand pounders of rice and other persons engaged in manual dehusking and flour grinding ...	4,968	4,520	448	4,425	4,058	367	1,994	47
2·12	Millers of cereals and pulses ...	13,375	12,601	774	11,569	10,843	726	503	26
2·13	Grain parchers and makers of blended and prepared flour and other cereal and pulse preparations ...	4,296	3,721	575	4,214	3,641	573	383	21
<i>2·2 Vegetable oil and dairy products</i>									
2·21	Vegetable oil pressers and refiners ...	19,559	17,993	1,566	15,503	14,182	1,321	2,330	116
2·22	Manufacture of hydrogenated oils ...	2,405	2,225	180	2,025	1,878	147	1,466	135
2·23	Makers of butter, cheese, ghee and other dairy products (including milkmen) ...	16,496	15,357	1,139	16,309	15,195	1,114	7,381	61
<i>2·3 Sugar Industries</i>									
2·31	Gur manufacture ...	1,827	1,577	250	1,755	1,509	246	...	...
2·30	Other manufactures and refining of raw sugar, syrup and granulated or clarified sugar from sugarcane or from sugar beets ...	16,508	15,443	1,065	16,395	15,333	1,062	36	1
<i>2·4 Beverages</i>									
2·41	Brewers and distillers ...	301	300	1	282	281	1	6	...
2·42	Toddy drawers ...	199	193	6	194	193	1	16	...
2·43	Ice-manufacturers ...	1,654	1,611	43	1,480	1,440	40	488	10
2·40	Manufacture of aerated and mineral waters and other beverages ...	3,222	3,154	68	3,007	2,942	65	1,180	24
<i>2·5 Tobacco</i>									
2·51	Manufacture of bidis ...	44,070	34,257	9,813	37,193	27,802	9,391	3,994	2,091
2·50	Manufacture of tobacco products such as cigarettes, cigars, snuff, etc. ...	2,617	2,186	431	2,585	2,168	417	967	86
<i>2·6 Cotton textiles</i>									
2·61	Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing ...	14,785	12,247	2,538	13,436	10,995	2,441	849	281
2·62	Cotton spinning, sizing and weaving ...	562,674	518,878	43,796	527,921	486,813	41,108	199,082	15,966
2·63	Cotton dyeing, bleaching, printing, preparation and sponging ...	25,543	23,933	1,610	22,883	21,532	1,351	8,978	352
<i>2·7 Wearing apparel (except footwear) and made up textile goods</i>									
2·71	Tailors, milliners, dress makers and darners ...	100,355	92,721	7,634	86,466	79,988	6,478	21,283	1,061
2·72	Manufacturers of hosiery, embroiderers, makers of crepe, lace and fringes ...	4,388	3,652	736	3,640	3,136	504	1,825	172
2·73	Fur dressers and dyers ...	367	361	6	367	361	6	137	3
2·74	Hat-makers and makers of other articles of wear from textiles ...	741	710	31	725	695	30	304	3
2·75	Manufacture of house furnishing textiles ...	1,081	999	82	1,081	999	82	...	...
2·70	Makers of other made up textile goods including umbrellas ...	1,740	1,577	163	1,690	1,542	148	1,064	24
<i>2·8 Textile Industries otherwise unclassified</i>									
2·81	Jute pressing, baling, spinning and weaving ...	2,645	2,607	38	2,630	2,593	37	298	22
2·82	Woollen spinning and weaving ...	9,685	8,141	1,544	8,955	7,690	1,265	1,459	84

INDEX OF NON-AGRICULTURAL OCCUPATIONS

State.								Saurashtra State.			Kutch State.			Group Code No.
Bombay Gujarat Division.		Bombay Deccan Northern Division.		Bombay Deccan Southern Division.		Bombay Konkan Division.		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.								19	20	21	22	23	24
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	1
...	...	25	1	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2-01
13	...	...	...	38	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	2-02
825	31	2,511	142	532	36	453	...	257	234	23	26	26	...	2-03
616	51	1,061	133	325	60	1,035	629	578	537	41	...	...	...	2-00(i)
300	11	893	64	...	...	75	15	969	896	73	251	233	18	(ii)
680	127	788	40	572	71	24	82	508	462	46	35	...	35	2-11
3,371	180	3,972	293	1,209	81	1,788	146	1,584	1,549	35	222	209	13	2-12
1,071	55	785	112	927	195	475	190	80	78	2	2	2	...	2-13
5,255	348	5,068	559	988	242	541	56	3,691	3,475	216	365	336	29	2-21
100	2	288	9	...	...	24	1	380	347	33	...	...	...	2-22
1,138	162	4,587	673	107	25	1,982	193	85	83	2	102	79	23	2-23
36	2	1,375	239	18	1	80	4	72	68	4	...	...	...	2-31
49	1	14,311	1,035	922	24	15	1	102	100	2	11	10	1	2-30
5	...	248	1	22	...	...	...	19	19	...	...	...	...	2-41
104	1	...	...	20	...	53	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	2-42
423	9	287	3	58	4	184	14	147	146	1	27	25	2	2-43
588	7	666	20	185	3	323	11	177	175	2	38	37	1	2-40
10,567	907	7,522	4,739	3,342	884	2,377	770	6,022	5,635	387	855	820	35	2-51
781	147	392	179	9	2	19	3	21	14	7	11	4	7	2-50
5,720	777	1,649	274	2,458	993	319	116	1,214	1,150	64	135	102	33	2-61
169,221	10,004	72,254	7,041	36,573	6,800	9,683	1,297	31,795	29,468	2,327	2,958	2,597	361	2-62
9,698	783	1,903	130	470	63	483	23	2,007	1,878	129	653	523	130	2-63
23,458	2,742	21,601	1,568	8,297	686	5,319	421	12,516	11,642	874	1,373	1,091	282	2-71
723	251	247	60	205	17	136	4	719	504	215	29	12	17	2-72
...	2	127	...	31	1	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2-73
135	...	154	23	31	...	71	4	8	8	...	8	7	1	2-74
365	19	414	24	187	35	33	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2-75
94	13	171	36	67	72	146	3	50	35	15	...	...	...	2-70
2,260	5	17	3	11	...	7	7	6	5	1	9	9	...	2-81
128	15	1,998	266	1,313	678	2,792	222	616	396	220	114	55	59	2-82

INDEX OF NON-AGRICULTURAL OCCUPATIONS

Group Code No.	Occupation.	Bombay								
		Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch.			Total for the State.			Greater Bombay.		
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
2·83	Silk reeling, spinning and weaving	14,707	12,962	1,745	14,165	12,494	1,671	8,657	627	
2·84	Hemp and flax spinning and weaving	549	488	61	549	488	61	1	...	
2·85	Manufacture of rayon	637	606	31	637	606	31	203	26	
2·86	Manufacture of rope, twine, string and other related goods from cocoanut, aloes, straw, linseed and hair	19,047	16,156	2,891	18,498	15,747	2,751	336	55	
2·80	(i) All other (including insufficiently described) textile industries, including artificial leather and cloth	8,520	7,728	792	7,979	7,233	746	1,429	223	
	(ii) Jari thread works	6,405	5,863	542	6,405	5,863	542	...	...
2·9 Leather, leather products and footwear										
2·91	Tanners and all other workers in leather	21,786	20,137	1,649	13,193	12,101	1,092	2,644	119	
2·92	Cobblers and all other makers and repairers of boots, shoes, sandals and clogs	50,793	48,852	1,941	43,962	42,179	1,783	5,973	84	
2·90	Makers and repairers of all other leather products	4,150	3,964	186	3,584	3,456	128	1,838	52	
Division 3: Processing and Manufacture—Metals, Chemicals and Products thereof										
3·0 Manufacture of metal products otherwise unclassified										
3·01	Blacksmiths and other workers in iron and makers of implements, horseshoers	47,261	45,997	1,264	40,806	39,680	1,126	8,934	123	
3·02	Workers in copper, brass and bell metal	12,154	11,795	359	9,901	9,592	309	1,858	80	
3·03	Workers in other metals, locksmiths	14,127	13,657	470	13,986	13,522	464	6,933	222	
3·04	Cutlers and surgical and veterinary instrument makers	414	412	2	414	412	2	288	2	
3·05	Workers in mints, die sinkers, etc.	1,879	1,831	48	1,877	1,829	48	1,311	28	
3·06	Makers of arms, guns, etc., including workers in ordnance factories	18,502	18,060	442	18,498	18,056	442	261	30	
3·1	Iron and Steel (Basic manufacture)	10,677	10,439	238	10,210	9,992	218	6,931	146	
3·2	Non-Ferrous Metals (Basic manufacture)	1,625	1,551	74	1,359	1,291	68	795	38	
3·3 Transport Equipment										
3·31	Building and repairing of ships and boats	2,018	1,995	23	2,018	1,995	23	1,970	22	
3·32	Manufacture, assembly and repair of railway equipment, motor vehicles and bicycles, railway fitters	32,528	32,237	291	32,528	32,237	291	20,843	169	
3·33	Manufacture of aircraft	518	503	15	518	503	15	365	12	
3·34	Coach builders and makers of carriages, palkis, rickshaw, etc. and wheelwrights	19	19	...	19	19	...	...	...
3·30	Manufacture of all other transport equipment	9,091	8,929	162	7,968	7,818	150	...	...
3·4 Electrical machinery, apparatus, appliances and supplies										
3·41	Manufacture of electric lamps	117	116	1	117	116	1	116	1	
3·42	Manufacture of electric fans and other accessories	107	105	2	107	105	2	105	2	
3·43	Manufacture of electric wire and cable	497	489	8	497	489	8	489	8	
3·40	(i) Manufacture of electrical generating, transmission and distribution apparatus, electrical household appliances etc.	5,678	5,550	128	5,536	5,412	124	4,788	111	
	(ii) Radio repairing	255	250	5	255	250	5	...	...
3·5	Machinery (other than electrical machinery) including Engineering Workshops	29,587	29,093	494	28,211	27,726	485	16,884	282	
3·6 Basic Industrial Chemicals, Fertiliser and Power Alcohol										
3·61	Manufacture of basic industrial chemicals such as acids, alkali, salts	4,334	4,084	250	3,399	3,240	159	1,091	119	
3·62	Dyes, explosives and fireworks	1,592	1,516	76	1,533	1,457	76	421	54	
3·63	Synthetic resins and other plastic materials	516	463	53	499	446	53	...	...
3·64	Chemical fertilisers	313	300	13	254	246	8	141	2	
3·65	Power Alcohol	23	22	1	23	22	1	8	...	

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State.								Saurashtra State.			Kutch State.			Group Code No.
Bombay Gujarat Division.		Bombay Deccan Northern Division.		Bombay Deccan Southern Division.		Bombay Konkan Division.		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	19	20	21	22	23	24	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18							1
789	107	201	83	1,703	820	1,144	34	539	467	72	3	1	2	2-83
4	...	481	61	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2-84
56	...	...	...	...	...	347	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	2-85
491	235	12,505	1,454	1,478	431	937	576	247	237	10	302	172	130	2-86
3,906	235	1,098	131	715	156	85	1	541	495	46	...	...	...	2-80(i)
3,863	542	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(ii)
4,362	472	1,971	262	2,855	226	269	13	6,129	5,767	362	2,464	2,269	195	2-91
11,903	480	17,889	779	3,683	354	2,731	86	6,192	6,044	148	639	629	10	2-92
272	31	521	16	746	26	79	3	394	374	20	172	134	38	2-90
11,824	412	11,614	350	4,490	159	2,818	82	5,344	5,251	93	1,111	1,066	45	3-01
1,668	24	3,230	96	1,443	45	1,393	64	2,027	1,989	38	226	214	12	3-02
1,428	75	3,133	95	826	25	1,202	47	132	126	6	9	9	...	3-03
64	...	48	...	7	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3-04
...	...	324	...	...	...	194	20	2	2	...	...	...	...	3-05
14	23	15,807	341	...	...	1,974	48	4	4	...	...	...	...	3-06
1,934	36	945	17	65	1	117	18	467	447	20	...	...	...	3-1
55	...	218	14	159	...	64	16	266	260	6	...	...	...	3-2
3	...	18	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3-31
870	7	4,222	52	4,502	27	1,800	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	3-32
16	...	91	3	...	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3-33
4,478	30	2,700	48	419	2	221	70	1,083	1,071	12	40	40	...	3-34
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3-30
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3-41
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3-42
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3-43
519	9	74	3	23	...	8	1	131	127	4	11	11	...	3-40(i)
7	...	162	...	8	1	73	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	(ii)
2,137	46	5,389	65	437	5	2,879	87	1,285	1,276	9	91	91	...	3-5
1,880	14	27	1	...	...	242	25	935	844	91	...	...	...	3-61
93	6	869	13	...	...	74	3	59	59	...	...	...	...	3-62
...	...	11	5	...	...	435	48	17	17	...	...	...	...	3-63
11	1	87	4	...	...	7	1	59	54	5	...	...	...	3-64
14	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3-65

INDEX OF NON-AGRICULTURAL OCCUPATIONS

Group Code No.	Occupation.	Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch.			Bombay				
					Total for the State.			Greater Bombay.	
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3·7	Medical and Pharmaceutical preparations ...	4,465	4,093	372	4,425	4,053	372	2,140	270
3·8	<i>Manufacture of chemical products otherwise unclassified</i>								
3·81	Manufacture of perfumes, cosmetics and other toilet preparations ...	1,477	1,202	275	1,393	1,122	271	597	29
3·82	Soaps and other washing and cleaning compounds ...	5,920	5,226	694	5,338	4,697	641	2,784	176
3·83	Paints, varnishes and lacquers and polishes ...	2,663	2,523	140	2,562	2,426	136	1,252	63
3·84	Ink ...	272	247	25	272	247	25	180	24
3·85	Matches ...	2,394	2,269	125	2,313	2,231	82	139	8
3·86	Candles ...	86	85	1	68	68	...	...	...
3·80	Other chemical products ...	4,189	3,822	367	4,143	3,777	366	1,996	208
	Division 4: Processing and Manufacture— Not elsewhere specified								
4·0	<i>Manufacturing Industries otherwise unclassified</i>								
4·01	Manufacture of professional scientific and controlling instruments ...	235	231	4	126	122	4	70	3
4·02	Photographic and optical goods ...	571	555	16	493	479	14	283	2
4·03	Repair and manufacture of watches and clocks ...	3,497	3,466	31	3,223	3,195	28	1,357	10
4·04	Workers in precious stones, precious metals and makers of jewellery and ornaments ...	47,247	46,337	910	40,201	39,383	818	6,624	73
4·05	Manufacture of musical instruments and appliances..	512	489	23	445	422	23	146	3
4·06	Stationery articles other than paper and paper products ...	544	518	26	478	452	26	374	18
4·07	Makers of plastic and celluloid articles other than rayon ...	1,939	1,883	56	1,906	1,862	44	1,862	44
4·08	Sports goods makers ...	97	97	...	92	92	...	50	...
4·09	Toy makers ...	1,365	1,237	128	1,239	1,117	122	416	42
4·00	Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries, including bone, ivory, horn, shell, etc.	8,120	7,498	622	6,393	5,847	546	2,741	193
4·1	<i>Products of petroleum and coal</i>								
4·11	Kerosene and petroleum refineries ...	183	177	6	183	177	6	142	2
4·10	Other manufacturers of products from petroleum and coal ...	955	909	46	734	689	45	173	20
4·2	Bricks, tiles and other structural clay products ...	15,603	12,156	3,447	15,324	11,879	3,445	1,702	450
4·3	Cement—Cement pipes and other cement products...	5,529	5,243	286	5,105	4,869	236	674	36
4·4	<i>Non-metallic mineral products</i>								
4·41	Potters and makers of earthenware ...	44,437	39,723	4,714	32,942	29,255	3,687	508	77
4·42	Makers of porcelain and crockery ...	2,081	1,925	156	1,530	1,434	96	563	57
4·43	Glass bangles, glass beads, glass necklaces, etc. ...	2,306	2,121	185	2,227	2,051	176	609	38
4·44	Makers of other glass and crystalware ...	2,874	2,622	252	2,874	2,622	252	2,531	242
4·40	Makers of other miscellaneous non-metallic mineral products, burning lime for construction of buildings	2,051	1,682	369	1,692	1,373	319	154	15
4·5	Rubber products ...	3,154	2,968	186	2,934	2,759	175	2,225	93
4·6	<i>Wood and wood products other than furniture and fixtures</i>								
4·61	Sawyers ...	6,708	6,403	305	6,431	6,170	261	1,259	15
4·62	Carpenters, turners and joiners ...	110,248	108,424	1,824	96,631	95,061	1,570	21,259	166
4·63	Veneer and plywood makers, match veneer and splint-makers ...	576	548	28	459	438	21	24	...
4·64	Basket makers ...	17,512	13,500	4,012	16,906	12,987	3,919	355	152
4·60	Other industries of woody materials, including leaves, but not including furniture or fixtures ...	6,535	5,404	1,131	6,065	4,993	1,072	1,461	125
4·7	Furniture and fixtures ...	6,873	6,564	309	6,316	6,007	309	2,400	72
4·8	Paper and paper products ...	2,932	2,609	323	2,849	2,526	323	1,252	152

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State.								Saurashtra State.			Kutch State.			Group Code No.
Bombay Gujarat Division.		Bombay Deccan Northern Division.		Bombay Deccan Southern Division.		Bombay Konkan Division.		Persons.	Male.	Females.	Persons.	Male.	Females.	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		1
935	7	364	71	...	...	614	24	37	37	...	3	3	...	3-7
21	4	256	181	167	56	81	1	82	78	4	2	2	...	3-81
1,077	428	467	21	181	4	188	12	558	509	49	24	20	4	3-82
414	40	197	6	22	4	541	23	99	95	4	2	2	...	3-83
5	...	35	1	17	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3-84
...	...	19	1	...	...	2,073	73	81	38	43	...	...	...	3-85
...	...	22	...	...	...	46	...	18	17	1	...	...	...	3-86
934	76	295	15	141	17	411	50	43	42	1	3	3	...	3-80
50	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	108	108	...	1	1	...	4-01
99	5	49	6	29	...	19	1	75	73	2	3	3	...	4-02
818	2	539	5	151	...	330	11	245	243	2	29	28	1	4-03
11,794	129	11,190	263	5,454	186	4,321	167	6,024	5,949	75	1,022	1,005	17	4-04
128	4	70	11	35	2	43	3	67	67	...	...	...	...	4-05
7	...	40	8	3	...	28	...	66	66	...	...	...	...	4-06
42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	21	12	...	...	...	4-07
60	8	585	55	7	10	49	7	119	115	4	7	5	2	4-08
1,921	183	759	79	204	35	222	56	1,398	1,335	63	329	316	13	4-00
...	...	18	1	...	...	17	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	4-11
353	21	41	4	...	...	122	...	221	220	1	...	...	...	4-10
5,146	1,580	2,154	430	308	69	2,569	916	269	268	1	10	9	1	4-2
2,831	182	130	5	62	6	1,172	7	408	358	50	16	16	...	4-3
14,925	1,369	8,873	1,149	3,275	681	1,674	411	10,084	9,338	746	1,411	1,130	281	4-41
...	...	867	39	4	...	...	...	551	491	60	...	...	...	4-42
324	44	495	47	107	11	516	36	76	67	9	3	3	...	4-43
...	...	3	1	...	...	88	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	4-44
220	37	372	48	362	126	265	93	316	266	50	43	43	...	4-40
177	...	160	58	5	...	192	24	219	208	11	1	1	...	4-5
490	28	1,730	84	1,136	33	1,555	101	70	34	36	207	199	8	4-61
24,080	535	28,982	436	10,578	243	10,162	190	11,533	11,324	209	2,084	2,039	45	4-62
...	...	...	...	...	...	414	21	106	100	6	11	10	1	4-63
3,990	729	4,437	1,013	2,567	952	1,638	1,073	580	492	88	26	21	5	4-64
1,668	374	1,174	267	259	187	431	119	467	408	59	3	3	...	4-60
823	50	1,166	107	163	2	1,455	78	521	521	...	36	36	...	4-7
837	93	265	58	4	...	168	20	83	83	4-8

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Group Code No.	Occupation.	Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch.			Bombay					
					Total for the State.			Greater Bombay.		
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
4·9 Printing and Allied Industries										
4·91	Printers, lithographers, engravers ...	28,696	28,221	475	27,172	26,738	434	14,780	169	
4·92	Bookbinders and stitchers ...	3,100	3,007	93	3,003	2,930	73	1,835	34	
Division 5: Construction and Utilities										
5·0	Construction and maintenance of works—otherwise unclassified ...	5,301	5,028	273	4,553	4,309	244	1,370	78	
5·1 Construction and maintenance—Buildings										
5·11	Masons and bricklayers ...	81,163	73,528	7,635	70,416	64,170	6,246	5,929	147	
5·13	Painters and decorators of house ...	8,837	8,493	344	8,646	8,304	342	4,671	82	
5·10	Other persons engaged in the construction or maintenance of buildings ...	26,580	20,192	6,388	25,694	19,334	6,360	9,594	1,633	
5·2	Construction and maintenance—Roads, Bridges and other Transport Works ...	16,096	15,014	1,082	14,773	13,926	847	396	53	
5·3	Construction and maintenance—Telegraph and Telephone lines ...	355	282	73	328	261	67	135	15	
5·4	Construction and maintenance operations—Irrigation and other agricultural works ...	11,635	10,596	1,039	11,025	9,999	1,026	7	...	
5·5 Works and Services—Electric Power and Gas supply										
5·51	Electric supply ...	10,314	10,140	174	9,104	8,947	157	1,766	22	
5·52	Gas supply ...	1,333	1,312	21	1,333	1,312	21	1,276	11	
5·6	Works and Services—Domestic and Industrial water supply ...	5,260	4,883	377	5,038	4,663	375	710	9	
5·7	Sanitary Works and Services—Including scavengers..	24,389	17,784	6,605	21,958	16,148	5,810	9,353	2,258	
Division 6: Commerce										
6·0 Retail trade otherwise unclassified										
6·01	Hawkers and street-vendors otherwise unclassified ...	32,439	29,443	2,996	28,262	25,677	2,585	12,236	962	
6·02	Dealers in drugs and other chemical stores ...	8,575	8,182	393	7,962	7,581	381	3,121	179	
6·03	Publishers, booksellers and stationers ...	11,438	11,045	393	11,170	10,782	388	2,894	57	
6·00	General storekeepers, shopkeepers and persons employed in shops otherwise unclassified ...	191,261	180,861	10,400	157,191	148,630	8,561	53,975	1,911	
6·1 Retail trade in foodstuffs (including beverages and narcotics)										
6·11	Retail dealers in grain and pulses; sweet-meats, sugar and spices, dairy products, eggs and poultry; animals for food; fodder for animals; other foodstuffs; vegetables and fruits ...	283,304	249,836	33,468	248,692	217,526	31,166	40,700	4,289	
6·12	Vendors of wine, liquors, aerated waters and ice in shops ...	4,107	4,030	77	3,808	3,738	70	1,125	13	
6·13	Retail dealers in tobacco, opium and ganja ...	4,715	4,398	317	3,883	3,582	301	779	39	
6·14	Hawkers and street-vendors of drink and foodstuffs...	14,859	13,541	1,318	14,417	13,104	1,313	7,891	854	
6·15	Retail dealers in pan, bidis and cigarettes ...	38,077	36,378	1,699	31,779	30,203	1,576	9,977	420	
6·2 Retail trade in fuel (including petrol)										
6·21	Petroleum distributors ...	6,652	6,496	156	6,438	6,289	149	4,541	90	
6·20	Retail dealers (including hawkers and street-vendors) in firewood charcoal, coal, cow-dung and all other fuel except petroleum ...	30,815	26,682	4,133	27,407	24,309	3,098	6,471	283	
6·3	Retail trade in textile and leather goods ...	95,733	93,603	2,130	84,738	82,780	1,958	21,247	349	
6·4	Wholesale trade in foodstuffs ...	18,917	17,824	1,093	17,587	16,521	1,066	3,775	324	
6·5	Wholesale trade in commodities other than foodstuffs	70,359	67,887	2,472	68,465	66,022	2,443	53,022	1,910	
6·6	Real Estate ...	3,366	2,998	368	3,008	2,766	242	2,399	40	
6·7	Insurance ...	10,634	10,239	395	9,716	9,430	286	6,769	191	
6·8	Moneylending, banking and other financial business...	62,329	60,529	1,800	57,021	55,599	1,422	18,209	539	

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State.								Saurashtra State.			Kutch State.			Group Code No.
Bombay Gujarat Division.		Bombay Deccan Northern Division.		Bombay Deccan Southern Division.		Bombay Konkan Division.		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	19	20	21	22	23	24	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18							1
3,001	48	6,687	81	926	13	1,344	123	1,460	1,421	39	64	62	2	4.91
424	5	496	28	114	4	61	2	96	76	20	1	1	...	4.92
1,752	78	595	84	184	1	408	3	652	625	27	96	94	2	5.0
17,223	2,187	24,184	2,320	12,582	1,301	4,252	291	8,167	7,671	495	2,580	1,687	893	5.11
644	28	1,588	152	369	11	1,032	69	155	154	1	36	35	1	5.13
835	2,529	6,381	1,326	895	434	1,629	438	673	646	27	213	212	1	5.10
4,162	277	4,373	132	1,389	90	3,606	295	708	589	119	615	499	116	5.2
31	49	77	3	16	...	2	...	19	13	6	8	8	...	5.3
4,927	618	3,525	87	1,502	319	38	2	506	493	13	104	104	...	5.4
1,862	19	2,553	75	456	3	2,310	38	1,129	1,112	17	81	81	...	5.51
...	...	13	1	...	...	23	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.52
121	2	2,409	338	71	2	1,352	24	147	146	1	75	74	1	5.6
1,640	1,199	3,058	1,525	1,047	626	1,050	202	2,227	1,493	734	204	143	61	5.7
6,772	511	4,133	691	538	325	1,998	96	3,785	3,427	358	392	339	53	6.01
1,550	34	1,694	133	574	11	642	24	556	545	11	57	56	1	6.02
1,947	28	3,451	153	1,260	89	1,230	61	261	256	5	7	7	...	6.03
44,068	2,538	28,391	2,188	10,367	1,098	11,829	826	33,163	31,369	1,794	907	862	45	6.00
75,115	8,585	55,609	8,223	23,781	5,805	22,321	4,264	26,048	24,415	1,633	8,564	7,895	669	6.11
376	8	681	34	1,314	12	242	3	298	291	7	1	1	...	6.12
615	27	1,384	117	331	108	473	10	727	715	12	105	101	4	6.13
1,801	134	2,274	253	70	3	1,068	69	417	412	5	25	25	...	6.14
8,038	193	6,193	534	2,822	295	3,173	134	5,623	5,510	113	675	665	10	6.15
441	10	609	24	205	4	493	21	206	199	7	8	8	...	6.21
6,394	437	6,835	969	2,009	662	2,600	747	2,576	1,973	603	832	400	432	6.20
27,855	609	19,402	634	8,298	201	5,978	165	10,022	9,859	163	973	964	9	6.3
1,625	51	6,595	345	3,085	87	1,441	259	1,312	1,285	27	18	18	...	6.4
3,622	37	6,146	372	1,278	40	1,954	84	1,585	1,561	24	309	304	5	6.5
35	96	258	68	1	13	73	25	358	232	126	...	...	...	6.6
1,076	21	642	40	150	1	793	33	894	785	109	24	24	...	6.7
15,573	415	9,801	245	6,007	130	4,909	93	4,641	4,326	315	667	604	63	6.8

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Group Code No.	Occupation.	Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch.			Bombay				
					Total for the State.			Greater Bombay.	
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Division 7: Transport, Storage and Communications									
7·0	Transport and communications otherwise unclassified and incidental services	2,841	2,708	133	2,363	2,249	114	1,989	88
7·1	Transport by road	110,477	106,677	3,800	99,578	96,002	3,576	33,982	592
7·2	Transport by water	59,133	57,366	1,767	51,039	49,763	1,276	36,962	601
7·3	Transport by air	3,171	3,074	97	2,986	2,892	94	2,534	91
<i>7·4 Railway transport</i>									
7·41	Railway employees of all kinds not otherwise classified	92,319	90,328	1,991	81,415	79,701	1,714	20,742	321
7·42	Railway hamals (Porters)	9,451	9,222	229	9,451	9,222	229	3,945	103
7·5	Storage and warehousing	4,772	4,313	459	4,720	4,261	459	2,835	417
7·6	Postal Services	19,119	18,549	570	17,373	16,829	544	5,965	216
7·7	Telegraph Services	3,601	3,467	134	3,347	3,217	130	1,783	77
7·8	Telephone Services	2,801	2,427	374	2,589	2,218	371	1,657	315
7·9	Wireless Services	440	426	14	404	390	14	161	3
Division 8: Health, Education and Public Administration									
<i>8·1 Medical and other Health Services</i>									
8·11	Registered medical practitioners	13,194	12,061	1,133	12,052	10,956	1,096	2,585	361
8·12	Vaids, Hakims and other persons practising medicine without being registered	5,425	5,198	227	4,519	4,318	201	663	36
8·13	Dentists	513	501	12	363	352	11	196	8
8·14	Midwives	1,085	35	1,050	724	29	695	13	186
8·15	Vaccinators	682	673	9	506	499	7	38	3
8·16	Compounders	6,244	6,122	122	5,428	5,316	112	1,632	36
8·17	Nurses	5,786	235	5,551	5,534	222	5,312	59	2,400
8·18	Assistant veterinary surgeons	278	262	16	261	245	16	7	...
8·10	All other persons employed in hospitals or other public or private establishments rendering medical or other health services; but not including scavengers or other sanitary staff	14,005	10,935	3,070	12,574	9,615	2,959	4,214	1,436
<i>8·2 Educational Services and Research</i>									
8·21	Professors, lecturers, teachers and research workers employed in Universities, Colleges and Research Institutions	5,880	4,994	886	5,688	4,857	831	1,923	444
8·22	All other professors, lecturers and teachers	103,324	85,280	18,044	93,521	77,340	16,181	5,843	3,373
8·20	Managers, clerks and servants of educational and research institutions, including Libraries and Museums, etc.	10,982	9,063	1,919	9,826	8,186	1,640	2,550	517
8·4	Police (other than village watchmen)	67,672	66,632	1,040	57,577	56,685	892	11,108	209
8·5	Village officers and servants, including village watchmen	29,509	28,618	891	23,342	22,534	808	242	6
8·6	Employees of Municipalities and Local Bodies (but not including persons classifiable under any other division or sub-division)	57,884	49,865	8,019	52,672	45,549	7,123	13,597	1,281
8·7	Employees of State Governments (but not including persons classifiable under any other division or sub-division)	136,180	131,679	4,501	123,171	118,957	4,214	14,832	1,337
8·8	Employees of the Union Government (but not including persons classifiable under any other division or sub-division)	65,305	63,691	1,614	62,350	60,796	1,554	14,715	511
8·9	Employees of Non-Indian Governments	699	620	79	635	590	45	172	26

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State.								Saurashtra State.			Kutch State.			Group Code No.
Bombay Gujarat Division.		Bombay Deccan Northern Division.		Bombay Deccan Southern Division.		Bombay Konkan Division.		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.								19	20	21	22	23	24
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	1
219	26	40	...	1	...	...	...	420	401	19	58	58	...	7-0
22,981	2,123	21,946	392	8,127	178	8,966	291	9,223	9,027	196	1,676	1,648	28	7-1
3,708	65	420	28	109	22	8,564	560	6,707	6,245	462	1,387	1,358	29	7-2
114	1	99	...	2	...	143	2	168	165	3	17	17	...	7-3
20,390	399	24,177	666	4,110	45	10,282	283	9,708	9,446	262	1,196	1,181	15	7-41
1,751	33	2,434	50	422	14	670	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	7-42
224	...	343	27	331	5	528	10	17	17	...	35	35	...	7-5
3,877	98	3,839	148	1,144	13	2,004	69	1,406	1,383	23	340	337	3	7-6
137	23	854	18	208	3	235	9	245	241	4	9	9	...	7-7
98	4	283	34	44	...	136	18	211	208	3	1	1	...	7-8
5	...	189	10	15	...	20	1	17	17	...	19	19	...	7-9
4,546	289	2,263	332	614	31	948	83	976	942	34	166	163	3	8-11
478	10	1,841	109	821	24	515	22	819	798	21	87	82	5	8-12
8	...	100	1	36	1	12	1	145	144	1	5	5	...	8-13
...	178	16	153	...	44	...	134	201	6	195	160	...	160	8-14
35	...	196	...	89	3	141	1	162	160	2	14	14	...	8-15
1,712	1	1,104	62	453	5	415	8	685	677	8	131	129	2	8-16
108	769	27	1,464	18	323	10	356	236	13	223	16	...	16	8-17
...	...	136	15	71	1	31	...	15	15	...	2	2	...	8-18
753	413	2,842	830	795	83	1,011	197	1,243	1,151	92	188	169	19	8-10
861	104	1,633	274	267	7	173	2	181	126	55	11	11	...	8-21
22,755	4,677	28,623	4,944	9,765	1,561	10,354	1,626	8,667	7,053	1,614	1,136	887	249	8-22
1,387	168	2,771	571	860	123	618	261	1,089	855	234	67	22	45	8-20
16,775	152	17,598	351	5,501	36	5,703	144	8,954	8,807	147	1,141	1,140	1	8-4
5,332	80	11,149	484	4,269	169	1,542	69	5,464	5,383	81	703	701	2	8-5
11,827	2,975	12,567	2,071	3,551	387	4,007	409	5,007	4,171	836	205	145	60	8-6
39,906	1,128	41,057	1,086	9,081	212	14,081	451	11,573	11,317	256	1,436	1,405	31	8-7
1,625	12	39,167	623	3,236	21	3,053	387	2,030	1,977	53	925	918	7	8-8
4	...	293	19	...	...	126	...	64	30	34	...	...	...	8-9

INDEX OF NON-AGRICULTURAL OCCUPATIONS

Group Code No.	Occupation.	Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch.			Bombay				
					Total for the State.			Greater Bombay.	
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Division 9 : Services not elsewhere specified**9·0 Services otherwise unclassified**

(i) Astrologers	1,530	1,514	16	1,494	1,483	11	569	4
(ii) Mazdoors i.e. unskilled labourers	449,212	324,470	124,742	349,964	257,869	92,095	31,378	5,863
(iii) Services unclassified	109,456	84,661	24,795	86,434	66,031	20,403	21,932	2,010

9·1 Domestic services (but not including services rendered by members of family households to one another)

9·11 Private motor drivers and cleaners	12,805	12,707	98	12,154	12,056	98	5,455	33
9·12 Cooks	28,666	23,784	4,882	26,811	22,440	4,371	13,791	1,342
9·13 Gardeners	11,285	10,350	935	10,719	9,845	874	4,754	215
9·10 Other domestic servants	169,056	120,973	48,083	158,883	114,716	44,167	41,784	19,501
9·2 Barbers and beauty shops	63,621	62,375	1,246	53,388	52,363	1,025	9,836	104
9·3 Laundries and Laundry services	33,744	29,741	4,003	31,437	27,812	3,625	13,871	444
9·4 Hotels, restaurants and eating houses	127,502	122,739	4,763	119,830	115,235	4,595	46,725	1,799
9·5 Recreation services—Managers and employees of cinemas, musicians, dancers, acrobats, reciters, etc.	37,507	34,342	3,165	34,475	31,445	3,030	13,777	1,270

9·6 Legal and business services

9·61 Lawyers of all kinds, including qazis, law agents and mukhtars	8,446	8,330	116	7,723	7,610	113	1,656	23
9·62 Clerks of lawyers, petition writers, etc.	3,985	3,768	217	3,612	3,399	213	989	101
9·63 Architects, Surveyors, Engineers and their employees (not being State servants)	3,443	3,387	56	3,027	2,972	55	1,966	45
9·64 Public scribes, stenographers, accountants, auditors... ..	10,067	9,089	978	9,877	8,899	978	7,989	944
9·65 Managers, clerks, servants and employees of Trade Associations, Chamber of Commerce, Board of Trade, Labour Organisation and similar organisation of employers and employees	4,696	4,527	169	4,022	3,864	158	1,400	30

9·7 Arts, letters and journalism

9·71 Artists, sculptors and image makers	3,523	3,398	125	3,434	3,309	125	1,568	64
9·72 Authors, editors and journalists	2,050	1,966	84	1,972	1,888	84	1,134	60
9·73 Photographers	1,337	1,310	27	1,337	1,310	27	530	13

9·8 Religious, Charitable and Welfare Services

9·81 Priests, Ministers, Monks, Nuns, Sadhus, Religious mendicants and other religious workers	37,142	33,422	3,720	30,306	27,423	2,883	3,700	122
9·82 Servants in religious edifices, burial and burning grounds, pilgrim conductors and circumcisors, etc.	12,613	11,492	1,121	8,438	7,638	800	1,211	65
9·83 Managers and employees of organisations and institutions rendering charitable and other welfare services	3,204	2,832	372	2,466	2,188	278	865	125

INDEX OF NON-AGRICULTURAL OCCUPATIONS

State.								Saurashtra State.			Kutch State.			Group Code No.
Bombay Gujarat Division.		Bombay Deccan Northern Division.		Bombay Deccan Southern Division.		Bombay Konkan Division.		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	19	20	21	22	23	24	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18							1

573	4	211	3	56	...	74	...	36	31	5	...	...	...	9-0 (i)
116,843	46,650	64,184	20,805	16,421	6,764	29,043	12,013	76,923	54,150	22,773	22,325	12,451	9,874	(ii)
17,544	2,604	8,690	3,891	403	213	17,462	11,685	22,633	18,246	4,387	389	384	5	(iii)
2,447	2	2,645	41	360	...	1,149	22	506	506	...	145	145	...	9-11
3,509	524	3,906	1,671	567	440	667	394	1,621	1,204	417	234	140	94	9-12
1,152	190	2,700	356	185	13	1,054	100	513	460	53	53	45	8	9-13
25,974	6,718	24,559	10,694	2,843	1,754	19,556	5,500	8,772	5,445	3,327	1,401	812	589	9-10
15,867	382	16,566	381	5,449	72	4,645	86	9,087	8,878	209	1,146	1,134	12	9-2
3,859	785	5,868	1,343	2,501	888	1,713	165	2,097	1,795	302	210	134	76	9-3
22,290	397	23,037	1,222	11,589	627	11,594	550	6,356	6,217	139	1,316	1,287	29	9-4
4,992	333	7,412	999	3,398	300	1,866	128	2,762	2,671	91	270	226	44	9-5
2,067	8	2,655	76	752	3	480	3	639	637	2	84	83	1	9-61
232	13	1,050	66	572	23	556	10	292	289	3	81	80	1	9-62
142	...	556	7	47	...	261	3	376	376	...	40	39	1	9-63
42	6	384	8	66	13	418	7	127	127	...	63	63	...	9-64
221	2	1,544	93	185	6	514	27	673	662	11	1	1	...	9-65
1,002	31	515	10	48	15	176	5	84	84	...	5	5	...	9-71
46	...	316	21	102	...	290	3	69	69	...	9	9	...	9-72
102	2	383	5	123	2	172	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	9-73
11,877	1,432	8,380	977	1,527	225	1,939	127	6,275	5,590	685	561	409	152	9-81
2,181	222	1,938	266	439	51	1,869	196	3,340	3,097	243	835	757	78	9-82
259	89	521	36	164	14	379	14	581	493	88	157	151	6	9-83

SUBSIDIARY TABLES

SUBSIDIARY
Area and Population, actual

Note.—In this table the area figures supplied by Collectors and the Land Records Department have been made use

State, Natural Division and District.	Talukas							
	Under 100.		100-150.		150-200.		200-300.	
	Area.	Population.	Area.	Population.	Area.	Population.	Area.	Population.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
BOMBAY, SAURASHTRA AND KUTCH	11,785	666,658	13,496	1,713,773	23,714	4,069,641	45,402	11,155,141
Per cent ...	8.7	1.6	9.9	4.2	17.4	10.0	33.4	27.5
BOMBAY STATE	4,368	295,722	8,874	1,157,891	18,439	3,199,574	40,323	9,954,661
Per cent ...	4.0	0.8	8.1	3.2	16.9	8.9	36.9	27.7
Greater Bombay	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Per cent ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bombay Gujarat Division	1,307	114,476	2,682	338,893	3,554	609,152	10,297	2,544,928
Per cent ...	4.2	1.0	8.6	3.0	11.3	5.3	32.8	22.3
Banaskantha	.....	.....	834	109,435	1,778	294,529	1,159	271,419
Per cent ...	.....	.....	20.9	14.6	44.6	39.3	29.1	36.2
Sabarkantha	.....	.....	153	21,376	.....	.....	1,401	353,051
Per cent ...	.....	.....	6.3	3.1	.....	.....	57.2	51.6
Mehsana	915	84,425	.....	.....	269	45,691	158	33,655
Per cent ...	22.2	5.7	.....	.....	6.5	3.1	3.8	2.3
Ahmedabad	.....	.....	1,077	127,265	.....	.....	1,555	357,637
Per cent ...	.....	.....	31.7	7.5	.....	.....	45.7	21.2
Kaira	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Per cent ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Panch Mahals	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,542	395,896
Per cent ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44.1	34.5
Baroda	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	939	244,105
Per cent ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33.7	20.4
Broach	392	30,051	476	61,601	.....	.....	1,654	400,756
Per cent ...	13.4	4.3	16.2	8.7	.....	.....	56.4	56.8
Surat	.....	.....	.....	.....	575	112,109	1,686	429,794
Per cent ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.1	6.1	41.5	23.5
Amreli	.....	.....	142	19,216	932	156,823	203	58,615
Per cent ...	.....	.....	9.2	6.1	60.7	49.4	13.2	18.5
Bombay Deccan Northern Division	1,562	128,360	3,628	485,994	9,689	1,661,700	18,899	4,576,636
Per cent ...	3.5	1.0	8.1	3.9	21.5	13.4	42.0	37.0
West Khandesh	904	81,078	1,682	231,857	.....	.....	1,423	388,242
Per cent ...	16.7	7.1	31.1	20.2	.....	.....	26.3	33.9
East Khandesh	.....	.....	.....	.....	250	45,766	1,378	355,597
Per cent ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.6	3.1	30.8	24.2
Dangs	658	47,282	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Per cent ...	100.0	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nasik	.....	.....	316	43,823	1,897	334,204	3,275	797,813
Per cent ...	.....	.....	5.3	3.1	31.5	23.4	54.5	55.8
Ahmednagar	.....	.....	560	74,653	2,699	448,593	1,905	403,362
Per cent ...	.....	.....	8.7	5.3	41.7	31.8	29.4	28.6
Poona	.....	.....	196	27,391	2,066	373,458	3,178	775,391
Per cent ...	.....	.....	3.3	1.4	34.3	19.1	52.8	39.7
Satara North	.....	.....	.....	.....	556	83,478	2,114	517,461
Per cent ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	13.8	7.1	52.5	44.0
Satara South	.....	.....	874	108,270	.....	.....	847	183,441
Per cent ...	.....	.....	26.3	10.8	.....	.....	25.5	18.3
Kolhapur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,471	351,846
Per cent ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52.7	28.7
Sholapur	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,221	376,301	3,308	803,483
Per cent ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	38.2	25.0	56.9	53.4

TABLE 1·1
and percentage, by taluka density

of as the Surveyor General of India was unable to supply area figures for the Talukas.

Density								State, Natural Division and District.
300-450.		450-600.		600-750.		750 and over.		
Area.	Population.	Area.	Population.	Area.	Population.	Area.	Population.	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	1
27,248	9,587,199	8,799	4,521,368	2,075	1,385,235	3,491	7,562,100	BOMBAY, SAURASHTRA AND KUTCH
20·0	23·6	6·5	11·1	1·5	3·4	2·6	18·6	Per cent
23,422	8,182,297	8,455	4,339,749	1,893	1,264,158	3,491	7,562,100	BOMBAY STATE
21·4	22·8	7·8	12·1	1·7	3·5	3·2	21·0	Per cent
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	91	2,839,270	Greater Bombay
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100·0	100·0	Per cent
7,560	2,754,715	3,359	1,754,768	962	638,864	1,634	2,640,993	Bombay Gujarat Division
24·1	24·2	10·7	15·4	3·1	5·6	5·2	23·2	Per cent
215	73,413	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Banaskantha
5·4	9·8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Per cent
894	309,590	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Sabarkantha
36·5	45·3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Per cent
1,435	548,918	1,091	603,242	257	155,731	.....	.....	Mehsana
34·8	37·3	26·4	41·0	6·2	10·6	.....	.....	Per cent
334	130,928	327	147,740	.....	.....	108	922,060	Ahmedabad
9·8	7·8	9·6	8·8	.....	.....	3·2	54·7	Per cent
823	291,574	825	409,250	.....	.....	917	911,602	Kaira
32·1	18·1	32·2	25·4	.....	.....	35·8	56·5	Per cent
1,779	663,484	178	89,052	.....	.....	.....	.....	Panch Mahals
50·8	57·8	5·1	7·7	.....	.....	.....	.....	Per cent
1,376	485,241	209	116,472	.....	.....	263	348,928	Baroda
49·3	40·6	7·6	9·7	.....	.....	9·4	29·2	Per cent
160	62,949	253	150,678	.....	.....	.....	.....	Broach
5·5	8·9	8·6	21·3	.....	.....	.....	.....	Per cent
285	106,069	473	238,334	705	483,133	346	458,403	Surat
7·0	5·8	11·6	13·0	17·3	26·4	8·5	25·1	Per cent
259	82,549	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Amreli
16·9	26·0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Per cent
6,915	2,415,214	3,451	1,741,117	235	169,700	614	1,186,014	Bombay Deccan Northern Division
15·4	19·5	7·7	14·1	0·5	1·4	1·4	9·6	Per cent
1,396	444,847	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	West Khandesh
25·8	38·8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Per cent
2,192	756,401	648	313,587	.....	.....	.....	.....	East Khandesh
49·1	51·4	14·5	21·3	.....	.....	.....	.....	Per cent
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Dangs
.....	.....	525	254,076	.....	.....	.....	.....	Per cent
.....	.....	8·7	17·8	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nasik
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Per cent
1,308	484,265	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Ahmednagar
20·2	34·3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Per cent
515	180,653	.....	.....	.....	.....	68	594,083	Poona
8·6	9·3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1·1	30·5	Per cent
594	203,928	759	370,442	.....	.....	.....	.....	Satara North
14·8	17·4	18·9	31·5	.....	.....	.....	.....	Per cent
692	248,741	912	459,689	.....	.....	.....	.....	Satara South
20·8	24·9	27·4	46·0	.....	.....	.....	.....	Per cent
218	96,379	607	343,323	235	169,700	262	266,299	Kolhapur
7·8	7·9	21·7	28·0	8·4	13·8	9·4	21·7	Per cent
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	284	325,632	Sholapur
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4·9	21·6	Per cent

Area and Population, actual

State, Natural Division and District.	Talukas with								
	Under 100.		100-150.		150-200.		200-300.		
	Area.	Population.	Area.	Population.	Area.	Population.	Area.	Population.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
<i>Bombay Deccan Southern Division</i>	—	1,011	148,835	4,669	834,398	6,906	1,701,272
Per cent	5·8	3·2	26·8	17·8	39·7	36·2
Belgaum	—	675	99,872	470	90,051	2,717	657,156
Per cent	12·2	5·8	8·5	5·2	48·9	38·1
Bijapur	—	3,346	584,937	2,767	667,974
Per cent	51·0	41·9	42·2	47·8
Dharwar	—	336	48,963	853	159,410	1,422	376,142
Per cent	6·4	3·1	16·1	10·1	26·9	23·9
<i>Bombay Konkan Division</i>	—	1,497	52,886	1,553	184,169	527	94,324	4,221	1,131,825
Per cent	...	9·7	1·1	10·1	4·0	3·4	2·0	27·4	24·3
Thana	—	527	94,324	347	69,563
Per cent	14·0	6·2	9·2	4·6
Kolaba	—	1,517	411,963
Per cent	55·9	45·3
Ratnagiri	—	1,794	497,084
Per cent	36·0	29·0
Kanara	—	1,497	52,886	1,553	184,169	.....	.....	563	153,215
Per cent	...	37·7	10·2	39·1	35·6	.....	.....	14·2	29·6
SAURASHTRA STATE	—	1,448	121,137	3,335	408,845	4,233	699,297	5,079	1,200,480
Per cent	...	7·8	2·9	18·1	9·9	22·9	16·9	27·5	29·0
Halar	—	546	49,986	1,342	167,034	1,077	176,710	.....	.....
Per cent	...	16·0	8·7	39·3	29·1	31·6	30·8	.....	.....
Madhya Saurashtra	—	885	119,891	978	153,199	1,354	308,777
Per cent	20·0	11·5	22·1	14·7	30·7	29·5
Zalawad	—	902	71,151	1,108	121,920	1,062	167,795	157	40,497
Per cent	...	25·7	14·3	31·6	24·6	30·3	33·8	4·5	8·2
Gohilwad	—	434	74,377	2,032	467,370
Per cent	11·8	7·3	55·2	45·8
Sorath	—	682	127,216	1,536	383,836
Per cent	19·9	12·7	44·8	38·3
KUTCH STATE	—	5,971	249,799	1,287	147,037	1,042	170,770	.....	.....
Per cent	...	71·9	44·0	15·5	25·9	12·6	30·1	.....	.....

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 1·2

Variation and Density of General Population

Note.—The percentage variations shown in columns 2 to 4 of this table have been worked out on the basis of the population figures for States and districts given in table A-II.

The density figures shown in columns 5 to 8 of this table have been worked out on the basis of the figures of population shown in table A-II and the figures of area for States and districts supplied by the Surveyor General of India and shown in Table A-I.

State, Natural Division and District.	General Population.						
	Percentage increase (+) or decrease (-).			Density.			
	1941 to 1951	1931 to 1941	1921 to 1931	1951	1941	1931	1921
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
BOMBAY STATE	+23·2	+15·6	+12·9	323	262	227	201
Greater Bombay	+67·5	+30·1	+ 0·6	25,579	15,272	11,734	11,659
<i>Bombay Gujarat Division</i>	+19·9	+20·2	+12·2	344	287	239	213
Banaskantha	+28·4	+15·1	+ 8·0	170	133	115	107
Sabarkantha	+19·4	+17·2	+18·7	240	201	172	145
Mehsana	+19·1	+13·4	+10·6	341	287	253	228
Ahmedabad	+28·7	+38·7	+11·0	478	371	268	241
Kaira	+20·7	+19·0	+ 8·8	634	526	442	406
Panch Mahals	+19·5	+15·1	+19·0	328	274	239	200
Baroda	+15·9	+19·1	+16·3	402	347	292	251
Broach	+10·2	+19·5	+13·2	243	220	184	163
Surat	+17·4	+21·1	+ 9·5	406	346	286	261
Amreli	+13·1	+20·8	+13·7	194	172	142	125
<i>Bombay Deccan Northern Division</i>	+22·9	+14·2	+18·0	274	223	195	165
West Khandesh	+25·4	+18·1	+20·3	213	170	143	119
East Khandesh	+11·5	+10·2	+12·0	324	291	264	236
Dangs	+17·5	+20·1	+38·7	72	61	51	37
Nasik	+26·8	+11·7	+19·4	237	187	167	140
Ahmednagar	+25·6	+15·9	+34·8	214	170	147	109
Poona	+32·5	+15·4	+15·5	324	244	212	183
Satara North	+16·2	+13·2	+13·8	291	251	222	195
Satara South	+22·8	+14·9	+18·7	291	237	206	174
Kolhapur	+21·8	+14·4	+14·3	445	366	319	279
Sholapur	+22·6	+14·8	+17·6	265	216	188	160
<i>Bombay Deccan Southern Division</i>	+17·4	+11·8	+ 9·8	270	230	205	187
Belgaum	+17·0	+14·0	+13·6	313	267	234	206
Bijapur	+18·8	+12·3	+ 9·3	212	178	159	145
Dharwar	+16·7	+ 9·1	+ 6·6	297	255	233	219
<i>Bombay Konkan Division</i>	+18·9	+ 7·6	+10·8	298	251	233	211
Thana	+45·4	+12·0	+10·4	390	268	239	217
Kolaba	+12·9	+ 6·5	+11·6	335	297	279	250
Ratnagiri	+ 5·2	+ 6·0	+12·7	341	324	306	271
Kanara	+17·4	+ 5·6	+ 4·0	130	111	105	101
SAURASHTRA STATE	+16·2	+20·5	+15·5	193	166	138	119
Halar	+19·6	+21·8	+18·7	148	123	101	85
Madhya Saurashtra	+16·3	+17·8	+15·7	224	193	164	142
Zalawad	+17·8	+11·9	+ 9·9	112	95	85	77
Gohilwad	+16·0	+21·7	+14·1	218	188	155	135
Sorath	+13·7	+26·2	+18·1	128	113	89	76
KUTCH STATE	+11·8	- 2·4	+ 7·4	34	30	31	29

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 1·3

Mean Decennial Growth Rates during Three Decades—General Population

Births and deaths are registered in all districts of the State of Bombay. However, during the past decade (1941-50), the boundaries of every district, except Kanara, changed and many districts absorbed, wholly or in part, areas of the former Indian States, for which figures of births and deaths were not available. In addition, new districts were formed. Details regarding the constitution of the districts at the time of the 1951 Census have been given in the fly leaf of Table A-II.

The figures of total births and deaths for each of the past three decades were not available for the following newly created districts :—

Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, Mehsana, Baroda, Dangs and Satara South.

The mean population figures given in columns 2, 3 and 4 were worked out on the basis of the population figures according to past censuses given in Table A-II. Normally the figures of mean population given in columns 5, 6 and 7 should have been the same as the population figures given in columns 2, 3 and 4 respectively. But in the case of some districts, this did not happen, because in the case of these districts figures of births and deaths were not available for the districts as constituted at the time of the Census and the mean population figures given in columns 5 to 7 pertain to areas for which figures of births and deaths were available, and have been given in this table.

The following notes will show to which areas the figures of population given in columns 5 to 7 and the figures of birth and deaths given in columns 14 to 16 and 20 to 22 pertain.

Ahmedabad.—The figures of mean population given in columns 6 and 7 and the figures of births and deaths for the decades of 1921-30 and 1931-40 given in the table pertain to Ahmedabad District as it was constituted in 1941. During the past decade, Ghogho Mahal was transferred to Amreli District and Modasa and Prantij Talukas were transferred to Sabarkantha District. The areas of Dehgam Taluka and some villages of Attarsumba Taluka of the former Indian State of Baroda were added to this district. The areas of the former Indian States of Sankheda Mewas and Pandu Mewas were also added. The figures of births and deaths for areas which were added to this district were not available.

Panch Mahals, Broach, Surat, Nasik, Poona, Sholapur, Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar, Kolaba and Ratnagiri :—

The figures of mean population of areas under registration given in columns 5 to 7, and the figures

of births and deaths for these districts pertain to the areas which constituted these districts in 1941, and do not include figures for the areas of the former Indian States, merged in these districts during the past decade.

The figures of population according to the censuses of 1921, 1931 and 1941 for the old districts of Bombay Province have been taken from the old Census Reports. The 1951 population figures of the areas for which the figures of births and deaths were available were estimated to be as under :—

Panch Mahals	630,418	Belgaum ..	1,434,363
Broach ..	427,598	Dharwar ..	1,401,105
Surat ..	1,034,715	Bijapur ..	1,159,369
Nasik ..	1,412,537	Kolaba ..	755,280
Poona ..	1,822,407	Ratnagiri ..	1,455,024
Sholapur ..	1,243,681		

Amreli.—The figures of births and deaths available for Amreli and Okhamandal divisions of the former Indian State of Baroda are shown in the respective columns of this table.

The figures of births and deaths for Ghogho Mahal which was transferred to this district from Ahmedabad District were not available.

The figures of population for Amreli and Okhamandal divisions of the former Indian State of Baroda were available in the old Census Reports of Baroda. The 1951 population of these areas was estimated to be 275,985.

Satara North.—The figures of births and deaths for 1921-30 and 1931-40 and the figures of mean population for the area under registration for 1921-30 and 1931-40 given in the table pertain to the old Satara District of the former Bombay Province.

Kolhapur.—For this district, the figures of births and deaths were not available for all the ten years of the 1941-50 decade. They were available only for the first seven years i.e. 1941 to 1947. The figures for the decade (1941-1950) given in the table have been estimated on the basis of the figures for 1941 to 1947.

Mean Decennial Growth Rates during

State, Natural Division and District.	Mean Population of Decade.			Mean population of Decade for Area under Registration of Births and Deaths.		
	1941-50. 2	1931-40. 3	1921-30. 4	1941-50. 5	1931-40. 6	1921-30. 7
BOMBAY STATE	32,563,648	27,211,911	23,737,942	22,327,147	21,029,217	13,402,266
Greater Bombay	2,267,219	1,498,842	1,298,336	2,267,219	1,498,842	1,298,336
<i>Bombay Gujarat Division</i>	10,452,380	8,707,802	7,477,030	3,686,077	4,286,369	3,633,986
Banaakantha	665,993	544,829	487,740		Not available	
Sebarkantha	623,482	531,002	450,551		Not available	
Mehsana	1,353,780	1,162,984	1,037,642		Not available	
Ahmedabad	1,497,880	1,127,293	897,722	Not available	1,185,970	945,339
Kaira	1,474,362	1,229,746	1,077,843	1,474,362	1,229,746	1,077,843
Panch Mahals	1,054,537	897,778	768,241	578,872	490,926	414,693
Baroda	1,112,952	948,549	805,135		Not available	
Broach	673,475	588,597	504,923	412,399	365,686	320,958
Surat	1,692,146	1,420,781	1,229,103	957,886	787,335	683,982
Amreli	298,773	256,243	218,130	262,558	226,706	191,171
<i>Bombay Deccan Northern Division</i>	11,212,171	9,436,000	8,140,444	8,793,519	8,614,181	7,430,023
West Khandesh	1,029,905	843,602	708,114	1,029,905	843,602	708,114
East Khandesh	1,395,712	1,259,167	1,133,958	1,395,712	1,259,167	1,133,958
Dangs	43,759	36,866	28,819		Not available	
Nasik	1,278,757	1,068,590	927,683	1,263,219	1,056,975	916,312
Ahmednagar	1,266,956	1,046,124	844,173	1,266,956	1,046,124	844,173
Poona	1,711,974	1,374,427	1,190,448	1,590,908	1,264,603	1,089,415
Satara North	1,093,531	952,701	839,477	Not available	1,253,480	1,102,216
Satara South	907,233	761,584	653,087		Not available	
Kolhapur	1,117,643	944,135	825,299	1,117,643	944,135	825,300
Sholapur	1,366,701	1,148,804	989,386	1,129,176	946,095	810,535
<i>Bombay Deccan Southern Division</i>	4,349,809	3,790,153	3,418,962	3,698,632	3,225,512	2,917,697
Belgaum	1,601,159	1,384,995	1,216,915	1,329,895	1,151,065	1,014,848
Bijapur	1,285,760	1,110,946	1,002,247	1,067,676	922,601	833,048
Dharwar	1,462,890	1,294,212	1,199,800	1,301,061	1,151,846	1,069,801
<i>Bombay Konkan Division</i>	4,287,069	3,779,114	3,463,170	3,881,700	3,404,313	3,122,224
Thana	1,280,886	987,999	888,226	1,280,886	987,999	888,226
Kolaba	857,120	780,736	716,951	712,101	648,821	595,832
Ratnagiri	1,669,595	1,580,883	1,448,212	1,409,245	1,337,997	1,228,385
Kanara	479,468	429,496	409,781	479,468	429,496	409,781

Three Decades—General Population

Growth of Population during Decade.			Mean Decennial Growth Rate.			State, Natural Division and District.
1941-50. 8	1931-40. 9	1921-30. 10	1941-50. 11	1931-40. 12	1921-30. 13	
6,775,004	3,938,471	2,839,466	20·8	14·5	12·1	BOMBAY STATE
1,144,102	392,653	3,358	50·5	26·2	0·6	Greater Bombay
1,883,817	1,600,340	861,205	18·1	18·4	11·5	<i>Bombay Gujarat Division</i>
165,605	76,723	37,456	13·1	14·1	7·7	Banaskantha
111,059	83,892	77,010	17·7	15·8	17·1	Sabarkantha
235,764	145,829	104,854	17·4	12·5	10·1	Mehsana
375,501	365,672	93,470	25·1	32·4	10·4	Ahmedabad
276,129	213,101	90,706	18·7	17·3	8·4	Kaira
187,791	125,727	133,347	17·8	14·0	17·4	Panch Mahals
163,537	165,219	121,610	14·7	17·4	15·1	Baroda
65,119	104,638	62,710	9·7	18·7	12·4	Broach
271,393	271,337	112,018	16·0	19·1	9·1	Surat
36,859	48,202	28,024	12·3	18·8	12·8	Amreli
2,305,128	1,247,214	1,343,898	20·6	13·2	15·5	<i>Bombay Deccan Northern Division</i>
232,238	140,368	130,608	22·5	16·6	18·4	West Khandesh
151,277	121,814	128,604	10·8	9·7	11·3	East Khandesh
7,046	6,741	9,353	16·1	18·3	32·5	Dangs
302,319	118,014	163,800	23·6	11·0	17·7	Nasik
287,833	153,831	250,072	22·7	14·7	29·6	Ahmednagar
478,004	197,090	170,868	27·9	14·3	14·4	Poona
163,557	118,102	108,346	15·0	12·4	12·9	Satara North
185,816	105,482	111,512	20·5	13·9	17·1	Satara South
219,807	127,211	110,459	19·7	13·5	13·4	Kolhapur
277,231	158,561	160,276	20·3	13·8	16·2	Sholapur
697,340	421,972	320,409	16·0	11·1	9·4	<i>Bombay Deccan Southern Division</i>
251,498	180,830	155,329	15·7	13·1	12·8	Belgaum
220,849	128,780	88,618	17·2	11·6	8·8	Bijapur
224,993	112,362	76,462	15·4	8·7	6·4	Dharwar
739,617	276,292	355,596	17·3	7·3	10·3	<i>Bombay Konkan Division</i>
474,329	111,443	88,103	37·0	11·3	9·9	Thana
103,526	48,842	78,729	12·1	6·3	11·0	Kolaba
84,759	92,635	172,656	5·1	5·9	11·9	Ratnagiri
75,623	23,322	16,108	16·0	5·4	3·9	Kanara

Mean Decennial Growth Rates during

State, Natural Division and District.	Registered Births during Decade.			Mean Decennial Birth Rate (Registered).			Registered Deaths during Decade.		
	1941-50. 14	1931-40. 15	1921-30. 16	1941-50. 17	1931-40. 18	1921-30. 19	1941-50. 20	1931-40. 21	1921-30. 22
BOMBAY STATE ...	7,341,581	7,816,171	6,603,769	32·9	37·2	35·9	5,038,376	5,275,109	4,912,309
Greater Bombay ...	523,190	380,164	244,472	23·1	25·4	18·8	363,410	316,242	365,409
<i>Bombay Gujarat Division</i> ...	1,335,099	1,666,718	1,315,632	36·2	38·9	36·2	912,657	1,141,646	969,407
Banaskantha ...				Not available					
Sabarkantha ...				Not available					
Mehsana ...				Not available					
Ahmedabad ...	Not available	465,678	336,915	Not available	39·3	35·6	Not available	344,373	275,438
Kaira ...	487,669	458,880	358,116	33·1	37·3	33·2	361,374	327,588	276,010
Panch Mahals ...	195,361	174,873	148,691	33·7	35·6	35·9	115,366	105,793	84,299
Baroda ...				Not available					
Broach ...	175,101	164,949	140,365	42·5	45·1	43·7	131,426	107,812	99,682
Surat ...	374,832	312,153	264,190	39·1	39·6	38·6	235,700	202,466	188,954
Amreli ...	102,136	90,185	67,355	38·9	39·8	35·2	68,791	53,614	45,024
<i>Bombay Deccan Northern Division</i> ...	3,105,621	3,403,625	2,893,391	35·3	39·5	38·9	2,144,667	2,243,327	2,055,726
West Khandesh ...	389,088	340,341	297,917	37·8	40·3	42·1	262,413	203,200	181,544
East Khandesh ...	518,500	506,860	507,682	37·1	40·3	44·8	387,399	338,642	354,579
Dangs ...				Not available					
Nasik ...	439,144	434,289	373,728	34·8	41·1	40·8	306,401	297,235	258,418
Ahmednagar ...	433,020	434,048	347,404	34·2	41·5	41·2	279,862	274,554	228,577
Poona ...	444,430	441,549	347,037	27·9	34·9	31·9	332,616	312,008	285,404
Satara North ...	Not available	493,324	414,634	Not available	39·4	37·6	Not available	303,969	302,458
Satara South ...				Not available					
Kolhapur ...	416,350	354,631	288,580	37·3	37·6	35·0	249,630	227,301	196,378
Sholapur ...	465,089	398,583	316,409	41·2	42·1	39·0	326,346	286,418	248,368
<i>Bombay Deccan Southern Division</i> ...	1,330,504	1,242,727	1,092,468	36·0	38·5	37·4	905,457	849,408	794,588
Belgaum ...	457,080	441,083	386,802	34·4	38·3	38·1	310,082	287,564	264,059
Bijapur ...	407,497	370,358	317,069	38·2	40·1	38·1	272,362	252,890	221,137
Dharwar ...	465,927	431,286	388,597	35·8	37·4	36·3	323,013	308,954	309,392
<i>Bombay Konkan Division</i> ...	1,047,167	1,122,937	1,057,806	27·0	33·0	33·9	712,185	724,486	727,179
Thana ...	263,743	295,154	267,754	20·6	29·9	30·1	170,126	196,781	191,436
Kolaba ...	222,579	243,510	223,254	31·3	37·5	37·5	158,914	147,705	150,427
Ratnagiri ...	411,030	441,558	425,859	29·2	33·0	34·7	285,908	262,592	266,736
Kanara ...	149,815	142,715	140,939	31·2	33·2	34·4	97,237	117,408	118,580

Three Decades—General Population

Mean Decennial Death Rate (Registered).			Decennial Rate of Natural increase (Registered).			Migration-cum-Registration Error.			State, Natural Division and District.
1941-50. 23	1931-40. 24	1921-30. 25	1941-50. 26	1931-40. 27	1921-30. 28	1941-50. 29	1931-40. 30	1921-30. 31	
22.6	25.1	28.7	10.3	12.1	9.2	+10.5	+2.4	+2.9	BOMBAY STATE
16.0	21.1	28.1	7.1	4.3	-9.3	+43.4	+21.9	+9.9	Greater Bombay
24.8	26.6	26.7	11.4	12.3	9.5	+6.7	+6.1	+2.0	<i>Bombay Gujarat Division</i>
				Not available					Banaskantha
				Not available					Sabarkantha
				Not available					Mehsana
Not available	29.0	29.1	Not available	10.3	6.5	Not available	+22.1	+3.9	Ahmedabad
24.5	26.6	25.6	8.6	10.7	7.6	+10.1	+6.6	+0.8	Kaira
19.9	21.5	20.3	13.8	14.1	15.6	+4.0	-0.1	+1.8	Panch Mahals
				Not available					Baroda
31.9	29.5	31.1	10.6	15.6	12.6	-0.9	+3.1	-0.2	Broach
24.6	25.7	27.6	14.5	13.9	11.0	+1.5	+5.2	-1.9	Surat
26.2	23.6	23.6	12.7	16.2	11.6	-0.4	+2.6	+1.2	Amreli
24.4	26.0	27.7	10.9	13.5	11.2	+9.7	-0.3	+5.3	<i>Bombay Deccan Northern Division</i>
25.5	24.1	25.6	12.3	16.2	16.5	+10.2	+0.4	+1.9	West Khandesh
27.8	26.9	31.3	9.3	13.4	13.5	+1.5	-3.7	-2.2	East Khandesh
				Not available					Dange
24.3	28.1	28.2	10.5	13.0	12.6	+13.1	-2.0	+5.1	Nasik
22.1	26.2	27.1	12.1	15.3	14.1	+10.6	-0.6	+15.5	Ahmednagar
20.9	24.7	26.2	7.0	10.2	5.7	+20.9	+4.1	+9.7	Poona
Not available	24.3	27.4	Not available	15.1	10.2	Not available	-2.7	+2.7	Satara North
				Not available					Satara South
22.3	24.1	23.8	15.0	13.5	11.2	+4.7	0	+2.2	Kolhapur
28.9	30.3	30.6	12.3	11.8	8.4	+8.0	+2.0	+7.8	Sholapur
24.5	26.3	27.2	11.5	12.2	10.2	+4.5	-1.1	-0.8	<i>Bombay Deccan Southern Division</i>
23.3	25.0	26.0	11.1	13.3	12.1	+4.6	-0.2	+0.7	Belgaum
25.5	27.4	26.5	12.7	12.7	11.6	+4.5	-1.1	-2.8	Bijapur
24.8	26.8	28.9	11.0	10.7	7.4	+4.4	-1.9	-1.0	Dharwar
18.3	21.3	23.3	8.7	11.7	10.6	+8.6	-4.4	-0.3	<i>Bombay Konkan Division</i>
13.3	19.9	21.6	7.3	10.0	8.5	+29.7	+1.3	+1.4	Thana
22.3	22.8	25.2	9.0	14.7	12.3	+3.1	-8.4	-1.3	Kolaba
20.3	19.6	21.7	8.9	13.4	13.0	-3.8	-7.5	-1.1	Ratnagiri
20.3	27.3	28.9	10.9	5.9	5.5	+5.1	-0.5	-1.6	Kanara

Bora in											State, Natural Division and District where enumerated.
States.		Other parts of India.			Beyond India.			Other territories.			
Males. 12	Females. 13	Persons. 14	Males. 15	Females. 16	Persons. 17	Males. 18	Females. 19	Persons. 20	Males. 21	Females. 22	
810,251	664,071	430,590	346,169	84,421	332,176	226,213	105,963	110,865	63,368	47,499	BOMBAY STATE
316,983	175,038	289,054	245,357	43,697	128,021	75,457	52,564	78,428	47,078	31,342	Greater Bombay
220,397	223,594	71,127	52,372	18,755	99,512	54,293	45,219	4,539	2,057	2,452	Bombay Gujarat Division
10,802	13,978	2,705	1,433	1,272	5,651	2,856	2,795	27	17	10	Banaskantha
10,678	11,457	335	219	116	654	346	318	8	7	1	Sabarkantha
9,203	10,208	2,227	1,603	624	7,970	4,404	3,566	30	17	13	Mahesana
108,928	95,577	42,746	32,832	9,914	45,053	25,597	20,456	519	305	214	Ahmedabad
17,334	15,341	2,655	1,973	682	5,728	3,184	2,544	33	21	12	Kaira
7,315	8,008	4,452	2,981	1,471	4,492	2,538	1,954	177	49	128	Panch Mahals
14,845	12,530	6,826	4,840	1,986	15,973	8,642	7,331	291	170	121	Baroda
6,604	5,460	1,540	1,087	453	1,025	562	463	55	31	24	Broach
19,240	14,804	2,337	5,158	2,179	10,599	5,405	5,194	2,167	810	1,357	Surat
15,448	36,231	304	246	58	1,357	759	598	1,232	660	572	Amroli
178,688	178,193	45,336	29,990	15,346	69,715	38,820	30,895	5,289	2,873	2,395	Bombay Deccan Northern Division
10,235	10,557	1,814	1,063	751	6,777	3,652	3,125	16	1	15	West Khandesh
22,597	28,138	6,731	2,548	4,183	8,028	4,321	3,707	98	53	45	East Khandesh
234	155	32	24	8	20	12	8	2	2	....	Dange
16,028	14,652	10,481	7,660	2,821	10,897	5,983	4,914	481	279	202	Nasik
34,278	38,696	6,200	4,956	1,244	6,022	3,544	2,478	101	47	54	Ahmednagar
48,221	32,642	17,736	12,298	5,438	30,490	17,266	13,224	3,302	1,835	1,417	Poona
2,220	1,592	468	272	196	890	496	394	288	146	142	Satara North
2,423	1,589	435	264	171	397	286	111	391	205	186	Satara South
1,928	1,307	458	270	188	4,972	2,597	2,380	393	171	222	Kolhapur
40,524	48,865	981	635	346	1,217	663	554	216	104	112	Sholapur
39,369	45,666	1,131	772	359	1,587	945	642	5,369	2,552	2,817	Bombay Deccan Southern Division
3,907	2,291	481	302	179	910	517	393	4,434	2,056	2,378	Bolgaon
10,942	15,988	172	122	50	100	79	21	44	20	24	Bijapur
24,520	27,387	478	348	130	577	349	228	891	476	415	Dharwar
54,814	41,580	23,942	17,678	6,264	93,341	56,698	36,643	17,249	8,756	8,493	Bombay Konkan Division
41,603	32,613	23,055	17,056	5,999	90,447	55,161	35,286	5,857	3,521	2,336	Thana
3,221	2,594	530	375	155	802	448	354	472	344	128	Kolaba
1,170	652	223	156	67	1,914	999	915	5,420	1,727	3,693	Ratnagiri
8,820	5,721	134	91	43	178	90	83	5,500	3,164	2,336	Kanara
34,410	41,890	8,281	5,160	3,121	57,881	31,879	26,802	1,328	829	539	SAURASHTRA STATE
2,998	2,704	1,443	1,043	400	8,294	4,387	3,907	13	10	3	Halar
5,336	7,587	2,099	1,187	912	14,011	8,041	5,970	42	24	18	Madhya Saurashtra
5,733	12,884	1,525	893	632	2,005	923	1,082	38	27	11	Zalawad
5,942	11,590	1,700	1,101	599	8,126	4,396	3,730	146	84	62	Cachwad
4,401	7,125	1,514	936	578	25,445	14,132	11,313	1,149	684	465	Sorath
2,230	2,738	1,538	1,219	317	8,253	4,335	3,920	19	18	4	KUTCH STATE

enumerated in India.			Natural Population.			State where enumerated.
Other States.			Persons.	Males.	Females.	
Persons.	Males.	Females.				
8	9	10	11	12	13	1

STATE

.....	.....	.....	33,985,218	17,362,841	16,622,377	BOMBAY STATE
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	States adjacent to Bombay
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Hyderabad
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Kutch
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Madhya Bharat
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Madhya Pradesh
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Madras
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Mysore
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Rajasthan
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Saurashtra
58,920	33,983	24,937	.....	.....	.....	Other States
3,831	2,122	1,709	.....	.....	.....	Ajmer
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Andaman and Nicobar
4,785	2,264	2,521	.....	.....	.....	Assam
800	399	401	.....	.....	.....	Bhopal
6,028	3,415	2,613	.....	.....	.....	Bihar
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Bilaspur
294	223	71	.....	.....	.....	Coorg
2,101	883	1,218	.....	.....	.....	Delhi
33	16	17	.....	.....	.....	Himachal Pradesh
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Jammu and Kashmir
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Manipur
1,552	823	729	.....	.....	.....	Orissa
511	344	167	.....	.....	.....	Patiala and East Punjab States Union
6,412	4,037	2,375	.....	.....	.....	Punjab
1,866	920	946	.....	.....	.....	Travancore-Cochin
52	20	32	.....	.....	.....	Tripura
16,825	10,556	6,249	.....	.....	.....	Uttar Pradesh
150	78	72	.....	.....	.....	Vandhya Pradesh
13,673	7,831	5,817	.....	.....	.....	West Bengal
2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	Sikkim

migration

enumerated in India.			Natural Population.			State where enumerated.
Other States.			Persons.	Males.	Females.	
Persons.	Males.	Females.				
8	9	10	11	12	13	1

STATE

.....	.....	.....	4,482,859	2,271,649	2,211,210	SAURASHTRA STATE
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	States adjacent to Saurashtra
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Bombay
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Kutch
44,119	25,543	18,576	.....	.....	.....	Other States
1,756	901	855	.....	.....	.....	Ajmer
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Andaman and Nicobar
65	56	9	.....	.....	.....	Assam
26	10	16	.....	.....	.....	Bhopal
811	560	251	.....	.....	.....	Bihar
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Bilaspur
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	Coorg
563	560	3	.....	.....	.....	Delhi
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Himachal Pradesh
6,217	3,720	2,497	.....	.....	.....	Hyderabad
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Jammu and Kashmir
4,928	3,200	1,728	.....	.....	.....	Madhya Bharat
17,676	9,243	8,433	.....	.....	.....	Madhya Pradesh
2,387	1,519	868	.....	.....	.....	Madras
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Manipur
243	98	145	.....	.....	.....	Mysore
337	197	140	.....	.....	.....	Orissa
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Patiala and East Punjab States Union
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Punjab
1,355	891	464	.....	.....	.....	Rajasthan
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Sikkim
136	117	19	.....	.....	.....	Travencore-Cochin
6	1	5	.....	.....	.....	Tripura
2,099	1,275	824	.....	.....	.....	Uttar Pradesh
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Vindhya Pradesh
5,513	3,194	2,319	.....	.....	.....	West Bengal

TABLE 1-5

gration

enumerated in India.			Natural Population.			State where enumerated.
Other States.			Persons.	Males.	Females.	
Persons.	Males.	Females.				
8	9	10	11	12	13	1
STATE						
.....	.....	.....	641,868	315,716	326,152	KUTCH STATE
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	States adjacent to Kutch
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Bombay
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Saurashtra
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Rajasthan
4,639	2,837	1,802	.....	.....	.....	Other States
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Ajmer
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Andaman and Nicobar
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Assam
53	53	.....	.....	.....	.....	Bhopal
281	108	173	.....	.....	.....	Bihar
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Bilaspur
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Coorg
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Delhi
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Himachal Pradesh
1,750	954	796	.....	.....	.....	Hyderabad
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Jammu and Kashmir
252	147	105	.....	.....	.....	Madhya Bharat
838	792	106	.....	.....	.....	Madhya Pradesh
838	451	437	.....	.....	.....	Madras
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Manipur
9	7	2	.....	.....	.....	Mysore
195	108	87	.....	.....	.....	Orissa
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Patiala and East Punjab States Union
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Punjab
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Sikkim
115	49	66	.....	.....	.....	Travancore-Cochin
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Tripura
56	53	3	.....	.....	.....	Uttar Pradesh
12	6	6	.....	.....	.....	Vandhya Pradesh
139	139	81	.....	.....	.....	West Bengal

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 1·6

Migration between the State and other parts of India

STATE.	Immigration.			Emigration.			Immigration minus Emigration.	
	1951.	1931.	Variation.	1951.	1931.	Variation.	1951.	1931.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
BOMBAY STATE ...	2,254,672	1,072,867	1,181,805	437,021	637,852	-170,831	1,817,651	465,015
SAURASHTRA STATE ...	128,511	78,353	+ 50,158	479,349	208,031	+271,318	-350,838	-129,678
KUTCH STATE ...	14,501	10,567	+ 3,934	83,942	83,291	+ 5,751	-74,541	-72,724

Note.—This table gives the figures of immigrants and emigrants for the States of Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch.

Column 2 gives the number of immigrants according to the 1951 Census i.e. it shows the number of persons who were born in States of the Indian Union (other than the State of enumeration), or in Pakistan or in areas such as Goa classified as "Elsewhere in India" in the Migrants Table—Table D-IV.

The figures in column 5 are, however, not exactly comparable with the figures given in column 2, because they do not include the figures of emigrants to Pakistan or of emigrants to places "Elsewhere in India" (this latter figure would be very small) as these figures are not available.

The figures for Bombay State for 1931 have been worked out from the data available in the 1931 Census Reports for Bombay, Baroda, and the Western India States Agency. In 1931, Sind and the former Indian State of Khairpur were parts of Bombay Province. In 1951 these areas belonged to Pakistan. Separate figures of persons born in these areas and enumerated in 1931 in areas which today form the State of Bombay were not available. Such persons were really immigrants into Bombay State as at present constituted, but as it was not possible to fix their number or to resort to estimation with any confidence such persons had to be treated as forming part of the inborn population of the State of Bombay in 1931. In actual practice in 1931 the amount of migration from Sind to the area that at present constitutes Bombay State was probably small.

With regard to emigrants separate figures of persons who had emigrated in 1931 to Sind and other areas which now form Pakistan were not available, and so it was not possible to exclude the number of emigrants to areas which now constitute Pakistan from the figure of emigrants in 1931 given in column 6.

Similarly in the case of Saurashtra and Kutch, there were many difficulties in arriving at the required figures. The State of Saurashtra did not consist of all the States that in 1931 constituted the Western India States Agency. The former Indian State of Kutch has now been formed into a separate State of Kutch within the Indian Union. The old Indian States of Palanpur, Vijayanagar, Radhanpur and Idar which belonged to the Western India States Agency in 1931, formed part of Bombay State in 1951. The Adhoi Mahal of the former Morvi State has gone to Kutch. It was possible to make only a few adjustments for these changes, but all the adjustments that were necessary could not be made.

Therefore, while every effort has been made to render the 1931 figures comparable with those of 1951, the 1931 figures have to be accepted with caution and allowance has got to be made for adjustments which it was not possible to make. The general picture of greatly increased immigration into Bombay State in 1951 by comparison with 1931, and of increased emigration from Saurashtra (principally to Bombay State), is however brought out by the figures.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 1·7
Variation in Natural Population

STATE.	1951.				1931.				Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (—) 1931-51 in Natural Population.
	Recorded Population.	Immigrants.	Emigrants.	Natural Population.	Recorded Population.	Immigrants.	Emigrants.	Natural Population.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
BOMBAY STATE	35,958,150	2,407,953	437,021	33,985,218	25,242,675	1,102,692	607,852	24,747,835	37·33
SAURASHTRA STATE	4,137,359	133,850	479,349	4,482,858	2,953,876	80,927	208,031	3,080,980	47·90
KUTCH STATE	557,698	14,780	89,042	641,868	520,496	10,765	83,291	593,022	8·24

Note.—Columns 3 and 7 give the total number of immigrants. They include the number of immigrants shown in columns 2 and 3 of Subsidiary Table 1·6 and in addition immigrants from outside India.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 1·8

Livelihood Pattern of General Population

State, Natural Division and District.	Number per 10,000 of General Population belonging to Livelihood Class							
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
BOMBAY, SAURASHTRA AND KUTCH	3,975	956	842	195	1,427	798	227	1,580
BOMBAY STATE ...	4,074	969	905	198	1,376	761	223	1,494
Greater Bombay ...	18	9	9	19	3,501	2,434	839	3,171
<i>Bombay Gujarat Division</i> ...	4,210	980	818	208	1,393	758	170	1,463
Banaskantha ...	4,556	2,233	179	145	926	641	166	1,154
Sabarkantha ...	6,663	205	359	162	895	551	72	1,093
Mehsana ...	4,710	447	569	374	1,403	802	152	1,543
Ahmedabad ...	1,589	666	515	181	3,311	1,439	256	2,043
Kaira ...	4,891	1,205	669	346	917	604	101	1,267
Panch Mahals ...	6,837	1,232	246	61	460	382	95	687
Baroda ...	3,929	871	1,242	254	972	752	201	1,779
Broach ...	3,594	1,275	2,047	209	732	530	101	1,512
Surat ...	3,466	1,106	1,462	82	1,480	670	244	1,490
Amreli ...	3,477	791	866	194	1,675	851	254	1,892
<i>Bombay Deccan Northern Division</i> ...	5,214	391	1,107	198	1,086	532	154	1,318
West Khandesh ...	5,362	330	1,980	58	729	445	62	1,034
East Khandesh ...	4,642	219	2,105	80	1,037	546	230	1,141
Dangs ...	8,742	67	227	2	377	77	6	502
Nasik ...	5,080	323	1,169	155	1,148	556	219	1,350
Ahmednagar ...	5,652	224	1,180	241	950	446	85	1,222
Poona ...	4,429	204	411	190	1,370	760	271	2,365
Satara North ...	6,776	193	395	355	888	365	62	966
Satara South ...	6,534	488	655	211	708	366	99	939
Kolhapur ...	5,402	1,255	689	216	885	439	75	1,039
Sholapur ...	4,038	464	1,469	288	1,700	676	176	1,189
<i>Bombay Deccan Southern Division</i> ...	4,427	1,061	1,515	321	1,034	576	103	963
Belgaum ...	4,607	1,483	1,135	322	922	488	84	959
Bijapur ...	4,863	716	1,652	288	1,028	519	63	871
Dharwar ...	3,845	903	1,810	350	1,161	723	159	1,049
<i>Bombay Konkan Division</i> ...	2,829	2,973	508	160	1,157	543	283	1,547
Thana ...	2,130	2,435	785	89	1,462	828	345	1,926
Kolaba ...	2,673	4,201	324	203	819	376	227	1,177
Ratnagiri ...	3,910	2,638	247	154	1,016	358	278	1,399
Kanara ...	1,583	3,500	885	314	1,321	613	214	1,570
SAURASHTRA STATE ...	3,276	834	376	176	1,798	1,074	259	2,207
Halar ...	3,716	554	209	178	2,000	1,003	342	1,998
Madhya Saurashtra ...	3,205	719	235	133	1,834	1,213	262	2,399
Zalawad ...	2,364	1,564	382	264	2,023	918	169	2,316
Gohilwad ...	3,071	786	573	231	1,759	1,094	259	2,227
Sorath ...	3,760	804	416	120	1,571	1,026	252	2,051
KUTCH STATE ...	2,789	957	297	160	1,916	1,130	248	2,503

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 2-1

Distribution of Population between Villages

State, Natural Division and District.	Population per Village.	Number per 1,000 of General Population in Villages.	Number per 1,000 of Rural Population in Villages with a population of			
			5,000 and over.	2,000-5,000.	500-2,000.	Under 500.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
BOMBAY, SAURASHTRA AND KUTCH	708	688	30	239	550	181
BOMBAY STATE	724	689	33	249	543	175
Greater Bombay	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Bombay Gujarat Division</i>	652	744	25	236	534	205
Banaskantha	520	924	.....	168	527	305
Sabarkantha	386	928	.....	123	489	388
Mehsana	928	780	17	324	540	119
Ahmedabad	930	409	3	259	636	102
Kaira	1,223	717	41	442	450	67
Panch Mahals	522	881	12	134	582	272
Baroda	528	751	30	191	489	290
Broach	489	817	1	173	520	306
Surat	743	787	64	217	550	169
Amreli	669	728	25	118	663	194
<i>Bombay Deccan Northern Division</i>	810	735	43	256	555	146
West Khandesh	633	829	36	197	563	204
East Khandesh	705	682	7	249	556	188
Dangs	153	1,000	.....	43	34	923
Nasik	641	741	18	181	578	223
Ahmednagar	907	848	81	219	569	131
Poona	757	572	78	218	531	173
Satara North	881	864	32	288	557	127
Satara South	1,421	713	80	394	491	35
Kolhapur	1,002	774	7	335	569	89
Sholapur	1,108	688	54	290	589	67
<i>Bombay Deccan Southern Division</i>	905	738	36	304	537	123
Belgaum	1,031	758	49	381	475	95
Bijapur	874	770	24	249	597	130
Dharwar	812	687	32	265	553	150
<i>Bombay Konkan Division</i>	608	806	26	211	540	223
Thana	597	654	5	200	535	260
Kolaba	458	894	12	100	519	369
Ratanagiri	1,026	908	52	272	593	83
Kanara	323	761	1	229	387	383
SAURASHTRA STATE	632	663	7	148	615	230
Halar	598	671	33	83	632	252
Madhya Saurashtra	657	609	.....	151	631	218
Zalawad	535	696	17	129	582	272
Gohilwad	682	691	.....	169	619	212
Sorath	639	672	.....	171	605	224
KUTCH STATE	471	800	.....	223	506	271

SUBSIDARY TABLE 2·2
Variation and Density of Rural Population

Note.—The density figures shown in column 5 of this table are the same as those shown in column 9 of the E Table. They have been worked out on the basis of the area figures obtained from Collectors, District Inspectors of Land Records, or other local sources.

State, Natural Division and District.	Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—).			Density 1951
	1941 to 1951	1931 to 1941	1921 to 1931	
	2	3	4	
BOMBAY, SAURASHTRA AND KUTCH
BOMBAY STATE	239
Greater Bombay
<i>Bombay Gujarat Division</i>	279
Banaskantha	175
Sabarkantha	265
Mehsana	293
Ahmedabad	213
Kaira	494
Panch Mahals	293
Baroda	329
Broach	199
Surat	358
Amreli	160
<i>Bombay Deccan Northern Division</i>	214
West Khandesh	180
East Khandesh	243
Dangs	72
Nasik	185
Ahmednagar	192
Poona	203
Satara North	265
Satara South	251
Kolhapur	361
Sholapur	188
<i>Bombay Deccan Southern Division</i>	217
Belgaum	259
Bijapur	178
Dharwar	224
<i>Bombay Konkan Division...</i>	249
Thana	276
Kolaba	304
Ratnagiri	320
Kanara	101
SAURASHTRA STATE
Halar	122
Madhya Saurashtra	155
Zalawad	104
Gohilwad	203
Sorath
KUTCH STATE	56

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 23

Mean Decennial Growth Rates during Three Decades—Rural Population

The figures of mean population given in columns 2 to 4 pertain to areas which were treated as rural at the respective censuses.

(2) The figures of mean population given in columns 5, 6 and 7 pertain to areas, which were treated as rural in the decades concerned, and for which figures of births and deaths were available.

(3) Figures of births and deaths were not available for the following districts :—

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| (1) Banaskantha | (4) Baroda |
| (2) Sabarkantha | (5) Dangs |
| (3) Mehsana | (6) Satara South. |

(4) Figures of births and deaths were available for the decades 1921-30 and 1931-40 for the old districts of Ahmedabad and Satara of Bombay Province. On the merger of the Indian States and the reconstitution of the districts during the past decade, there were major changes in the constitution of these districts, and no adjustments for these changes could be made in the figures of births and deaths which were available for old districts for years prior to their reconstitution or for new districts for years after their constitution. Therefore figures of births and deaths have not been given for 1941-50 for Ahmedabad and Satara North. The figures for 1921-30 and 1931-40 given for these districts pertain to the old districts of Ahmedabad and Satara.

(5) In the case of the following districts, the figures of births and deaths and of the mean population of the area under registration given in columns 5, 6 and 7 pertain to the areas of the districts, less the areas of the former Indian States merged in them :—

Panch Mahals, Broach, Surat, Nasik, Poona, Sholapur, Belgum, Bijapur, Dharwar, Kolaba and Ratnagiri.

(6) The figures of births and deaths and of the mean population of the area under registration given for Amreli District pertain to that district, excluding Ghogho peta.

Mean Decennial Growth Rates during

State, Natural Division and District.	Mean Population of Decade.			Mean Population of Decade for Area under Registration of Births and Deaths.		
	1941-50	1931-40	1921-30	1941-50	1931-40	1921-30
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
BOMBAY STATE	23,537,720	21,062,499	18,671,915	15,565,010	15,863,069	14,075,499
Greater Bombay	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Bombay Gujarat Division</i>	7,907,188	6,859,114	6,029,430	2,804,572	3,099,715	2,715,822
Banaskantha	616,064	501,693	44,080	Not available	Not available	Not available
Sabarkantha	584,947	496,589	421,806	Not available	Not available	Not available
Mehsana	1,052,764	923,942	852,472	Not available	Not available	Not available
Ahmedabad	655,039	587,724	526,755	Not available	635,007	562,905
Kaira	1,107,996	970,759	851,595	1,120,488	994,794	872,298
Panch Mahals	936,129	800,173	683,859	484,092	413,039	350,905
Baroda	846,973	742,723	641,328	Not available	Not available	Not available
Broach	550,391	487,135	421,448	308,057	282,696	251,470
Surat	1,335,652	1,150,644	1,012,169	704,156	605,984	533,192
Amreli	221,233	197,732	169,918	187,779	168,195	145,052
<i>Bombay Deccan Northern Division...</i>	8,601,167	7,669,352	6,674,784	6,573,312	6,990,505	6,085,208
West Khandesh	865,411	726,639	620,523	865,411	726,639	620,523
East Khandesh	984,637	935,265	864,084	984,637	935,265	864,084
Dangs	43,759	36,866	28,819	Not available	Not available	Not available
Nasik	1,007,420	904,024	777,196	991,882	892,409	765,825
Ahmednagar	1,100,178	937,432	751,045	1,100,178	937,432	751,045
Poona	1,097,158	1,016,306	886,915	982,956	913,967	793,935
Satara North	961,236	857,265	758,533	Not available	1,131,718	999,326
Satara South	694,255	631,731	546,275	Not available	Not available	Not available
Kolhapur	891,217	787,778	702,751	888,434	782,529	698,285
Sholapur	955,896	836,046	738,643	759,814	670,546	592,185
<i>Bombay Deccan Southern Division</i>	3,367,771	3,091,014	2,806,935	2,886,500	2,675,018	2,435,802
Belgaum	1,301,104	1,210,546	1,068,807	1,071,650	1,011,758	899,692
Bijapur	1,024,808	927,478	845,746	877,324	799,489	727,393
Dharwar	1,041,859	952,990	892,382	937,526	863,771	808,717
<i>Bombay Konkan Division</i>	3,661,594	3,443,019	3,160,766	3,300,626	3,097,831	2,838,667
Thana	958,243	881,817	804,809	958,243	882,504	801,823
Kolaba	777,251	717,646	656,719	651,826	600,947	549,049
Ratnagiri	1,545,870	1,486,157	1,355,628	1,310,327	1,256,981	1,144,186
Kanara	380,230	357,399	343,610	380,230	357,399	343,609

Three Decades—Rural Population

Growth of Population during Decade.			Mean Decennial Growth Rate.			State, Natural Division and District.
1941-50	1931-40	1921-30	1941-50	1931-40	1921-30	
8	9	10	11	12	13	1
2,456,180	2,454,263	2,326,904	10·6	11·7	12·5	BOMBAY STATE
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Greater Bombay
1,140,677	955,473	703,895	14·4	13·9	11·7	<i>Bombay Gujarat Division</i>
151,779	76,963	30,264	24·6	15·3	6·8	Banaskantha
100,116	76,600	72,967	17·1	15·4	17·3	Sabarkantha
191,333	66,312	76,627	18·2	7·2	9·0	Mehsana
68,812	65,819	56,119	10·5	11·2	10·7	Ahmedabad
97,790	176,684	61,644	8·8	18·2	7·2	Kaira
150,313	121,599	111,028	16·1	15·2	16·2	Panch Mahals
101,109	107,392	95,398	11·9	14·5	14·9	Baroda
53,278	73,234	58,140	9·7	15·0	13·8	Broach
207,079	162,936	114,014	15·5	14·2	11·3	Surat
19,068	27,934	27,694	8·6	14·1	16·3	Amreli
972,430	891,200	1,097,935	11·3	11·6	16·4	<i>Bombay Deccan Northern Division</i>
170,284	107,259	104,973	19·7	14·8	16·9	West Khandesh
38,562	60,182	82,180	3·9	6·4	9·5	East Khandesh
7,046	6,741	9,353	16·1	18·3	32·5	Danga
105,093	101,698	151,958	10·4	11·2	19·6	Nasik
191,726	133,766	239,008	17·4	14·3	31·8	Ahmednagar
38,189	123,516	135,265	3·5	12·2	15·3	Poona
107,468	100,473	96,992	11·2	11·7	12·8	Satara North
37,912	87,136	83,775	5·5	13·8	15·3	Satara South
117,746	89,133	80,920	13·2	11·3	11·5	Kolhapur
158,404	81,296	113,511	16·6	9·7	15·4	Sholapur
197,563	355,949	212,210	5·9	11·5	7·6	<i>Bombay Deccan Southern Division</i>
16,270	164,845	118,633	1·3	13·6	11·1	Belgaum
99,846	94,815	68,648	9·7	10·2	8·1	Bijapur
81,447	96,289	24,929	7·8	10·1	2·8	Dharwar
185,510	251,641	312,864	5·1	7·3	9·9	<i>Bombay Konkan Division</i>
69,947	82,904	71,111	7·3	9·4	8·8	Thana
71,638	47,602	74,253	9·2	6·6	11·3	Kolaba
15,976	103,451	157,605	1·0	7·0	11·6	Ratnagiri
27,979	17,684	9,895	7·4	4·9	2·9	Kanara

Mean Decennial Growth Rates during

State, Natural Division and District.	Registered Births during Decade.			Mean Decennial Birth Rate (Registered).			Registered Deaths during Decade.		
	1941-50	1931-40	1921-30	1941-50	1931-40	1921-30	1941-50	1931-40	1921-30
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
BOMBAY STATE ...	5,577,388	6,376,172	5,598,524	35·8	40·2	39·8	3,807,741	4,148,790	3,865,551
Greater Bombay ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Bombay Gujarat Division</i> ...	1,015,657	1,221,415	1,011,661	36·2	39·4	37·3	693,519	804,889	704,230
Banaskantha ...				Not available					
Sabarkantha ...				Not available					
Mehsana ...				Not available					
Ahmedabad ...	Not available	264,094	204,434	Not available	41·6	36·3	Not available	178,523	146,702
Kaira ...	355,853	357,993	288,625	31·8	36·0	33·1	261,959	255,111	217,222
Panch Mahals ...	173,330	157,652	134,557	35·8	38·2	38·3	104,417	95,221	75,212
Baroda ...				Not available					
Broach ...	134,561	131,164	111,485	43·7	46·4	44·3	105,468	87,771	80,408
Surat ...	274,046	241,433	219,077	38·9	39·8	41·1	168,813	147,430	149,894
Amreli ...	77,867	69,079	53,483	41·5	41·1	36·9	52,862	40,833	34,792
<i>Bombay Deccan Northern Division</i> ...	2,483,970	2,999,671	2,642,597	37·8	42·9	43·4	1,683,017	1,912,583	1,780,147
West Khandesh ...	344,907	313,786	281,189	39·9	43·2	45·3	232,373	187,060	170,457
East Khandesh ...	395,006	434,104	459,742	40·1	46·4	53·2	306,239	287,876	314,572
Dangs ...				Not available					
Nasik ...	382,521	397,995	344,015	38·6	44·6	44·9	261,253	260,120	227,301
Ahmednagar ...	392,546	405,403	331,596	35·7	43·2	44·2	255,885	257,143	217,203
Poona ...	320,596	360,744	305,757	32·6	39·5	38·5	221,549	231,221	212,039
Satara North ...	Not available	471,287	401,320	Not available	41·6	40·2	Not available	286,634	287,400
Satara South ...				Not available					
Kolhapur ...	325,430	317,538	262,931	36·6	40·6	37·7	189,760	195,261	170,692
Sholapur ...	322,964	298,814	256,047	42·5	44·6	43·2	215,958	207,268	180,483
<i>Bombay Deccan Southern Division</i> ...	1,128,711	1,109,572	957,525	39·1	41·5	39·3	774,087	751,693	697,169
Belgaum ...	406,867	413,421	333,960	38·0	40·9	37·1	277,022	265,268	239,719
Bijapur ...	356,535	337,218	288,267	40·6	42·2	39·6	238,825	226,862	196,498
Dharwar ...	365,309	358,933	335,298	39·0	41·6	41·5	258,240	259,563	260,952
<i>Bombay Konkan Division</i> ...	949,050	1,045,514	986,741	28·8	33·7	34·8	657,118	679,625	684,005
Thana ...	233,056	277,461	252,853	24·3	31·4	31·5	151,932	182,951	176,667
Kolaba ...	205,095	224,198	201,225	31·5	37·3	36·6	149,375	141,096	145,240
Ratnagiri ...	383,461	419,667	406,244	29·3	33·4	35·5	270,582	247,334	252,587
Kanara ...	127,438	124,188	126,419	33·5	34·7	36·8	85,229	108,244	109,511

Three Decades—Rural Population

Mean Decennial Death Rate (Registered).			Decennial Rate of Natural Increase (Regd.).			Migration-cum-Registration Error.			State, Natural Division and District.
1941-50	1931-40	1921-30	1941-50	1931-40	1921-30	1941-50	1931-40	1921-30	
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1
24.5	26.2	27.5	11.3	14.0	12.3	-0.7	-2.3	+0.2	BOMBAY STATE
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Greater Bombay
24.7	26.0	25.9	11.5	13.4	11.4	+2.9	+0.5	+0.3	Bombay Gujarat Division
			Not available						Banaskantha
			Not available						Sabarkantha
			Not available						Mehsana
Not available	28.1	26.1	Not available	13.5	10.2	Not available	-2.3	+0.5	Ahmedabad
23.4	25.6	24.9	8.4	10.4	8.2	+0.4	+7.8	-1.0	Kaira
21.6	23.1	21.4	14.2	15.1	16.9	+1.9	+0.1	-0.7	Panch Mahals
			Not available						Baroda
34.2	31.0	32.0	9.5	15.4	12.3	+0.2	-0.4	+1.5	Broach
24.0	24.3	28.1	14.9	15.5	13.0	+0.6	-1.3	-1.7	Surat
28.2	24.3	24.0	13.3	16.8	12.9	-4.7	-2.7	+3.4	Amreli
25.6	27.4	29.3	12.2	15.5	14.1	-0.9	-3.9	+2.3	Bombay Deccan Northern Division
26.9	25.7	27.5	13.0	17.5	17.8	+6.7	-2.7	-0.9	West Khandesh
31.1	30.8	36.4	9.0	15.6	16.8	-5.1	-9.2	-7.3	East Khandesh
			Not available						Dango
26.3	29.1	29.7	12.3	15.5	15.2	-1.9	-4.3	+4.4	Nasik
23.3	27.4	28.9	12.4	15.8	15.3	+5.0	-1.5	+16.5	Ahmednagar
22.5	25.3	26.7	10.1	14.2	11.8	-6.6	-2.0	+3.5	Poona
Not available	25.3	28.8	Not available	16.3	11.4	Not available	-4.6	+1.4	Satara North
			Not available						Satara South
21.4	25.0	24.4	15.2	15.6	13.3	-2.0	-4.3	-1.8	Kolhapur
28.4	30.9	30.5	14.1	13.7	12.7	+2.5	-4.0	+2.7	Sholapur
26.8	28.1	28.6	12.3	13.4	10.7	-6.4	-1.9	-3.1	Bombay Deccan Southern Division
25.9	26.2	26.6	12.1	14.7	10.5	-10.8	-1.1	+0.6	Belgaum
27.2	28.4	27.0	13.4	13.8	12.6	-3.7	-3.6	-4.5	Bijapur
27.5	30.6	32.3	11.5	11.0	9.2	-3.7	-0.9	-6.4	Dharwar
19.9	21.9	24.1	8.9	11.8	10.7	-3.8	-4.5	-0.8	Bombay Konkan Division
15.9	20.7	22.0	8.4	10.7	9.5	-1.1	-1.3	-0.7	Thana
22.9	23.5	26.5	8.6	13.8	10.1	+0.6	-7.2	+1.2	Kolaba
20.6	19.7	22.1	8.7	13.7	13.4	-7.7	-6.7	-1.8	Ratnagiri
22.4	30.3	31.9	11.1	4.4	4.9	-3.7	+0.5	-2.0	Kanara

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 2-4
Livelihood Pattern of Rural Population

State, Natural Division and District.	Number per 10,000 of Rural Population belonging to Livelihood Class							
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
BOMBAY, SAURASHTRA AND KUTCH ...	5,389	1,292	1,098	216	797	268	88	852
BOMBAY STATE ...	5,526	1,304	1,175	216	692	239	88	760
Greater Bombay ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Bombay Gujarat Division</i> ...	5,423	1,230	1,045	216	761	304	100	921
Banaskantha ...	4,891	2,410	192	155	844	481	125	902
Sabarkantha ...	7,103	204	380	168	827	395	47	876
Mehsana ...	5,521	514	666	403	1,184	447	124	1,141
Ahmedabad ...	3,670	1,530	1,161	379	1,265	466	106	1,423
Kaira ...	6,163	1,308	780	288	564	217	33	647
Panch Mahals ...	7,633	1,350	261	51	261	112	22	310
Baroda ...	5,136	1,125	1,609	262	479	278	117	994
Broach ...	4,276	1,501	2,454	196	378	179	35	981
Surat ...	4,341	1,387	1,826	77	862	235	217	1,055
Amreli ...	4,481	1,027	1,123	223	1,336	455	86	1,269
<i>Bombay Deccan Northern Division</i> ...	6,551	471	1,322	204	604	186	55	607
West Khandesh ...	6,216	367	2,243	47	423	172	20	512
East Khandesh ...	5,886	253	2,545	59	523	169	95	470
Dangs ...	8,742	67	227	2	377	77	6	502
Nasik ...	6,512	410	1,420	167	553	217	99	622
Ahmednagar ...	6,428	247	1,327	252	764	205	44	733
Poona ...	6,968	301	553	247	682	226	58	965
Satara North ...	7,504	205	430	346	728	178	27	582
Satara South ...	7,501	519	658	191	473	127	62	469
Kolhapur ...	6,508	1,462	701	153	551	167	15	443
Sholapur ...	5,586	619	1,967	355	659	188	71	555
<i>Bombay Deccan Southern Division</i> ...	5,428	1,260	1,743	318	568	201	22	460
Belgaum ...	5,416	1,717	1,265	295	630	172	27	478
Bijapur ...	5,839	836	1,888	285	513	182	13	444
Dharwar ...	5,034	1,129	2,177	378	547	254	26	455
<i>Bombay Konkan Division</i> ...	3,369	3,530	587	148	865	259	199	1,043
Thana ...	3,008	3,547	1,103	84	901	239	170	948
Kolaba ...	2,894	4,615	351	175	650	248	176	891
Ratnagiri ...	4,210	2,808	265	146	889	257	240	1,185
Kanara ...	1,945	4,092	1,048	257	1,125	337	159	1,037
SAURASHTRA STATE ...	4,486	1,204	528	228	1,554	436	86	1,478
Halar ...	5,096	792	280	234	1,851	423	116	1,208
Madhya Saurashtra ...	4,638	1,126	339	193	1,654	410	109	1,531
Zalawad ...	3,058	2,139	527	335	1,792	408	39	1,702
Gohilwad ...	4,141	1,082	792	304	1,335	525	100	1,721
Sorath ...	5,091	1,163	563	123	1,394	393	58	1,215
KUTCH STATE ...	3,346	1,145	344	186	1,920	801	151	2,107

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 3-1

Distribution of Population between Towns

State, Natural Division and District.	Population per Town.	No. per 1,000 of General Population in Towns.	Number per 1,000 of Urban Population in Towns with a population of			
			20,000 and over.	10,000 to 20,000.	5,000 to 10,000.	Under 5,000.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
BOMBAY, SAURASHTRA AND KUTCH ...	21,342	312	684	120	178	18
BOMBAY STATE	22,385	311	692	119	178	11
Greater Bombay	2,839,270	1,000	1,000	.....	.....	.....
<i>Bombay Gujarat Division</i>	19,859	256	662	130	197	11
Banaskantha	11,368	76	398	408	116	78
Sabarkantha	8,169	72	.....	223	777	.....
Mehsana	11,972	220	480	229	291	.....
Ahmedabad	47,437	591	839	70	91	.....
Kaira	11,988	283	439	196	343	22
Panch Mahals	17,143	119	601	182	217	.....
Baroda	29,722	249	795	50	122	33
Broach	18,429	183	486	364	150	.....
Surat	25,910	213	798	66	122	14
Amreli	8,644	272	322	.....	642	36
<i>Bombay Deccan Northern Division</i>	17,340	265	612	146	227	15
West Khandesh	16,289	171	547	255	152	46
East Khandesh	16,118	318	517	283	200	.....
Dange ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nasik	15,415	259	664	126	185	25
Ahmednagar	16,526	152	490	208	302	.....
Poona	23,187	428	725	94	160	21
Satara North	10,689	136	417	176	379	28
Satara South	10,627	287	316	144	540	.....
Kolhapur	14,603	226	592	36	347	25
Sholapur	33,587	312	807	103	90	.....
<i>Bombay Deccan Southern Division</i>	13,688	262	454	221	307	18
Belgaum	11,602	242	264	385	339	12
Eijapur	12,858	230	503	133	364	.....
Dharwar	16,993	313	582	139	243	36
<i>Bombay Konkan Division</i>	12,535	194	431	221	319	29
Thana	15,436	346	589	144	236	31
Kolaba	8,002	106	.....	369	571	60
Ratnagiri	12,162	92	504	179	287	30
Kanara	9,505	239	.....	486	514	.....
SAURASHTRA STATE	16,390	337	636	125	183	58
Halar	15,762	329	552	80	271	97
Madhya Saurashtra	18,601	391	745	97	117	41
Zalawad	12,556	304	553	121	270	56
Gohilwad	18,556	309	670	105	183	42
Sorath	14,939	328	554	206	177	63
KUTCH STATE	11,375	200	530	170	158	142

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 3-2
Variation and Density of Urban Population

Note.—The density figures shown in column 5 of this table are the same as those shown in the E Table. They have been worked out on the basis of the area figures obtained from Collectors, District Inspectors of Land Records, or other local sources.

State, Natural Division and District.	Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—)			Density 1951.
	1941 to 1951	1931 to 1941	1921 to 1931	
1	2	3	4	5
BOMBAY, SAURASHTRA AND KUTCH ...	+58·5	+27·9	+12·9	.....
BOMBAY STATE	+62·1	+27·4	+11·6	2,029
Greater Bombay	+67·5	+30·1	+ 0·6	31,269
<i>Bombay Gujarat Division</i>	+34·5	+42·3	+11·5	3,089
Banaskantha	+32·1	— 0·6	+19·9	1,771
Sabarkantha	+28·8	+23·7	+15·1	901
Mehsana	+15·9	+39·9	+16·5	1,620
Ahmedabad	+44·5	+77·0	+10·6	6,369
Kaira	+64·4	+15·1	+13·7	2,058
Panch Mahals	+37·6	+ 4·3	+30·5	2,810
Baroda	+26·6	+32·7	+17·4	4,921
Broach	+10·1	+36·6	+ 5·6	3,707
Surat	+19·8	+50·2	— 0·9	8,542
Amreli	+25·9	+41·9	+ 0·7	949
<i>Bombay Deccan Northern Division</i>	+68·5	+22·4	+18·3	1,249
West Khandesh	+46·4	+33·0	+34·3	1,671
East Khandesh	+31·8	+21·0	+18·8	1,410
Dangs	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nasik	+114·2	+10·4	+ 8·2	1,373
Ahmednagar	+80·9	+20·3	+12·6	930
Poona	+111·4	+22·9	+12·5	1,567
Satara North	+53·8	+20·4	+15·1	849
Satara South	+106·4	+15·2	+29·8	591
Kolhapur	+58·2	+27·7	+27·4	1,679
Sholapur	+33·8	+28·2	+20·6	1,552
<i>Bombay Deccan Southern Division</i>	+68·3	+ 9·9	+19·4	849
Belgaum	+128·9	+ 9·6	+28·3	855
Bijapur	+60·4	+20·4	+13·6	626
Dharwar	+41·1	+ 4·8	+18·3	1,098
<i>Bombay Konkan Division</i>	+159·0	+ 7·6	+1	2,407
Thana	+335·7	+31·1	+22·7	3,455
Kolaba	+50·7	+ 2·0	+ 7·7	2,281
Ratnagiri	+77·0	—10·8	+17·7	1,295
Kanara	+64·9	+ 8·1	+9·9	2,087
SAURASHTRA STATE	+38·0	+34·3	+22·5	.....
Halar	+45·3	+40·5	+46·0	763
Madhya Saurashtra	+51·7	+31·8	+23·6	1,298
Zalawad	+39·2	+17·5	+ 9·1	760
Gohilwad	+33·8	+26·1	+25·0	1,543
Sorath	+23·9	+51·7	+16·3	.....
KUTCH STATE	+19·3	+3·7	+15·4	560

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 3·3

Mean Decennial Growth Rates during Three Decades—Urban Population

The figures of mean population given in columns 2 to 4 pertain to areas which were treated as urban at the respective censuses.

(2) The figures of population given in columns 5, 6 and 7 pertain to areas which were treated as urban in the decades concerned and for which figures of births and deaths were available.

(3) Figures of births and deaths were not available for the following districts :—

- | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------------|
| (1) Banaskantha | (3) Mehsana | (5) Satara South. |
| (2) Sabarkantha | (4) Baroda | |

(4) Figures of births and deaths were available for the decades 1921-30 and 1931-40 for the old districts of Ahmedabad and Satara in Bombay Province. On the merger of the Indian States and the reconstitution of districts during the past decade, there were major changes in the constitution of these districts. No adjustments for these changes could be made in the figures of births and deaths which were available for old districts for years prior to their reconstitution or for new districts for years after their constitution. Therefore figures of births and deaths have not been given for 1941-50 for Ahmedabad and Satara North Districts. The figures for 1921-30 and 1931-40 given for these districts pertain to the old districts of Ahmedabad and Satara in Bombay Province.

(5) In the case of the following districts, the figures of births and deaths and of the mean population of the area under registration given in columns 5, 6 and 7 pertain to the areas of the districts less the areas of the former Indian States merged in them :—

- | | | | | | |
|------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------|--------------|
| (1) Panch Mahals | (2) Broach | (3) Surat | (4) Nasik | (5) Poona | (6) Sholapur |
| (7) Belgaum | (8) Bijapur | (9) Dharwar | (10) Kolaba | (11) Ratnagiri. | |

(6) The figures of births, deaths and of the mean population of the area under registration given for Amreli District pertain to that district excluding Ghogho peta.

SUBSIDIARY

Mean Decennial Growth Rates during

State, Natural Division and District.	Mean Population of Decade.			Mean Population of Decade for Area under Registration of Births and Deaths.		
	1941-50	1931-40	1921-30	1941-50	1931-40	1921-30
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
BOMBAY STATE	9,030,928	6,149,412	5,126,027	6,762,137	5,166,148	4,326,767
Greater Bombay	2,267,219	1,498,842	1,298,336	2,267,219	1,498,842	1,298,336
<i>Bombay Gujarat Division</i>	2,545,192	1,848,688	1,447,600	881,505	1,186,654	918,164
Banaskantha	49,929	43,136	39,660		Not available	
Sabarkantha	43,535	34,413	28,745		Not available	
Mehsana	301,016	239,042	185,170		Not available	
Ahmedabad	842,841	539,569	370,967	Not available	550,963	382,434
Kaira	366,366	258,987	226,248	353,874	234,952	205,545
Panch Mahals	118,408	97,605	84,382	94,780	77,887	63,788
Baroda	265,979	205,826	163,807		Not available	
Broach	123,084	101,462	83,475	104,342	82,990	69,488
Surat	356,494	270,137	216,934	253,730	181,351	150,790
Amreli	77,540	58,511	48,212	74,779	58,511	46,119
<i>Bombay Deccan Northern Division</i>	2,611,004	1,766,648	1,465,660	2,220,207	1,623,676	1,344,815
West Khandesh	164,494	116,963	87,591	164,494	116,963	87,591
East Khandesh	411,075	323,902	269,874	411,075	323,902	269,874
Dangs				There is no Urban area in this district		
Nasik	271,337	164,566	150,487	271,337	164,566	150,487
Ahmednagar	166,778	108,692	93,128	166,778	108,692	93,128
Poona	614,816	358,121	303,533	607,952	350,636	295,480
Satara North	132,295	95,436	80,944	Not available	121,762	102,890
Satara South	212,978	129,853	106,812		Not available	
Kolhapur	226,426	156,357	122,548	229,209	161,606	127,015
Sholapur	410,805	312,758	250,743	369,362	275,549	218,350
<i>Bombay Deccan Southern Division</i>	982,038	699,139	612,027	812,132	550,494	481,895
Belgaum	300,055	174,449	148,108	258,245	139,307	115,156
Bijapur	260,952	183,468	156,501	190,352	123,112	105,655
Dharwar	421,031	341,222	307,418	363,535	288,075	261,084
<i>Bombay Konkan Division</i>	625,475	336,095	302,404	581,074	306,482	283,557
Thana	322,643	106,182	83,417	322,643	105,495	86,403
Kolaba	79,869	63,090	60,232	60,275	47,874	46,783
Ratnagiri	123,725	94,726	92,584	98,918	81,016	84,199
Kanara	99,238	72,097	66,171	99,238	72,097	66,172

TABLE 3-3

Three Decades—Urban Population

Growth of Population during Decade.			Mean Decennial Growth Rate.			State, Natural Division and District.
1941-50	1931-40	1921-30	1941-50	1931-40	1921-30	
8	9	10	11	12	13	I
4,278,824	1,484,208	562,562	47.4	24.1	11.0	BOMBAY STATE
1,144,102	392,653	8,358	50.5	26.2	0.6	Greater Bombay
748,140	644,867	157,310	29.4	34.9	10.9	Bombay Gujarat Division
13,826	-240	7,192	27.7	-0.6	18.1	Banaskantha
10,953	7,292	4,043	25.2	21.2	14.1	Sabarkantha
44,431	79,517	28,227	14.8	33.3	15.2	Mehsana
306,689	299,853	37,351	36.4	55.6	10.1	Ahmedabad
178,339	36,417	29,062	48.7	14.1	12.8	Kaira
37,478	4,128	22,319	31.7	4.2	26.4	Panch Mahals
62,478	57,827	26,212	23.5	28.1	16.0	Baroda
11,841	31,404	4,570	9.6	30.9	5.5	Broach
64,314	108,401	-1,996	18.0	40.1	-0.9	Surat
17,791	20,268	330	22.9	34.6	0.7	Amreli
1,332,698	356,014	245,963	51.0	20.2	16.8	Bombay Deccan Northern Division
61,954	33,109	25,635	37.7	28.3	29.3	West Khandesh
112,715	61,632	46,424	27.4	19.0	17.2	East Khandesh
						Dangs
197,226	16,316	11,842	72.7	9.9	7.9	Nasik
96,107	20,065	11,064	57.6	18.5	11.9	Ahmednagar
439,815	73,574	35,603	71.5	20.5	11.7	Poona
56,089	17,629	11,354	42.4	18.5	14.0	Satara North
147,904	18,346	27,737	69.4	14.1	26.0	Satara South
102,061	38,078	29,539	45.1	24.4	24.1	Kolhapur
118,827	77,265	46,765	28.9	24.7	18.6	Sholapur
499,777	66,023	108,199	50.9	9.4	17.7	Bombay Deccan Southern Division
235,228	15,985	36,696	78.4	9.2	24.8	Belgaum
121,003	33,965	19,970	46.4	18.5	12.8	Bijapur
143,546	16,073	51,533	34.1	4.7	16.8	Dharwar
554,107	24,651	42,732	88.6	7.3	14.1	Bombay Konkan Division
404,362	28,539	16,992	125.3	26.9	20.4	Thana
32,318	1,240	4,476	40.5	2.0	7.4	Kolaba
63,753	-10,766	15,051	55.6	-11.4	16.3	Ratnagiri
42,644	5,638	6,213	49.0	7.8	9.4	Kanara

SUBSIDIARY

Mean Decennial Growth Rates during

State, Natural Division and District.	Registered Births during Decade.			Mean Decennial Birth Rate (Registered).			Registered Deaths during Decade.		
	1941-50	1931-40	1921-30	1941-50	1931-40	1921-30	1941-50	1931-40	1921-30
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
BOMBAY STATE ...	1,764,193	1,439,999	1,005,245	26·1	27·9	23·2	1,230,635	1,126,319	1,046,758
Greater Bombay ...	523,190	380,164	244,472	23·1	25·4	18·8	363,410	316,242	365,409
<i>Bombay Gujarat Division</i> ...	319,442	445,303	303,971	36·2	37·5	33·1	219,138	336,757	265,177
Banaskantha ...				Not available					
Sabarkantha ...				Not available					
Mehsana ...				Not available					
Ahmedabad ...	Not available	201,584	132,481	Not available	36·6	34·6	Not available	165,850	128,736
Kaira ...	131,816	100,887	69,491	37·2	42·9	33·8	99,415	72,477	58,788
Panch Mahals ...	22,031	17,221	14,134	23·2	22·1	22·2	10,949	10,572	9,087
Baroda ...				Not available					
Broach ...	40,540	33,785	28,880	38·9	40·7	41·6	25,958	20,041	19,274
Surat ...	100,786	70,720	45,113	39·7	39·0	29·9	66,887	55,036	39,060
Amreli ...	24,269	21,106	13,872	32·5	36·1	30·1	15,929	12,781	10,232
<i>Bombay Deccan Northern Division</i> ...	621,651	403,954	250,794	28·0	24·9	18·6	461,650	330,744	275,579
West Khandesh ...	44,181	26,555	16,728	26·9	22·7	19·1	30,040	16,140	11,087
East Khandesh ...	123,494	72,756	47,940	30·0	22·5	17·8	81,160	50,766	40,007
Dangs ...				There is no Urban area in this district					
Nasik ...	56,623	36,294	29,713	20·9	22·1	19·7	45,148	37,115	31,117
Ahmednagar ...	40,474	28,645	15,808	24·3	26·4	17·0	23,977	17,411	11,374
Poona ...	123,834	80,805	41,280	20·4	23·0	14·0	111,067	80,787	73,365
Satara North ...	Not available	22,037	13,314	Not available	18·1	12·9	Not available	17,335	15,058
Satara South ...				Not available					
Kolhapur ...	90,920	37,093	25,649	39·7	23·0	20·2	59,870	32,040	25,686
Sholapur ...	142,125	99,769	60,362	38·5	36·2	27·6	110,388	79,150	67,885
<i>Bombay Deccan Southern Division</i> ...	201,793	133,155	134,943	24·8	24·2	28·0	131,370	97,715	97,419
Belgaum ...	50,213	27,662	52,842	19·4	19·9	45·9	33,060	22,296	24,340
Bijapur ...	50,962	33,140	28,802	26·8	26·9	27·3	33,537	26,028	24,639
Dharwar ...	100,618	72,353	53,299	27·7	25·1	20·4	64,773	49,391	48,440
<i>Bombay Konkan Division</i> ...	98,117	77,423	71,065	16·9	25·3	25·1	55,067	44,861	43,174
Thana ...	30,687	17,693	14,901	9·5	16·8	17·2	18,194	13,830	14,769
Kolaba ...	17,484	19,312	22,029	29·0	40·3	47·1	9,539	6,609	5,187
Ratnagiri ...	27,569	21,891	19,615	27·9	27·0	23·3	15,326	15,258	14,149
Kanara ...	22,377	18,527	14,520	22·5	25·7	21·9	12,008	9,164	9,069

TABLE 3.3

Three Decades—Urban Population

Mean Decennial Death Rate (Registered).			Decennial Rate of Natural Increase (Registered).			Migration-cum-Registration Error.			State, Natural Division and District.
1941-50	1931-40	1921-30	1941-50	1931-40	1921-30	1941-50	1931-40	1921-30	
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
18.8	21.8	24.2	7.9	6.1	-1.0	+39.5	+18.0	+12.0	BOMBAY STATE
16.0	21.1	28.1	7.1	4.3	-9.3	+43.4	+21.9	+9.9	Greater Bombay
24.9	28.4	28.9	11.3	9.1	4.2	+18.1	+25.8	+6.7	Bombay Gujarat Division
			Not available						Banaskantha
			Not available						Sabarkantha
			Not available						Mehsana
Not available	30.1	33.7	Not available	6.5	0.9	Not available	+49.1	+9.2	Ahmedabad
28.1	30.8	28.6	9.1	12.1	5.2	+39.6	+2.0	+7.6	Kaira
11.6	13.6	14.2	11.6	8.5	8.0	+20.1	-4.3	+18.4	Panch Mahals
			Not available						Baroda
24.9	24.1	27.7	14.0	16.6	13.9	-4.4	+14.3	-8.4	Broach
26.4	30.3	25.9	13.3	8.7	4.0	+4.7	+31.4	-4.9	Surat
21.3	21.8	22.2	11.2	14.3	7.9	+11.7	+20.3	-7.2	Amreli
20.8	20.4	20.5	7.2	4.5	-1.9	+43.8	+15.7	+18.7	Bombay Deccan Northern Division
18.3	13.8	12.7	8.6	8.9	6.4	+29.1	+19.4	+22.9	West Khandesh
19.7	15.7	14.8	10.3	6.8	3.0	+17.1	+12.2	+14.2	East Khandesh
			There is no Urban area in this district						Dangs
16.6	22.6	20.7	4.3	-0.5	-1.0	+68.4	+10.4	+8.9	Nasik
14.4	16.0	12.2	9.9	10.4	4.8	+47.7	+8.1	+7.1	Ahmednagar
18.3	23.0	24.8	2.1	0	-10.8	+69.4	+20.5	+22.5	Poona
Not available	14.2	14.6	Not available	3.9	-1.7	Not available	+14.6	+15.7	Satara North
			Not available						Satara South
26.1	19.8	20.2	13.6	3.2	0	+31.5	+21.2	+24.1	Kolhapur
29.9	28.7	31.1	8.6	7.5	-3.5	+20.3	+17.2	+22.1	Sholapur
16.2	17.8	20.2	8.6	6.4	7.8	+42.3	+3.0	+9.9	Bombay Deccan Southern Division
12.8	16.0	21.1	6.6	3.9	24.8	+71.8	+5.3	0	Belgaum
17.6	21.1	23.3	9.2	5.8	4.0	+37.2	+12.7	+8.8	Bijapur
17.8	17.1	18.6	9.9	8.0	1.8	+24.2	-3.3	+15.0	Dharwar
9.5	14.6	15.2	7.4	10.7	9.9	+81.2	-3.4	+4.2	Bombay Konkan Division
5.6	13.1	17.1	3.9	3.7	0.1	+121.4	+23.2	+20.3	Thana
15.8	13.8	11.1	13.2	26.5	36.0	+27.3	-24.5	-28.6	Kolaba
15.5	18.8	16.8	12.4	8.2	6.5	+43.2	-19.6	+9.8	Ratanagiri
12.1	12.7	13.7	10.4	13.0	8.2	+38.6	-5.2	+1.2	Kanara

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 3·4
Towns classified by Population

Class of Town.	Towns of each class in 1951.	Proportion to total Urban Population.	Percentage increase (+) or decrease (-) in class totals.		
			1941 to 1951	1931 to 1941	1921 to 1931
1	2	3	4	5	6
BOMBAY STATE -- Total --	499	100·0	+62·1	+27·4	+11·6
100,000 and over	8	45·5	+65·6	+48·5	+2·4
50,000—100,000	17	10·2	+114·0	+50·8	+61·1
20,000—50,000	51	13·0	+42·0	+4·7	+40·7
10,000—20,000	100	12·2	+19·2	+41·8	+3·4
5,000—10,000	284	17·8	+117·2	-4·9	+14·1
Under 5,000	39	1·3	-29·5	-13·3	-20·5
SAURASHTRA STATE -- Total --	85	100·0	+38·0	+34·3	+22·5
100,000 and over	3	26·9	+264·1	-----	-----
50,000—100,000	2	8·7	-33·2	+39·2	+120·0
20,000—50,000	13	28·0	+40·0	+27·3	+31·6
10,000—20,000	12	12·5	-25·5	+2·4	+19·0
5,000—10,000	36	18·3	+39·4	+19·9	-1·3
Under 5,000	19	5·6	+167·8	+39·9	-49·5
KUTCH STATE -- Total --	10	100·0	+19·3	+3·7	+15·4
100,000 and over	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
50,000—100,000	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
20,000—50,000	2	53·0	+19·8	+6·6	+108·6
10,000—20,000	1	17·0	+24·8	+1·9	-53·7
5,000—10,000	3	15·8	+25·0	+4·4	+128·4
Under 5,000	4	14·2	+6·6	-3·7	-13·6

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 3.5

Cities—Chief Figures

City.	Population.	Density.	Percentage increase (+) or decrease (-).		
			1941 to 1951	1931 to 1941	1921 to 1931
1	2	3	4	5	6
DOMBAY STATE					
(1) Greater Bombay	2,839,270	25,579	+67.5	+30.1	+0.6
(2) Ahmedabad City	788,333	38,834	+33.3	+90.7	+14.5
(3) Poona	480,982	9,620	+72.9	+30.2	+18.6
(4) Sholapur (including Suburbs)	277,087	9,655	+30.3	+47.0	+21.0
(5) Surat	223,182	58,732	+30.2	+73.3	-15.8
(6) Baroda	211,407	19,395	+37.9	+35.8	+19.2
(7) Kolhapur	136,835	5,518	+47.1	+39.4	+33.6
(8) Hubli	129,609	6,416	+35.7	+14.4	+25.0
SAURASHTRA STATE					
(1) Ehavnagar	137,951	5,109	+34.1	+36.1	+27.3
(2) Rajkot	132,069	5,262	+99.0	+12.2	+28.9
(3) Jamnagar	104,419	3,601	+45.9	+30.0	+29.6

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 3·6

Number per 1,000 of the General Population and of each Livelihood Class who live in Towns

State, Natural Division and District.	General Population.	Livelihood Class							
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
BOMBAY, SAURASHTRA AND KUTCH ...	312	67	69	103	237	616	769	732	629
BOMBAY STATE ...	311	65	72	105	249	653	783	729	649
Greater Bombay ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
<i>Bombay Gujarat Division</i> ...	256	42	66	50	225	593	702	562	532
Banaskantha ...	76	8	3	8	12	157	307	305	277
Sabarkantha ...	72	10	77	16	39	142	335	400	256
Mehsana ...	220	85	102	87	160	341	565	362	423
Ahmedabad ...	591	55	61	78	146	844	868	831	715
Kaira ...	283	96	222	163	403	559	742	765	633
Panch Mahals ...	119	17	35	66	255	500	743	794	603
Baroda ...	249	18	30	27	226	630	722	562	580
Broach ...	183	28	38	20	231	579	723	720	470
Surat ...	213	14	13	17	262	541	724	300	442
Amreli ...	272	62	55	56	165	420	611	754	512
<i>Bombay Deccan Northern Division</i> ...	265	77	114	123	239	591	743	739	661
West Khandesh ...	171	38	77	61	323	519	679	728	590
East Khandesh ...	318	135	212	175	499	656	788	719	719
Dangs ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nasik ...	259	50	57	100	204	643	711	666	658
Ahmednagar ...	152	36	65	46	113	318	611	558	491
Poona ...	428	100	157	230	255	715	830	877	767
Satara North ...	136	44	83	61	157	293	580	616	479
Satara South ...	287	181	241	283	353	523	753	557	644
Kolhapur ...	226	67	98	214	451	518	705	844	670
Sholapur ...	312	49	84	79	152	733	808	724	679
<i>Bombay Deccan Southern Division</i> ...	262	95	123	151	271	595	743	840	647
Belgaum ...	242	109	122	155	307	482	732	756	622
Bijapur ...	230	76	102	120	239	616	731	846	607
Dharwar ...	313	100	141	173	257	676	759	887	702
<i>Bombay Konkan Division</i> ...	194	40	43	68	258	397	616	431	456
Thana ...	346	76	47	81	386	597	811	677	678
Kolaba ...	106	32	17	30	229	291	410	308	322
Ratnagiri ...	92	23	34	28	140	206	347	214	231
Kanara ...	239	65	110	99	376	352	581	431	497
SAURASHTRA STATE ...	337	92	42	73	141	427	730	778	556
Halar ...	329	80	40	101	120	379	717	773	594
Madhya Saurashtra ...	391	119	46	123	113	451	795	745	612
Zalawad ...	304	100	48	41	116	383	690	839	488
Gohilwad ...	309	69	48	44	92	476	237	149	360
Sorath ...	328	91	28	89	314	404	743	844	602
KUTCH STATE ...	200	41	44	75	70	199	433	512	327

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 3-7
Livelihood Pattern of Urban Population

State, Natural Division and District.	Number per 10,000 of Urban Population belonging to Livelihood Class							
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
BOMBAY, SAURASHTRA AND KUTCH ...	855	212	279	148	2,818	1,968	533	3,187
BOMBAY STATE ...	853	228	305	159	2,894	1,918	524	3,121
Greater Bombay ...	18	9	9	19	3,501	2,434	839	3,171
<i>Bombay Gujarat Division</i> ...	689	252	161	183	3,227	2,077	373	3,038
Banaskantha ...	484	85	18	24	1,915	2,590	667	4,217
Sabarkantha ...	958	220	82	89	1,770	2,576	403	3,902
Mahsana ...	1,828	208	224	273	2,182	2,062	251	2,972
Ahmedabad ...	148	68	68	45	4,727	2,113	359	2,472
Kaira ...	1,661	946	387	493	1,814	1,586	273	2,840
Panch Mahals ...	968	361	135	130	1,930	2,377	629	3,470
Baroda ...	283	107	132	231	2,461	2,184	454	4,148
Broach ...	542	262	230	264	2,319	2,096	398	3,889
Surat ...	225	67	114	101	3,770	2,280	344	3,099
Amreli ...	796	159	179	117	2,583	1,910	703	3,553
<i>Bombay Deccan Northern Division</i> ...	1,509	169	512	178	2,424	1,491	428	3,289
West Khandesh ...	1,210	148	703	110	2,219	1,771	264	3,575
East Khandesh ...	1,969	146	1,160	125	2,143	1,355	522	2,580
Dangs ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nasik ...	978	71	451	123	2,852	1,527	564	3,434
Ahmednagar ...	1,336	96	358	178	1,987	1,790	310	3,945
Poona ...	1,032	75	222	113	2,290	1,474	556	4,238
Satara North ...	2,168	117	177	407	1,907	1,552	280	3,392
Satara South ...	4,131	409	647	260	1,293	960	192	2,108
Kolhapur ...	1,613	546	652	432	2,031	1,368	279	3,079
Solapur ...	632	125	372	140	3,990	1,750	408	2,583
<i>Bombay Deccan Southern Division</i> ...	1,612	499	873	332	2,344	1,632	331	2,377
Belgaum ...	2,070	748	728	409	1,837	1,477	264	2,467
Bijapur ...	1,599	316	861	299	2,749	1,647	233	2,296
Dharwar ...	1,233	407	1,004	287	2,510	1,754	451	2,354
<i>Bombay Konkan Division</i> ...	585	658	180	213	2,370	1,724	629	3,641
Thana ...	468	330	184	99	2,524	1,941	676	3,778
Kolaba ...	804	695	92	442	2,255	1,459	662	3,591
Ratnagiri ...	960	974	73	234	2,263	1,344	644	3,508
Kanara ...	429	1,614	366	496	1,945	1,492	386	3,272
SAURASHTRA STATE ...	833	185	81	73	2,278	2,338	598	3,442
Halar ...	906	67	64	65	2,302	2,185	804	3,607
Madhya Saurashtra ...	977	85	74	38	2,113	2,464	498	3,751
Zalawad ...	776	248	52	100	2,551	2,084	466	3,723
Gohilwad ...	681	123	82	69	2,707	2,367	614	3,357
Sorath ...	1,037	69	113	115	1,931	2,322	650	3,763
KUTCH STATE ...	568	218	111	56	1,981	2,443	633	4,088

Agricultural Classes per 1,000 persons of General Population ; number in each Class and Sub-Class of 10,000

State, Natural Division and District.	Agricultural Classes per 1,000 persons of General Population.	Number per 10,000 persons of all Agricultural Classes.						
		Total.			I-Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependants.	II-Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned and their dependants.	III-Cultivating labourers and their dependants.	IV-Non-cultivating owners of land ; agricultural rent receivers and their dependants.
		Self-supporting persons.	Non-earning dependants.	Earning dependants.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
BOMBAY, SAURASHTRA AND KUTCH ...	597	2,454	5,419	2,127	6,661	1,601	1,411	327
BOMBAY STATE ...	615	2,461	5,458	2,081	6,629	1,577	1,472	322
Greater Bombay ...	5	3,284	6,351	365	3,305	1,580	1,684	3,431
<i>Bombay Gujarat Division ...</i>	<i>622</i>	<i>2,385</i>	<i>5,518</i>	<i>2,097</i>	<i>6,774</i>	<i>1,576</i>	<i>1,316</i>	<i>334</i>
Banaskantha ...	711	2,581	4,916	2,503	6,405	3,139	252	204
Sabarkantha ...	739	2,074	5,208	2,718	9,018	277	486	219
Mehsana ...	610	2,429	5,545	2,026	7,722	732	932	614
Ahmedabad ...	295	2,389	5,988	1,623	5,382	2,258	1,746	614
Kaira ...	711	2,363	5,954	1,683	6,878	1,695	941	486
Panch Mahals ...	838	2,308	4,880	2,812	8,163	1,471	294	72
Baroda ...	630	2,537	5,446	2,017	6,240	1,384	1,972	404
Broach ...	712	2,207	5,748	2,045	5,044	1,789	2,874	293
Surat ...	612	2,428	5,751	1,821	5,666	1,809	2,390	135
Amreli ...	533	2,571	5,601	1,828	6,526	1,484	1,626	364
<i>Bombay Deccan Northern Division ...</i>	<i>691</i>	<i>2,393</i>	<i>5,510</i>	<i>2,097</i>	<i>7,546</i>	<i>566</i>	<i>1,602</i>	<i>286</i>
West Khandesh ...	773	2,422	5,510	2,068	6,937	427	2,561	75
East Khandesh ...	705	2,546	5,519	1,935	6,588	311	2,988	113
Dangs ...	904	2,245	5,635	2,120	9,673	74	251	2
Nasik ...	673	2,281	5,253	2,466	7,551	480	1,738	231
Ahmednagar ...	730	2,263	5,301	2,436	7,747	307	1,616	330
Poona ...	523	2,429	5,327	2,244	8,462	390	786	362
Satara North ...	772	2,262	5,636	2,102	8,779	250	512	459
Satara South ...	789	2,258	5,940	1,802	8,284	618	830	268
Kolhapur ...	756	2,551	5,624	1,825	7,143	1,659	912	286
Sholapur ...	626	2,504	5,589	1,907	6,452	742	2,346	460
<i>Bombay Deccan Southern Division ...</i>	<i>732</i>	<i>2,738</i>	<i>5,370</i>	<i>1,892</i>	<i>6,045</i>	<i>1,448</i>	<i>2,068</i>	<i>439</i>
Belgaum ...	755	2,601	5,451	1,948	6,104	1,965	1,504	427
Bijapur ...	752	2,689	5,289	2,022	6,468	953	2,196	383
Dharwar ...	691	2,949	5,352	1,699	5,565	1,308	2,621	506
<i>Bombay Konkan Division ...</i>	<i>647</i>	<i>2,516</i>	<i>5,261</i>	<i>2,223</i>	<i>4,372</i>	<i>4,594</i>	<i>786</i>	<i>248</i>
Thana ...	544	2,538	4,654	2,808	3,916	4,477	1,443	164
Kolaba ...	740	2,651	5,084	2,265	3,612	5,676	437	275
Ratnagiri ...	695	2,282	5,838	1,880	5,626	3,797	355	222
Kanara ...	628	3,037	5,061	1,902	2,520	5,571	1,409	500
SAURASHTRA STATE ...	466	2,321	5,013	2,666	7,027	1,789	807	377
Halar ...	466	2,252	4,981	2,767	7,981	1,189	448	382
Madhya Saurashtra ...	429	2,353	4,769	2,878	7,468	1,675	548	309
Zalawad ...	457	2,274	5,097	2,629	5,168	3,419	836	577
Gohilwad ...	466	2,201	5,329	2,470	6,590	1,686	1,228	496
Sorath ...	510	2,461	4,913	2,626	7,373	1,576	815	236
KUTCH STATE...	420	2,836	5,107	2,057	6,635	2,277	708	380

persons of all Agricultural Classes ; and comparison with Agricultural Holdings by Size of Holding

Distribution of 10,000 agricultural holdings by size of holdings.						State, Natural Division and District.
Holdings up to 5 acres.		Holdings over 5 acres and up to 15 acres.		Holdings over 15 acres and up to 25 acres.		
Number.	Extent.	Number.	Extent.	Number.	Extent.	
			10			1
		Not available				BOMBAY, SAURASHTRA AND KUTCH
		Not available				BOMBAY STATE
9,199	3,281	541	1,843	119	911	Greater Bombay
		Not available				Bombay Gujarat Division
		Not available				Banskantha
		Not available				Sabarkantha
5,716	1,685	2,909	2,950	827	1,632	Mehsana
7,902	3,420	1,570	3,095	385	1,346	Ahmedabad
5,008	2,291	3,683	3,932	936	1,901	Kaira
4,874	1,534	3,101	2,561	1,048	2,092	Panch Mahals
5,663	2,026	2,709	2,890	836	2,279	Baroda
7,088	2,219	2,023	2,810	477	1,506	Breach
		Not available				Surat
						Amreli
		Not available				Bombay Deccan Northern Division
2,592	1,881	4,004	2,245	1,962	2,133	West Khandesh
4,922	1,439	3,504	3,471	939	1,832	East Khandesh
3,972	1,002	3,419	2,679	1,395	2,144	Dangs
3,308	706	3,455	2,369	1,730	2,424	Nasik
4,748	1,310	2,654	2,342	1,558	2,696	Ahmednagar
6,133	2,305	2,469	2,795	925	1,998	Poona
		Not available				Satara North
7,146	2,759	2,020	2,874	500	1,465	Satara South
2,886	593	3,313	1,818	1,770	1,961	Kolhapur
						Sholapur
4,127	953	3,332	2,393	1,400	1,926	Bombay Deccan Southern Division
5,196	1,615	3,167	2,921	940	1,723	Belgaum
2,411	530	3,464	1,791	2,146	1,985	Bijapur
4,555	1,007	3,356	2,750	1,209	1,994	Dharwar
7,026	1,947	1,765	2,077	654	1,576	Bombay Konkan Division
7,419	1,580	1,458	1,549	505	1,121	Thana
7,970	2,173	1,301	1,941	345	1,066	Kolaba
6,394	2,098	2,083	2,254	899	1,942	Ratnagiri
7,426	1,776	1,735	2,674	423	1,423	Kanara
		Not available				SAURASHTRA STATE
						Halar
						Madhya Saurashtra
						Zalwad
						Gohilwad
						Sorath
		Not available				KUTCH STATE

Agricultural Classes per 1,000 persons of General Population ; number in each Class and Sub-Class of

State, Natural Division and District. 1	Distribution of 10,000 agricultural holdings by size of holdings.—contd.					
	Holdings over 25 acres and up to 100 acres.		Holdings over 100 acres and up to 500 acres.		Holdings over 500 acres.	
	Number.	Extent.	Number. 10—contd.	Extent.	Number.	Extent.
BOMBAY, SAURASHTRA AND KUTCH			Not available			
BOMBAY STATE			Not available			
Greater Bombay	130	2,910	11	1,055	.....	.....
<i>Bombay Gujarat Division</i>			Not available			
Banaskantha			Not available			
Sabarkantha			Not available			
Mehsana						
Ahmedabad	485	2,367	59	1,077	4	289
Kaira	133	1,307	8	418	2	414
Panch Mahals	362	1,407	10	240	1	229
Baroda	911	2,605	61	869	5	339
Broach	695	2,269	47	527	.....	9
Surat	374	2,339	33	1,097	.....	29
Amreli			Not available			
<i>Bombay Deccan Northern Division</i>			Not available			
West Khandesh	1,387	3,013	50	521	5	207
East Khandesh	594	2,558	40	582	1	68
Dangs						
Nasik	1,161	3,494	52	598	1	83
Ahmednagar	1,427	3,701	79	765	1	35
Poona	973	3,010	62	596	5	46
Satara North	454	2,416	18	377	1	109
Satara South			Not available			
Kolhapur	312	1,780	19	649	3	473
Sholapur	1,867	4,199	162	1,327	2	102
<i>Bombay Deccan Southern Division</i>	1,057	3,366	78	1,012	6	350
Belgaum	649	2,706	47	821	1	214
Bijapur	1,840	4,088	133	1,297	6	309
Dharwar	808	2,956	63	804	9	489
<i>Bombay Konkan Division</i>	483	2,527	68	1,457	4	416
Thana	507	2,604	103	2,382	8	764
Kolaba	315	2,131	64	1,891	5	778
Ratnagiri	563	2,562	59	936	2	208
Kanara	362	2,677	43	1,305	1	145
SAURASHTRA STATE			Not available			
Halar						
Madhya Saurashtra						
Zalawad						
Cohilwad						
Sorath						
KUTCH STATE						

10,000 persons of all Agricultural Classes ; and comparison with Agricultural Holdings by Size of Holding

Remarks.

11

Up to 5 Bighas		Over 5 Bighas and up to 15 Bighas.		Over 15 Bighas and up to 25 Bighas.		Over 25 Bighas and up to 100 Bighas.		Over 100 Bighas and up to 500 Bighas.		Over 500 Bighas.	
Number.	Extent.	Number.	Extent.	Number.	Extent.	Number.	Extent.	Number.	Extent.	Number.	Extent.
3,440	894	3,000	2,269	1,720	2,155	1,735	3,379	102	1,109	3	194

Mehsana

Up to 3 1/2 acres.		Over 3 1/2 acres and up to 7 acres.		Over 7 1/2 acres and up to 10 acres.		Over 10 1/2 acres.	
No.	Extent.	No.	Extent.	No.	Extent.	No.	Extent.
2,107	1,110	7,303	7,694	91	143	499	1,053

Dangs

Exclusive of figures for Phaltan Taluka

Satara N.

Exclusive of figures for Shirhatti Taluka and Kundgol Peta

Dharwar

0 to 2 acres.		2 to 5 acres.		5 to 10 acres.		10 to 15 acres.		15 to 25 acres.		25 to 50 acres.		50 to 100 acres.		100 to 200 acres.		200 acres and over.	
No.	Extent.	No.	Extent.	No.	Extent.	No.	Extent.	No.	Extent.	No.	Extent.	No.	Extent.	No.	Extent.	No.	Extent.
336	17	299	36	674	140	1,701	674	2,049	1,426	3,284	3,662	1,386	2,651	255	1,245	16	149

Halar

482	26	1,753	469	1,659	898	670	261	1,811	1,101	2,282	3,514	1,055	2,376	284	1,321	4	34
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Madhya S. Zalawad

20 acres and below.		20 to 40 acres.		40 to 80 acres.		80 to 120 acres.		120 to 160 acres.		160 acres and above.	
No.	Extent.	No.	Extent.	No.	Extent.	No.	Extent.	No.	Extent.	No.	Extent.
6,584	2,736	2,008	3,243	1,138	3,034	195	596	41	176	34	215

Cohilwad

Up to 5 acres.		5 to 15 acres.		15 to 25 acres.		25 to 100 acres.		100 to 500 acres.		Over 500 acres.	
No.	Extent.	No.	Extent.	No.	Extent.	No.	Extent.	No.	Extent.	No.	Extent.
1,305	n.a.	2,668	n.a.	2,770	n.a.	3,209	n.a.	47	n.a.	1	n.a.

Sorath

0 to 1 acre.		1 to 2 acres.		2 to 3 acres.		3 to 5 acres.		5 to 10 acres.		10 to 15 acres.		15 to 20 acres.		20 to 30 acres.		30 to 40 acres.		40 acres and over.	
No.	Extent.	No.	Extent.	No.	Extent.	No.	Extent.	No.	Extent.	No.	Extent.	No.	Extent.	No.	Extent.	No.	Extent.	No.	Extent.
442	n.a.	765	n.a.	955	n.a.	1,972	n.a.	3,625	n.a.	1,332	n.a.	426	n.a.	305	n.a.	82	n.a.	46	n.a.

KUTCH

* n. a. means not available.

**Livelihood Class I (Cultivators of land wholly or
Number per 10,000 persons of Livelihood Class I in each Sub-Class ;**

State, Natural Division and District.	Number per 10,000 of Livelihood Class I.			Number per 10,000 of Livelihood						
	Self-supporting persons.	Non-earning dependants.	Earning dependants.	Cultivation of owned land.		Cultivation of unowned land.		Employment as cultivating labourer.		
				Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.	Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.	Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.	
										5	6	7	8	9	10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
BOMBAY, SAURASHTRA AND KUTCH	2,318	5,536	2,146	.....	1,400	106	64	81	545
BOMBAY STATE	2,318	5,589	2,093	.....	1,383	114	69	86	499
Greater Bombay	2,797	6,805	398	.....	201	8	6	.....	18
<i>Bombay Gujarat Division</i>	2,260	5,571	2,169	.....	1,378	83	29	68	634
Banaskantha	2,660	4,843	2,497	.....	2,117	18	12	21	140
Sabarkantha	1,944	5,222	2,834	.....	2,244	19	5	10	494
Mehsana	2,286	5,469	2,245	.....	1,759	51	14	9	311
Ahmedabad	2,261	6,278	1,461	.....	747	92	28	27	545
Kaira	2,275	5,943	1,782	.....	700	133	46	233	932
Panch Mahals	2,308	4,878	2,814	.....	2,412	11	34	11	307
Baroda	2,245	5,696	2,059	.....	784	202	31	77	1,126
Broach	2,041	6,047	1,912	.....	188	145	31	98	1,566
Surat	2,263	6,103	1,634	.....	745	96	43	73	663
Amreli	2,270	5,774	1,956	.....	1,048	154	36	32	789
<i>Bombay Deccan Northern Division</i>	2,276	5,629	2,095	.....	1,434	107	61	90	465
West Khandesh	2,364	5,773	1,863	.....	809	16	12	69	976
East Khandesh	2,320	5,879	1,801	.....	682	71	10	169	1,033
Dangs	2,234	5,604	2,162	.....	1,056	1	.....	25	195
Nasik	2,153	5,368	2,479	.....	1,898	47	38	43	435
Ahmednagar	2,176	5,379	2,445	.....	1,628	66	134	57	471
Poona	2,310	5,385	2,305	.....	1,884	89	46	64	233
Satara North	2,184	5,638	2,178	.....	1,735	90	38	53	254
Satara South	2,179	5,984	1,837	.....	1,341	123	63	97	290
Kolhapur	2,499	5,642	1,859	.....	1,412	323	143	124	184
Sholapur	2,348	5,782	1,870	.....	1,218	162	65	170	463
<i>Bombay Deccan Southern Division</i>	2,569	5,538	1,893	.....	1,199	162	125	127	447
Belgaum	2,462	5,548	1,990	.....	1,260	239	157	160	436
Bijapur	2,561	5,474	1,965	.....	1,228	93	136	118	479
Dharwar	2,719	5,597	1,684	.....	1,085	138	73	94	426
<i>Bombay Konkan Division</i>	2,338	5,538	2,124	.....	1,450	184	160	67	251
Thana	2,304	4,914	2,782	.....	2,383	128	103	40	106
Kolaba	2,608	5,168	2,224	.....	1,411	313	301	50	342
Ratnagiri	2,228	5,969	1,803	.....	1,043	141	111	88	308
Kanara	2,577	5,581	1,842	.....	1,198	374	377	54	97
SAURASHTRA STATE	2,256	5,020	2,724	.....	1,642	24	20	27	995
Halar	2,200	4,952	2,848	.....	1,401	4	3	41	1,411
Madhya Saurashtra	2,252	4,802	2,946	.....	2,502	18	7	6	397
Zalawad	2,296	5,183	2,521	.....	1,632	37	13	18	752
Gohilwad	2,191	5,318	2,491	.....	1,955	43	31	23	392
Sorath	2,333	4,955	2,712	.....	756	22	34	41	1,870
KUTCH STATE	2,789	5,065	2,146	.....	837	117	62	25	932

TABLE 4.2

mainly owned and their dependants)

Secondary Means of Livelihood of 10,000 persons of Livelihood Class I

Class I whose Secondary Means of Livelihood is										State, Natural Division and District.
Rent on agricultural land.		Production other than cultivation.		Commerce.		Transport.		Other services and miscellaneous sources.		
Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.	Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.	Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.	Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.	Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	1
16	4	85	58	40	18	13	3	91	54	BOMBAY, SAURASHTRA AND KUTCH
15	4	90	61	42	19	13	4	96	54	BOMBAY STATE
37	2	62	84	100	21	35	14	166	52	Greater Bombay
21	4	80	54	29	15	11	3	81	52	Bombay Gujarat Division
124	21	136	75	56	52	10	2	105	78	Banaskantha
6	1	101	47	14	9	3	1	65	33	Sabarkantha
12	2	74	106	29	21	2	1	56	31	Mehsana
30	5	74	60	41	18	1	1	65	57	Ahmedabad
15	3	67	54	37	14	3	2	71	31	Kaira
5	4	41	19	12	4	18	3	77	31	Panch Mahals
21	1	46	32	24	7	12	2	86	76	Baroda
14	3	188	40	39	13	5	1	79	70	Broach
8	1	93	57	33	16	35	8	131	101	Surat
21	3	45	25	33	10	6	1	76	44	Amreli
7	3	90	64	41	18	9	3	85	47	Bombay Deccan Northern Division
2	.....	55	28	35	10	8	1	53	27	West Khandesh
4	.....	75	34	75	22	8	2	76	18	East Khandesh
.....	.....	549	498	10	2	22	2	348	409	Dangs
6	3	53	49	25	19	14	11	41	26	Nasik
7	14	76	96	30	24	3	2	59	76	Ahmednagar
9	2	88	72	39	19	13	4	90	45	Poona
5	2	113	67	33	11	6	1	130	70	Satara North
7	2	118	74	44	17	6	1	103	49	Satara South
10	2	110	51	42	20	20	3	108	44	Kolhapur
14	3	90	72	54	19	7	1	88	29	Sholapur
13	5	89	60	63	25	4	1	90	31	Bombay Deccan Southern Division
13	4	100	71	61	24	7	2	97	36	Belgaum
12	4	95	62	63	26	2	1	92	29	Bijapur
14	5	67	44	66	23	2	1	77	27	Dharwar
36	10	129	75	54	27	52	14	209	137	Bombay Konkan Division
14	3	146	87	53	34	120	27	90	39	Thana
32	4	121	40	65	20	42	11	175	95	Kolaba
28	7	129	86	49	27	25	10	285	211	Ratnagiri
196	71	93	35	68	20	28	4	150	40	Kanara
25	6	26	22	24	12	3	1	36	26	SAURASHTRA STATE
25	2	16	8	17	13	1	1	20	9	Halar
19	3	16	13	24	11	1	1	22	12	Madhya Saurashtra
80	21	34	46	15	16	.....	2	32	39	Zalawad
28	11	36	35	24	13	8	1	63	53	Gohilwad
10	1	31	20	32	9	3	1	37	21	Sorath
9	4	128	45	58	16	65	7	121	243	KUTCH STATE

Livelihood Class II (Cultivators of land wholly or

Number per 10,000 persons of Livelihood Class II in each Sub-Class ;

State, Natural Division and District.	Number per 10,000 of Livelihood Class II.			Number per 10,000 of Livelihood					
	Self-supporting persons.	Non-earning dependants.	Earning dependants.	Cultivation of owned land.		Cultivation of unowned land.		Employment as cultivating labourer.	
				Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.	Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.	Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
BOMBAY, SAURASHTRA AND KUTCH ...	2,383	5,298	2,319	165	159	.....	1,299	133	648
BOMBAY STATE ...	2,401	5,334	2,265	180	154	.....	1,296	144	594
Greater Bombay ...	3,050	6,370	580	143	106	.....	127	8	41
<i>Bombay Gujarat Division</i> ...	2,249	5,577	2,174	97	85	.....	1,090	109	836
Banaskantha ...	2,301	5,020	2,679	6	27	.....	2,494	11	48
Sabarkantha ...	2,169	5,611	2,220	94	347	.....	700	27	972
Mehsana ...	2,276	6,208	1,516	71	61	.....	842	26	370
Ahmedabad ...	2,239	5,843	1,918	78	30	.....	980	28	756
Kaira ...	2,328	6,120	1,552	123	65	.....	374	230	925
Panch Mahals ...	2,167	4,887	2,946	31	282	.....	2,443	16	148
Baroda ...	2,428	5,528	2,044	306	52	.....	421	120	1,404
Broach ...	2,028	5,860	2,112	53	45	.....	218	137	1,666
Surat ...	2,206	5,472	2,322	124	68	.....	616	205	1,443
Amreli ...	2,163	6,138	1,699	103	70	.....	760	49	565
<i>Bombay Deccan Northern Division</i> ...	2,403	5,487	2,110	347	288	.....	1,011	168	644
West Khandesh ...	2,265	5,596	2,139	36	40	.....	490	102	1,550
East Khandesh ...	2,352	5,393	2,255	213	106	.....	552	244	1,487
Dangs ...	3,491	4,906	1,603	472	503	.....	1,006	.....	.....
Nasik ...	2,591	5,281	2,128	117	170	.....	1,112	196	685
Ahmednagar ...	2,147	5,859	1,994	160	249	.....	1,030	82	491
Poona ...	2,543	5,205	2,252	332	490	.....	1,105	118	415
Satara North ...	2,339	5,586	2,075	439	486	.....	910	111	418
Satara South ...	2,302	5,876	1,822	382	356	.....	841	151	422
Kolhapur ...	2,467	5,393	2,140	522	359	.....	1,276	218	349
Sholapur ...	2,357	5,508	2,135	379	218	.....	939	140	819
<i>Bombay Deccan Southern Division</i> ...	2,497	5,391	2,112	342	174	.....	1,222	152	584
Belgaum ...	2,484	5,331	2,185	480	230	.....	1,250	178	568
Bijapur ...	2,469	5,332	2,199	171	135	.....	1,188	151	730
Dharwar ...	2,538	5,543	1,919	212	101	.....	1,194	108	510
<i>Bombay Konkan Division</i> ...	2,487	5,063	2,450	131	156	.....	1,589	162	386
Thana ...	2,457	4,509	3,034	76	251	.....	2,273	153	232
Kolaba ...	2,636	4,933	2,431	177	75	.....	1,580	131	537
Ratnagiri ...	2,237	5,653	2,110	123	178	.....	1,010	145	434
Kanara ...	2,854	4,996	2,150	164	76	.....	1,655	290	261
SAURASHTRA STATE ...	2,180	4,939	2,881	34	233	.....	1,430	25	1,137
Halar ...	2,119	5,012	2,869	17	29	.....	1,198	30	1,607
Madhya Saurashtra ...	2,348	4,522	3,130	75	695	.....	1,813	20	572
Zalawad ...	2,116	4,926	2,958	19	105	.....	1,831	35	912
Gohilwad ...	1,917	5,429	2,654	37	196	.....	1,797	14	527
Sorath ...	2,369	4,824	2,807	13	42	.....	413	29	2,306
KUTCH STATE ...	2,528	5,247	2,225	45	14	.....	675	54	1,003

mainly unowned and their dependants)

Secondary Means of Livelihood of 10,000 persons of Livelihood Class II

Class II whose Secondary Means of Livelihood is										State, Natural Division and District.
Rent on agricultural land.		Production other than cultivation.		Commerce.		Transport.		Other services and miscellaneous sources.		
Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.	Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.	Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.	Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.	Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	1
6	2	110	69	30	22	38	8	124	112	BOMBAY, SAURASHTRA AND KUTCH
6	2	118	74	32	23	39	9	133	113	BOMBAY STATE
20	4	69	119	90	65	16	4	110	114	Greater Bombay
4	2	96	55	16	13	13	2	81	92	Bombay Gujarat Division
3	.....	210	56	21	13	6	1	96	40	Banskantha
7	1	49	31	14	9	4	9	65	151	Sabarkantha
8	11	81	101	13	32	5	2	76	97	Mehsana
10	2	71	54	24	24	2	1	60	71	Ahmedabad
3	1	101	94	15	14	4	1	72	78	Kaira
1	.....	38	31	11	4	4	1	55	37	Panch Mahals
3	1	40	26	13	9	4	1	66	130	Baroda
6	2	53	31	21	9	3	2	65	139	Broach
1	2	112	42	11	4	53	5	128	142	Surat
1	1	67	120	12	8	12	1	64	174	Amreli
12	4	88	64	46	31	15	4	86	64	Bombay Deccan Northern Division
3	1	35	22	40	11	15	6	51	19	West Khandesh
9	.....	80	49	75	31	18	3	57	27	East Khandesh
.....	.....	314	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	63	63	Dangs
7	5	69	58	24	14	20	11	65	73	Nasik
23	19	59	79	22	31	3	3	68	92	Ahmednagar
14	9	138	76	98	89	19	5	99	63	Poona
21	3	136	97	35	12	12	2	179	147	Satara North
7	2	95	117	35	19	9	2	99	63	Satara South
8	1	96	45	47	37	19	3	94	70	Kolhapur
23	6	79	80	43	21	13	2	74	50	Sholapur
11	4	64	57	47	33	11	2	64	36	Bombay Deccan Southern Division
10	2	64	61	40	31	19	3	69	40	Belgaum
12	11	78	62	52	37	3	1	64	35	Bijapur
13	4	56	45	56	36	4	1	56	28	Dharwar
5	2	167	99	35	26	79	18	215	174	Bombay Konkan Division
1	1	211	134	17	18	205	32	120	93	Thana
3	.....	117	49	47	36	38	10	187	144	Kolaba
3	2	185	133	36	29	29	20	337	304	Ratanagiri
23	6	134	47	41	17	32	7	164	81	Kanara
4	3	25	23	14	7	5	1	25	47	SAURASHTRA STATE
4	2	15	14	14	7	2	1	15	11	Halar
1	.....	21	15	15	7	2	1	17	27	Madhya Saurashtra
7	3	46	49	9	6	.....	1	29	51	Zalawad
8	9	22	21	13	9	14	2	36	93	Gohilwad
1	.....	18	9	19	7	3	.....	23	30	Sorath
6	.....	133	55	28	23	142	20	195	435	KUTCH STATE

Livelihood Class III (Cultivating

Number per 10,000 persons of Livelihood Class III in each Sub-Class ; Secondary

State, Natural Division and District.	Number per 10,000 of Livelihood Class III.			Number per 10,000 of Livelihood					
	Self-supporting persons.	Non-earning dependants.	Earning dependants.	Cultivation of owned land.		Cultivation of unowned land.		Employment as cultivating labourer.	
				Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.	Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.	Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
BOMBAY, SAURASHTRA AND KUTCH	3,113	4,762	2,125	89	96	32	48	.....	1,786
BOMBAY STATE	3,105	4,789	2,106	92	97	33	49	.....	1,774
Greater Bombay	3,826	5,695	479	61	27	27	46	.....	345
<i>Bombay Gujarat Division</i>	3,035	4,964	2,001	31	50	17	11	.....	1,681
Banaskantha	3,715	4,477	1,808	42	112	47	51	.....	910
Sabarkantha	3,965	4,346	1,689	68	185	10	14	.....	1,124
Mehsana	3,291	5,258	1,451	13	57	4	7	.....	973
Ahmedabad	2,789	5,153	2,058	24	22	12	11	.....	1,756
Kaira	2,853	5,325	1,822	47	63	24	18	.....	1,543
Panch Mahals	2,927	4,498	2,575	80	451	21	51	.....	1,941
Baroda	3,442	4,412	2,146	36	42	9	8	.....	1,832
Broach	2,544	5,070	2,386	33	16	27	5	.....	2,102
Surat	2,979	5,068	1,953	21	21	19	9	.....	1,723
Amreli	3,639	4,715	1,646	21	25	4	2	.....	1,308
<i>Bombay Deccan Northern Division</i>	2,871	4,835	2,294	114	142	16	44	.....	1,960
West Khandesh	2,597	4,758	2,645	23	39	3	95	.....	2,424
East Khandesh	3,057	4,705	2,238	109	125	10	44	.....	1,967
Dangs	2,286	7,024	690	75	19	9	.....	.....	569
Nasik	2,684	4,679	2,637	39	81	14	13	.....	2,341
Ahmednagar	2,604	4,708	2,688	83	379	11	78	.....	1,990
Poona	3,382	4,458	2,160	152	133	19	18	.....	1,821
Satara North	3,105	5,111	1,784	248	210	18	11	.....	1,344
Satara South	2,842	5,339	1,819	246	278	21	20	.....	1,321
Kolhapur	3,091	5,473	1,436	348	216	82	41	.....	1,051
Sholapur	2,930	4,983	2,087	126	58	17	16	.....	1,889
<i>Bombay Deccan Southern Division</i>	3,428	4,646	1,926	110	80	38	77	.....	1,633
Belgaum	3,320	4,898	1,782	253	138	82	81	.....	1,419
Bijapur	3,185	4,555	2,260	90	69	26	115	.....	1,937
Dharwar	3,698	4,547	1,755	102	49	17	43	.....	1,535
<i>Bombay Konkan Division</i>	3,749	4,252	1,999	61	79	176	147	.....	1,507
Thana	3,432	4,140	2,428	38	51	105	133	.....	1,973
Kolaba	3,572	4,722	1,706	49	25	118	71	.....	1,121
Ratnagiri	3,531	4,963	1,506	166	157	208	164	.....	955
Kanara	4,886	3,586	1,528	29	114	370	219	.....	1,054
SAURASHTRA STATE	3,154	4,271	2,575	20	79	3	14	.....	2,122
Halar	3,322	3,965	2,713	96	373	5	9	.....	2,138
Madhya Saurashtra	3,769	3,843	2,388	37	177	3	42	.....	1,693
Zalawad	2,673	4,061	3,266	18	75	13	44	.....	2,855
Cohilwad	2,586	4,680	2,734	6	20	.....	3	.....	2,470
Sorath	3,758	4,132	2,110	10	23	3	1	.....	1,547
KUTCH STATE	4,227	4,251	1,522	31	79	66	20	.....	865

labourers and their dependants)

Means of Livelihood of 10,000 persons of Livelihood Class III

Class III whose Secondary Means of Livelihood is										State, Natural Division and District.
Rent on agricultural land.		Production other than cultivation.		Commerce.		Transport.		Other services and miscellaneous sources.		
Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.	Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.	Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.	Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.	Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	1
40	12	63	55	21	21	2	1	60	106	BOMBAY, SAURASHTRA AND KUTCH
40	13	63	55	21	21	2	1	60	96	BOMBAY STATE
8	.....	8	23	11	7	...	4	38	27	Greater Bombay
22	5	44	42	10	12	2	1	63	199	Bombay Gujarat Division
92	8	77	86	12	19	7	...	83	622	Benastantha
46	1	37	22	6	8	...	...	42	335	Sabarkantha
65	8	71	86	15	39	1	1	54	280	Mehsana
59	14	57	55	16	19	2	1	59	180	Ahmedabad
21	1	73	57	17	18	3	1	89	121	Kaira
9	.....	28	25	5	4	1	2	60	101	Panch Mahals
14	12	21	18	8	10	...	1	80	223	Baroda
11	2	33	20	10	6	1	1	52	234	Broach
3	.....	38	43	2	3	2	2	53	152	Surat
23	2	64	41	31	27	2	2	64	239	Amreli
45	19	55	55	19	26	2	1	45	47	Bombay Deccan Northern Division
4	4	31	31	11	19	1	1	16	32	West Khandesh
13	9	49	40	25	27	3	1	37	25	East Khandesh
.....	.....	93	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	569	93	Dangs
59	28	37	53	22	67	1	2	33	52	Nasik
77	66	48	73	12	18	1	1	39	83	Ahmednagar
78	19	60	63	41	40	1	1	66	65	Poona
113	19	104	85	21	23	2	2	126	90	Satara North
29	11	110	106	20	9	2	1	73	73	Satara South
23	3	94	53	23	11	4	.....	55	61	Kolhapur
85	14	62	64	14	10	1	1	59	35	Sholapur
66	13	75	60	32	22	1	1	66	40	Bombay Deccan Southern Division
68	6	87	74	33	20	1	1	80	43	Belgaum
28	8	74	55	31	21	1	1	71	54	Bijapur
95	22	67	55	32	22	1	1	52	28	Dharwar
7	2	154	97	48	26	13	4	119	137	Bombay Konkan Division
5	2	180	107	45	16	17	5	111	141	Thana
6	1	188	149	132	105	24	5	138	229	Kolaba
4	1	100	84	14	13	3	2	133	130	Ratnagiri
15	2	114	51	31	13	6	2	114	73	Kanara
44	5	49	48	15	24	1	1	52	282	SAURASHTRA STATE
8	1	48	71	17	17	.....	1	23	103	Halar
231	2	71	76	30	47	2	1	39	350	Madhya Saurashtra
30	10	65	58	16	32	1	1	61	191	Zalawad
4	1	38	33	15	18	2	1	74	188	Cohilwad
6	14	44	42	6	18	.....	.....	32	465	Sorath
25	1	69	111	28	49	3	1	141	396	KUTCH STATE

**Livelihood Class IV (Non-cultivating owners of land ;
Number per 10,000 persons of Livelihood Class IV in each Sub-Class ;**

State, Natural Division and District.	Number per 10,000 of Livelihood Class IV.			Number per 10,000 of Livelihood					
	Self-supporting persons.	Non-earning dependants.	Earning dependants.	Cultivation of owned land.		Cultivation of unowned land.		Employment as cultivating labourer.	
				Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.	Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.	Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
BOMBAY, SAURASHTRA AND KUTCH	2,737	6,445	818	87	74	13	15	171	267
BOMBAY STATE	2,768	6,404	828	79	76	14	16	186	282
Greater Bombay...	3,595	6,228	177	21	.....	8	.....	49	.....
<i>Bombay Gujarat Division</i>	2,982	6,360	658	79	71	7	6	88	214
Banaskantha	3,014	6,165	821	576	290	8	13	46	82
Sabarkantha	3,118	6,060	822	108	193	4	4	124	313
Mehsana	3,112	6,136	752	38	75	1	1	81	200
Ahmedabad	2,934	6,350	716	54	22	7	3	166	270
Kaira	2,793	6,738	469	51	36	8	9	71	162
Panch Mahals	2,711	6,482	807	106	191	9	24	52	125
Baroda	3,003	6,344	653	46	63	15	5	98	311
Broach	2,862	6,561	577	79	19	16	11	66	326
Surat	2,607	6,790	603	68	25	6	3	44	146
Amreli	4,861	4,270	869	50	136	.....	2	80	140
<i>Bombay Deccan Northern Division</i>	2,786	6,195	1,019	56	107	12	11	259	363
West Khandesh	2,661	6,340	999	53	29	6	1	199	587
East Khandesh	2,725	6,406	869	79	33	4	5	319	558
Dangs,	1,250	8,750	.....	1,250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nasik	2,773	5,753	1,474	45	62	18	43	332	542
Ahmednagar	2,742	5,859	1,399	26	128	14	15	294	424
Poona	3,014	6,002	984	54	163	7	3	243	298
Satara North	2,776	6,202	1,022	65	175	6	4	178	248
Satara South	2,809	6,550	641	54	60	14	10	122	150
Kolhapur	2,614	7,002	384	121	76	25	14	40	75
Sholapur	2,770	6,099	1,131	33	75	12	6	476	581
<i>Bombay Deccan Southern Division</i>	2,605	6,404	991	54	42	13	30	306	385
Belgaum	2,596	6,580	824	86	42	17	18	234	293
Bijapur	2,546	6,265	1,189	51	52	12	54	240	432
Dharwar	2,658	6,328	1,014	25	35	10	25	426	443
<i>Bombay Konkan Division</i>	2,305	7,239	456	209	62	41	35	26	47
Thana	2,491	6,939	570	249	69	27	17	26	37
Kolaba	2,056	7,655	289	176	36	26	31	10	38
Ratnagiri	2,456	7,053	491	199	79	42	28	28	64
Kanara	2,189	7,318	493	231	60	68	63	39	38
SAURASHTRA STATE	2,414	6,824	762	144	56	11	5	41	138
Halar	2,482	6,700	818	256	64	12	2	28	290
Madhya Saurashtra	2,325	6,950	725	244	124	14	13	26	79
Zalawad	2,438	6,838	724	174	62	25	11	87	112
Gohilwad	2,339	6,748	913	84	31	4	.....	19	87
Sorath	2,578	6,920	502	17	15	4	1	65	201
KUTCH STATE	2,906	6,603	491	217	45	8	4	50	78

TABLE 4.5

agricultural rent receivers and their dependants)

Secondary Means of Livelihood of 10,000 persons of Livelihood Class IV

Class IV whose Secondary Means of Livelihood is										State, Natural Division and District.
Rent on agricultural land.		Production other than cultivation.		Commerce.		Transport.		Other services and miscellaneous sources.		
Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.	Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.	Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.	Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.	Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	1
.....	218	130	77	152	49	19	3	238	115	BOMBAY, SAURASHTRA AND KUTCH
.....	201	139	82	160	52	21	4	308	115	BOMBAY STATE
.....	17	88	21	147	36	880	4	143	99	Greater Bombay
.....	99	103	72	139	53	5	4	289	139	Bombay Gujarat Division
.....	144	87	51	60	26	13	4	507	211	Banaskantha
.....	67	99	67	115	27	5	2	288	149	Sabarkantha
.....	121	154	132	114	50	3	1	261	172	Mehsana
.....	142	126	75	134	44	4	2	333	158	Ahmedabad
.....	49	78	48	149	62	5	9	228	94	Kaira
.....	218	128	76	175	21	10	6	335	146	Panch Mahals
.....	52	68	38	198	59	2	2	384	123	Baroda
.....	41	88	32	133	47	3	1	316	100	Broach
.....	221	69	57	162	48	12	11	253	92	Surat
.....	63	50	80	94	164	5	10	159	274	Amreli
.....	255	168	98	160	50	17	4	343	131	Bombay Deccan Northern Division
.....	277	129	42	203	22	9	...	274	41	West Khandesh
.....	90	104	56	233	57	8	4	264	66	East Khandesh
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Dangs
.....	526	146	98	131	43	17	9	282	151	Nasik
.....	413	170	125	147	87	9	4	368	203	Ahmednagar
.....	237	168	91	151	39	28	4	425	149	Poona
.....	267	256	138	122	34	14	4	426	152	Satara North
.....	203	158	68	191	39	11	3	400	108	Satara South
.....	63	123	53	225	41	51	4	283	58	Kolhapur
.....	182	148	109	145	63	5	1	248	114	Solapur
.....	315	165	96	165	54	15	2	284	67	Bombay Deccan Southern Division
.....	215	166	113	193	67	33	1	307	75	Belgaum
.....	427	188	101	157	54	4	1	295	68	Bijapur
.....	334	146	75	144	42	4	2	253	58	Dharwar
.....	129	113	33	220	54	31	7	313	89	Bombay Kanhan Division
.....	274	137	39	294	70	47	7	289	57	Thana
.....	56	132	23	220	38	37	6	269	61	Kolaba
.....	122	90	35	167	40	31	8	344	115	Ratnagiri
.....	103	107	38	246	81	12	4	331	106	Kanara
.....	410	49	30	60	19	7	2	193	102	SAURASHTRA STATE
.....	421	26	16	37	5	4	1	123	19	Halar
.....	337	71	34	77	20	14	2	206	116	Madhya Saurashtra
.....	329	43	44	51	15	2	1	216	150	Zalawad
.....	657	34	20	40	18	3	1	165	99	Gohilwad
.....	86	73	43	110	35	14	8	270	113	Sorath
.....	40	98	74	218	72	17	...	378	178	KUTCH STATE

Active and Semi-active

State, Natural Division and District.	Cultivation.				Cultivation of owned land.			
	Total.	Principal Means of Livelihood of self-supporting persons.	Secondary Means of Livelihood of self-supporting persons whose Principal Means of Livelihood is other than cultivation.	Secondary Means of Livelihood of earning dependants.	Total.	Principal Means of Livelihood of self-supporting persons.	Secondary Means of Livelihood of self-supporting persons whose Principal Means of Livelihood is other than cultivation.	Secondary Means of Livelihood of earning dependants.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
BOMBAY, SAURASHTRA AND KUTCH	10,988,510	5,737,303	224,179	5,027,028	6,320,740	3,745,668	131,145	2,443,927
BOMBAY STATE ...	9,920,073	5,242,157	208,277	4,469,639	5,710,519	3,395,691	122,358	2,192,470
Greater Bombay' ...	19,317	3,179	14,464	1,674	14,419	1,433	12,225	761
<i>Bombay Gujarat Division ...</i>	3,107,805	1,618,508	43,745	1,445,552	1,807,128	1,084,467	25,572	697,089
Banaskantha ...	263,571	134,206	3,495	125,870	167,489	90,741	2,121	74,627
Sabarkantha ...	242,679	101,368	3,535	137,776	198,614	88,594	2,902	107,118
Mehsana ...	379,455	209,938	5,156	173,361	288,127	158,447	3,051	126,629
Ahmedabad ...	190,863	109,911	3,858	77,094	83,249	60,545	1,586	21,118
Kaira ...	451,056	255,412	7,120	188,524	242,281	179,395	3,319	59,567
Panch Mahals ...	492,933	220,146	2,977	269,810	381,547	181,217	2,161	198,169
Baroda ...	332,318	181,742	4,180	146,396	146,821	105,386	2,318	39,117
Broach ...	210,324	106,816	2,594	100,914	59,003	51,786	1,148	6,069
Surat ...	472,887	267,512	9,516	195,859	202,244	143,322	6,362	52,560
Amreli ...	71,719	40,457	1,314	29,948	37,753	25,034	604	12,115
<i>Bombay Deccan Northern Division ...</i>	3,812,120	1,976,492	75,754	1,759,874	2,510,553	1,467,216	50,173	993,164
West Khandesh ...	400,094	212,739	3,222	184,133	198,406	145,249	1,845	51,312
East Khandesh ...	478,886	260,718	9,505	208,663	216,889	158,462	6,101	52,326
Dangs ...	15,493	9,591	374	5,528	14,123	9,235	347	4,541
Nasik ...	450,913	213,216	5,251	232,446	301,907	156,396	3,042	142,469
Ahmednagar ...	469,341	223,680	6,705	238,956	320,549	173,565	4,120	142,864
Poona ...	472,486	236,877	11,898	223,711	380,552	199,615	8,545	172,392
Satara North ...	387,798	193,614	9,491	184,693	327,308	173,892	6,973	146,443
Satara South ...	316,528	172,204	8,186	136,138	243,415	142,372	6,245	94,798
Kolhapur ...	406,819	229,877	10,175	166,767	280,130	165,710	7,615	106,805
Sholapur ...	413,762	223,976	10,947	178,839	227,274	142,720	5,340	79,214
<i>Bombay Deccan Southern Division ...</i>	1,569,698	902,886	32,573	634,239	822,193	534,458	17,164	270,571
Belgaum ...	584,594	324,547	13,537	246,510	316,067	195,867	7,913	112,287
Bijapur ...	487,629	272,041	8,805	206,783	267,247	173,900	5,077	88,270
Dharwar ...	497,475	306,298	10,231	180,946	238,879	164,691	4,174	70,014
<i>Bombay Konkan Division ...</i>	1,411,133	741,092	41,741	628,300	556,226	308,117	17,224	230,885
Thana ...	436,974	206,230	11,980	218,764	168,871	74,503	5,155	89,213
Kolaba ...	326,412	174,574	7,448	144,390	104,362	63,382	2,533	38,447
Ratnagiri ...	487,524	265,036	17,179	205,309	248,380	149,104	8,244	91,032
Kanara ...	160,223	95,252	5,134	59,837	34,613	21,128	1,292	12,193
SAURASHTRA STATE	954,824	430,129	11,619	513,076	549,211	305,835	6,408	236,968
Halar ...	136,077	57,699	1,672	76,706	79,355	46,976	1,022	31,357
Madhya Saurashtra ...	233,775	102,391	1,916	129,468	168,058	75,462	1,124	91,472
Zalawad ...	111,199	48,401	2,300	60,498	49,113	26,917	1,062	21,134
Gohilwad ...	215,722	99,115	3,337	113,270	134,108	68,654	1,989	63,465
Sorath ...	258,051	122,523	2,394	133,134	118,577	87,826	1,211	29,540
KUTCH STATE ...	113,613	65,017	4,283	44,313	61,010	44,142	2,379	14,439

Workers in Cultivation

Cultivation of unowned land.				Employment as cultivating labourer.				State, Natural Division and District.
Total.	Principal Means of Livelihood of self-supporting persons.	Secondary Means of Livelihood of self-supporting persons whose Principal Means of Livelihood is other than cultivation.	Secondary Means of Livelihood of earning dependants.	Total.	Principal Means of Livelihood of self-supporting persons.	Secondary Means of Livelihood of self-supporting persons whose Principal Means of Livelihood is other than cultivation.	Secondary Means of Livelihood of earning dependants.	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
1,621,288	925,586	37,842	657,860	3,046,482	1,066,049	55,192	1,925,241	BOMBAY, SAURASHTRA AND KUTCH
1,471,665	836,624	35,474	599,567	2,737,889	1,009,842	50,445	1,677,602	BOMBAY STATE
2,653	747	1,636	270	2,245	999	603	643	Greater Bombay
398,646	251,097	6,207	141,342	902,031	282,944	11,966	607,121	Bombay Gujarat Division
82,606	38,479	973	43,154	13,476	4,986	401	8,089	Banashantha
4,552	3,039	186	1,327	39,513	9,735	447	29,331	Sebartantha
22,366	14,951	445	6,970	68,962	27,540	1,660	39,762	Mehsana
38,063	25,149	754	12,160	69,551	24,217	1,518	43,816	Ahmedabad
58,122	45,249	1,048	11,825	150,653	30,768	2,753	117,132	Kaira
69,276	30,657	477	38,142	42,110	8,272	339	33,499	Panch Mahals
31,865	25,285	480	6,100	153,632	51,071	1,382	101,179	Baroda
21,744	18,259	426	3,059	129,577	36,771	1,020	91,786	Broach
62,157	44,605	1,325	16,227	208,486	79,585	1,829	127,072	Surat
7,895	5,424	93	2,378	26,071	9,999	617	15,455	Amreli
220,571	116,121	5,974	98,476	1,080,996	393,155	19,607	668,234	Bombay Deccan Northern Division
13,781	8,567	273	4,941	187,907	58,923	1,104	127,880	West Khandesh
12,233	7,581	642	4,010	249,764	94,675	2,762	152,327	East Khandesh
151	111	6	34	1,219	245	21	953	Dangs
20,994	11,953	374	8,667	128,012	44,867	1,835	81,310	Nasik
23,132	6,787	348	15,997	125,660	43,328	2,237	80,095	Ahmednagar
20,212	10,118	952	9,142	71,722	27,144	2,401	42,177	Poona
11,128	5,296	434	5,398	49,362	14,426	2,084	32,852	Satara North
20,304	11,222	551	8,531	52,809	18,610	1,390	32,809	Satara South
69,922	38,005	1,477	30,440	56,767	26,162	1,083	29,522	Kolhapur
28,714	16,481	917	11,316	157,774	64,775	4,690	88,309	Sholapur
225,218	124,416	3,906	96,896	522,287	244,012	11,503	266,772	Bombay Deccan Southern Division
113,555	63,602	1,954	47,999	154,972	65,078	3,670	86,224	Belgaum
51,033	24,697	971	25,365	169,349	73,444	2,757	93,148	Bijapur
60,630	36,117	981	23,532	197,966	105,490	5,076	87,400	Dharwar
624,577	344,243	17,751	262,583	230,330	88,732	6,766	134,832	Bombay Konkan Division
184,014	90,821	2,818	90,375	84,089	40,906	4,007	39,176	Thana
175,844	100,677	4,108	71,059	46,206	10,515	807	34,884	Kolaba
174,428	101,015	8,030	65,383	64,716	14,917	905	48,894	Ratanagiri
90,291	51,730	2,795	35,766	35,319	22,394	1,047	11,878	Kanara
129,291	75,228	1,039	53,024	276,322	49,066	4,172	223,084	SAURASHTRA STATE
10,995	6,740	103	4,152	45,727	3,983	547	41,197	Halar
31,893	17,649	154	14,090	33,824	9,280	638	23,906	Madhya Saurashtra
31,277	16,416	290	14,571	30,809	5,068	948	24,793	Zalawad
31,262	15,360	318	15,584	50,352	15,101	1,030	34,221	Cohilwad
23,864	19,063	174	4,627	115,610	15,634	1,009	98,967	Sorath
21,523	11,734	1,129	5,269	32,271	7,141	575	24,555	KUTCH STATE

Progress of Cultivation

(Figures in

The figures given for 1921, 1931 and 1941 for Bombay State and the various districts thereof were obtained from the Director of Agriculture. They pertain, however, to the districts of the former Bombay Province and not to the existing districts of the State of Bombay. These figures require adjustments for territorial changes that took place after 1947, but it was not possible to make these adjustments as the data necessary for the purpose were not available.

(2) The figures given for Satara North District pertain to the old district of Satara. The figures for 1941 shown against the district of Broach pertain to the old combined district of Broach and Panch Mahals.

(3) The figures for 1951 have been taken from the "Bombay Season and Crop Report for 1949-50," the only report giving figures for all the newly constituted districts of the Bombay State that was available when this and the two following Subsidiary Tables were prepared.

State, Natural Division and District.	Average net area sown in acres. A (1)				Average area sown more than once in acres. A (2)			
	1951	1941	1931	1921	1951	1941	1931	1921
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
BOMBAY STATE ...	42,362·8	28,546	27,810	26,613	1,281·3	931	734	788
Greater Bombay ...	14·0	29	37	Not available	.....	.....	...	Not available
<i>Bombay Gujarat Division</i> ...	13,022·6	4,402	4,223	4,177	448·5	158	152	195
Banaskantha ...	1,196·2	Not available	Not available	Not available	23·7	Not available	Not available	Not available
Sabarkantha ...	902·2	Not available	Not available	Not available	34·7	Not available	Not available	Not available
Mehsana ...	1,788·4	Not available	Not available	Not available	84·1	Not available	Not available	Not available
Ahmedabad ...	1,475·5	1,598	1,464	1,219	6·9	16	16	32
Kaira ...	1,299·3	837	816	762	24·5	19	23	43
Panch Mahals ...	1,340·2	included in Broach	561	843	147·3	.....	69	72
Baroda ...	1,706·6	Not available	Not available	Not available	8·3	Not available	Not available	Not available
Broach ...	1,073·7	1,198	625	608	3·2	69	1	2
Surat ...	1,701·6	769	757	745	111·6	54	43	46
Amreli ...	538·9	Not available	Not available	Not available	4·2	Not available	Not available	Not available
<i>Bombay Deccan Northern Division</i> ...	18,634·3	15,057	14,549	13,690	583·9	621	426	448
West Khandesh ...	1,760·6	1,570	1,497	1,340	69·8	94	27	25
East Khandesh ...	1,934·4	1,953	1,993	1,974	51·9	30	13	18
Dange ...	25·3	Not available	Not available	Not available	.....	Not available	Not available	Not available
Nasik ...	2,294·2	2,270	2,062	1,960	73·3	74	53	59
Ahmednagar ...	3,053·8	2,851	2,703	2,563	83·3	71	59	68
Poonā ...	2,439·6	2,087	2,007	1,822	109·6	176	121	94
Satara North ...	1,738·4	2,122	2,056	1,926	91·5	138	122	150
Satara South ...	1,652·0	Not available	Not available	Not available	37·5	Not available	Not available	Not available
Kolhapur ...	851·7	Not available	Not available	Not available	9·2	Not available	Not available	Not available
Sholapur ...	2,874·3	2,204	2,231	2,105	57·8	38	31	34
<i>Bombay Deccan Southern Division</i> ...	8,472·5	7,029	7,040	6,777	165·0	75	72	60
Belgaum ...	2,260·4	1,878	1,862	1,751	62·1	31	33	28
Bijapur ...	3,535·1	2,899	2,937	2,842	51·0	22	9	9
Dharwar ...	2,677·0	2,252	2,241	2,184	51·9	22	30	23
<i>Bombay Konkan Division</i> ...	2,219·4	2,029	1,961	1,969	83·9	77	84	85
Thana ...	737·2	632	593	595	6·0	8	12	8
Kolaba ...	486·4	403	394	391	29·7	17	14	11
Ratnagiri ...	744·6	767	737	735	28·3	35	39	46
Kanara ...	251·2	227	237	248	19·9	17	19	20
SAURASHTRA STATE ...	958·0	795·1	814·6	771·5	Not available	Not available	5·8	Not available
KUTCH STATE ...	575·0	Not available	Not available	Not available	17·6	Not available	Not available	Not available

during three decades
(thousands of acres)

(4) Figures for 1921, 1931 and 1941 are quinquennial averages. Figures for 1951, however, pertain only to the year 1949-50 as figures for earlier years for districts and states as now constituted were not available.

(5) Figures for Greater Bombay are really figures for the Bombay Suburban District which since 1950 has been included in Greater Bombay for purposes of civic administration.

(6) Figures for Saurashtra and Kutch States have been taken from the "Statements showing the progress of cultivation during the three decades 1921 to 1951" which were prepared by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture of the Government of India. Figures for the individual districts of Saurashtra State were not available. The Saurashtra figures would appear to be incomplete.

Average net area irrigated in acres. A(3)				Average net area irrigated more than once in acres. A(4)				State, Natural Division and District.
1951	1941	1931	1921	1951	1941	1931	1921	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
2,015.6	1,125	1,013	995	249.8	178	126	133	BOMBAY STATE
5.0	1	.....	Not available	.....	.....	.....	.....	Greater Bombay
402.2	117	119	138	17.6	5	2	7	<i>Bombay Gujarat Division</i>
69.0	Not available	Not available	Not available	.....	Not available	Not available	Not available	Banaskantha
53.9	Not available	Not available	Not available	0.2	Not available	Not available	Not available	Sabarkantha
105.8	Not available	Not available	Not available	12.4	Not available	Not available	Not available	Mehsana
66.4	62	66	76	2.3	3	1	4	Ahmedabad
53.3	40	40	48	.....	2	1	3	Kaira
14.7	.....	5	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	Panch Mahals
.....	Not available	Not available	Not available	.....	Not available	Not available	Not available	Bareda
2.6	7	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	Broach
11.5	8	7	9	0.6	.....	.....	.....	Surat
25.0	Not available	Not available	Not available	2.1	Not available	Not available	Not available	Amreli
1,232.8	761	647	634	210.2	158	111	116	<i>Bombay Deccan Northern Division</i>
80.7	27	24	30	12.0	4	3	3	West Khandesh
68.4	33	24	30	12.6	3	1	3	East Khandesh
.....	Not available	Not available	Not available	.....	Not available	Not available	Not available	Dangs
112.7	88	72	90	31.3	21	18	19	Nasik
253.3	182	131	123	24.3	24	18	16.	Ahmednagar
207.8	163	144	114	32.5	45	26	28	Poona
146.8	124	111	108	33.8	30	23	21	Satara North
77.6	Not available	Not available	Not available	16.5	Not available	Not available	Not available	Satara South
35.6	Not available	Not available	Not available	0.8	Not available	Not available	Not available	Kolhapur
249.9	144	141	139	46.4	31	22	26	Sholapur
315.3	193	187	157	15.3	10	10	9	<i>Bombay Deccan Southern Division</i>
150.0	66	64	62	11.7	5	6	7	Belgaum
54.4	37	27	17	3.6	4	3	2	Bijapur
110.9	90	96	78	.....	1	1	.....	Dharwar
60.3	53	60	66	6.5	5	3	1	<i>Bombay Kanhan Division</i>
9.0	7	5	5	1.3	.....	1	1	Thana
6.1	1	1	1	3.5	.....	.....	.....	Kolaba
13.0	18	28	39	1.7	5	2	.....	Ratnagiri
32.2	27	26	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	Kanara
45.3	35.7	35.3	35.5	.....	.....	5.8	.....	SAURASHTRA STATE
12.2	Not available	Not available	Not available	2.3	Not available	Not available	Not available	KUTCH STATE

Components of Cultivated Area

For working out figures of cultivated area per capita in cents, the acreage figures shown in Subsidiary Table 4.7 were divided by the population figures pertaining to the year in question and then multiplied by 100. Thus in this table a figure of 100 cents represents one acre.

The acreage figure shown against Greater Bombay related to the former Bombay Suburban District and therefore, for working out figures per capita in cents, the acreage figure was divided by the population figure of Bombay Suburban District at past censuses, and then multiplied by 100. The acreage figures shown for Satara North for the years 1921, 1931 and 1941 pertained to the former Satara District of Bombay Province and were, therefore, divided by the population figure of the old Satara District and not the present district of Satara North.

The figures shown for 1921, 1931 and 1941 for the State of Bombay relate to the districts of the former Province of Bombay, without adjustment for boundary changes that occurred after the merger of the former Indian States that took place from 1948 onwards. The figures for 1951 for Bombay State pertain to Bombay State as constituted at the time of the 1951 Census. If comparable figures for 1951 were required for the area of the former Province of Bombay they could be worked out by utilising the following method:—

The 1941 population figure of the area that at present constitutes Bombay State was 29,181,146. The 1941 population of the twenty districts of the former Province of Bombay for which acreage figures have been worked out was 20,849,840. The difference between these two figures is 8,331,306. Therefore, the net effect of the merger of the former Indian States and other territorial changes was the acquisition of an additional 1941 population of 8,331,306.

State, Natural Division and District.	Unirrigated Single Crop Cultivation per Capita (USC) (in cents).				Unirrigated Double Crop Cultivation per Capita (UDC) (in cents).			
	1951	1941	1931	1921	1951	1941	1931	1921
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
BOMBAY STATE ...	109.3	127.9	145.6	155.8	2.9	3.6	3.4	4.1
Greater Bombay ...	1.8	11.1	21.3	Not available	.....	.....	.....	Not available
Bombay Gujarat Division ...	106.9	101.0	125.6	130.2	3.8	3.7	4.8	6.4
Banaskantha ...	147.4	Not available	Not available	Not available	3.2	Not available	Not available	Not available
Sabarkantha ...	119.0	Not available	Not available	Not available	5.0	Not available	Not available	Not available
Mehsana ...	109.5	Not available	Not available	Not available	4.9	Not available	Not available	Not available
Ahmedabad ...	83.3	111.0	150.0	125.0	0.3	0.9	1.6	3.1
Kaira ...	75.8	85.0	102.0	95.0	1.5	1.8	3.0	5.6
Panch Mahals ...	102.6	included in Broach	107.0	205.0	12.8	.....	15.2	19.2
Baroda ...	142.1	Not available	Not available	Not available	0.7	Not available	Not available	Not available
Broach ...	151.2	121.3	186.0	196.0	0.5	7.5	0.3	0.6
Surat ...	86.4	80.0	102.0	102.0	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.8
Amreli ...	161.3	Not available	Not available	Not available	0.7	Not available	Not available	Not available
Bombay Deccan Northern Division ...	137.7	168.7	188.9	210.0	3.0	5.6	4.4	5.5
West Khandesh ...	141.5	159.0	188.0	201.0	5.0	9.9	3.1	3.4
East Khandesh ...	124.1	143.0	162.0	179.0	2.7	2.0	1.0	1.4
Dangs ...	53.5	Not available	Not available	Not available	.....	Not available	Not available	Not available
Nasik ...	149.6	191.0	195.0	220.0	2.9	4.7	3.5	4.8
Ahmednagar ...	194.3	229.0	256.0	326.0	4.2	4.1	4.1	7.1
Poona ...	110.4	132.0	151.0	163.0	3.9	9.6	8.1	6.5
Satara North ...	130.5	142.0	155.0	164.0	4.9	8.1	8.4	12.6
Satara South ...	156.3	Not available	Not available	Not available	2.1	Not available	Not available	Not available
Kolhapur ...	65.8	Not available	Not available	Not available]	0.7	Not available	Not available	Not available
Sholapur ...	173.6	202.0	248.0	264.0	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.1
Bombay Deccan Southern Division ...	170.4	199.0	222.8	235.7	3.2	1.9	2.0	1.8
Belgaum ...	119.3	145.0	163.0	175.0	2.9	2.1	2.5	2.2
Bijapur ...	245.9	291.0	334.0	354.0	3.4	1.8	0.7	0.9
Dharwar ...	159.6	178.0	192.0	201.0	3.3	1.7	2.6	2.2
Bombay Konkan Division ...	44.7	55.7	57.1	63.2	1.7	2.1	2.5	2.9
Thana ...	47.7	66.0	69.0	77.0	0.3	0.8	1.3	0.9
Kolaba ...	50.0	57.0	60.0	67.0	2.9	2.5	2.2	1.9
Ratnagiri ...	41.2	52.0	51.0	56.0	1.5	2.2	2.8	4.0
Kanara ...	38.5	41.0	46.0	51.0	3.8	3.8	4.5	5.0
SAURASHTRA STATE ...	22.0	21.3	26.5	26.4	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available
KUTCH STATE ...	89.6	Not available	Not available	Not available	2.7	Not available	Not available	Not available

per Capita during three decades

Assuming that this newly acquired population increased at the same rate as the general population of the State of Bombay as at present constituted during the past decade the additional population would have increased to 10,264,169 and the population of the old districts of the former Province of Bombay in 1951 would have been 25,691,981. In regard to acreage figures, the figures available for the former Province of Bombay in the "Season and Crop Report for 1948-49" might be accepted. On the basis of these figures, the cultivated area per capita in cents for the former Province of Bombay for 1951 would be as under :-

Unirrigated Single Crop	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	103.0
Unirrigated Double Crop	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.3
Irrigated Single Crop ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.0
Irrigated Double Crop	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.8

The corresponding figures for Bombay State shown in the table are as under :-

Unirrigated Single Crop	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	109.3
Unirrigated Double Crop	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.9
Irrigated Single Crop ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.9
Irrigated Double Crop	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.7

If the figures and methods are reliable Bombay would appear to have gained by the merger of the former Indian States in respect of unirrigated areas, and lost in respect of irrigated areas.

Irrigated Single Crop Cultivation per Capita (ISC) (in cents).				Irrigated Double Crop Cultivation per Capita (IDC) (in cents).				State, Natural Division and District.
1951	1941	1931	1921	1951	1941	1931	1921	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	1
4.9	4.5	4.9	5.4	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.8	BOMBAY STATE
1.0	0.4	.....	Not available	.....	.....	.....	.....	Greater Bombay
3.4	2.7	3.7	4.4	0.2	.....	.....	.....	Bombay Gujarat Division
9.2	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Banaskantha
7.8	Not available	Not available	Not available	0.3	Not available	Not available	Not available	Sabarkantha
6.3	Not available	Not available	Not available	0.8	Not available	Not available	Not available	Mehsana
3.8	4.3	7.0	8.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	Ahmedabad
3.3	4.1	5.2	6.3	.....	0.2	0.1	0.4	Kaira
1.3	.....	1.1	1.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	Panch Mahals
.....	Not available	Not available	Not available	.....	Not available	Not available	Not available	Baroda
0.4	0.7	0.3	0.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	Broach
0.6	0.9	1.0	1.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	Surat
7.2	Not available	Not available	Not available	0.7	Not available	Not available	Not available	Amreli
8.3	7.4	7.5	8.5	1.7	1.9	1.5	1.9	Bombay Deccan Northern Division
6.0	2.5	2.7	4.2	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.5	West Khandesh
3.8	2.3	1.9	2.5	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.3	East Khandesh
.....	Not available	Not available	Not available	.....	Not available	Not available	Not available	Dangs
5.7	6.0	5.4	8.5	2.2	1.9	1.8	2.3	Nasik
16.2	13.8	11.4	14.6	1.7	2.1	1.8	2.2	Ahmednagar
9.0	8.7	10.1	8.5	1.7	3.3	2.2	2.8	Poona
9.6	7.1	7.4	8.5	2.9	2.3	1.9	2.0	Satara North
6.1	Not available	Not available	Not available	1.6	Not available	Not available	Not available	Satara South
2.8	Not available	Not available	Not available	0.1	Not available	Not available	Not available	Kolhapur
13.5	11.1	13.5	13.9	3.1	3.0	2.5	3.5	Sholapur
6.4	5.4	5.8	5.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	Bombay Deccan Southern Division
8.0	5.0	5.4	5.8	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.7	Belgaum
3.6	3.4	2.8	1.9	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	Bijapur
7.0	7.4	8.6	7.5	.....	.....	0.1	.....	Dharwar
1.2	1.4	1.8	2.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	Bombay Konkan Division
0.5	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.1	.....	0.1	0.1	Thane
0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	.....	.....	.....	Kolaba
0.7	0.9	2.0	3.4	0.1	0.4	0.1	.....	Ratnagiri
6.2	6.1	6.2	5.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	Kanara
1.1	1.0	1.0	3.7	Not available	.....	0.7	.....	SAURASHTRA STATE
8.6	Not available	Not available	Not available	0.4	Not available	Not available	Not available	KUTCH STATE

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 4·9

Land Area per Capita (1951) and trend of Cultivation per Capita during three decades

This table shows (i) the total land area per capita (ii) the area cultivated and cultivable per capita and (iii) the area of cultivation per capita for 1951, 1941, 1931 and 1921.

2. The figures are given in cents, i.e. in hundredths of an acre. Thus 100 cents equal one acre.

3. For working out the figures of land area per capita (1951) given in columns (2) and (3) for Bombay State and its component districts, the acreage figures available in the "Season and Crop Report for 1949-50" for Bombay State were used. The acreage figures were divided by the 1951 population figures and then multiplied by 100 for conversion into cents.

The figures shown for 1921, 1931 and 1941 for Bombay State relate to the former Province of Bombay and its component districts, without adjustment for boundary changes that took place from 1948 onwards.

4. The area of cultivation per capita is the total of (i) the unirrigated single crop cultivation per capita (ii) the unirrigated double crop cultivation per capita, (iii) the irrigated single crop cultivation per capita and (iv) the irrigated double crop cultivation per capita.

Therefore the figures given in columns 4, 5, 6 and 7 of this table represent the totals of the figures given in the columns specified below of Subsidiary Table 4·8

Column 4 of Subsidiary Table	4·9	=	2	+	6	+	10	+	14	of Subsidiary Table 4·8
Column 5	..	=	3	+	7	+	11	+	15	..
Column 6	..	=	4	+	8	+	12	+	16	..
Column 7	..	=	5	+	9	+	13	+	17	..

State, Natural Division and District.	Land Area per Capita (1951).		Area of Cultivation per Capita (in cents).			
	Total Land Area per Capita (in cents).	Area cultivated and cultivable per Capita (in cents).	1951	1941	1931	1921
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
BOMBAY STATE ...	188	140	117·8	136·8	154·4	166·0
Greater Bombay ...	8·2	5·6	2·8	11·5	21·3	Not available
<i>Bombay Gujarat Division</i> ...	183	131·3	114·3	107·4	134·1	141·0
Banaskantha ...	Not available	Not available	159·8	Not available	Not available	Not available
Sabarkantha ...	215	161	132·1	Not available	Not available	Not available
Mehsana ...	193	145	121·5	Not available	Not available	Not available
Ahmedabad ...	130	104	87·5	116·4	158·7	136·6
Kaira ...	102	84	80·5	91·1	110·3	107·3
Panch Mahals ...	193	147	116·7	Not available	123·3	225·3
Baroda ...	190	159	142·8	Not available	Not available	Not available
Broach ...	248	180	152·1	129·5	186·6	196·9
Surat ...	139	100	93·0	87·0	109·2	110·1
Amreli ...	306	227	169·9	Not available	Not available	Not available
<i>Bombay Deccan Northern Division</i> ...	231·2	171·2	150·7	183·6	202·3	225·9
West Khandesh ...	304	163	153·5	171·8	194·2	209·1
East Khandesh ...	195	144	131·4	147·5	165·0	183·2
Dangs ...	894	70·4	53·5	Not available	Not available	Not available
Nasik ...	268	185	160·4	203·7	205·7	235·6
Ahmednagar ...	293	236	216·4	249·0	273·3	349·9
Poona ...	193	145	125·0	153·6	171·4	180·8
Satara North ...	221	171	147·9	159·5	172·7	187·1
Satara South ...	212	193	166·1	Not available	Not available	Not available
Kolhapur ...	139	89	69·4	Not available	Not available	Not available
Sholapur ...	243	219	190·9	216·8	265·0	282·5

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 4.9—*contd.*

Land Area per Capita (1951) and trend of Cultivation per Capita during three decades

State, Natural Division and District.	Land Area per Capita (1951).		Area of Cultivation per Capita (in cents).			
	Total Land Area per Capita (in cents).	Area cultivated and cultivable per Capita (in cents).	1951	1941	1931	1921
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Bombay Deccan Southern Division</i> ...	238	203.0	180.3	206.6	230.9	243.1
Belgaum ...	198	156	130.9	152.5	171.4	183.7
Bijapur ...	311	282	253.1	296.6	337.6	357.0
Dharwar ...	216	184	169.9	187.1	203.3	210.7
<i>Bombay Konkan Division</i> ...	209	102.6	47.6	59.2	61.4	68.4
Thana ...	161	78	48.6	67.5	70.9	78.5
Kolaba ...	186	112	53.5	59.6	62.3	69.1
Ratnagiri ...	180	129	43.5	55.5	55.9	63.4
Kanara ...	486	69	48.5	50.9	56.7	61.2
SAURASHTRA STATE ...	Not available	Not available	23.1	22.3	28.2	30.1
KUTCH STATE ...	Not available	Not available	101.3	Not available	Not available	Not available

Non-Agricultural Classes per 1,000 persons of General Population ; number in each Employers, Employees and Independent Workers per 10,000

State, Natural Division and District.	Non-Agricultural Classes per 1,000 persons of General Population.	Number per 10,000 persons of all				
		Total.			V—Production other than cultivation.	VI—Commerce.
		Self-supporting persons.	Non-earning dependants.	Earning dependants.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
BOMBAY, SAURASHTRA AND KUTCH	403	3,033	6,192	775	3,539	1,979
BOMBAY STATE	385	3,141	6,137	722	3,571	1,975
Greater Bombay	995	4,451	5,333	216	3,520	2,447
<i>Bombay Gujarat Division</i>	378	2,830	6,362	808	3,681	2,004
Banaskantha	289	2,829	6,048	1,123	3,207	2,221
Sabarkantha	261	2,610	6,146	1,244	3,426	2,112
Mehsana	390	2,623	6,378	999	3,598	2,056
Ahmedabad	705	3,110	6,336	554	4,697	2,042
Kaira	289	2,682	6,579	739	3,175	2,091
Panch Mahals	162	2,782	6,292	926	2,834	2,353
Baroda	370	2,995	6,269	736	2,623	2,030
Broach	288	2,737	6,235	1,028	2,547	1,842
Surat	388	2,676	6,455	869	3,811	1,725
Amreli	467	2,549	6,630	821	3,586	1,822
<i>Bombay Deccan Northern Division</i>	309	2,793	6,377	830	3,516	1,721
West Khandesh	227	2,713	6,426	861	3,213	1,960
East Khandesh	295	2,630	6,528	842	3,511	1,849
Dangs	96	4,005	4,680	1,315	3,922	802
Nasik	327	2,720	6,324	956	3,508	1,699
Ahmednagar	270	2,529	6,246	1,225	3,516	1,649
Poona	477	3,203	6,228	569	2,874	1,595
Satara North	228	2,601	6,366	1,033	3,894	1,601
Satara South	211	2,626	6,473	901	3,353	1,733
Kolhapur	244	2,728	6,568	704	3,632	1,800
Sholapur	374	2,697	6,495	808	4,544	1,807
<i>Bombay Deccan Southern Division</i>	268	2,836	6,168	996	3,863	2,152
Belgaum	245	2,765	6,322	913	3,757	1,988
Bijapur	248	2,808	5,890	1,302	4,144	2,092
Dharwar	309	2,917	6,232	851	3,755	2,338
<i>Bombay Konkan Division</i>	353	2,752	6,348	900	3,278	1,538
Thana	456	3,056	6,149	795	3,205	1,815
Kolaba	260	3,019	5,947	1,034	3,152	1,447
Ratnagiri	305	2,200	6,817	983	3,331	1,172
Kanara	372	2,825	6,283	892	3,553	1,648
SAURASHTRA STATE	534	2,384	6,536	1,080	3,368	2,012
Halal	534	2,344	6,554	1,102	3,742	1,877
Madhya Saurashtra	571	2,337	6,667	996	3,213	2,126
Zalawad	543	2,448	6,218	1,334	3,729	1,691
Gohilwad	534	2,295	6,530	1,175	3,295	2,049
Sorath	490	2,528	6,549	923	3,205	2,094
KUTCH STATE	580	2,850	6,180	970	3,305	1,950

Class and Sub-Class of 10,000 persons of all Non-Agricultural Classes ; and number of self-supporting persons of all Non-Agricultural Classes

Non-Agricultural Classes.		Number per 10,000 self-supporting persons of all Non-Agricultural Classes.				State, Natural Division and District.
VII—Transport.	VIII—Other services and miscellaneous sources.	Employers.	Employees.	Independent Workers.	Others.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	
563	3,919	465	5,025	4,221	289	BOMBAY, SAURASHTRA AND KUTCH
579	3,875	477	5,354	3,905	264	BOMBAY STATE
844	3,189	402	7,562	1,882	154	Greater Bombay
449	3,866	436	4,451	4,759	354	<i>Bombay Gujarat Division</i>
575	3,997	254	2,056	7,055	635	Banaskantha
276	4,186	247	2,469	6,932	352	Sabarkantha
390	3,956	428	2,376	6,749	447	Mehsana
362	2,899	482	6,232	3,008	278	Ahmedabad
350	4,384	391	3,377	5,840	392	Kaira
583	4,230	317	4,413	4,876	394	Panch Mahals
543	4,804	392	4,979	4,189	440	Baroda
351	5,260	375	3,868	5,528	229	Broach
628	3,836	588	4,637	4,509	266	Surat
543	4,049	323	3,316	5,934	427	Amreli
498	4,265	621	4,778	4,308	293	<i>Bombay Deccan Northern Division</i>
272	4,555	957	3,506	5,344	193	West Khandesh
780	3,860	603	4,283	4,837	277	East Khandesh
57	5,219	598	6,460	2,876	66	Dangs
670	4,123	698	4,553	4,484	265	Nasik
313	4,522	708	4,263	4,782	247	Ahmednagar
569	4,962	569	6,199	2,917	315	Poona
271	4,234	367	3,525	5,756	352	Satara North
468	4,446	639	3,547	5,402	412	Satara South
307	4,261	520	3,824	5,355	301	Kolhapur
470	3,179	623	4,991	4,097	289	Sholapur
386	3,599	344	3,187	6,153	316	<i>Bombay Deccan Southern Division</i>
345	3,910	489	3,250	5,954	307	Belgaum
255	3,509	258	2,604	6,799	339	Bijapur
514	3,393	283	3,535	5,874	308	Dharwar
801	4,383	560	4,723	4,502	215	<i>Bombay Konkan Division</i>
757	4,223	684	5,796	3,358	162	Thana
874	4,527	604	4,292	4,911	193	Kolaba
910	4,587	518	3,869	5,358	255	Ratnagiri
574	4,225	112	2,913	6,608	367	Kanara
485	4,135	401	2,841	6,321	437	SAURASHTRA STATE
641	3,740	246	2,841	6,392	521	Halar
458	4,203	444	2,920	6,148	488	Madhya Saurashtra
311	4,269	419	2,602	6,601	378	Zalawad
485	4,171	464	2,938	6,235	363	Gohilwad
515	4,186	371	2,779	6,414	436	Sorath
67	4,328	259	2,013	7,080	648	KUTCH STATE

Non-Agricultural Classes per 1,000 persons of Rural Population ; number in each Class and Employers, Employees and Independent Workers per 10,000

State, Natural Division and District.	Non-Agricultural Classes per 1,000 persons of Rural Population.	Number per 10,000 persons of all				
		Total.			V—Production other than cultivation.	VI—Commerce.
		Self-supporting persons.	Non-earning dependants.	Earning dependants.		
I	2	3	4	5	6	7
BOMBAY, SAURASHTRA AND KUTCH	201	2,688	5,917	1,395	3,973	1,336
BOMBAY STATE	178	2,738	5,931	1,331	3,891	1,346
Greater Bombay ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Bombay Gujarat Division</i>	209	2,707	6,016	1,277	3,649	1,459
Banaskantha	235	2,795	5,858	1,347	3,589	2,045
Sabarkantha	215	2,564	6,032	1,404	3,855	1,843
Mehsana	290	2,533	6,184	1,283	4,087	1,545
Ahmedabad	326	2,638	6,039	1,323	3,880	1,430
Kaira	146	2,816	6,014	1,170	3,860	1,486
Panch Mahals	71	3,031	5,190	1,779	3,706	1,585
Baroda	187	3,055	5,619	1,326	2,562	1,487
Broach	157	2,717	5,688	1,595	2,401	1,141
Surat	237	2,668	6,307	1,025	3,639	993
Amreli	315	2,575	6,278	1,147	4,246	1,447
<i>Bombay Deccan Northern Division</i>	145	2,687	5,883	1,430	4,160	1,281
West Khandesh	113	2,687	5,847	1,466	3,752	1,529
East Khandesh	126	2,761	5,742	1,497	4,157	1,348
Dangs	96	4,005	4,680	1,315	3,922	802
Nasik	149	2,605	5,838	1,557	3,711	1,455
Ahmednagar	175	2,357	5,957	1,686	4,376	1,171
Poona	193	3,100	5,687	1,213	3,533	1,170
Satara North	152	2,568	5,968	1,464	4,801	1,172
Satara South	113	2,600	6,147	1,253	4,185	1,124
Kolhapur	118	2,722	6,053	1,225	4,683	1,422
Sholapur	147	2,678	5,935	1,387	4,472	1,278
<i>Bombay Deccan Southern Division</i>	125	3,033	5,547	1,420	4,538	1,603
Belgaum	131	2,947	5,697	1,356	4,816	1,318
Bijapur	115	3,027	5,385	1,588	4,456	1,576
Dharwar	128	3,144	5,506	1,350	4,266	1,980
<i>Bombay Konkan Division</i>	237	2,732	6,022	1,246	3,656	1,094
Thana	226	3,359	5,187	1,454	3,988	1,060
Kolaba	196	3,074	5,644	1,282	3,306	1,262
Ratnagiri	257	2,135	6,698	1,167	3,458	1,000
Kanara	266	3,146	5,812	1,042	4,232	1,267
SAURASHTRA STATE	356	2,432	5,827	1,741	4,370	1,228
Halar	360	2,260	6,001	1,739	5,145	1,175
Madhya Saurashtra	370	2,433	5,834	1,733	4,467	1,106
Zalawad	394	2,535	5,404	2,061	4,547	1,036
Gohilwad	368	2,284	5,933	1,783	3,627	1,425
Sorath	306	2,668	5,847	1,485	4,557	1,283
KUTCH STATE	498	2,816	6,011	1,173	3,855	1,609

Sub-Class of 10,000 persons of all Non-Agricultural Classes in rural areas ; and number of self-supporting persons of all Non-Agricultural Classes in rural areas

Non-Agricultural Classes in rural areas.		Number per 10,000 self-supporting persons of all Non-Agricultural Classes in rural areas.				State, Natural Division and District.
VII—Transport.	VIII—Other services and miscellaneous sources.	Employers.	Employees.	Independent Workers.	Others.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	
441	4,250	265	2,928	6,494	313	BOMBAY, SAURASHTRA AND KUTCH
492	4,271	292	3,260	6,184	264	... BOMBAY STATE
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... Greater Bombay
480	4,412	172	2,865	6,683	280	... <i>Bombay Gujarat Division</i>
531	3,835	70	1,308	8,012	610	... Banaskantha
217	4,085	150	2,106	7,376	368	... Sabarkantha
430	3,938	192	1,655	7,844	309	... Mehsana
324	4,366	85	2,477	7,240	198	... Ahmedabad
227	4,427	162	2,542	7,045	251	... Kaira
314	4,395	143	4,430	5,058	369	... Panch Mahals
627	5,324	214	4,305	5,319	162	... Baroda
220	6,238	130	3,586	6,179	105	... Broach
915	4,453	267	4,318	5,238	177	... Surat
272	4,035	181	1,802	7,534	483	... Amreli
376	4,183	443	3,627	5,679	251	... <i>Bombay Deccan Northern Division</i>
180	4,539	688	2,970	6,160	182	... West Khandesh
754	3,741	486	3,859	5,388	267	... East Khandesh
57	5,219	598	6,460	2,876	66	... Dangs
662	4,172	626	3,377	5,836	161	... Nasik
253	4,200	705	4,093	4,950	252	... Ahmednagar
301	4,996	214	5,121	4,487	178	... Poona
182	3,845	250	2,798	6,625	327	... Satara North
544	4,147	635	2,648	6,473	244	... Satara South
129	3,766	143	2,557	7,046	254	... Kolhapur
479	3,771	415	3,116	6,040	429	... Sholapur
179	3,680	120	2,091	7,413	376	<i>Bombay Deccan Southern Division</i>
209	3,657	155	2,501	6,994	350	... Belgaum
110	3,858	77	1,773	7,758	392	... Bijapur
204	3,550	117	1,891	7,601	391	... Dharwar
842	4,408	402	4,133	5,274	191	<i>Bombay Konkan Division</i>
754	4,198	503	5,410	4,000	87	... Thana
895	4,537	474	4,103	5,271	152	... Kolaba
935	4,607	403	3,657	5,689	251	... Ratnagiri
600	3,901	64	2,492	7,115	329	... Kanara
244	4,158	169	1,656	7,702	473	SAURASHTRA STATE
322	3,358	70	1,589	7,723	618	... Halar
295	4,132	147	1,707	7,649	497	... Madhya Saurashtra
99	4,318	284	1,455	7,977	284	... Zalawad
272	4,676	218	1,587	7,777	418	... Gohilwad
191	3,969	122	1,843	7,493	542	... Sorath
333	4,233	119	1,387	7,861	633	KUTCH STATE

Non-Agricultural Classes per 1,000 persons of Urban Population ; number in each Class and Employers, Employees and Independent Workers per 10,000

State, Natural Division and District.	Non-Agricultural Classes per 1,000 persons of Urban Population.	Number per 10,000 persons of all				
		Total.			V—Production other than cultivation.	VI—Commerces.
		Self-supporting persons.	Non-earning dependants.	Earning dependants.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
BOMBAY, SAURASHTRA AND KUTCH	851	3,213	6,335	452	3,313	2,314
BOMBAY STATE	846	3,329	6,233	438	3,422	2,268
Greater Bombay	995	4,451	5,333	216	3,520	2,447
<i>Bombay Gujarat Division</i>	872	2,915	6,602	483	3,702	2,383
Banaskantha	939	2,931	6,628	441	2,039	2,758
Sabarkantha	865	2,758	6,511	731	2,046	2,978
Mehsana	747	2,746	6,645	609	2,922	2,761
Ahmedabad	967	3,220	6,405	375	4,887	2,184
Kaira	651	2,607	6,900	493	2,785	2,435
Panch Mahals	841	2,628	6,973	399	2,295	2,828
Baroda	925	2,960	6,665	375	2,661	2,362
Broach	870	2,754	6,677	569	2,665	2,409
Surat	949	2,683	6,592	725	3,971	2,402
Amreli	875	2,524	6,968	508	2,952	2,183
<i>Bombay Deccan Northern Division</i>	763	2,849	6,637	514	3,176	1,954
West Khandesh	783	2,730	6,832	438	2,835	2,262
East Khandesh	660	2,576	6,849	575	3,247	2,054
Dangs	838	2,779	6,572	649	3,405	1,823
Nasik	803	2,736	6,596	668	2,474	2,228
Ahmednagar	856	3,233	6,392	375	2,675	1,723
Poona	713	2,645	6,903	452	2,674	2,177
Satara North	455	2,641	6,675	684	2,838	2,110
Satara South	676	2,732	6,874	394	3,006	2,025
Kolhapur	873	2,704	6,703	593	4,570	2,004
Sholapur						
<i>Bombay Deccan Southern Division</i>	668	2,732	6,495	773	3,507	2,441
Belgaum	604	2,642	6,746	612	3,039	2,443
Bijapur	692	2,687	6,170	1,143	3,970	2,379
Dharwar	707	2,826	6,521	653	3,551	2,481
<i>Bombay Konkan Division</i>	836	2,775	6,731	494	2,834	2,061
Thana	892	2,911	6,610	479	2,830	2,176
Kolaba	797	2,904	6,581	515	2,830	1,832
Ratnagiri	776	2,412	7,206	382	2,917	1,732
Kanara	710	2,442	6,845	713	2,741	2,103
SAURASHTRA STATE	885	2,345	7,098	557	2,575	2,633
Halar	890	2,414	7,010	576	2,587	2,455
Madhya Saurashtra	883	2,275	7,210	515	2,394	2,792
Zalawad	882	2,358	7,052	590	2,891	2,362
Gohilwad	905	2,306	7,073	621	2,993	2,617
Sorath	867	2,426	7,057	517	2,229	2,680
KUTCH STATE	906	2,922	6,551	527	2,098	2,698

Sub-Class of 10,000 persons of all Non-Agricultural Classes in urban areas; and number of self-supporting persons of all Non-Agricultural Classes in urban areas

Non-Agricultural Classes in urban areas.		Number per 10,000 self-supporting persons of all Non-Agricultural Classes in urban areas.				State, Natural Division and District.
VII—Transport.	VIII—Other services and miscellaneous sources.	Employers.	Employees.	Independent Workers.	Others.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	
626	3,747	552	5,938	3,231	279	BOMBAY, SAURASHTRA AND KUTCH
619	3,691	548	6,158	3,030	284	BOMBAY STATE
844	3,189	402	7,562	1,882	154	Greater Bombay
428	3,487	606	5,475	3,517	402	Bombay Gujarat Division
711	4,492	790	4,230	4,272	708	Banaskantha
466	4,510	534	3,555	5,608	303	Sabarkantha
336	3,981	728	3,292	5,357	623	Mehsana
372	2,557	558	6,950	2,199	293	Ahmedabad
420	4,360	532	3,891	5,098	479	Kaira
749	4,128	440	4,402	4,747	411	Panch Mahals
491	4,486	505	5,403	3,477	615	Baroda
458	4,468	570	4,092	5,010	328	Broach
362	3,265	683	4,930	3,840	347	Surat
803	4,062	463	4,798	4,367	372	Amreli
561	4,309	709	5,351	3,626	314	Bombay Deccan Northern Division
337	4,566	1,141	3,876	4,783	200	West Khandesh
790	3,909	655	4,468	4,595	282	East Khandesh
673	4,099	733	5,116	3,837	314	Dangs
386	4,912	712	4,441	4,606	241	Nasik
650	4,952	673	6,511	2,462	354	Ahmednagar
392	4,757	520	4,474	4,621	385	Poona
422	4,630	640	4,094	4,751	515	Satara North
413	4,556	745	4,576	4,350	329	Satara South
467	2,959	700	5,681	3,382	237	Kolhapur
						Shelapur
495	3,557	474	3,828	5,416	282	Bombay Deccan Southern Division
437	4,081	741	3,816	5,168	275	Belgaum
336	3,315	371	3,125	6,198	306	Bijapur
637	3,331	355	4,264	5,109	272	Dharwar
752	4,353	743	5,406	3,608	243	Bombay Konkan Division
758	4,236	783	6,010	3,003	204	Thana
831	4,507	889	4,711	4,117	283	Kolaba
830	4,521	852	4,481	4,402	265	Ratnagiri
544	4,612	186	3,561	5,828	425	Kanara
676	4,118	592	3,813	5,188	407	SAURASHTRA STATE
904	4,054	381	3,807	5,366	446	Halar
564	4,250	651	3,767	5,101	481	Madhya Saurashtra
528	4,219	568	3,864	5,086	482	Zalawad
673	3,712	684	4,154	4,848	314	Gohilwad
749	4,342	570	3,523	5,556	351	Sorath
609	4,508	553	3,335	5,430	630	KUTCH STATE

Livelihood Class V (Production other than cultivation) ; number per 10,000 persons of Livelihood who are employers, employees and independent workers ; Secondary

State, Natural Division and District.	Number per 10,000 of Livelihood Class V.			Number per 10,000 self-supporting persons of Livelihood Class V.			Number per 10,000			
	Self-supporting persons.	Non-earning dependants.	Earning dependants.	Emp-loyers.	Emp-loyees.	Independ-ent Workers.	Cultivation of owned land.		Cultivation of unowned land.	
							Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.	Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
BOMBAY, SAURASHTRA AND KUTCH ...	3,073	5,917	1,010	322	5,177	4,501	86	65	27	22
BOMBAY STATE ...	3,184	5,894	922	332	5,623	4,045	95	71	30	25
Greater Bombay ...	4,762	4,972	266	210	8,740	1,050	47	2	6	1
<i>Bombay Gujarat Division ...</i>	<i>2,875</i>	<i>6,199</i>	<i>926</i>	<i>213</i>	<i>5,323</i>	<i>4,464</i>	<i>61</i>	<i>54</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>12</i>
Banaskantha ...	2,755	5,652	1,593	57	808	9,135	92	87	67	76
Sabarkantha ...	2,445	5,870	1,685	97	1,034	8,869	262	275	15	6
Mehsana ...	2,459	6,243	1,298	142	2,089	7,769	56	68	10	11
Ahmedabad ...	3,269	6,197	534	161	8,037	1,802	11	5	8	3
Kaira ...	2,745	6,289	966	207	3,605	6,188	76	61	29	25
Panch Mahals ...	2,903	5,890	1,207	193	4,095	5,712	111	270	32	45
Baroda ...	3,037	6,201	762	238	5,166	4,596	62	30	13	2
Broach ...	2,694	6,253	1,053	253	3,305	6,442	53	24	18	6
Surat ...	2,593	6,376	1,031	468	4,832	4,700	102	60	21	12
Amreli ...	2,603	6,226	1,171	150	3,592	6,258	49	28	7	6
<i>Bombay Deccan Northern Division ...</i>	<i>2,674</i>	<i>6,217</i>	<i>1,109</i>	<i>556</i>	<i>4,017</i>	<i>5,427</i>	<i>150</i>	<i>128</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>14</i>
West Khandesh ...	2,733	6,256	1,011	1,283	2,470	6,247	61	28	8	11
East Khandesh ...	2,529	6,387	1,084	489	3,302	6,209	139	43	18	7
Dangs ...	3,251	4,585	2,164	1,000	4,328	4,672	1,132	667	17	...
Nasik ...	2,510	6,190	1,300	602	3,359	6,039	62	64	5	3
Ahmednagar ...	2,533	5,763	1,704	679	3,613	5,708	146	234	12	38
Poona ...	3,059	6,173	768	481	5,501	4,018	108	108	13	8
Satara North ...	2,374	6,219	1,407	250	2,273	7,477	303	287	22	15
Satara South ...	2,544	6,245	1,211	652	1,788	7,560	382	269	36	9
Kolhapur ...	2,589	6,407	1,004	499	2,271	7,230	334	311	64	52
Sholapur ...	2,706	6,329	965	461	5,674	3,865	78	31	14	7
<i>Bombay Deccan Southern Division ...</i>	<i>2,811</i>	<i>5,777</i>	<i>1,412</i>	<i>268</i>	<i>1,946</i>	<i>7,786</i>	<i>140</i>	<i>58</i>	<i>33</i>	<i>36</i>
Belgaum ...	2,690	6,051	1,259	443	1,572	7,985	204	95	59	52
Bijapur ...	2,793	5,281	1,926	153	1,367	8,480	137	56	24	42
Dharwar ...	2,929	5,928	1,143	215	2,677	7,108	87	27	17	17
<i>Bombay Konkan Division ...</i>	<i>2,796</i>	<i>5,996</i>	<i>1,208</i>	<i>604</i>	<i>3,896</i>	<i>5,500</i>	<i>103</i>	<i>118</i>	<i>137</i>	<i>123</i>
Thana ...	3,328	5,563	1,109	780	5,534	3,686	99	46	66	23
Kolaba ...	3,019	5,650	1,331	682	3,085	6,233	94	53	205	133
Ratnagiri ...	1,996	6,766	1,238	475	2,338	7,187	138	277	182	262
Kanara ...	2,862	5,824	1,314	78	1,412	8,510	39	15	178	101
SAURASHTRA STATE ...	2,382	6,075	1,543	262	1,907	7,831	28	29	5	5
Halar ...	2,334	5,955	1,711	144	1,588	8,268	33	54	5	22
Madhya Saurashtra ...	2,399	6,083	1,518	363	1,782	7,855	13	49	2	1
Zalswad ...	2,395	5,628	1,977	192	1,846	7,962	64	12	17	6
Gohilwad ...	2,301	6,294	1,405	345	2,711	6,944	28	9	5	4
Sorath ...	2,479	6,189	1,332	180	1,459	8,361	20	20	4	1
KUTCH STATE ...	2,726	5,900	1,374	137	1,039	8,824	83	28	63	28

**Class V in each Sub-Class : number per 10,000 self-supporting persons of Livelihood Class V
Means of Livelihood of 10,000 persons of Livelihood Class V**

of Livelihood Class V whose Secondary Means of Livelihood is												State, Natural Division and District.
Employment as cultivating labourer.		Rent on agricultural land.		Production other than cultivation.		Commerce.		Transport.		Other services and miscellaneous sources.		
Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.	Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.	Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.	Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.	Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.	Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	1
39	128	53	12	48	601	19	64	3	5	44	113	BOMBAY, SAURASHTRA AND KUTCH
40	129	61	12	47	531	18	56	3	5	38	93	BOMBAY STATE
1	3	40	16	24	168	9	25	1	7	14	44	Greater Bombay
31	122	52	10	49	524	17	58	3	5	42	141	Bombay Gujarat Division
21	74	90	11	36	1,115	36	51	6	1	57	178	Banskantha
25	158	125	10	32	1,007	18	60	7	2	37	167	Sabarkantha
36	189	124	40	39	682	22	91	1	4	57	213	Mehsena
11	36	25	5	61	349	13	52	1	3	32	81	Ahmedabad
72	224	73	13	56	493	18	44	3	2	45	104	Kaira
26	92	48	5	47	616	17	33	1	2	49	144	Panch Mahals
33	123	56	2	45	414	23	59	2	2	67	130	Baroda
60	260	61	6	67	488	18	42	11	2	52	225	Broach
37	163	15	1	33	544	10	54	6	14	27	183	Surat
72	180	24	4	54	599	32	109	4	3	68	242	Amreli
50	216	86	14	51	619	21	29	2	3	47	86	Bombay Deccan Northern Division
48	327	13	1	38	580	15	24	3	7	24	33	West Khandesh
72	468	37	2	45	468	21	26	1	4	24	66	East Khandesh
101	471	...	...	73	919	11	11	...	...	50	96	Dangs
33	181	75	13	41	940	19	29	2	4	28	66	Nasik
45	236	97	38	51	972	18	26	1	2	49	158	Ahmednagar
19	73	85	6	30	437	14	22	2	3	56	111	Poona
72	238	163	31	64	723	26	17	3	2	80	94	Satara North
99	239	87	33	81	556	24	24	1	3	87	78	Satara South
48	136	98	11	80	385	40	42	2	3	42	64	Kolhapur
59	208	105	11	64	590	25	41	1	3	45	74	Sholapur
74	216	96	16	70	1,003	29	34	2	4	41	45	Bombay Deccan Southern Division
81	255	115	14	80	751	29	35	2	3	57	54	Belgaum
59	203	88	29	69	1,539	30	24	1	1	32	32	Bijapur
80	193	85	8	62	803	28	40	2	6	34	49	Dharwar
81	90	33	6	54	574	16	193	8	5	45	99	Bombay Konkan Division
150	85	30	2	35	796	11	65	4	6	33	86	Thana
36	80	59	18	53	539	17	391	7	8	48	129	Kolaba
20	103	15	7	58	289	20	193	9	3	46	104	Ratnagiri
63	84	59	8	106	611	23	395	20	5	74	95	Kanara
35	115	7	8	48	1,053	23	117	2	5	74	211	SAURASHTRA STATE
34	159	1	...	40	1,156	17	145	2	5	42	170	Halar
18	58	6	11	57	1,007	29	151	2	3	82	238	Madhya Saurashtra
68	240	18	33	39	1,281	23	140	1	13	104	252	Zalswad
28	73	7	1	34	1,082	22	55	2	3	56	178	Gohilwad
43	122	6	1	63	854	25	110	1	3	90	221	Sorath
23	125	20	4	60	695	28	87	9	3	114	383	KUTCH STATE

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 5-2-A

Livelihood Class V (Production other than cultivation) ; number per 10,000 persons of Livelihood Class V in each Sub-Class ; number per 10,000 self-supporting persons of Livelihood Class V who are employers, employees and independent workers

(Rural Population by Natural Divisions only)

State and Natural Division.	Number per 10,000 of Livelihood Class V.			Number per 10,000 self-supporting persons of Livelihood Class V.		
	Self-supporting persons.	Non-earning dependants.	Earning dependants.	Employers.	Employees.	Independent Workers.
I	2	3	4	5	6	7
BOMBAY, SAURASHTRA AND KUTCH	2,564	5,745	1,691	245	1,927	7,828
BOMBAY STATE	2,611	5,804	1,585	288	2,270	7,442
<i>Greater Bombay</i> ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Bombay Gujarat Division</i>	2,581	5,923	1,496	81	2,209	7,710
<i>Bombay Deccan Northern Division</i>	2,533	5,767	1,700	458	2,367	7,175
<i>Bombay Deccan Southern Division</i>	2,875	5,458	1,667	140	917	8,943
<i>Bombay Konkan Division</i>	2,643	5,840	1,517	512	3,122	6,366
SAURASHTRA STATE	2,345	5,500	2,155	87	664	9,249
KUTCH STATE	2,695	5,792	1,513	89	764	9,147

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 5-2-B

Livelihood Class V (Production other than cultivation) ; number per 10,000 persons of Livelihood Class V in each Sub-Class ; number per 10,000 self-supporting persons of Livelihood Class V who are employers, employees and independent workers

(Urban Population by Natural Divisions only)

State and Natural Division.	Number per 10,000 of Livelihood Class V.			Number per 10,000 self-supporting persons of Livelihood Class V.		
	Self-supporting persons.	Non-earning dependants.	Earning dependants.	Employers.	Employees.	Independent Workers.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
BOMBAY, SAURASHTRA AND KUTCH	3,391	6,025	584	359	6,711	2,930
BOMBAY STATE	3,489	5,942	569	350	6,955	2,695
<i>Greater Bombay</i>	4,762	4,972	266	210	8,740	1,050
<i>Bombay Gujarat Division</i>	3,076	6,388	536	289	7,113	2,598
<i>Bombay Deccan Northern Division</i>	2,771	6,529	700	619	5,059	4,322
<i>Bombay Deccan Southern Division</i>	2,767	5,994	1,239	359	2,674	6,967
<i>Bombay Konkan Division</i>	3,028	6,235	737	726	4,922	4,352
SAURASHTRA STATE	2,431	6,847	722	489	3,518	5,993
KUTCH STATE	2,850	6,337	813	316	2,087	7,597

Livelihood Class VI (Commerce) : number per 10,000 persons of Livelihood Class VI in each employers, employees and independent workers ; Secondary

State, Natural Division and District.	Number per 10,000 of Livelihood Class VI.			Number per 10,000 self-supporting persons of Livelihood Class VI.			Number per			
	Self-supporting persons.	Non-earning dependants	Earning dependants	Employers.	Employees.	Independent Workers.	Cultivation of owned land.		Cultivation of unowned land.	
							Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.	Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
BOMBAY, SAURASHTRA AND KUTCH	2,735	6,786	479	1,398	2,963	5,639	64	26	15	9
BOMBAY STATE ...	2,856	6,677	467	1,408	3,125	5,467	71	29	16	10
Greater Bombay ...	3,785	6,042	173	1,111	5,126	3,763	41	2	4	1
<i>Bombay Gujarat Division ...</i>	<i>2,450</i>	<i>7,026</i>	<i>524</i>	<i>1,612</i>	<i>2,052</i>	<i>6,336</i>	<i>41</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>5</i>
Banaskantha ...	2,498	6,917	585	1,069	1,051	7,830	36	27	46	22
Sabarkantha ...	2,302	6,972	726	893	1,503	7,699	80	83	9	4
Mehsana ...	2,398	6,921	631	1,616	1,420	6,964	62	71	6	4
Ahmedabad ...	2,651	6,917	432	1,764	2,858	5,378	12	4	4	2
Kaira ...	2,226	7,305	469	1,493	1,333	7,129	51	33	14	8
Panch Mahals ...	2,221	7,310	469	1,153	1,139	7,708	85	64	17	16
Baroda ...	2,562	6,942	496	1,449	2,035	6,516	29	20	9	2
Broach ...	2,429	7,035	536	1,418	1,561	7,021	48	11	12	6
Surat ...	2,373	7,061	566	2,207	2,564	5,229	49	27	6	2
Amreli ...	2,170	7,378	452	1,341	1,389	7,270	47	8	8	3
<i>Bombay Deccan Northern Division ...</i>	<i>2,572</i>	<i>6,848</i>	<i>580</i>	<i>1,841</i>	<i>2,000</i>	<i>6,159</i>	<i>112</i>	<i>44</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>7</i>
West Khandesh ...	2,701	6,748	551	1,990	1,492	6,518	103	8	18	4
East Khandesh ...	2,470	6,831	699	1,815	1,795	6,390	145	29	16	4
Dangs ...	4,384	4,767	849	2,188	2,562	5,250	384	55	55	...
Nasik ...	2,429	6,852	719	2,106	1,850	6,044	66	26	9	5
Ahmednagar ...	2,349	6,862	789	2,100	1,245	6,655	80	78	9	14
Poona ...	2,772	6,838	390	1,971	2,379	5,650	59	37	8	5
Satara North ...	2,498	6,874	628	1,112	1,872	7,016	182	87	8	3
Satara South ...	2,572	6,842	586	1,472	2,029	6,499	277	78	24	7
Kolhapur ...	2,677	6,832	491	1,403	2,051	6,546	155	84	37	17
Sholapur ...	2,514	6,920	566	1,907	2,385	5,708	112	24	19	6
<i>Bombay Deccan Southern Division ...</i>	<i>2,623</i>	<i>6,665</i>	<i>712</i>	<i>827</i>	<i>1,894</i>	<i>7,279</i>	<i>134</i>	<i>34</i>	<i>32</i>	<i>23</i>
Belgaum ...	2,482	6,855	663	1,223	1,846	6,931	157	39	38	20
Bijapur ...	2,637	6,490	873	757	2,034	7,209	153	45	32	45
Dharwar ...	2,719	6,634	647	603	1,840	7,557	105	24	27	11
<i>Bombay Konkan Division ...</i>	<i>2,696</i>	<i>6,788</i>	<i>516</i>	<i>1,444</i>	<i>2,851</i>	<i>5,705</i>	<i>78</i>	<i>52</i>	<i>58</i>	<i>47</i>
Thana ...	2,935	6,651	414	1,552	3,419	5,029	41	14	15	5
Kolaba ...	2,858	6,435	707	1,723	2,026	6,251	96	24	111	62
Ratnagiri ...	2,239	7,146	615	1,601	2,528	5,871	159	166	103	122
Kanara ...	2,450	7,024	526	301	1,768	7,931	51	13	81	51
SAURASHTRA STATE ...	2,081	7,356	563	1,352	1,817	6,831	22	10	4	2
Halar ...	2,062	7,399	539	914	1,635	7,451	25	14	1	...
Madhya Saurashtra ...	1,908	7,565	527	1,418	1,688	6,894	12	16	4	1
Zalewad ...	2,151	7,251	598	1,407	1,639	6,954	14	7	4	4
Gohilwad ...	2,044	7,221	735	1,555	1,753	6,692	29	8	7	3
Sorath ...	2,316	7,264	420	1,286	2,174	6,540	28	4	3	...
KUTCH STATE ...	2,114	7,469	417	1,163	1,455	7,382	86	41	24	15

Sub-Class : number per 10,000 self-supporting persons of Livelihood Class VI who are Means of Livelihood of 10,000 persons of Livelihood Class VI

10,000 of Livelihood Class VI whose Secondary Means of Livelihood is												State, Natural Division and District.
Employment as cultivating labourer.		Rent on agricultural land.		Production other than cultivation.		Commerce.		Transport.		Other services and miscellaneous sources.		
Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.	Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.	Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.	Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.	Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.	Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	1
13	44	99	10	21	55	49	268	3	5	48	62	BOMBAY, SAURASHTRA AND KUTCH
15	48	112	11	22	57	48	247	3	5	50	60	BOMBAY STATE
2	1	56	3	8	28	29	90	1	5	29	43	Greater Bombay
10	35	99	13	19	59	52	307	4	4	54	71	Bombay Gujarat Division
11	11	37	2	17	44	108	395	6	2	52	82	Banaskantha
13	41	104	20	29	64	96	420	16	4	45	85	Sabarkantha
13	42	182	29	19	50	61	404	11	7	44	74	Mehsana
3	12	42	6	14	54	36	295	3	5	50	54	Ahmedabad
24	68	181	20	20	46	59	230	2	4	37	60	Kaira
8	25	136	12	20	21	55	275	2	3	51	53	Panch Mahals
7	47	126	9	17	51	50	277	1	6	84	84	Baroda
29	84	142	18	29	51	47	277	1	...	56	89	Broach
4	31	49	10	19	117	41	281	1	4	60	94	Surat
25	31	82	23	21	39	26	274	3	1	68	73	Amreli
23	88	157	14	34	72	62	295	4	4	71	56	Bombay Deccan Northern Division
20	119	48	3	31	41	24	342	5	1	38	33	West Khandesh
50	232	63	1	33	78	52	289	2	4	37	62	East Khandesh
55	...	...	...	27	...	82	794	...	...	27	...	Dangs
21	93	121	14	38	98	60	407	6	8	65	68	Nasik
15	56	161	38	35	58	77	458	5	6	80	81	Ahmednagar
13	36	143	8	23	47	47	205	4	3	93	49	Poona
27	69	291	21	48	56	64	339	4	1	84	52	Satara North
26	66	205	34	39	85	98	268	2	2	71	46	Satara South
20	60	253	15	44	58	108	207	4	4	40	46	Kolhapur
20	83	208	17	39	119	65	254	2	3	95	60	Sholapur
38	129	180	14	37	111	64	346	2	7	43	48	Bombay Deccan Southern Division
33	114	229	18	34	90	69	313	3	4	49	65	Belgaum
41	161	156	16	52	144	68	413	1	2	43	47	Bijapur
40	120	160	10	31	105	57	329	2	11	38	37	Dharwar
19	35	117	13	23	39	37	239	6	4	51	87	Bombay Konkan Division
9	15	65	6	12	29	30	249	6	3	36	93	Thana
58	111	233	8	25	44	44	323	5	5	94	130	Kolaba
9	32	91	21	35	41	41	173	8	4	41	56	Ratnagiri
34	36	248	32	38	72	49	241	4	5	80	76	Kanara
6	16	16	1	19	46	56	408	2	6	37	74	SAURASHTRA STATE
6	22	8	...	18	49	29	375	1	11	24	68	Halar
6	8	9	...	16	65	34	354	1	6	32	77	Madhya Saurashtra
2	15	47	6	8	39	55	441	1	10	32	76	Zalswad
8	20	19	3	22	40	52	570	4	5	34	86	Gohilwad
7	17	15	...	24	32	105	305	2	2	54	60	Sorath
7	39	119	15	15	27	41	185	5	2	46	93	KUTCH STATE

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 5-3-A

Livelihood Class VI (Commerce); number per 10,000 persons of Livelihood Class VI in each Sub-Class; number per 10,000 self-supporting persons of Livelihood Class VI who are employers, employees and independent workers

(Rural Population by Natural Divisions only)

State and Natural Division.	Number per 10,000 of Livelihood Class VI.			Number per 10,000 self-supporting persons of Livelihood Class VI.		
	Self-supporting persons.	Non-earning dependants.	Earning dependants.	Employers.	Employees.	Independent Workers.
	2	3	4	5	6	7
BOMBAY, SAURASHTRA AND KUTCH ...	2,533	6,554	913	878	1,125	7,997
BOMBAY STATE	2,620	6,457	923	919	1,201	7,880
<i>Greater Bombay ... ..</i>	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Bombay Gujarat Division</i>	2,508	6,685	807	851	1,067	8,082
<i>Bombay Deccan Northern Division</i>	2,591	6,335	1,074	1,249	1,017	7,734
<i>Bombay Deccan Southern Division</i>	3,006	5,846	1,148	195	647	9,158
<i>Bombay Konkan Division</i>	2,694	6,499	807	1,113	2,285	6,602
SAURASHTRA STATE	2,270	6,747	983	709	747	8,544
KUTCH STATE	1,978	7,497	525	638	907	8,455

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 5-3-B

Livelihood Class VI (Commerce) ; number per 10,000 persons of Livelihood Class VI in each Sub-Class ; number per 10,000 self-supporting persons of Livelihood Class VI who are employers, employees and independent workers

(Urban Population by Natural Divisions only)

State and Natural Division. 1	Number per 10,000 of Livelihood Class VI.			Number per 10,000 self-supporting persons of Livelihood Class VI.		
	Self-supporting persons. 2	Non-earning dependants. 3	Earning dependants. 4	Employers. 5	Employees. 6	Independent Workers. 7
BOMBAY, SAURASHTRA AND KUTCH ...	2,796	6,855	349	1,540	3,464	4,998
BOMBAY STATE	2,921	6,738	341	1,530	3,603	4,867
<i>Greater Bombay</i>	<i>3,785</i>	<i>6,042</i>	<i>173</i>	<i>1,111</i>	<i>5,126</i>	<i>3,763</i>
<i>Bombay Gujarat Division</i>	<i>2,425</i>	<i>7,171</i>	<i>404</i>	<i>1,948</i>	<i>2,485</i>	<i>5,567</i>
<i>Bombay Deccan Northern Division</i>	<i>2,565</i>	<i>7,025</i>	<i>410</i>	<i>2,047</i>	<i>2,344</i>	<i>5,609</i>
<i>Bombay Deccan Southern Division</i>	<i>2,490</i>	<i>6,948</i>	<i>562</i>	<i>1,091</i>	<i>2,415</i>	<i>6,494</i>
<i>Bombay Konkan Division</i>	<i>2,696</i>	<i>6,969</i>	<i>335</i>	<i>1,650</i>	<i>3,205</i>	<i>5,145</i>
SAURASHTRA STATE	2,011	7,580	409	1,620	2,263	6,117
KUTCH STATE	2,293	7,432	275	1,754	2,075	6,171

**Livelihood Class VII (Transport); number per 10,000 persons of Livelihood Class VII in
are employers, employees and independent workers; Secondary**

State, Natural Division and District.	Number per 10,000 of Livelihood Class VII.			Number per 10,000 self-supporting persons of Livelihood Class VII.			Number per 10,000 of Livelihood			
	Self-supporting persons.	Non-earning dependants.	Earning dependants.	Employers.	Employees.	Independent Workers.	Cultivation of owned land.		Cultivation of unowned land.	
							Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.	Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
BOMBAY, SAURASHTRA AND KUTCH	3,004	6,532	464	215	7,749	2,036	57	32	23	16
BOMBAY STATE ...	3,077	6,465	458	214	7,830	1,956	63	36	25	18
Greater Bombay ...	4,279	5,504	217	139	8,301	1,560	38	4	5	1
<i>Bombay Gujarat Division ...</i>	<i>2,674</i>	<i>6,668</i>	<i>658</i>	<i>132</i>	<i>6,681</i>	<i>3,187</i>	<i>41</i>	<i>26</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>8</i>
Banaskantha ...	2,587	6,434	979	53	4,751	5,196	44	33	24	6
Sabarkantha ...	2,776	6,136	1,088	205	4,050	5,745	61	57	22	2
Mehsana ...	2,514	6,310	1,176	96	3,875	6,029	13	16	3	5
Ahmedabad ...	3,213	6,299	488	61	6,146	3,793	5	1	3	1
Kaira ...	2,657	6,765	578	81	7,753	2,166	79	20	12	9
Panch Mahals ...	2,925	6,603	472	66	9,101	833	153	170	32	31
Baroda ...	2,627	6,953	420	98	8,548	1,354	17	4	5	1
Broach ...	3,075	6,541	384	406	7,533	2,061	28	8	13	3
Surat ...	2,195	7,076	729	282	7,282	2,436	68	34	20	19
Amreli ...	2,438	7,225	337	87	7,269	2,644	7	9	11	...
<i>Bombay Deccan Northern Division ...</i>	<i>2,644</i>	<i>6,878</i>	<i>478</i>	<i>366</i>	<i>8,181</i>	<i>1,453</i>	<i>91</i>	<i>56</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>9</i>
West Khandesh ...	2,902	6,408	690	816	6,370	2,814	31	...	6	24
East Khandesh ...	2,751	6,673	576	130	9,205	665	75	30	9	1
Dangs ...	2,692	7,308	...	4,286	5,714	...	...	...	...	...
Nasik ...	2,513	7,011	476	373	8,562	1,065	101	65	4	11
Ahmednagar ...	2,308	6,854	838	638	7,194	2,168	79	76	...	3
Poona ...	2,820	6,831	349	495	8,027	1,478	63	42	14	10
Satara North ...	2,336	7,035	629	341	7,171	2,488	186	205	8	9
Satara South ...	2,491	7,156	353	264	7,863	1,873	180	82	14	8
Kolhapur ...	2,541	7,092	367	463	6,728	2,809	120	65	49	22
Sholapur ...	2,568	6,993	439	157	8,493	1,350	104	57	15	8
<i>Bombay Deccan Southern Division ...</i>	<i>2,688</i>	<i>6,887</i>	<i>425</i>	<i>141</i>	<i>7,425</i>	<i>2,434</i>	<i>58</i>	<i>44</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>24</i>
Belgaum ...	2,656	6,873	471	242	7,951	1,807	82	58	36	31
Bijapur ...	2,826	6,738	436	132	6,791	3,077	80	15	36	9
Dharwar ...	2,657	6,948	395	86	7,357	2,557	37	45	8	25
<i>Bombay Konkan Division ...</i>	<i>2,263</i>	<i>7,153</i>	<i>584</i>	<i>387</i>	<i>7,804</i>	<i>1,809</i>	<i>102</i>	<i>80</i>	<i>103</i>	<i>78</i>
Thana ...	2,953	6,494	553	263	8,788	949	102	46	72	46
Kolaba ...	2,055	7,256	689	690	6,839	2,471	98	43	197	112
Ratnagiri ...	1,439	8,014	547	592	7,204	2,204	120	150	92	103
Kanara ...	2,928	6,378	694	148	5,632	4,220	33	10	123	53
SAURASHTRA STATE ...	2,449	7,040	511	235	7,136	2,629	15	3	2	...
Halar ...	2,427	7,056	517	184	7,429	2,387	15	1	3	1
Madhya Saurashtra ...	2,351	7,191	458	184	7,760	2,056	6	7	...	...
Zalawad ...	2,538	6,929	533	212	7,435	2,353	13	6	4	4
Gohilwad ...	2,409	6,938	653	297	6,854	2,849	28	1	2	...
Sorath ...	2,584	7,005	411	268	6,485	3,247	13	2	1	1
KUTCH STATE ...	3,082	6,453	465	175	6,802	3,023	46	4	44	4

TABLE 5.4

each Sub-Class : number per 10,000 self-supporting persons of Livelihood Class VII who
Means of Livelihood of 10,000 persons of Livelihood Class VII

Class VII whose Secondary Means of Livelihood is													State, Natural Division and District.
Employment as cultivating labourer.		Rent on agricultural land.		Production other than cultivation.		Commerce.		Transport.		Other services and miscellaneous sources.			
Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.	Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.	Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.	Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.	Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.	Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.		
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	1	
9	62	53	6	23	66	15	49	16	111	32	122	BOMBAY, SAURASHTRA AND KUTCH	
10	66	59	7	24	68	15	53	13	102	28	108	BOMBAY STATE	
1	1	34	3	6	52	9	28	13	50	16	78	Greater Bombay	
8	78	32	4	40	102	33	119	14	135	35	186	Bombay Gujarat Division	
25	97	56	21	16	45	68	152	8	223	80	402	Banaskantha	
4	73	37	2	61	185	45	199	22	290	14	280	Sabarkantha	
12	90	42	7	22	47	174	702	10	145	24	164	Mehsana	
3	29	15	...	2	77	10	38	4	202	16	140	Ahmedabad	
11	106	75	6	10	58	14	34	21	184	47	161	Kaira	
6	26	54	...	12	59	6	16	29	67	41	103	Panch Mahals	
4	120	34	3	6	35	3	19	8	72	37	166	Baroda	
7	116	50	3	4	22	18	11	8	62	29	159	Broach	
10	90	13	1	138	252	6	35	17	80	26	218	Surat	
7	61	21	5	14	15	14	10	48	77	130	160	Amreli	
14	127	106	11	13	52	11	24	10	109	32	90	Bombay Deccan Northern Division	
17	181	27	1	59	68	35	82	6	286	25	48	West Khandesh	
17	297	25	1	6	39	2	18	6	95	10	95	East Khandesh	
...	...	...	...	...	...	385	...	...	...	...	...	Dangs
5	101	72	14	14	62	11	21	8	107	34	95	Nasik	
79	290	203	25	14	48	16	43	32	279	49	74	Ahmednagar	
2	22	88	7	9	49	9	21	7	102	42	96	Poona	
14	123	265	47	22	66	11	25	6	92	34	62	Satara North	
8	34	147	...	13	88	8	19	21	62	30	60	Satara South	
14	71	186	6	29	41	45	25	26	59	34	78	Kolhapur	
15	117	179	23	7	49	7	22	6	59	28	104	Sholapur	
17	106	124	15	13	58	11	27	20	100	40	51	Bombay Deccan Southern Division	
21	86	209	10	13	44	20	42	45	140	43	60	Belgaum	
14	79	159	8	8	53	9	17	16	174	16	81	Bijapur	
15	127	61	21	15	68	5	22	8	51	46	36	Dharwar	
20	66	52	9	52	71	9	50	14	138	30	92	Bombay Kanhan Division	
32	53	52	4	30	53	10	32	21	218	36	101	Thana	
15	169	90	6	26	42	7	100	6	77	40	140	Kolaba	
4	30	38	17	65	79	7	49	9	63	19	56	Ratnagiri	
37	89	41	7	143	175	20	50	21	194	35	116	Kanara	
4	31	9	1	12	59	12	20	38	179	55	218	SAURASHTRA STATE	
1	4	6	1	6	97	3	15	3	263	12	135	Halar	
1	16	6	1	10	67	6	22	16	95	19	250	Madhya Saurashtra	
14	37	29	1	6	96	10	24	11	150	23	215	Zalawad	
5	77	9	...	12	30	6	12	17	299	38	234	Cohilwad	
6	17	10	1	22	40	32	29	119	88	155	233	Sorath	
9	41	18	1	38	47	15	50	9	95	79	223	KUTCH STATE	

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 5-4-A

Livelihood Class VII (Transport); number per 10,000 persons of Livelihood Class VII in each Sub-Class ; number per 10,000 self-supporting persons of Livelihood Class VII who are employers, employees and independent workers

(Rural Population by Natural Divisions only)

State and Natural Division. 1	Number per 10,000 of Livelihood Class VII.			Number per 10,000 self-supporting persons of Livelihood Class VII.		
	Self-supporting persons. 2	Non-earning dependants. 3	Earning dependants. 4	Employers. 5	Employees. 6	Independent Workers. 7
BOMBAY, SAURASHTRA AND KUTCH	2,344	6,784	872	200	7,286	2,514
BOMBAY STATE	2,284	6,838	878	211	7,274	2,515
<i>Greater Bombay</i> ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Bombay Gujarat Division</i>	2,394	6,642	964	127	6,199	3,674
<i>Bombay Deccan Northern Division</i>	2,476	6,607	917	117	9,003	880
<i>Bombay Deccan Southern Division</i>	2,935	6,246	819	35	7,997	1,968
<i>Bombay Konkan Division</i>	1,965	7,275	760	432	7,202	2,366
SAURASHTRA STATE	2,525	6,582	893	148	7,676	2,176
KUTCH STATE	3,597	5,765	638	118	6,581	3,301

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 5-4-B

Livelihood Class VII (Transport) ; number per 10,000 persons of Livelihood Class VII in each Sub-Class ; number per 10,000 self-supporting persons of Livelihood Class VII who are employers, employees and independent workers

(Urban Population by Natural Divisions only)

State and Natural Division.	Number per 10,000 of Livelihood Class VII.			Number per 10,000 self-supporting persons of Livelihood Class VII.		
	Self-supporting persons.	Non-earning dependants.	Earning dependants.	Employers.	Employees.	Independent Workers.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
BOMBAY, SAURASHTRA AND KUTCH	3,248	6,439	315	219	7,871	1,910
BOMBAY STATE	3,371	6,327	302	215	7,970	1,815
<i>Greater Bombay</i>	4,279	5,504	217	139	8,301	1,560
<i>Bombay Gujarat Division</i>	2,892	6,688	420	135	6,992	2,873
<i>Bombay Deccan Northern Division</i>	2,703	6,974	323	447	7,915	1,638
<i>Bombay Deccan Southern Division</i>	2,641	7,009	350	164	7,304	2,532
<i>Bombay Konkan Division</i>	2,656	6,992	352	343	8,390	1,267
SAURASHTRA STATE	2,427	7,170	403	260	6,976	2,764
KUTCH STATE	2,592	7,107	301	252	7,093	2,655

**Livelihood Class VIII (Other services and miscellaneous sources) ; number per 10,000 persons
Livelihood Class VIII who are employers, employees and independent workers.**

State, Natural Division and District.	Number per 10,000 of Livelihood Class VIII.			Number per 10,000 self-supporting persons of Livelihood Class VIII.				Number per 10,000			
	Self-supporting persons.	Non-earning dependants.	Earning dependants.	Employers.	Employees.	Independent Workers.	Others.	Cultivation of owned land.		Cultivation of unowned land.	
								Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.	Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
BOMBAY, SAURASHTRA AND KUTCH	3,152	6,091	757	215	5,422	3,652	711	75	50	22	22
BOMBAY STATE	3,256	6,037	707	228	5,759	3,356	657	84	55	25	28
Greater Bombay	4,664	5,141	195	241	7,572	1,726	461	42	2	7	1
<i>Bombay Gujarat Division</i>	3,002	6,137	861	172	4,442	4,523	863	58	50	14	11
Banaskantha	3,107	5,826	1,067	55	3,070	5,429	1,446	73	83	29	39
Sabarkantha	2,889	5,956	1,155	95	3,752	5,394	759	113	224	6	3
Mehsana	2,899	6,224	877	165	2,880	5,932	1,023	40	49	7	6
Ahmedabad	3,163	6,157	680	318	5,212	3,528	942	14	5	6	2
Kaira	2,857	6,427	716	135	3,634	5,392	839	63	45	21	10
Panch Mahals	2,993	5,952	1,055	86	5,341	3,708	865	122	187	24	55
Baroda	3,198	5,943	859	142	5,548	3,452	858	54	19	9	5
Broach	2,843	5,926	1,231	117	4,551	4,913	419	52	24	24	15
Surat	2,972	6,160	868	149	4,892	4,336	623	96	47	21	13
Amreli	2,687	6,570	743	130	3,297	5,572	1,001	30	8	4	7
<i>Bombay Deccan Northern Division</i>	2,998	6,259	743	272	5,950	3,138	640	120	72	12	9
West Khandesh	2,692	6,409	899	285	4,934	4,354	427	64	21	9	6
East Khandesh	2,773	6,482	745	276	5,170	3,873	681	147	32	12	4
Dangs	4,528	4,709	763	121	8,195	1,572	112	548	152	4	..
Nasik	3,053	6,110	837	347	5,739	3,342	572	56	47	9	17
Ahmednagar	2,607	6,354	1,039	277	5,567	3,627	529	86	103	5	8
Poona	3,468	5,995	537	262	7,366	1,786	586	92	52	8	6
Satara North	2,865	6,268	867	212	4,833	4,200	755	231	171	12	4
Satara South	2,723	6,430	847	358	4,930	3,818	894	238	128	18	11
Kolhapur	2,883	6,554	563	195	5,522	3,614	669	213	137	37	20
Sholapur	2,808	6,416	776	256	4,903	3,968	873	99	49	16	8
<i>Bombay Deccan Southern Division</i>	3,006	6,214	780	187	4,702	4,282	829	124	50	25	34
Belgaum	2,991	6,264	745	239	4,923	4,112	726	165	78	33	47
Bijapur	2,927	6,188	885	117	4,010	4,946	927	143	47	26	38
Dharwar	3,079	6,182	739	185	4,971	3,983	861	69	23	17	17
<i>Bombay Konkan Division</i>	2,828	6,309	863	257	5,509	3,756	478	94	101	101	124
Thane	2,920	6,317	763	300	6,508	2,790	402	54	25	26	19
Kolaba	3,256	5,746	998	229	5,397	3,980	394	91	55	163	175
Ratnagiri	2,490	6,532	978	286	4,686	4,537	491	157	240	154	242
Kanara	2,926	6,367	707	74	4,152	4,936	838	55	26	132	83
SAURASHTRA STATE	2,525	6,455	1,020	146	3,480	5,377	997	23	22	4	2
Halar	2,481	6,645	874	74	3,754	4,857	1,315	19	12	2	1
Madhya Saurashtra	2,506	6,601	893	154	3,733	5,031	1,082	15	26	2	2
Zalawad	2,605	6,273	1,122	292	3,181	5,695	832	10	70	5	2
Gohilwad	2,401	6,329	1,270	116	3,148	5,904	832	39	9	6	4
Sorath	2,664	6,412	924	123	3,540	5,349	988	27	13	4	1
KUTCH STATE	3,253	5,786	961	88	2,351	6,254	1,315	46	29	30	13

of Livelihood Class VIII in each Sub-Class ; number per 10,000 self-supporting persons of
Secondary Means of Livelihood of 10,000 persons of Livelihood Class VIII

of Livelihood Class VIII whose Secondary Means of Livelihood is												State, Natural Division and District.
Employment as cultivating labourer.		Rent on agricultural land.		Production other than cultivation.		Commerce.		Transport.		Other services and miscellaneous sources.		
Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.	Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.	Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.	Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.	Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.	Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	1
22	103	90	9	21	53	14	26	2	7	71	487	BOMBAY, SAURASHTRA AND KUTCH
24	112	103	10	20	53	14	24	2	6	68	421	BOMBAY STATE
4	1	43	3	6	34	8	20	1	8	33	126	Greater Bombay
24	143	85	9	20	57	13	30	2	5	77	556	Bombay Gujarat Division
14	57	95	9	27	54	13	51	3	2	79	772	Banaskantha
14	160	102	15	21	40	12	24	1	5	54	684	Sabarkantha
13	85	147	20	23	55	16	61	1	3	74	598	Mehsana
9	64	53	9	19	57	13	29	2	5	79	509	Ahmedabad
51	196	122	15	27	65	12	21	2	4	91	360	Kaira
16	139	74	5	14	40	11	15	1	7	74	607	Panch Mahals
29	163	94	4	14	50	16	25	1	6	94	587	Baroda
47	417	85	9	10	37	16	17	1	3	85	690	Broach
25	165	42	3	22	82	7	22	3	6	63	530	Surat
19	95	49	5	28	34	23	27	3	8	60	559	Amreli
30	138	148	15	20	52	17	22	2	4	80	431	Bombay Deccan Northern Division
39	272	37	1	12	25	10	16	2	2	45	556	West Khandesh
49	321	59	5	18	42	18	27	1	3	56	311	East Khandesh
4	17	4	4	4	17	..	8	..	..	67	565	Dangs
19	114	106	16	19	66	15	33	3	7	77	537	Nasik
26	149	163	41	24	61	14	21	2	4	89	652	Ahmednagar
17	44	139	9	14	35	12	15	2	5	78	371	Poona
40	137	271	18	34	42	20	20	2	2	148	473	Satara North
35	92	195	17	30	93	20	26	1	6	98	474	Satara South
26	79	247	11	26	54	38	23	3	4	69	235	Kolhapur
48	206	192	22	25	82	23	27	1	5	76	377	Sholapur
48	179	187	12	40	83	21	28	2	10	67	384	Bombay Deccan Southern Division
46	146	212	8	37	83	23	34	1	5	69	344	Belgaum
53	230	173	14	29	83	18	20	1	2	74	451	Bijapur
47	176	173	14	51	84	22	29	5	20	61	376	Dharwar
20	79	63	7	26	51	12	18	3	4	63	479	Bombay Konkan Division
13	44	44	3	13	40	9	12	3	5	46	615	Thana
27	127	100	8	35	65	16	33	3	5	77	530	Kolaba
17	98	52	10	32	55	10	14	3	3	68	316	Ratnagiri
50	83	118	15	39	63	22	29	2	6	90	402	Kanara
10	58	24	2	23	55	15	33	1	17	81	831	SAURASHTRA STATE
8	100	19	1	12	58	11	26	1	9	50	667	Halar
7	31	15	1	27	60	11	30	2	9	77	734	Madhya Saurashtra
11	73	43	5	15	70	7	29	..	87	54	786	Zalawad
16	58	29	3	26	48	18	28	2	6	96	1,114	Gohilwad
8	58	23	..	25	44	21	49	2	5	103	754	Sorath
12	64	38	6	34	43	15	35	5	3	127	768	KUTCH STATE

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 5-5-A

Livelihood Class VIII (Other services and miscellaneous sources) ; number per 10,000 persons of Livelihood Class VIII in each Sub-Class ; number per 10,000 self-supporting persons of Livelihood Class VIII who are employers, employees and independent workers

(Rural Population by Natural Divisions only)

State and Natural Division.	Number per 10,000 of Livelihood Class VIII.			Number per 10,000 self-supporting persons of Livelihood Class VIII.			
	Self-supporting persons.	Non-earning dependants.	Earning dependants.	Employers.	Employees.	Independent Workers.	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
BOMBAY, SAURASHTRA AND KUTCH ...	2,889	5,786	1,325	120	3,888	5,308	684
BOMBAY STATE ...	2,943	5,778	1,279	127	4,278	5,020	575
<i>Greater Bombay</i> ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Bombay Gujarat Division</i> ...	2,910	5,804	1,286	49	3,560	5,799	592
<i>Bombay Deccan Northern Division</i> ...	2,889	5,795	1,316	234	5,029	4,179	558
<i>Bombay Deccan Southern Division</i> ...	3,244	5,492	1,264	73	3,698	4,274	955
<i>Bombay Konkan Division</i> ...	2,962	5,816	1,222	157	4,909	4,535	399
SAURASHTRA STATE ...	2,567	5,854	1,579	107	2,499	6,316	1,078
KUTCH STATE ...	3,189	5,664	1,147	20	1,559	7,101	1,320

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 5-5-B

Livelihood Class VIII (Other services and miscellaneous sources) ; number per 10,000 persons of Livelihood Class VIII in each Sub-Class ; number per 10,000 self-supporting persons of Livelihood Class VIII who are employers, employees and independent workers

(Urban Population by Natural Divisions only)

State and Natural Division.	Number per 10,000 of Livelihood VIII.			Number per 10,000 self-supporting persons of Livelihood Class VIII.			
	Self-supporting persons.	Non-earning dependants.	Earning dependants.	Employers.	Employees.	Independent Workers.	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
BOMBAY, SAURASHTRA AND KUTCH ...	3,308	6,270	422	264	6,213	2,799	724
BOMBAY STATE ...	3,428	6,176	398	274	6,447	2,585	694
<i>Greater Bombay</i> ...	4,664	5,141	195	241	7,572	1,726	461
<i>Bombay Gujarat Division</i> ...	3,083	6,429	488	274	5,174	3,463	1,089
<i>Bombay Deccan Northern Division</i> ...	3,054	6,497	449	290	6,396	2,634	680
<i>Bombay Deccan Southern Division</i> ...	2,876	6,607	517	256	5,319	3,673	752
<i>Bombay Konkan Division</i> ...	2,667	6,897	436	390	6,303	2,725	582
SAURASHTRA STATE ...	2,491	6,935	574	178	4,287	4,604	921
KUTCH STATE ...	3,384	6,037	579	197	3,889	4,609	1,305

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 5-6

**COMPARISON OF LIVELIHOOD CLASSES OF THE 1951 CENSUS WITH
THE OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS OF 1931 CENSUS**

This table is prepared from main Tables B-I (Livelihood Classes and Sub-Classes) and B-II (Secondary Means of Livelihood). Figures for the year 1931 are taken from Table X (Occupation or Means of Livelihood) of the Census of India, 1931, Volume VIII, Part II, Bombay Presidency, Statistical Tables, and Volume X of the Western India States Agency Statistical Tables.

Details of the Groups of 1931 Census which compared to different Livelihood Classes are given below :—

Livelihood Class of 1951 Census	Corresponding Groups of 1931 Census
I	5
II	6
III	7
IV	1
V	8 to 84, 88, 89, 91, 92, 93, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 188 and 190
VI	115 to 126, 128 to 152 and 189
VII	101, 102, 103, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111 and 112
VIII	2, 3, 4, 85, 86, 87, 90, 94, 100, 104, 105, 106, 113, 114, 127, 153 to 187, 191, 192, 193, 194 and 195

SUBSIDIARY

Comparison of the Classification of the Population

Livelihood Classes.	Classification of Population.						
	1951 Census.				1931 Census.		
	Number per ten thousand of General Population.				Number per ten thousand of General Population.		
	Total classified population.	Self-supporting persons.	Non-earning dependants.	Earning dependants.	Total classified population.	Earners.	Working dependants.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							BOMBAY
I	4,074	944	2,277	853	659	564	95
II	969	233	517	219	426	385	41
III	905	281	433	191	1,514	1,118	396
IV	198	55	127	16	64	61	3
V	1,376	438	811	127	565	474	91
VI	761	217	508	36	233	216	17
VII	223	69	144	10	49	47	2
VIII	1,494	486	902	106	571	504	67
Total	10,000	2,723	5,719	1,558	4,081	3,369	712
							SAURASHTRA
I	3,277	739	1,645	893	151	91	60
II	834	182	412	240	857	730	127
III	376	118	161	97	855	235	620
IV	176	43	120	13	69	64	5
V	1,797	428	1,092	277	651	495	156
VI	1,074	223	790	61	296	245	51
VII	259	64	182	13	66	60	6
VIII	2,207	557	1,425	225	827	638	189
Total	10,000	2,354	5,827	1,819	3,772	2,558	1,214
							KUTCH
I	2,788	778	1,412	598	232	230	2
II	957	242	502	213	464	460	4
III	298	126	127	45	1,405	497	908
IV	160	46	106	8	70	69	1
V	1,916	522	1,131	263	874	660	214
VI	1,130	239	844	47	366	309	57
VII	248	76	160	12	69	63	6
VIII	2,503	814	1,448	241	571	458	113
Total	10,000	2,843	5,730	1,427	4,051	2,746	1,305

TABLE 5-6
by Livelihood Classes at the 1951 and 1931 Censuses

Active and Semi-active Workers.						Livelihood Classes.
1951 Census.			1931 Census.			
Self-supporting persons.	Secondary means of livelihood of self-supporting persons.	Secondary means of livelihood of earning dependants.	Principal earners.	Subsidiary of principal earners.	Working dependants.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	1
STATE						
3,395,691	215,104	2,192,470	1,417,737	47,939	239,936	I
836,624	212,706	599,567	967,504	72,411	103,888	II
1,009,482	227,187	1,677,602	2,809,714	146,657	995,164	III
197,054	157,928	40,426	153,292	30,775	8,002	IV
1,575,997	245,517	451,516	1,191,930	103,848	229,446	V
781,544	121,235	158,849	543,422	48,089	42,289	VI
246,832	39,312	23,651	118,857	13,393	4,534	VII
1,748,677	298,929	455,361	1,265,595	108,554	168,586	VIII
9,792,261	1,517,918	5,599,342	8,468,051	571,566	1,791,845	Total
STATE						
305,835	7,886	236,968	26,751	842	17,782	I
75,228	4,386	53,024	215,189	1,828	37,437	II
49,066	8,631	223,084	69,341	2,272	182,701	III
17,568	7,775	4,744	18,819	407	1,591	IV
177,119	12,149	90,705	145,973	2,885	45,896	V
92,472	10,194	32,457	72,213	3,162	15,124	VI
26,226	1,427	4,283	17,564	329	1,679	VII
230,541	23,163	107,487	188,028	4,251	55,768	VIII
974,055	75,611	752,752	753,878	15,976	357,978	Total
STATE						
44,142	2,678	14,489	11,837	389	112	I
13,734	3,292	5,269	23,681	473	205	II
7,141	1,272	24,555	25,567	1,221	46,720	III
2,635	2,525	317	3,522	228	43	IV
29,644	3,882	9,675	33,927	1,512	10,999	V
13,564	2,105	3,243	15,894	1,192	2,936	VI
4,334	2,031	445	3,248	46	295	VII
46,210	7,001	23,013	23,560	1,149	5,807	VIII
161,434	24,786	81,006	141,236	6,210	67,117	Total

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of 10,000 self-supporting persons of ALL INDUSTRIES

State, Natural Division and District.	Total No. of self-supporting persons engaged in All Industries and Services.	Number of persons per 10,000 self-supporting persons in All Industries and			
		0-Primary Industries not elsewhere specified.	1-Mining & Quarrying.	2-Processing and Manufacture-Food-stuffs, Textiles, Leather and Products thereof.	3-Processing and Manufacture-Metals, Chemicals and Products thereof.
1	2	3	4	5	6
BOMBAY, SAURASHTRA AND KUTCH	4,829,265	434	65	2,071	446
BOMBAY STATE	4,238,220	368	50	2,151	474
Greater Bombay	1,237,448	73	26	2,465	694
<i>Bombay Gujarat Division</i>	1,177,244	477	41	2,414	269
Banaskantha	57,250	1,084	13	1,231	260
Sabarkantha	44,983	648	15	1,303	286
Mehsana	143,821	864	1	1,777	174
Ahmedabad	359,197	281	28	4,156	218
Kaira	120,046	434	15	1,763	210
Panch Mahals	49,868	285	463	835	756
Baroda	126,715	262	31	1,442	368
Broach	54,293	433	12	1,366	107
Surat	184,902	490	39	2,232	211
Amreli	36,169	857	1	1,142	855
<i>Bombay Deccan Northern Division</i>	1,035,830	244	57	1,935	502
West Khandesh	69,217	416	35	1,698	241
East Khandesh	111,153	272	19	1,989	381
Dangs	1,810	2,575	94	66	88
Nasik	123,931	205	13	2,002	282
Ahmednagar	94,085	142	110	2,392	282
Poona	288,442	171	71	1,002	1,003
Satara North	67,289	387	136	1,800	435
Satara South	53,201	354	50	1,686	468
Kolhapur	79,196	349	64	1,707	300
Sholapur	147,506	192	31	3,779	219
<i>Bombay Deccan Southern Division</i>	345,238	314	29	2,407	384
Belgaum	113,561	460	18	2,053	313
Bijapur	93,990	232	40	3,131	182
Dharwar	137,687	249	32	2,203	580
<i>Bombay Konkan Division</i>	442,460	1,235	143	882	413
Thana	208,156	1,007	170	1,057	636
Kolaba	69,943	1,606	295	517	247
Ratnagiri	111,989	1,130	38	927	187
Kanara	52,372	1,870	59	582	234
SAURASHTRA STATE	503,369	839	184	1,543	253
Halar	68,200	1,085	254	1,595	254
Madhya Saurashtra	132,703	921	117	1,451	211
Zalawad	63,363	890	503	1,410	360
Gohilwad	120,488	657	122	1,728	319
Sorath	118,615	765	112	1,498	175
KUTCH STATE	87,676	1,298	72	1,232	174

TABLE 5-7

AND SERVICES in States, Natural Divisions and Districts (by Divisions)

Services who are engaged in Industries and Services in Division :—						State, Natural Division and District.
4-Processing and Manufacture-Not elsewhere specified.	5-Construction and Utilities.	6-Commerce.	7-Transport, Storage and Communications.	8-Health, Education & Public Administration.	9-Services not elsewhere specified.	
7	8	9	10	11	12	
676	396	1,838	638	1,086	2,350	BOMBAY, SAURASHTRA AND KUTCH
675	408	1,844	650	1,111	2,269	BOMBAY STATE
567	319	2,114	932	700	2,110	Greater Bombay
676	341	1,799	478	1,011	2,494	<i>Bombay Gujarat Division</i>
747	478	2,094	599	706	2,788	Banaskantha
1,075	299	1,931	322	1,122	2,999	Sabarkantha
715	317	1,968	425	805	2,954	Mehsana
395	233	1,790	421	712	1,766	Ahmedabad
960	352	1,806	395	1,158	2,907	Kaira
741	250	1,955	640	1,388	2,687	Panch Mahals
680	318	1,816	553	1,564	2,966	Baroda
647	195	1,673	442	1,787	3,338	Broach
823	656	1,572	580	1,008	2,389	Surat
970	128	1,621	578	1,067	2,781	Amreli
729	529	1,633	541	1,697	2,133	<i>Bombay Deccan Northern Division</i>
910	437	1,990	319	1,419	2,535	West Khandesh
811	399	1,786	907	1,401	2,035	East Khandesh
381	492	884	155	2,000	3,265	Dangs
823	505	1,558	693	1,754	2,165	Nasik
685	408	1,570	338	1,768	2,305	Ahmednagar
587	684	1,425	583	2,358	2,116	Poona
927	496	1,594	320	1,616	2,289	Satara North
829	531	1,771	522	1,474	2,315	Satara South
1,133	576	1,820	339	1,359	2,353	Kolhapur
473	454	1,734	509	960	1,649	Sholapur
820	617	2,056	428	1,230	1,715	<i>Bombay Deccan Southern Division</i>
927	619	1,841	416	1,503	1,850	Belgaum
681	607	2,033	294	1,079	1,721	Bijapur
827	622	2,248	531	1,108	1,600	Dharwar
731	386	1,540	742	1,060	2,868	<i>Bombay Konkan Division</i>
679	514	1,772	800	888	2,477	Thana
549	329	1,397	645	996	3,419	Kolaba
819	182	1,224	690	1,333	3,470	Ratnagiri
991	388	1,484	749	1,241	2,402	Kanara
629	226	1,837	559	944	2,856	SAURASHTRA STATE
742	297	1,742	739	1,000	2,292	Halar
768	328	1,824	535	1,108	2,737	Madhya Saurashtra
629	252	1,544	381	962	3,069	Zalawad
600	220	1,893	557	896	3,008	Gohilwad
736	317	2,006	579	767	3,045	Sorath
625	423	1,547	540	729	3,345	KUTCH STATE

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of 10,000 self-supporting persons of ALL INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES

State and Natural Division.	Total No. of self-supporting persons engaged in All Industries and Services.	Number of persons per 10,000 self-supporting persons in All Industries and			
		0-Primary Industries not elsewhere specified.	1-Mining & Quarrying.	2-Processing and Manufacture-Foodstuffs, Textiles, Leather and Products thereof.	3-Processing and Manufacture-Metals, Chemicals and Products thereof.
1	2	3	4	5	6
BOMBAY, SAURASHTRA AND KUTCH ...	1,461,301	1,051	136	1,515	266
BOMBAY STATE ...	1,175,579	931	107	1,492	288
<i>Greater Bombay</i> ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Bombay Gujarat Division</i> ...	465,276	971	98	1,359	208
<i>Bombay Deccan Northern Division</i> ...	345,598	517	94	1,927	418
<i>Bombay Deccan Southern Division</i> ...	126,609	545	48	2,289	325
<i>Bombay Konkan Division</i> ...	238,096	1,661	176	696	236
SAURASHTRA STATE ...	226,105	1,490	296	1,692	172
KUTCH STATE ...	59,617	1,760	102	1,298	181

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of 10,000 self-supporting persons of ALL INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES

State and Natural Division.	Total No. of self-supporting persons engaged in All Industries and Services.	Number of persons per 10,000 self-supporting persons in All Industries and			
		0-Primary Industries not elsewhere specified.	1-Mining & Quarrying.	2-Processing and Manufacture-Foodstuffs, Textiles, Leather and Products thereof.	3-Processing and Manufacture-Metals, Chemicals and Products thereof.
1	2	3	4	5	6
BOMBAY, SAURASHTRA AND KUTCH ...	3,367,964	166	33	2,313	524
BOMBAY STATE ...	3,062,641	152	28	2,404	546
<i>Greater Bombay</i> ...	1,237,448	73	26	2,465	694
<i>Bombay Gujarat Division</i> ...	711,968	154	4	3,103	308
<i>Bombay Deccan Northern Division</i> ...	690,232	107	38	1,939	544
<i>Bombay Deccan Southern Division</i> ...	218,629	180	19	2,474	418
<i>Bombay Konkan Division</i> ...	204,364	739	105	1,099	620
SAURASHTRA STATE ...	277,264	309	93	1,421	319
KUTCH STATE ..	28,059	315	10	1,092	157

TABLE 5·7—A

in States and Natural Divisions by Divisions (Rural Population by Natural Divisions only)

Services who are engaged in Industries and Services in Division :—						State and Natural Divisions.
4-Processing and Manufacture-Not elsewhere specified.	5-Construction and Utilities.	6-Commerce.	7-Transport, Storage and Communications.	8-Health, Education & Public Administration.	9-Services not elsewhere specified.	
7	8	9	10	11	12	1
943	459	1,300	436	1,009	2,885	BOMBAY, SAURASHTRA AND KUTCH
993	525	1,323	464	1,107	2,770	BOMBAY STATE
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Greater Bombay
945	413	1,391	463	949	3,203	Bombay Gujarat Division
1,067	681	1,266	402	1,429	2,199	Bombay Deccan Northern Division
1,262	772	1,652	220	1,139	1,748	Bombay Deccan Southern Division
837	384	1,100	687	931	3,292	Bombay Kanban Division
773	156	1,203	283	649	3,286	SAURASHTRA STATE
597	318	1,206	449	444	3,645	KUTCH STATE

TABLE 5·7—B

in States and Natural Divisions by Divisions (Urban Population by Natural Divisions only)

Services who are engaged in Industries and Services in Division :—						State and Natural Division.
4-Processing and Manufacture-Not elsewhere specified.	5-Construction and Utilities.	6-Commerce.	7-Transport, Storage and Communications.	8-Health, Education & Public Administration.	9-Services not elsewhere specified.	
7	8	9	10	11	12	1
560	369	2,071	726	1,120	2,118	BOMBAY, SAURASHTRA AND KUTCH
553	363	2,044	721	1,112	2,077	BOMBAY STATE
567	319	2,114	932	700	2,110	Greater Bombay
501	294	2,065	488	1,052	2,031	Bombay Gujarat Division
561	453	1,816	610	1,851	2,101	Bombay Deccan Northern Division
564	527	2,290	549	1,282	1,697	Bombay Deccan Southern Division
606	388	2,053	806	1,209	2,375	Bombay Kanban Division
640	391	2,355	783	1,184	2,505	SAURASHTRA STATE
623	755	2,271	735	1,335	2,707	KUTCH STATE

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 5-8

Distribution of 10,000 self-supporting persons in States, Natural Divisions and Districts engaged in PRIMARY INDUSTRIES NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED (by Sub-Divisions)

State, Natural Division & District.	Total No. of self-supporting persons engaged in Industries in Division O (and their No. in 10,000 self-supporting persons engaged in All Industries and Services).		Number of persons per 10,000 self-supporting persons in Division O who are engaged in Industries in Sub-Division :—					
			0-1-Stock Raising.	0-2-Rearing of small animals & insects.	0-3-Plantation Industries.	0-4-Forestry & collection of products not elsewhere specified.	0-5-Hunting (including trapping & Game Propagation).	0-6-Fishing.
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8
BOMBAY, SAURASHTRA AND KUTCH	209,552	(434)	5,384	50	396	1,499	35	2,636
BOMBAY STATE	155,931	(368)	4,335	66	250	1,931	47	3,371
Greater Bombay	9,088	(73)	3,009	184	19	306	1	6,481
<i>Bombay Gujarat Division</i>	56,098	(477)	6,786	122	496	1,566	2	1,028
Banaskantha	6,207	(1,084)	8,017	.....	116	1,814	.....	53
Sabarkantha	2,916	(648)	8,179	.....	912	909	.....	.....
Mehsana	12,420	(864)	7,947	.....	803	1,249	.....	1
Ahmedabad	10,093	(281)	8,532	.....	534	850	.....	84
Kaira	5,204	(434)	6,935	582	634	1,754	8	87
Panch Mahals	1,423	(285)	6,683	1,005	394	1,918	.....	.....
Baroda	3,320	(262)	5,157	6	151	4,325	.....	361
Broach	2,350	(433)	3,736	64	353	1,626	30	4,191
Surat	9,064	(490)	2,949	242	301	2,074	.....	4,434
Amreli	3,101	(857)	7,752	.....	374	332	.....	1,542
<i>Bombay Deccan Northern Division</i>	25,267	(244)	6,140	50	175	1,904	222	1,509
West Khandesh	2,882	(416)	5,572	14	392	2,790	288	944
East Khandesh	3,026	(272)	6,140	20	132	1,110	420	2,178
Dangs	466	(2,575)	1,052	.....	.....	8,948	.....	.....
Nasik	2,539	(205)	4,080	39	130	4,321	91	1,339
Ahmednagar	1,332	(142)	5,826	120	150	1,374	773	1,757
Poona	4,936	(171)	5,470	53	113	1,890	245	2,229
Satara North	2,604	(387)	7,811	27	4	734	61	1,363
Satara South	1,883	(354)	7,233	21	117	1,184	122	1,323
Kolhapur	2,764	(349)	7,887	29	4	904	.....	1,176
Sholapur	2,835	(192)	6,744	159	554	1,326	233	984
<i>Bombay Deccan Southern Division</i>	10,826	(314)	7,288	30	31	2,191	42	418
Belgaum	5,219	(460)	7,565	27	15	2,106	.....	287
Bijapur	2,181	(232)	7,286	27	.....	1,724	101	862
Dharwar	3,426	(249)	6,868	35	76	2,618	67	336
<i>Bombay Konkan Division</i>	54,652	(1,235)	620	4	113	2,537	22	6,704
Thana	20,965	(1,007)	743	1	76	4,066	5	5,109
Kolaba	11,232	(1,606)	459	1	30	2,245	12	7,253
Ratnagiri	12,660	(1,130)	808	6	310	183	75	8,618
Kanara	9,795	(1,870)	297	13	30	2,642	.....	7,018
SAURASHTRA STATE	42,245	(839)	8,354	1	1,014	160	.....	471
Halar	7,400	(1,085)	8,681	1	830	19	.....	469
Madhya Saurashtra	12,215	(921)	7,877	.....	1,870	219	.....	34
Zalawad	5,640	(890)	9,691	.....	291	16	.....	2
Gohilwad	7,915	(657)	8,756	.....	447	304	.....	493
Sorath	9,075	(765)	7,547	3	955	157	.....	1,338
KUTCH STATE	11,376	(1,298)	8,728	5	117	540	2	608

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 5·8—A

Distribution of 10,000 self-supporting persons in States and Natural Divisions engaged in PRIMARY INDUSTRIES NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED by Sub-Divisions (Rural Population by Natural Divisions only)

State and Natural Division.	Total No. of self-supporting persons engaged in Industries in Division O (and their No. in 10,000 self-supporting persons engaged in All Industries and Services).		Number of persons per 10,000 self-supporting persons in Division O who are engaged in Industries in Sub-Division :—					
			0·1-Stock Raising.	0·2-Rearing of small animals & insects.	0·3-Plantation Industries.	0·4-Forestry & collection of products not elsewhere specified.	0·5-Hunting (including trapping and Game Propagation).	0·6-Fishing.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
BOMBAY, SAURASHTRA AND KUTCH ...	153,647 (1,051)	5,972	36	359	1,429	44	2,160	
BOMBAY STATE ...	109,468 (931)	4,831	51	192	1,936	61	2,929	
Greater Bombay ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bombay Gujarat Division ...	45,163 (971)	7,370	96	371	1,145	1	1,017	
Bombay Deccan Northern Division ...	17,853 (517)	6,761	43	104	1,359	287	1,446	
Bombay Deccan Southern Division ...	6,896 (545)	7,960	33	16	1,536	48	407	
Bombay Konkan Division ...	39,556 (1,661)	516	5	57	3,170	30	6,222	
SAURASHTRA STATE ...	33,686 (1,490)	8,756	1	985	112	.....	148
KUTCH STATE ...	10,493 (1,760)	8,933	.....	103	366	.....	598

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 5·8—B

Distribution of 10,000 self-supporting persons in States and Natural Divisions engaged in PRIMARY INDUSTRIES NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED by Sub-Divisions (Urban Population by Natural Divisions only)

State and Natural Division.	Total No. of self-supporting persons engaged in Industries in Division O (and their No. in 10,000 self-supporting persons engaged in All Industries and Services).		Number of persons per 10,000 self-supporting persons in Division O who are engaged in Industries in Sub-Division :—					
			0·1-Stock Raising.	0·2-Rearing of small animals & insects.	0·3-Plantation Industries.	0·4-Forestry and collection of products not elsewhere specified.	0·5-Hunting (including trapping and Game Propagation).	0·6-Fishing.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
BOMBAY, SAURASHTRA AND KUTCH ...	55,905 (166)	3,767	86	499	1,689	13	3,948	
BOMBAY STATE ...	46,463 (152)	3,165	103	387	1,919	15	4,411	
Greater Bombay ...	9,088 (73)	3,009	184	19	306	1	6,481	
Bombay Gujarat Division ...	10,935 (154)	4,373	227	1,011	3,309	6	1,074	
Bombay Deccan Northern Division ...	7,414 (107)	4,644	66	348	3,214	68	1,660	
Bombay Deccan Southern Division ...	3,930 (180)	6,109	23	58	3,341	31	438	
Bombay Konkan Division ...	15,096 (739)	892	2	260	878	.....	7,968
SAURASHTRA STATE ...	8,559 (399)	6,772	1	1,129	346	.....	1,752
KUTCH STATE ...	883 (315)	6,297	68	283	2,604	23	725	

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 5·9

Distribution of 10,000 self-supporting persons in States, Natural Divisions and Districts engaged in MINING AND QUARRYING (by Sub-Divisions)

State, Natural Division and District.	Total No. of self-supporting persons engaged in Industries in Division I (and their No. in 10,000 self-supporting persons engaged in All Industries and Services).		Number of persons per 10,000 self-supporting persons in Division I who are engaged in Industries in Sub-Division :—							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
BOMBAY, SAURASHTRA AND KUTCH	31,189	(65)	203	30	5	865	16	5,289	2	3,590
BOMBAY STATE	21,279	(50)	133	41	5	1,131	16	5,961	3	2,710
Greater Bombay	3,238	(26)	3	3	...	.....	...	6,813	3	3,178
<i>Bombay Gujarat Division</i>	4,839	(41)	355	120	...	4,900	56	2,290	...	2,279
Banashantha	76	(13)	132	...	...	.....	...	9,868	...	.....
Sabarkantha	67	(15)	.....	2,836	...	.....	...	7,164	...	.....
Mehsana	19	(1)	1,053	...	...	.....	...	8,947	...	.....
Ahmedabad	1,002	(28)	.....	...	...	.....	...	220	...	9,780
Kaira	178	(15)	.....	...	...	730	...	9,270	...	.....
Panch Mahals	2,307	(463)	91	...	...	9,818	...	91	...	.....
Baroda	392	(31)	1,939	...	...	.....	...	8,061	...	.....
Broach	67	(12)	.....	5,821	...	.....	4,030	149	...	.....
Surat	726	(39)	992	...	...	1,281	...	6,102	...	1,625
Amreli	5	(1)	.....	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	10,000
<i>Bombay Deccan Northern Division</i>	5,859	(57)	89	48	...	.....	10	9,851	...	2
West Khandesh	243	(35)	.....	...	...	.....	...	10,000	...	.....
East Khandesh	216	(19)	.....	...	...	.....	...	10,000	...	.....
Dangs	17	(94)	.....	...	...	.....	...	10,000	...	.....
Nasik	163	(13)	.....	...	...	.....	...	10,000	...	.....
Ahmednagar	1,034	(110)	.....	...	...	.....	...	10,000	...	.....
Poona	2,044	(71)	54	5	...	.....	29	9,912	...	.....
Satara North	915	(136)	.....	...	...	.....	...	10,000	...	.....
Satara South	269	(50)	483	...	...	.....	...	9,517	...	.....
Kolhapur	506	(64)	534	534	...	.....	...	8,932	...	.....
Sholapur	452	(31)	22	...	...	.....	...	9,956	...	22
<i>Bombay Deccan Southern Division</i>	1,018	(29)	.....	...	...	.....	...	9,971	...	29
Belgaum	203	(18)	.....	...	...	.....	...	10,000	...	.....
Bijapur	373	(40)	.....	...	...	.....	...	9,920	...	80
Dharwar	442	(32)	.....	...	...	.....	...	10,000	...	.....
<i>Bombay Konkan Division</i>	6,325	(143)	93	...	17	55	2	4,084	10	5,739
Thana	3,531	(170)	.....	...	...	.....	...	4,302	17	5,681
Kolaba	2,060	(295)	.....	...	...	.....	...	2,757	...	7,243
Ratnagiri	423	(38)	1,395	...	260	827	24	5,248	...	2,246
Kanara	311	(59)	.....	...	...	.....	...	8,810	...	1,190
SAURASHTRA STATE	9,275	(184)	355	4	6	313	17	4,022	...	5,283
Halar	1,737	(254)	12	...	...	17	...	5,659	...	4,312
Madhya Saurashtra	1,550	(117)	52	...	39	793	...	5,658	...	3,458
Zalawad	3,186	(503)	716	3	...	6	16	403	...	8,851
Gohilwad	1,475	(122)	542	13	...	224	75	4,136	...	5,010
Sorath	1,327	(112)	83	8	...	972	...	8,515	...	422
KUTCH STATE	635	(72)	299	16	...	16	...	1,307	...	8,362

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 5·9—A
Distribution of 10,000 self-supporting persons in States and Natural Divisions
engaged in MINING AND QUARRYING by Sub-Divisions
(Rural Population by Natural Divisions only)

State and Natural Division.	Total No. of self-supporting persons engaged in Industries in Division I (and their No. in 10,000 self-supporting persons engaged in All Industries and Services).	Number of persons per 10,000 self-supporting persons in Division I who are engaged in Industries in Sub-Division :—							
		1·0-Non-metallic mining and quarrying not otherwise classified.	1·1-Coal mining.	1·2-Iron ore mining.	1·3-Metal mining except iron ore mining.	1·4-Crude petroleum and natural gas.	1·5-Stone-quarrying, clay and sand pits.	1·6-Mica.	1·7-Salt, saltpetre and saline substances.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
BOMBAY, SAURASHTRA AND KUTCH	19,919 (136)	166	43	6	1,260	21	4,529	3	3,972
BOMBAY STATE	12,623 (107)	128	67	9	1,873	22	5,165	5	2,731
<i>Greater Bombay</i> ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Bombay Gujarat Division</i> ...	4,578 (98)	227	127	...	5,087	59	2,219	...	2,281
<i>Bombay Deccan Northern Division</i>	3,254 (94)	126	83	...	.....	.....	9,788	...	3
<i>Bombay Deccan Southern Division</i>	611 (48)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,951	...	49
<i>Bombay Konkan Division</i> ...	4,180 (176)	41	...	26	84	2	4,093	15	5,739
SAURASHTRA STATE	6,690 (236)	233	...	1	217	23	3,629	...	5,897
KUTCH STATE	606 (102)	198	...	...	16	.....	1,205	...	8,581

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 5·9—B
Distribution of 10,000 self-supporting persons in States and Natural Divisions
engaged in MINING AND QUARRYING by Sub-Divisions
(Urban Population by Natural Divisions only)

State and Natural Division.	Total No. of self-supporting persons engaged in Industries in Division I (and their No. in 10,000 self-supporting persons engaged in All Industries and Services).	Number of persons per 10,000 self-supporting persons in Division I who are engaged in Industries in Sub-Division :—							
		1·0-Non-metallic mining and quarrying not otherwise classified.	1·1-Coal mining.	1·2-Iron ore mining.	1·3-Metal mining except iron ore mining.	1·4-Crude petroleum and natural gas.	1·5-Stone-quarrying, clay and sand pits.	1·6-Mica.	1·7-Salt, saltpetre and saline substances.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
BOMBAY, SAURASHTRA AND KUTCH	11,270 (33)	268	6	4	166	6	6,634	1	2,915
BOMBAY STATE	8,656 (28)	141	2	...	49	7	7,121	1	2,679
<i>Greater Bombay</i>	3,238 (26)	3	3	...	.....	.....	6,813	3	3,178
<i>Bombay Gujarat Division</i> ...	261 (4)	2,605	...	...	1,609	.....	3,525	...	2,261
<i>Bombay Deccan Northern Division</i>	2,605 (38)	42	4	...	.....	23	9,931	...	.....
<i>Bombay Deccan Southern Division</i>	407 (19)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,000	...	.....
<i>Bombay Konkan Division</i> ...	2,145 (105)	196	...	...	.....	.....	4,065	...	5,739
SAURASHTRA STATE	2,585 (93)	669	16	19	561	4	5,037	...	3,634
KUTCH STATE	29 (10)	2,414	345	...	.....	.....	3,448	...	3,733

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 5.10

Distribution of 10,000 self-supporting persons in States, Natural Divisions and Districts engaged in PROCESSING AND MANUFACTURE—FOODSTUFFS, TEXTILES, LEATHER AND PRODUCTS THEREOF (by Sub-Divisions)

State, Natural Division and District.	Total No. of self-supporting persons engaged in Industries in Division 2 (and their No. in 10,000 self-supporting persons engaged in All Industries and Services).	Number of persons per 10,000 self-supporting persons in Division 2 who are engaged in Industries in Sub-Division :—										
		2.0- Food Industries otherwise unclassified.	2.1- Grains and pulses.	2.2- Vegetable oil and dairy products.	2.3- Sugar Industries.	2.4- Beverages.	2.5- Tobacco.	2.6- Cotton textiles.	2.7- Wearing apparel (except footwear) and made up textile goods.	2.8- Textile Industries otherwise unclassified.	2.9- Leather, leather products and footwear.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
BOMBAY, SAURASHTRA & KUTCH	1,000,241	(2,071)	181	226	385	183	54	467	6,029	1,086	622	767
BOMBAY STATE	911,767	(2,151)	176	222	371	199	54	436	6,189	1,031	656	666
Greater Bombay	305,050	(2,465)	202	98	377	1	57	234	7,392	848	440	351
<i>Bombay Gujarat Division</i>	284,154	(2,414)	65	193	247	3	40	436	6,905	979	515	617
Banaskantha	7,049	(1,231)	92	234	406	1	14	644	3,849	2,023	124	2,613
Sabarkantha	5,859	(1,303)	45	345	836	...	7	633	2,466	3,033	56	2,579
Mehsana	25,549	(1,777)	31	275	270	5	32	866	5,318	1,419	55	1,729
Ahmedabad	149,273	(4,156)	34	88	84	...	20	157	8,821	391	212	193
Kaira	21,170	(1,763)	112	273	616	14	50	1,271	4,906	1,384	548	826
Panch Mahals	4,162	(835)	293	836	987	...	82	1,098	2,095	2,994	262	1,353
Baroda	18,268	(1,442)	60	327	522	...	67	741	5,822	1,617	137	707
Broach	7,416	(1,366)	220	515	356	8	69	801	4,802	2,136	137	956
Surat	41,277	(2,232)	121	259	226	9	97	338	4,830	1,364	2,315	441
Amreli	4,131	(1,142)	148	307	1,002	...	70	1,271	3,365	1,982	73	1,782
<i>Bombay Deccan Northern Division</i>	200,433	(1,935)	241	299	558	846	61	640	4,153	1,219	913	1,070
West Khandesh	11,754	(1,698)	449	406	1,450	27	62	839	3,718	1,774	59	1,216
East Khandesh	22,111	(1,989)	526	423	856	8	52	240	5,138	1,246	326	1,185
Dangs	12	(66)	833	...	1,667	...	...	...	2,500	1,667	...	3,333
Nasik	24,807	(2,002)	318	311	610	639	114	1,304	3,804	1,066	844	990
Ahmednagar	22,504	(2,392)	170	239	416	3,564	26	843	1,508	981	829	1,424
Poona	28,902	(1,002)	289	413	880	1,136	116	1,396	1,352	2,086	1,100	1,232
Satara South	12,111	(1,800)	147	352	641	831	28	109	2,012	1,502	2,793	1,585
Satara North	8,968	(1,686)	285	245	372	18	84	541	2,661	1,717	2,370	1,707
Kolhapur	13,521	(1,707)	215	280	306	564	61	379	3,722	1,731	1,150	1,592
Sholapur	55,743	(3,779)	73	189	192	401	30	183	7,341	539	593	459
<i>Bombay Deccan Southern Division</i>	83,085	(2,407)	119	368	164	116	35	510	5,700	1,159	879	950
Belgaum	23,312	(2,053)	220	286	142	380	46	356	4,104	1,449	1,690	1,327
Bijapur	29,435	(3,131)	65	212	192	24	14	194	7,432	739	451	677
Dharwar	30,338	(2,203)	95	582	154	4	47	934	5,245	1,343	672	924
<i>Bombay Konkan Division</i>	39,045	(882)	569	693	716	25	150	812	3,053	1,590	1,577	815
Thana	21,996	(1,057)	423	540	1,005	29	136	404	3,505	1,385	2,057	516
Kolaba	3,618	(517)	392	1,504	489	17	224	1,155	1,755	2,427	544	1,493
Ratnagiri	10,383	(927)	997	385	285	24	178	1,330	3,270	1,440	1,031	1,060
Kanara	3,048	(582)	381	1,883	374	16	62	1,578	594	2,582	1,198	1,332
SAURASHTRA STATE	77,670	(1,543)	232	280	535	22	45	778	4,508	1,712	251	1,637
Halar	10,876	(1,595)	330	249	349	...	40	724	4,489	1,663	343	1,813
Madhya Saurashtra	19,261	(1,451)	272	293	580	32	47	896	3,912	2,019	274	1,675
Zalawad	8,935	(1,410)	238	303	134	20	46	403	5,734	1,504	83	1,535
Gohilwad	20,826	(1,728)	114	226	853	35	37	694	4,892	1,409	344	1,396
Sorath	17,772	(1,498)	264	335	429	12	53	970	4,101	1,866	146	1,824
KUTCH STATE	10,804	(1,232)	257	240	432	10	60	802	3,467	1,305	396	3,031

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 5·10—A

Distribution of 10,000 self-supporting persons in States and Natural Divisions engaged in PROCESSING AND MANUFACTURE—FOODSTUFFS, TEXTILES, LEATHER AND PRODUCTS THEREOF by Sub-Divisions (Rural Population by Natural Divisions only)

State and Natural Division.	Total No. of self-supporting persons engaged in Industries in Division 2 (and their No. in 10,000 self-supporting persons engaged in All Industries and Services).	Number of persons per 10,000 self-supporting persons in Division 2 who are engaged in Industries in Sub-Division :—									
		2·0- Food Industries otherwise unclassified.	2·1- Grains and pulses.	2·2- Vegetable oil and dairy products.	2·3- Sugar Industries.	2·4- Beverages.	2·5- Tobacco.	2·6- Cotton textiles.	2·7- Wearing apparel (except footwear) & made up textile goods.	2·8- Textile Industries otherwise unclassified.	2·9- Leather, leather products and footwear.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
BOMBAY, SAURASHTRA AND KUTCH	221,387 (1,515)	146	288	476	569	28	351	3,688	1,456	1,029	1,969
BOMBAY STATE	175,384 (1,492)	164	315	510	717	32	345	3,364	1,500	1,262	1,791
Greater Bombay ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bombay Gujarat Division	63,220 (1,359)	57	262	448	3	33	471	4,686	1,946	408	1,686
Bombay Deccan Northern Division	66,601 (1,927)	194	280	623	1,754	12	213	1,593	1,128	2,138	2,065
Bombay Deccan Southern Division	28,985 (2,289)	81	285	82	290	22	158	4,818	1,369	1,127	1,768
Bombay Konkan Division	16,578 (696)	600	703	1,039	24	125	721	2,900	1,525	1,227	1,136
SAURASHTRA STATE	38,262 (1,692)	64	186	346	4	17	331	5,180	1,338	98	2,346
KUTCH STATE	7,741 (1,298)	140	181	355	3	.....	585	3,643	1,032	373	3,688

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 5·10—B

Distribution of 10,000 self-supporting persons in States and Natural Divisions engaged in PROCESSING AND MANUFACTURE—FOODSTUFFS, TEXTILES, LEATHER AND PRODUCTS THEREOF by Sub-Divisions (Urban Population by Natural Divisions only)

State and Natural Division.	Total No. of self-supporting persons engaged in Industries in Division 2 (and their No. in 10,000 self-supporting persons engaged in All Industries and Services).	Number of persons per 10,000 self-supporting persons in Division 2 who are engaged in Industries in Sub-Division :—									
		2·0- Food Industries otherwise unclassified.	2·1- Grains and pulses.	2·2- Vegetable oil and dairy products.	2·3- Sugar Industries.	2·4- Beverages.	2·5- Tobacco.	2·6- Cotton textiles.	2·7- Wearing apparel (except footwear) & made up textile goods.	2·8- Textile Industries otherwise unclassified.	2·9- Leather, leather products and footwear.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
BOMBAY, SAURASHTRA AND KUTCH	778,854 (2,313)	192	208	358	74	61	500	6,694	982	508	425
BOMBAY STATE	736,383 (2,404)	179	200	338	75	60	458	6,861	919	512	398
Greater Bombay	305,050 (2,465)	202	98	377	1	57	234	7,392	848	440	351
Bombay Gujarat Division	220,934 (3,105)	67	173	189	3	42	427	7,540	703	546	310
Bombay Deccan Northern Division	133,832 (1,939)	264	308	526	394	86	853	5,428	1,264	303	574
Bombay Deccan Southern Division	54,100 (2,474)	140	412	208	23	42	699	6,172	1,046	747	511
Bombay Konkan Division	22,467 (1,099)	547	685	478	27	168	879	3,166	1,637	1,835	578
SAURASHTRA STATE	39,408 (1,421)	396	370	718	41	72	1,212	3,856	2,074	400	861
KUTCH STATE	3,063 (1,092)	552	389	627	29	212	1,348	3,023	1,935	454	1,371

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 5-11

Distribution of 10,000 self-supporting persons in States, Natural Divisions and Districts engaged in PROCESSING AND MANUFACTURE—METALS, CHEMICALS AND PRODUCTS THEREOF (by Sub-Divisions)

State, Natural Division and District.	Total No. of self-supporting persons engaged in Industries in Division 3 (and their No. in 10,000 self-supporting persons engaged in All Industries and Services).	Number of persons per 10,000 self-supporting persons in Division 3 who are engaged in Industries in Sub-Division :—								
		3-0-Manu- facture of metal pro- ducts other- wise un- classified.	3-1-Iron & Steel (Basic Manufac- ture).	3-2-Non- Ferrous Metals (Basic Manufac- ture).	3-3-Trans- port Equip- ment.	3-4-Elec- trical machinery, apparatus, appliances & supplies.	3-5-Machi- nery (other than electrical machinery) including Engineer- ing Work- shops.	3-6-Basic Industrial Chemicals, Fertiliser & Power Alcohol.	3-7-Medi- cal and Pharma- ceutical Prepara- tions.	3-8-Manu- facture of chemical products otherwise unclassi- fied.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
BOMBAY, SAURASHTRA AND KUTCH	215,298 (446)	4,382	496	75	2,052	309	1,374	315	207	790
BOMBAY STATE ...	201,047 (474)	4,252	508	68	2,141	324	1,403	284	220	800
Greater Bombay ...	85,849 (694)	2,338	824	97	2,723	655	2,000	214	281	868
<i>Bombay Gujarat Division ...</i>	<i>31,640 (269)</i>	<i>4,909</i>	<i>623</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>1,708</i>	<i>169</i>	<i>690</i>	<i>638</i>	<i>298</i>	<i>948</i>
Banaskantha ...	1,487 (260)	5,891	27	182	834	108	2,858	...	60	40
Sabarkantha ...	1,287 (286)	7,366	54	...	365	8	101	...	...	2,106
Mehsana ...	2,503 (174)	8,558	320	...	327	36	320	...	...	439
Ahmedabad ...	7,851 (218)	5,381	1,551	...	1,466	408	399	42	37	716
Kaira ...	2,519 (210)	6,717	564	...	139	282	913	182	16	1,187
Panch Mahals... ..	3,769 (756)	2,722	108	...	7,100	32	3	3	...	32
Baroda ...	4,658 (368)	3,085	9	...	786	45	2,027	232	1,893	1,923
Broach ...	583 (107)	8,679	52	...	343	34	515	...	...	377
Surat ...	3,892 (211)	5,732	1,210	72	2,104	88	144	77	46	527
Amreli ...	3,091 (855)	1,453	...	...	272	158	294	5,830	...	1,993
<i>Bombay Deccan Northern Division ...</i>	<i>52,028 (502)</i>	<i>6,734</i>	<i>185</i>	<i>45</i>	<i>1,371</i>	<i>46</i>	<i>1,048</i>	<i>196</i>	<i>84</i>	<i>291</i>
West Khandesh ...	1,667 (241)	7,984	...	...	1,218	...	186	30	...	582
East Khandesh ...	4,231 (381)	4,663	...	...	4,424	14	622	109	43	125
Dangs ...	16 (88)	4,375	...	...	1,875	3,750	...	...	...	...
Nasik ...	3,495 (282)	4,981	100	3	3,743	11	930	17	46	169
Ahmednagar ...	2,653 (282)	5,812	...	26	2,017	...	1,606	15	388	136
Poona ...	28,941 (1,003)	7,924	37	41	570	52	739	321	94	222
Satara North ...	2,926 (435)	4,764	62	130	437	3	4,214	41	24	325
Satara South ...	2,492 (468)	4,282	1,990	193	369	145	2,600	20	...	401
Kolhapur ...	2,375 (300)	4,969	762	25	2,505	127	665	25	84	838
Sholapur ...	3,232 (219)	5,786	384	37	2,320	22	718	9	...	724
<i>Bombay Deccan Southern Division ...</i>	<i>13,253 (384)</i>	<i>5,278</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>120</i>	<i>3,735</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>334</i>	<i>...</i>	<i>...</i>	<i>459</i>
Belgaum ...	3,557 (313)	6,801	51	368	1,183	25	526	...	...	1,046
Bijapur ...	1,710 (182)	8,117	35	100	655	...	602	...	...	491
Dharwar ...	7,986 (580)	3,992	53	14	5,531	29	190	...	...	191
<i>Bombay Konkan Division ...</i>	<i>18,277 (413)</i>	<i>4,293</i>	<i>74</i>	<i>44</i>	<i>1,193</i>	<i>47</i>	<i>1,623</i>	<i>457</i>	<i>349</i>	<i>1,920</i>
Thana ...	13,239 (636)	3,671	23	...	1,281	40	1,813	588	242	2,342
Kolaba ...	1,726 (247)	4,849	87	...	661	...	1,773	324	1,819	487
Ratnagiri ...	2,089 (187)	5,797	163	383	929	148	1,173	5	19	1,383
Kanara ...	1,223 (234)	7,670	458	...	1,447	16	115	...	...	294
SAURASHTRA STATE ...	12,729 (253)	5,899	367	209	851	103	1,009	841	29	692
Halar ...	1,734 (254)	4,839	40	427	11	346	3,772	...	17	548
Madhya Saurashtra ...	2,796 (211)	7,343	86	308	290	89	1,026	111	...	747
Zalawad ...	2,279 (360)	3,918	557	...	154	31	447	4,081	9	803
Gohilwad ...	3,843 (319)	5,686	739	250	1,946	44	406	273	78	578
Sorath ...	2,077 (175)	7,410	120	48	1,045	106	414	19	10	828
KUTCH STATE ...	1,522 (174)	8,843	...	...	263	72	598	...	20	204

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 5-11-A

Distribution of 10,000 self-supporting persons in States and Natural Divisions engaged in PROCESSING AND MANUFACTURE—METALS, CHEMICALS AND PRODUCTS THEREOF by Sub-Divisions (Rural Population by Natural Divisions only)

State and Natural Division.	Total No. of self-supporting persons engaged in Industries in Division 3 (and their No. in 10,000 self-supporting persons engaged in All Industries and Services).	Number of persons per 10,000 self-supporting persons in Division 3 who are engaged in Industries in Sub-Division :—								
		3-0-Manu- facture of metal pro- ducts other- wise unclassified.	3-1-Iron & Steel (Basic Manufac- ture).	3-2-Non- Ferrous Metals (Basic Manufac- ture).	3-3-Trans- port Equip- ment.	3-4-Elec- trical machinery, apparatus, appliances & supplies.	3-5-Machi- nery (other than electrical machinery) including Engineer- ing Work- shops.	3-6-Basic Industrial Chemicals, Fertiliser and Power Alcohol.	3-7-Medi- cal and Pharma- ceutical Prepara- tions.	3-8-Manu- facture of chemical products otherwise unclassi- fied.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
BOMBAY, SAURASHTRA AND KUTCH	38,825 (266)	7,375	216	49	758	53	675	185	69	620
BOMBAY STATE ...	33,861 (288)	7,134	244	53	852	44	697	210	70	696
Greater Bombay ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bombay Gujarat Division ...	9,685 (208)	6,998	312	28	803	114	227	392	29	1,097
Bombay Deccan Northern Division	14,455 (418)	7,598	291	30	819	6	915	71	16	254
Bombay Deccan Southern Division	4,113 (325)	8,585	109	68	462	29	146	.....	.....	601
Bombay Konkan Division ...	5,608 (236)	5,109	107	143	1,305	30	1,348	410	332	1,216
SAURASHTRA STATE ...	3,882 (172)	8,951	26	31	144	134	531	10	80	93
KUTCH STATE ...	1,082 (181)	9,279	.....	.....	9	56	527	.....	.....	129

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 5-11-B

Distribution of 10,000 self-supporting persons in States and Natural Divisions engaged in PROCESSING AND MANUFACTURE—METALS, CHEMICALS AND PRODUCTS THEREOF by Sub-Divisions (Urban Population by Natural Divisions only)

State and Natural Division.	Total No. of self-supporting persons engaged in Industries in Division 3 (and their No. in 10,000 self-supporting persons engaged in All Industries and Services).	Number of persons per 10,000 self-supporting persons in Division 3 who are engaged in Industries in Sub-Division :—								
		3-0-Manu- facture of metal pro- ducts other- wise unclassified.	3-1-Iron & Steel (Basic Manufac- ture).	3-2-Non- Ferrous Metals (Basic Manufac- ture).	3-3-Trans- port Equip- ment.	3-4-Elec- trical machinery, apparatus, appliances & supplies.	3-5-Machi- nery (other than electrical machinery) including Engineer- ing Work- shops.	3-6-Basic Industrial Chemicals, Fertiliser and Power Alcohol.	3-7-Medi- cal and Pharma- ceutical Prepara- tions.	3-8-Manu- facture of chemical products otherwise unclassi- fied.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
BOMBAY, SAURASHTRA AND KUTCH	176,473 (524)	3,723	558	81	2,337	365	1,528	343	238	827
BOMBAY STATE ...	167,186 (546)	3,668	561	71	2,403	381	1,546	299	250	821
Greater Bombay ...	85,849 (694)	2,338	824	97	2,723	655	2,000	214	281	868
Bombay Gujarat Division ...	21,955 (308)	3,987	760	13	2,107	194	894	747	416	882
Bombay Deccan Northern Division	37,573 (544)	6,402	144	50	1,584	61	1,100	243	110	306
Bombay Deccan Southern Division	9,140 (418)	3,790	23	143	5,208	22	418	.....	.....	396
Bombay Konkan Division ...	12,669 (620)	3,932	59	.....	1,144	55	1,744	478	357	2,231
SAURASHTRA STATE ...	8,847 (319)	4,560	516	287	1,161	89	1,220	1,235	7	955
KUTCH STATE ...	440 (157)	7,773	.....	.....	886	114	773	.....	68	388

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of 10,000 self-supporting persons in States, Natural Divisions and Districts engaged in

State, Natural Division and District.	Total No. of self-supporting persons engaged in Industries in Division 4 (and their No. in 10,000 self-supporting persons engaged in All Industries and Services).		Number of persons per 10,000 self-supporting persons			
			4·0—Manufacturing Industries otherwise unclassified.	4·1—Products of petroleum and coal.	4·2—Bricks, tiles and other structural clay products.	4·3—Cement—cement pipes & other cement products.
1	2		3	4	5	6
BOMBAY, SAURASHTRA AND KUTCH	326,480	(676)	1,964	35	478	169
BOMBAY STATE	285,973	(675)	1,909	32	536	178
Greater Bombay	70,132	(567)	2,041	48	307	101
<i>Bombay Gujarat Division</i>	79,634	(676)	1,915	47	845	378
Banaskantha	4,273	(747)	1,938	.....	955	.....
Sabarkantha	4,833	(1,075)	1,171	.....	716	.....
Mehsana	10,288	(715)	1,674	.....	528	.....
Ahmedabad	14,176	(395)	1,783	.....	1,571	144
Kaira	11,523	(960)	1,805	.....	222	1,480
Panch Mahals	3,693	(741)	2,104	.....	225	.....
Baroda	8,613	(680)	2,499	5	983	66
Broach	3,513	(647)	2,166	.....	510	.....
Surat	15,214	(823)	2,318	.....	1,168	47
Amreli	3,508	(970)	884	1,055	171	2,774
<i>Bombay Deccan Northern Division</i>	75,568	(729)	1,808	8	342	18
West Khandesh	6,300	(910)	1,714	.....	233	2
East Khandesh	9,018	(811)	1,577	9	305	10
Dangs	69	(381)	290	.....	.....	.....
Nasik	10,204	(823)	1,488	4	242	17
Ahmednagar	6,433	(685)	1,892	9	197	8
Poona	16,941	(587)	1,653	11	518	30
Satara North	6,237	(927)	1,589	.....	192	14
Satara South	4,411	(829)	2,079	61	188	2
Kolhapur	8,973	(1,133)	2,595	.....	295	42
Sholapur	6,972	(473)	1,985	.....	636	4
<i>Bombay Deccan Southern Division</i>	28,313	(820)	2,160	.....	133	24
Belgaum	10,532	(927)	1,982	.....	102	.....
Bijapur	6,400	(681)	2,111	.....	169	.....
Dharwar	11,381	(827)	2,352	.....	142	60
<i>Bombay Konkan Division</i>	32,326	(731)	1,626	44	1,078	365
Thana	14,124	(679)	867	86	2,179	830
Kolaba	3,843	(549)	1,785	.....	981	3
Ratnagiri	9,167	(819)	1,868	22	29	3
Kanara	5,192	(991)	3,147	.....	6	6
SAURASHTRA STATE	35,200	(699)	2,312	63	76	116
Halar	5,062	(742)	3,226	.....	10	.....
Madhya Saurashtra	10,189	(768)	2,399	113	7	31
Zalawad	3,984	(629)	2,417	23	120	.....
Gohilwad	7,230	(600)	1,576	.....	288	8
Sorath	8,735	(736)	2,245	111	1	424
KUTCH STATE	5,307	(605)	2,621	.....	19	30

TABLE 5.12

PROCESSING AND MANUFACTURE-NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED (by Sub-Divisions)

in Division 4 who are engaged in Industries in Sub-Division :—						State, Natural Division and District.
4.4—Non-metallic mineral products.	4.5—Rubber products.	4.6—Wood and wood products other than furniture and fixtures.	4.7—Furniture and fixtures.	4.8—Paper and paper products.	4.9—Printing and Allied Industries.	
7	8	9	10	11	12	
1,646	97	4,337	210	90	974	BOMBAY, SAURASHTRA AND KUTCH
1,443	103	4,423	221	100	1,055	BOMBAY STATE
684	331	3,538	352	200	2,398	Greater Bombay
2,124	22	4,005	110	117	437	Bombay Gujarat Division
2,780	.....	4,276	.....	.....	51	Banaskantha
3,391	60	4,575	.....	.....	87	Sabarkantha
3,040	5	4,523	89	5	136	Mehsana
1,927	29	3,113	95	310	1,028	Ahmedabad
2,328	2	3,484	507	46	126	Kaira
3,008	.....	4,576	.....	.....	87	Panch Mahals
1,795	107	3,781	45	22	697	Baroda
2,044	.....	4,668	.....	68	544	Broach
934	5	4,725	13	256	534	Surat
2,155	.....	2,848	8	.....	105	Amreli
1,574	29	5,045	168	43	965	Bombay Deccan Northern Division
1,212	.....	6,559	62	2	216	West Khandesh
1,262	2	6,336	194	28	277	East Khandesh
.....	.....	9,710	.....	.....	.....	Dangs
796	17	4,347	17	9	3,063	Nasik
2,108	3	5,378	124	.....	281	Ahmednagar
1,237	109	4,538	237	148	1,519	Poona
3,468	2	4,334	18	56	327	Satara North
1,481	.....	5,566	50	2	571	Satara South
2,299	.....	4,422	29	1	317	Kolhapur
1,216	17	5,013	719	.....	410	Sholapur
1,613	2	5,635	58	2	373	Bombay Deccan Southern Division
1,842	.....	5,773	103	2	196	Belgaum
1,600	.....	5,898	.....	.....	222	Bijapur
1,408	4	5,360	50	2	622	Dharwar
957	67	4,858	474	58	473	Bombay Konkan Division
1,000	142	4,208	29	88	571	Thana
1,033	16	5,748	26	127	281	Kolaba
685	11	5,796	938	13	635	Ratnagiri
1,260	.....	4,312	1,198	6	65	Kanara
3,153	62	3,624	148	24	442	SAURASHTRA STATE
3,283	.....	3,193	.....	.....	288	Halar
3,160	29	3,575	13	57	616	Madhya Saurashtra
4,199	20	3,040	2	8	171	Zalawad
2,896	250	3,682	658	13	629	Gohilwad
2,722	1	4,149	35	15	297	Sorath
2,715	2	4,352	68	.....	123	KUTCH STATE

SUBSIDIARY

**Distribution of 10,000 self-supporting persons in States and Natural Divisions engaged in
(Rural Population by Natural**

State and Natural Division.	Total No. of self-supporting persons engaged in Industries in Division 4 (and their No. in 10,000 self-supporting persons engaged in All Industries and Services).	Number of persons per 10,000 self-supporting persons			
		4·0—Manufacturing Industries otherwise unclassified.	4·1—Products of petroleum and coal.	4·2—Bricks, tiles and other structural clay products.	4·3—Cement—cement pipes and other cement products.
1	2	3	4	5	6
BOMBAY, SAURASHTRA AND KUTCH	137,764 (943)	1,371	22	510	156
BOMBAY STATE	116,733 (933)	1,362	15	585	181
<i>Greater Bombay</i> ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Bombay Gujarat Division</i>	43,955 (945)	1,083	1	796	452
<i>Bombay Deccan Northern Division</i>	36,863 (1,067)	1,334	9	188	8
<i>Bombay Deccan Southern Division</i>	15,979 (1,262)	1,902	.....	70	17
<i>Bombay Konkan Division</i>	19,936 (837)	1,597	69	1,266	37
SAURASHTRA STATE	17,471 (773)	1,305	77	111	14
KUTCH STATE	3,560 (597)	1,972	.....	.....	14

SUBSIDIARY

**Distribution of 10,000 self-supporting persons in States and Natural Divisions engaged in
(Urban Population by Natural**

State and Natural Division.	Total No. of self-supporting persons engaged in Industries in Division 4 (and their No. in 10,000 self-supporting persons engaged in All Industries and Services).	Number of persons per 10,000 self-supporting persons			
		4·0—Manufacturing Industries otherwise unclassified.	4·1—Products of petroleum and coal.	4·2—Bricks, tiles and other structural clay products.	4·3—Cement—cement pipes and other cement products.
1	2	3	4	5	6
BOMBAY, SAURASHTRA AND KUTCH	188,716 (560)	2,398	43	455	179
BOMBAY STATE	169,240 (553)	2,286	44	502	176
<i>Greater Bombay</i>	70,132 (567)	2,041	48	307	101
<i>Bombay Gujarat Division</i>	35,679 (501)	2,940	104	905	287
<i>Bombay Deccan Northern Division</i>	38,705 (561)	2,260	8	489	27
<i>Bombay Deccan Southern Division</i>	12,334 (564)	2,495	.....	216	33
<i>Bombay Konkan Division</i>	12,390 (606)	1,674	4	776	893
SAURASHTRA STATE	17,729 (640)	3,306	48	42	217
KUTCH STATE	1,747 (623)	3,944	.....	57	63

TABLE 5·12—A

**PROCESSING AND MANUFACTURE—NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED by Sub-Divisions
Divisions only)**

in Division 4 who are engaged in Industries in Sub-Division :—						State and Natural Division.
4·4—Non-metallic mineral products.	4·5—Rubber products.	4·6—Wood and wood products other than furniture and fixtures.	4·7—Furniture and fixtures.	4·8—Paper and paper products.	4·9—Printing and Allied Industries.	
7	8	9	10	11	12	1
2,528	5	5,046	164	67	133	BOMBAY, SAURASHTRA AND KUTCH
2,246	5	5,223	152	78	153	BOMBAY STATE
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	<i>Greater Bombay</i>
2,892	9	4,496	22	172	77	<i>Bombay Gujarat Division</i>
2,303	1	5,810	102	27	218	<i>Bombay Deccan Northern Division</i>
2,004	.....	5,957	31	.....	19	<i>Bombay Deccan Southern Division</i>
911	12	5,150	624	28	306	<i>Bombay Konkan Division</i>
4,229	5	3,950	275	6	28	SAURASHTRA STATE
3,357	.....	4,635	17	.....	5	KUTCH STATE

TABLE 5·12—B

**PROCESSING AND MANUFACTURE—NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED by Sub-Divisions
Divisions only)**

in Division 4 who are engaged in Industries in Sub-Division :—						State and Natural Division.
4·4—Non-metallic mineral products.	4·5—Rubber products.	4·6—Wood and wood products other than furniture and fixtures.	4·7—Furniture and fixtures.	4·8—Paper and paper products.	4·9—Printing and Allied Industries.	
7	8	9	10	11	12	1
1,004	163	3,819	245	106	1,588	BOMBAY, SAURASHTRA AND KUTCH
869	170	3,872	269	115	1,677	BOMBAY STATE
684	331	3,538	352	200	2,398	<i>Greater Bombay</i>
1,179	39	3,401	217	48	880	<i>Bombay Gujarat Division</i>
879	55	4,316	232	58	1,676	<i>Bombay Deccan Northern Division</i>
1,106	4	5,218	93	3	832	<i>Bombay Deccan Southern Division</i>
1,029	155	4,388	232	107	742	<i>Bombay Konkan Division</i>
2,653	118	3,302	23	41	850	SAURASHTRA STATE
1,558	6	3,898	172	.....	360	KUTCH STATE

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of 10,000 self-supporting persons in States, Natural Divisions and

State, Natural Division and District.	Total number of self-supporting persons engaged in Services in Division 5 (and their number in 10,000 self-supporting persons engaged in All Industries and Services).		Number of persons per 10,000 self-supporting persons in		
			5·0—Construction and maintenance of works—otherwise unclassified.	5·1—Construction and maintenance—Buildings.	5·2—Construction and maintenance—Roads, Bridges and other Transport Works.
1	2	3	4	5	
BOMBAY, SAURASHTRA AND KUTCH ...	191,263	(396)	277	6,095	842
BOMBAY STATE	172,868	(408)	263	6,060	855
Greater Bombay	39,515	(319)	366	5,582	114
<i>Bombay Gujarat Division</i>	40,183	(341)	455	5,835	1,105
Banaskantha	2,736	(478)	.....	5,431	2,902
Sabarkantha	1,346	(299)	.....	8,373	126
Mehsana	4,556	(317)	158	6,260	2,724
Ahmedabad	8,390	(233)	900	6,673	488
Kaira	4,227	(352)	942	6,203	1,003
Panch Mahals	1,248	(250)	1,394	7,236	.....
Baroda	4,032	(318)	714	7,014	228
Broach	1,061	(195)	9	7,352	1,687
Surat	12,123	(656)	117	4,015	1,039
Amreli	464	(128)	.....	8,233	496
<i>Bombay Deccan Northern Division</i>	54,799	(529)	124	6,561	822
West Khandesh	3,023	(437)	.....	8,250	122
East Khandesh	4,431	(399)	278	5,516	2,103
Dangs	89	(492)	449	6,180	2,809
Nasik	6,263	(505)	49	5,678	1,153
Ahmednagar	3,843	(408)	23	6,152	291
Poona	19,735	(684)	200	6,519	786
Satara North	3,341	(496)	.....	6,977	844
Satara South	2,823	(531)	32	8,282	383
Kolhapur	4,559	(576)	9	5,826	722
Sholapur	6,692	(454)	157	7,244	607
<i>Bombay Deccan Southern Division</i>	21,298	(617)	87	7,321	694
Belgaum	7,035	(619)	263	6,762	566
Bijapur	5,705	(607)	.....	8,172	549
Dharwar	8,558	(622)	.....	7,213	897
<i>Bombay Konkan Division</i>	17,073	(386)	241	4,517	2,285
Thana	10,707	(514)	261	3,993	2,504
Kolaba	2,300	(329)	.....	3,530	1,739
Ratnagiri	2,036	(182)	44	7,225	1,125
Kanara	2,030	(388)	606	5,680	2,911
SAURASHTRA STATE	14,383	(286)	453	6,254	492
Halar	2,024	(297)	.....	7,792	459
Madhya Saurashtra	4,358	(328)	167	6,595	996
Zalawad	1,599	(252)	25	5,922	125
Gohilwad	2,646	(220)	1,633	6,062	38
Sorath	3,756	(317)	381	5,306	402
KUTCH STATE	4,012	(458)	239	7,051	1,533

TABLE 5-13

Districts engaged in CONSTRUCTION AND UTILITIES (by Sub-Divisions)

Division 5 who are engaged in Services in Sub-Division :—					State, Natural Division and District.
5-3—Construction and maintenance—Telegraph and Telephone Lines.	5-4—Construction and maintenance operations—Irrigation and other agricultural works.	5-5—Works and Services—Electric Power and Gas supply.	5-6—Works & Services—Domestic & Industrial water supply.	5-7—Sanitary Works and Services—Including scavengers.	
6	7	8	9	10	1
19	608	609	275	1,275	BOMBAY, SAURASHTRA AND KUTCH
19	638	604	291	1,270	BOMBAY STATE
38	2	778	182	2,938	Greater Bombay
20	1,380	458	31	706	Bombay Gujarat Division
.....	7	77	.....	1,583	Banaskantha
.....	22	45	.....	1,434	Sabarkantha
.....	.....	46	.....	812	Mehsana
.....	39	923	.....	977	Ahmedabad
40	944	336	291	241	Kaira
.....	32	.....	.....	1,338	Panch Mahals
.....	65	516	.....	1,463	Baroda
.....	547	339	.....	66	Broach
52	4,141	549	.....	87	Surat
.....	.....	172	.....	1,099	Amreli
15	659	482	501	836	Bombay Deccan Northern Division
.....	404	199	172	853	West Khandesh
36	81	718	185	1,083	East Khandesh
.....	.....	.....	.....	562	Dangs
.....	883	540	327	1,370	Nasik
3	1,119	677	913	822	Ahmednagar
25	278	537	678	977	Poona
.....	1,119	359	183	518	Satara North
42	213	329	503	216	Satara South
.....	2,419	581	191	252	Kolhapur
1	577	191	643	580	Sholapur
8	855	216	34	785	Bombay Deccan Southern Division
16	2,051	173	21	148	Belgaum
.....	310	91	26	852	Bijapur
6	235	333	50	1,266	Dharwar
1	23	1,394	806	733	Bombay Kanara Division
.....	11	1,067	1,228	936	Thana
.....	22	4,352	31	326	Kolaba
10	59	1,026	49	462	Ratnagiri
.....	54	133	217	399	Kanara
13	352	785	102	1,549	SAURASHTRA STATE
.....	10	761	64	914	Halar
.....	106	950	167	1,019	Madhya Saurashtra
13	2,214	738	12	951	Zalawad
41	159	737	.....	1,330	Gohilwad
16	165	660	157	2,913	Sorath
20	259	222	187	509	KUTCH STATE

SUBSIDIARY

**Distribution of 10,000 self-supporting persons in States and Natural
(Rural Population by Natural**

State and Natural Division.	Total number of self-supporting persons engaged in Services in Division 5 (and their number in 10,000 self-supporting persons engaged in All Industries and Services).	Number of persons per 10,000 self-supporting persons in		
		5·0—Construction and maintenance of works—otherwise unclassified.	5·1—Construction and maintenance—Buildings.	5·2—Construction and maintenance—Roads, Bridges and other Transport Works.
1	2	3	4	5
BOMBAY, SAURASHTRA AND KUTCH ...	67,114 (459)	228	5,530	1,645
BOMBAY STATE	61,685 (525)	166	5,586	1,640
<i>Greater Bombay</i> ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Bombay Gujarat Division</i>	19,226 (413)	279	4,437	1,660
<i>Bombay Deccan Northern Division</i>	23,540 (681)	186	6,551	1,095
<i>Bombay Deccan Southern Division</i>	9,776 (772)	.....	7,281	910
<i>Bombay Konkan Division</i>	9,143 (384)	57	3,708	3,780
SAURASHTRA STATE	3,535 (156)	1,180	4,269	1,177
KUTCH STATE	1,894 (318)	391	6,056	2,672

SUBSIDIARY

**Distribution of 10,000 self-supporting persons in States and Natural
(Urban Population by Natural**

State and Natural Division.	Total number of self-supporting persons engaged in Services in Division 5 (and their number in 10,000 self-supporting persons engaged in All Industries and Services).	Number of persons per 10,000 self-supporting persons in		
		5·0—Construction and maintenance of works—otherwise unclassified.	5·1—Construction and maintenance—Buildings.	5·2—Construction and maintenance—Roads, Bridges and other Transport Works.
1	2	3	4	5
BOMBAY, SAURASHTRA AND KUTCH ...	124,149 (369)	305	6,401	407
BOMBAY STATE	111,183 (363)	317	6,323	419
<i>Greater Bombay</i>	39,515 (319)	366	5,582	114
<i>Bombay Gujarat Division</i>	20,957 (294)	617	7,117	595
<i>Bombay Deccan Northern Division</i>	31,259 (453)	77	6,568	617
<i>Bombay Deccan Southern Division</i>	11,522 (527)	160	7,355	512
<i>Bombay Konkan Division</i>	7,930 (388)	453	5,449	561
SAURASHTRA STATE	10,848 (391)	217	6,901	269
KUTCH STATE	2,118 (755)	104	7,941	515

TABLE 5·13—A

Divisions engaged in CONSTRUCTION AND UTILITIES by Sub-Divisions
(Divisions only)

Division 5 who are engaged in Services in Sub-Division :—					State and Natural Division.
5·3—Construction and maintenance—Telegraph and Telephone Lines.	5·4—Construction and maintenance operations—Irrigation and other agricultural works.	5·5—Works and Services—Electric Power and Gas supply.	5·6—Works and Services—Domestic and Industrial water supply.	5·7—Sanitary Works and Services—Including scavengers.	
6	7	8	9	10	1
7	1,465	367	274	486	BOMBAY, SAURASHTRA AND KUTCH
7	1,510	389	288	414	BOMBAY STATE
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	<i>Greater Bombay</i>
4	2,713	171	50	686	<i>Bombay Gujarat Division</i>
7	1,093	171	573	324	<i>Bombay Deccan Northern Division</i>
15	1,520	10	30	234	<i>Bombay Deccan Southern Division</i>
2	39	1,817	330	267	<i>Bombay Konkan Division</i>
20	1,346	133	130	1,745	SAURASHTRA STATE
10	216	90	79	486	KUTCH STATE

TABLE 5·13—B

Divisions engaged in CONSTRUCTION AND UTILITIES by Sub-Divisions
(Divisions only)

Division 5 who are engaged in Services in Sub-Division :—					State and Natural Division.
5·3—Construction and maintenance—Telegraph and Telephone Lines.	5·4—Construction and maintenance operations—Irrigation and other agricultural works.	5·5—Works and Services—Electric Power and Gas supply.	5·6—Works and Services—Domestic and Industrial water supply.	5·7—Sanitary Works and Services—Including scavengers.	
6	7	8	9	10	1
25	145	739	276	1,702	BOMBAY, SAURASHTRA AND KUTCH
28	154	723	293	1,745	BOMBAY STATE
38	2	778	182	2,938	<i>Greater Bombay</i>
35	157	741	12	726	<i>Bombay Gujarat Division</i>
20	332	716	448	1,222	<i>Bombay Deccan Northern Division</i>
1	291	390	38	1,253	<i>Bombay Deccan Southern Division</i>
.....	5	907	1,354	1,271	<i>Bombay Konkan Division</i>
11	28	997	83	1,484	SAURASHTRA STATE
23	238	302	283	529	KUTCH STATE

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of 10,000 self-supporting persons in States, Natural

State, Natural Division and District. 1	Total No. of self-supporting persons engaged in Services in Division 6 (and their No. in 10,000 self-supporting persons engaged in All Industries and Services). 2	Number of persons per 10,000 self-supporting persons		
		6·0—Retail trade otherwise unclassified. 3	6·1—Retail trade in foodstuffs (including beverages and narcotics). 4	6·2—Retail trade in fuel (including petrol). 5
BOMBAY, SAURASHTRA AND KUTCH ...	887,580 (1,838)	2,746	3,888	422
BOMBAY STATE ...	781,544 (1,844)	2,618	3,872	433
Greater Bombay ...	261,581 (2,114)	2,880	2,526	435
<i>Bombay Gujarat Division</i> ...	211,737 (1,799)	2,713	4,482	344
Banaskantha ...	11,987 (2,094)	1,783	6,232	327
Sabarkantha ...	8,687 (1,931)	3,486	4,301	236
Mehsana ...	28,307 (1,968)	1,019	6,339	298
Ahmedabad ...	64,299 (1,790)	3,245	3,511	301
Kaira ...	21,677 (1,806)	3,208	4,673	340
Panch Mahals ...	9,751 (1,955)	3,946	3,194	178
Baroda ...	23,019 (1,816)	3,292	3,856	352
Broach ...	9,083 (1,673)	3,062	4,801	339
Surat ...	29,066 (1,572)	2,107	4,510	586
Amreli ...	5,861 (1,621)	2,136	6,101	293
<i>Bombay Deccan Northern Division</i> ...	169,121 (1,633)	2,415	4,453	499
West Khandesh ...	13,776 (1,990)	2,297	4,461	351
East Khandesh ...	19,849 (1,786)	2,422	4,455	654
Dangs ...	160 (884)	1,625	5,313	312
Nasik ...	19,311 (1,558)	1,514	5,111	707
Ahmednagar ...	14,775 (1,570)	1,662	4,564	378
Poona ...	41,103 (1,425)	2,915	4,226	582
Satara North ...	10,723 (1,594)	2,132	4,700	392
Satara South ...	9,421 (1,771)	3,961	4,040	343
Kolhapur ...	14,417 (1,820)	2,119	4,584	406
Sholapur ...	25,586 (1,734)	2,502	4,217	394
<i>Bombay Deccan Southern Division</i> ...	70,974 (2,056)	2,009	4,867	406
Belgaum ...	20,906 (1,841)	1,919	5,056	373
Bijapur ...	19,108 (2,033)	1,876	4,358	512
Dharwar ...	30,960 (2,248)	2,153	5,053	363
<i>Bombay Konkan Division</i> ...	68,131 (1,540)	2,452	4,661	567
Thana ...	36,886 (1,772)	2,644	4,024	467
Kolaba ...	9,768 (1,397)	1,633	5,320	1,552
Ratnagiri ...	13,706 (1,224)	3,239	4,970	242
Kanara ...	7,771 (1,484)	1,184	6,312	374
SAURASHTRA STATE ...	92,472 (1,837)	4,084	3,581	301
Halar ...	11,879 (1,742)	3,456	4,172	285
Madhya Saurashtra ...	24,204 (1,824)	3,426	4,330	198
Zalawad ...	9,786 (1,544)	3,445	3,674	205
Gohilwad ...	22,814 (1,893)	3,832	3,814	316
Sorath ...	23,789 (2,006)	5,571	2,262	438
KUTCH STATE ...	13,584 (1,547)	1,085	6,908	619

TABLE 5.14

Divisions and Districts engaged in COMMERCE (by Sub-Divisions)

in Division 6 who are engaged in Services in Sub-Division :—						State, Natural Division and District.
6.3—Retail trade in textile and leather goods.	6.4—Wholesale trade in food-stuffs.	6.5—Wholesale trade in commodities other than foodstuffs.	6.6—Real Estate.	6.7—Insurance.	6.8—Money-lending, banking and other financial business.	
6	7	8	9	10	11	1
1,078	213	793	38	120	702	BOMBAY, SAURASHTRA AND KUTCH
1,084	225	876	38	124	730	BOMBAY STATE
826	157	2,100	93	266	717	Greater Bombay
1,344	79	173	6	52	807	<i>Bombay Gujarat Division</i>
976	.....	83	.....	.....	599	Banaskantha
1,156	48	65	.....	22	686	Sabarkantha
870	221	316	3	6	928	Mehsana
1,563	65	139	2	109	1,065	Ahmedabad
1,141	49	94	3	27	465	Kaira
1,771	81	334	.....	6	490	Panch Mahals
1,174	14	162	45	80	1,025	Baroda
991	24	141	1	35	606	Broach
1,871	105	214	.....	26	581	Surat
920	79	108	.....	.....	363	Amreli
1,185	410	385	19	40	594	<i>Bombay Deccan Northern Division</i>
1,217	398	403	21	3	849	West Khandesh
1,146	485	275	3	42	518	East Khandesh
312	.....	2,313	125	.....	.....	Dangs
1,202	358	544	23	52	489	Nasik
1,347	642	721	3	7	676	Ahmednagar
847	231	434	30	76	659	Poona
1,218	156	675	3	42	682	Satara North
1,048	228	37	.....	15	328	Satara South
1,368	576	164	1	27	755	Kolhapur
1,571	636	190	45	28	417	Sholapur
1,197	447	186	2	21	865	<i>Bombay Deccan Southern Division</i>
1,002	634	125	.....	40	851	Belgaum
1,680	406	336	7	2	823	Bijapur
1,032	345	134	.....	20	900	Dharwar
902	250	299	14	121	734	<i>Bombay Konkan Division</i>
1,174	161	218	11	204	1,097	Thane
541	377	237	1	28	311	Kolaba
503	438	311	19	23	255	Ratnagiri
766	177	739	39	19	390	Kanara
1,084	142	171	39	96	502	SAURASHTRA STATE
1,105	202	192	102	24	462	Halar
1,194	74	202	29	26	521	Madhya Saurashtra
1,445	459	318	4	21	429	Zalawad
969	63	240	20	19	727	Cehilwad
922	126	4	49	311	317	Serath
717	13	228	.....	18	492	KUTCH STATE

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of 10,000 self-supporting persons in States and
(Rural Population by

State and Natural Division.	Total No. of self-supporting persons engaged in Services in Division 6 (and their No. in 10,000 self-supporting persons engaged in All Industries and Services).	Number of persons per 10,000 self-supporting persons		
		6·0—Retail trade otherwise unclassified.	6·1—Retail trade in foodstuffs (including beverages and narcotics).	6·2—Retail trade in fuel (including petrol).
1	2	3	4	5
BOMBAY, SAURASHTRA AND KUTCH ...	189,946 (1,300)	2,472	5,506	422
BOMBAY STATE ...	155,561 (1,323)	2,063	5,777	433
<i>Greater Bombay</i> ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Bombay Gujarat Division</i> ...	64,704 (1,391)	2,168	6,099	273
<i>Bombay Deccan Northern Division</i> ...	43,765 (1,266)	1,966	5,282	495
<i>Bombay Deccan Southern Division</i> ...	20,912 (1,652)	2,108	6,272	354
<i>Bombay Konkan Division</i> ...	26,180 (1,100)	1,998	5,415	788
SAURASHTRA STATE ...	27,194 (1,203)	5,160	3,543	290
KUTCH STATE ...	7,191 (1,206)	1,174	7,050	679

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of 10,000 self-supporting persons in States and
(Urban Population by

State and Natural Division.	Total No. of self-supporting persons engaged in Services in Division 6 (and their No. in 10,000 self-supporting persons engaged in All Industries and Services).	Number of persons per 10,000 self-supporting persons		
		6·0—Retail trade otherwise unclassified.	6·1—Retail trade in foodstuffs (including beverages and narcotics).	6·2—Retail trade in fuel (including petrol).
1	2	3	4	5
BOMBAY, SAURASHTRA AND KUTCH ...	697,634 (2,071)	2,820	3,447	422
BOMBAY STATE ...	625,983 (2,044)	2,756	3,398	433
<i>Greater Bombay</i> ...	261,581 (2,114)	2,880	2,526	435
<i>Bombay Gujarat Division</i> ...	147,033 (2,065)	2,953	3,770	375
<i>Bombay Deccan Northern Division</i> ...	125,356 (1,816)	2,571	4,163	500
<i>Bombay Deccan Southern Division</i> ...	50,062 (2,290)	2,006	4,280	427
<i>Bombay Konkan Division</i> ...	41,951 (2,053)	2,735	4,191	429
SAURASHTRA STATE ...	65,278 (2,355)	3,636	3,597	306
KUTCH STATE ...	6,373 (2,271)	814	6,747	552

TABLE 5·14—A

Natural Divisions engaged in COMMERCE by Sub-Divisions
(Natural Divisions only)

in Division 6 who are engaged in Services in Sub-Division :—						State and Natural Division.
6·3—Retail trade in textile and leather goods.	6·4—Wholesale trade in foodstuffs.	6·5—Wholesale trade in commodities other than foodstuffs.	6·6—Real Estate.	6·7—Insurance.	6·8—Money-lending, banking and other financial business.	
6	7	8	9	10	11	
799	222	253	2	15	309	BOMBAY, SAURASHTRA AND KUTCH
825	249	293	2	16	342	BOMBAY STATE
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	<i>Greater Bombay</i>
860	123	101	.....	10	366	<i>Bombay Gujarat Division</i>
973	450	562	3	10	259	<i>Bombay Deccan Northern Division</i>
748	71	60	1	5	471	<i>Bombay Deccan Southern Division</i>
555	366	508	4	50	316	<i>Bombay Konkan Division</i>
691	125	51	5	11	124	SAURASHTRA STATE
630	8	153	.....	3	303	KUTCH STATE

TABLE 5·14—B

Natural Divisions engaged in COMMERCE by Sub-Divisions
(Natural Divisions only)

in Division 6 who are engaged in Services in Sub-Division :—						State and Natural Division.
6·3—Retail trade in textile and leather goods.	6·4—Wholesale trade in foodstuffs.	6·5—Wholesale trade in commodities other than foodstuffs.	6·6—Real Estate.	6·7—Insurance.	6·8—Money-lending, banking and other financial business.	
6	7	8	9	10	11	
1,155	211	940	48	148	809	BOMBAY, SAURASHTRA AND KUTCH
1,148	219	1,021	48	151	826	BOMBAY STATE
826	157	2,100	93	266	717	<i>Greater Bombay</i>
1,557	60	205	9	70	1001	<i>Bombay Gujarat Division</i>
1,259	396	324	25	51	711	<i>Bombay Deccan Northern Division</i>
1,385	604	238	3	28	1,029	<i>Bombay Deccan Southern Division</i>
1,118	177	169	21	165	995	<i>Bombay Konkan Division</i>
1,247	149	221	53	132	659	SAURASHTRA STATE
828	19	312	.....	35	705	KUTCH STATE

Distribution of 10,000 self-supporting persons in States, Natural Divisions and Districts engaged in

State, Natural Division and District.	Total No. of self-supporting persons engaged in Services in Division 7 (and their No. in 10,000 self-supporting persons engaged in All Industries and Services).	Number of persons per 10,000 self-supporting persons			
		7·0-Transport and communications otherwise unclassified and incidental services.	7·1-Transport by road.	7·2-Transport by water.	7·3-Transport by air.
1	2	3	4	5	6
BOMBAY, SAURASHTRA AND KUTCH ...	308,125 (638)	92	3,585	1,919	103
BOMBAY STATE ...	275,265 (650)	86	3,618	1,854	108
Greater Bombay ...	115,379 (932)	180	2,997	3,256	227
<i>Bombay Gujarat Division</i> ...	56,276 (478)	44	4,461	671	20
Banaskantha ...	3,429 (599)	.....	5,585	38	.....
Sabarkantha ...	1,450 (322)	.....	8,207	7	.....
Mehsana ...	6,118 (425)	46	6,180	10	.....
Ahmedabad ...	15,118 (421)	91	5,535	5	73
Kaira ...	4,744 (395)	114	4,829	19	.....
Panch Mahals ...	3,193 (640)	.....	2,039	13	.....
Baroda ...	7,013 (553)	30	2,324	144	4
Broach ...	2,399 (442)	17	2,680	2,672	.....
Surat ...	10,721 (580)	.....	3,909	1,871	.....
Amreli ...	2,091 (578)	.....	2,128	4,711	5
<i>Bombay Deccan Northern Division</i> ...	55,997 (541)	7	3,989	80	18
West Khandesh ...	2,206 (319)	.....	6,645	267	5
East Khandesh ...	10,082 (907)	.....	1,353	25	1
Dangs ...	28 (155)	.....	1,786	.....	.....
Nasik ...	8,581 (693)	.....	3,712	5	.....
Ahmednagar ...	3,179 (338)	.....	5,851	38	.....
Poona ...	16,805 (583)	.....	4,716	58	54
Satara North ...	2,153 (320)	.....	5,759	334	.....
Satara South ...	2,780 (522)	.....	3,457	93	7
Kolhapur ...	2,681 (339)	4	7,527	187	15
Sholapur ...	7,502 (509)	52	3,083	137	.....
<i>Bombay Deccan Southern Division</i> ...	14,793 (428)	1	5,614	89	1
Belgaum ...	4,720 (416)	.....	5,778	187	.....
Bijapur ...	2,763 (294)	.....	7,119	119	4
Dharwar ...	7,310 (531)	1	4,940	14	1
<i>Bombay Konkan Division</i> ...	32,820 (742)	.....	2,821	2,780	44
Thana ...	16,652 (800)	.....	2,623	745	83
Kolaba ...	4,513 (645)	.....	3,616	4,323	2
Ratnagiri ...	7,731 (690)	.....	2,549	5,979	5
Kanara ...	3,924 (749)	.....	3,277	3,338	3
SAURASHTRA STATE ...	28,122 (559)	149	3,280	2,385	60
Halar ...	5,038 (739)	58	3,182	3,827	242
Madhya Saurashtra ...	7,099 (535)	544	3,843	280	7
Zalawad ...	2,416 (381)	.....	3,618	.....	4
Gohilwad ...	6,708 (557)	.....	2,738	2,864	21
Sorath ...	6,861 (579)	7	3,179	3,876	38
KUTCH STATE ...	4,738 (540)	123	3,537	2,927	36

TABLE 5-13
TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATIONS (by Sub-Divisions)

in Division 7 who are engaged in Services in Sub-Division :-						State, Natural Division and District.
7-4-Railway transport.	7-5-Storage and warehousing.	7-6-Postal Services.	7-7-Telegraph Services.	7-8-Telephone Services.	7-9-Wireless Services.	
7	8	9	10	11	12	
3,303	155	620	118	91	14	BOMBAY, SAURASHTRA AND KUTCH
3,301	171	631	122	94	15	BOMBAY STATE
2,176	282	536	161	171	14	Greater Bombay
4,011	40	706	28	18	1	<i>Bombay Gujarat Division</i>
3,750	216	350	35	17	9	Banaskantha
1,221	317	248	.....	.....	.....	Sebarkantha
2,971	123	646	21	3	.....	Mehsana
3,450	10	791	44	1	.....	Ahmedabad
4,165	.....	869	.....	2	2	Kaira
7,908	.....	9	28	3	.....	Panch Mahals
6,492	19	928	6	53	.....	Baroda
3,772	.....	767	.....	92	.....	Broach
3,344	.....	808	40	27	1	Surat
2,544	5	536	62	9	.....	Amreli
4,880	66	712	156	57	35	<i>Bombay Deccan Northern Division</i>
2,412	.....	616	23	23	9	West Khandesh
7,870	13	387	348	3	.....	East Khandesh
714	.....	1,429	6,071	.....	.....	Dangs
5,462	59	586	97	66	13	Nasik
2,787	50	1,227	16	22	9	Ahmednagar
4,054	31	683	189	119	96	Poona
1,802	.....	2,067	19	14	5	Satara North
5,313	29	1,068	4	22	7	Satara South
977	369	750	26	78	67	Kolhapur
5,792	173	632	110	20	1	Sholapur
3,103	227	782	143	30	10	<i>Bombay Deccan Southern Division</i>
2,256	462	953	320	23	21	Belgaum
1,813	29	822	43	51	.....	Bijapur
4,138	150	657	66	26	7	Dharwar
3,432	164	632	74	47	6	<i>Bombay Konkan Division</i>
5,837	19	501	114	71	7	Thana
1,465	2	539	11	40	2	Kolaba
316	76	1,011	40	21	3	Ratnagiri
1,631	1,139	543	46	5	18	Kanara
3,452	6	500	87	75	6	SAURASHTRA STATE
2,173	.....	451	8	59	.....	Halar
4,382	20	559	192	160	13	Madhya Saurashtra
5,174	12	997	141	37	17	Zalawad
3,863	.....	398	79	37	.....	Gohilwad
2,421	.....	399	26	48	6	Sorath
2,211	74	718	19	2	40	KUTCH STATE

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of 10,000 self-supporting persons in States and Natural Divisions
(Rural Population by Natural

State and Natural Division.	Total No. of self-supporting persons engaged in Services in Division 7 (and their No. in 10,000 self-supporting persons engaged in All Industries and Services).	Number of persons per 10,000 self-supporting persons in			
		70-Transport & communications otherwise unclassified and incidental services.	71-Transport by road.	72-Transport by water.	73-Transport by air.
1	2	3	4	5	6
BOMBAY, SAURASHTRA AND KUTCH	63,649 (436)	63	2,744	1,732	22
BOMBAY STATE	54,570 (464)	23	2,859	1,707	23
Greater Bombay	—	—	—	—	—
Bombay Gujarat Division	21,553 (463)	39	4,157	927	37
Bombay Deccan Northern Division	13,880 (402)	29	1,623	203	9
Bombay Deccan Southern Division	2,782 (220)	3	2,926	435	—
Bombay Konkan Division	16,355 (687)	—	2,210	4,226	19
SAURASHTRA STATE	6,405 (283)	332	1,586	2,150	25
KUTCH STATE	2,674 (449)	86	3,156	2,427	—

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of 10,000 self-supporting persons in States and Natural Divisions
(Urban Population by Natural

State and Natural Division.	Total No. of self-supporting persons engaged in Services in Division 7 (and their No. in 10,000 self-supporting persons engaged in All Industries and Services).	Number of persons per 10,000 self-supporting persons in			
		70-Transport & communications otherwise unclassified and incidental services.	71-Transport by road.	72-Transport by water.	73-Transport by air.
1	2	3	4	5	6
BOMBAY, SAURASHTRA AND KUTCH	244,476 (726)	100	3,885	1,955	124
BOMBAY STATE	220,695 (721)	161	3,805	1,891	129
Greater Bombay	115,379 (932)	130	2,997	3,256	227
Bombay Gujarat Division	34,723 (488)	46	4,662	511	10
Bombay Deccan Northern Division	42,117 (610)	—	4,767	39	21
Bombay Deccan Southern Division	12,011 (549)	—	6,257	8	2
Bombay Konkan Division	16,465 (806)	—	3,427	1,343	69
SAURASHTRA STATE	21,717 (733)	78	3,779	2,454	70
KUTCH STATE	2,064 (735)	159	4,031	3,576	82

TABLE 5-15-A

engaged in TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATIONS by Sub-Divisions
(Divisions only)

Division 7 who are engaged in Services in Sub-Division :—						State and Natural Division.
7-4-Railway transport.	7-5-Storage and warehousing.	7-6-Postal Services.	7-7-Telegraph Services.	7-8-Telephone Services.	7-9-Wireless Services.	
7	8	9	10	11	12	
4,514	122	617	92	22	22	BOMBAY, SAURASHTRA AND KUTCH
4,479	142	617	106	18	26	BOMBAY STATE
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	<i>Greater Bombay</i>
4,291	56	494	16	3	.....	<i>Bombay Gujarat Division</i>
6,988	81	658	298	7	99	<i>Bombay Deccan Northern Division</i>
4,817	694	1,049	18	47	11	<i>Bombay Deccan Southern Division</i>
2,539	213	670	77	44	2	<i>Bombay Konkan Division</i>
5,219	.....	556	6	66	.....	SAURASHTRA STATE
3,553	11	767	.....	.....	.....	KUTCH STATE

TABLE 5-15-B

engaged in TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATIONS by Sub-Divisions
(Divisions only)

Division 7 who are engaged in Services in Sub-Division :—						State and Natural Division.
7-4-Railway transport.	7-5-Storage and warehousing.	7-6-Postal Services.	7-7-Telegraph Services.	7-8-Telephone Services.	7-9-Wireless Services.	
7	8	9	10	11	12	
2,958	163	621	123	109	12	BOMBAY, SAURASHTRA AND KUTCH
3,010	179	635	125	113	12	BOMBAY STATE
2,176	282	536	161	171	14	<i>Greater Bombay</i>
3,838	30	838	36	27	2	<i>Bombay Gujarat Division</i>
4,185	61	730	109	73	15	<i>Bombay Deccan Northern Division</i>
2,707	119	720	171	26	10	<i>Bombay Deccan Southern Division</i>
4,320	115	593	72	50	11	<i>Bombay Konkan Division</i>
2,521	8	483	111	78	8	SAURASHTRA STATE
1,152	55	654	44	5	92	KUTCH STATE

Distribution of 10,000 self-supporting persons in States, Natural Divisions and Districts engaged

State, Natural Division & District.	Total No. of self-supporting persons engaged in Services in Division 8 (and their No. in 10,000 self-supporting persons engaged in All Industries & Services).	Number of persons per 10,000 self-supporting persons		
		8-1-Medical & Health Services.	8-2-Educational Services and Research.	8-4-Police (other than village watchmen).
1	2	3	4	5
BOMBAY, SAURASHTRA AND KUTCH	524,647 (1,086)	900	2,291	1,290
BOMBAY STATE	470,743 (1,111)	892	2,316	1,223
Greater Bombay	86,559 (700)	1,603	1,692	1,307
<i>Bombay Gujarat Division</i>	119,068 (1,011)	781	2,515	1,422
Banaskantha	4,043 (706)	591	1,393	3,099
Sabarkantha	5,048 (1,122)	505	2,496	1,500
Mehsana	11,576 (805)	701	3,017	1,327
Ahmedabad	25,561 (712)	996	2,075	1,363
Kaira	13,902 (1,158)	903	3,696	1,132
Panch Mahals	6,924 (1,388)	631	2,419	1,712
Baroda	19,815 (1,564)	576	1,995	1,637
Broach	9,700 (1,787)	473	2,201	1,301
Surat	18,640 (1,008)	1,055	2,959	1,039
Amreli	3,859 (1,067)	490	2,368	1,804
<i>Bombay Deccan Northern Division</i>	175,767 (1,697)	654	2,208	1,021
West Khandesh	9,822 (1,419)	559	3,200	1,187
East Khandesh	15,568 (1,401)	670	3,482	1,064
Dangs	362 (2,000)	1,243	2,486	1,188
Nasik	21,739 (1,754)	484	1,819	1,004
Ahmednagar	16,631 (1,768)	495	2,221	1,132
Poona	68,006 (2,358)	581	1,345	723
Satara North	10,876 (1,616)	859	3,384	1,357
Satara South	7,840 (1,474)	1,116	3,529	1,403
Kolhapur	10,763 (1,359)	806	2,668	1,504
Sholapur	14,160 (960)	956	2,859	1,345
<i>Bombay Deccan Southern Division</i>	42,458 (1,230)	804	2,964	1,304
Belgaum	17,063 (1,503)	724	2,528	1,290
Bijapur	10,141 (1,079)	712	3,275	1,547
Dharwar	15,254 (1,108)	953	3,244	1,158
<i>Bombay Konkan Division</i>	46,891 (1,060)	828	2,780	1,247
Thana	18,487 (888)	926	2,193	1,306
Kolaba	6,970 (996)	715	2,834	978
Ratnagiri	14,933 (1,333)	761	3,496	1,152
Kanara	6,501 (1,241)	831	2,743	1,584
SAURASHTRA STATE	47,511 (944)	943	2,091	1,885
Halar	6,820 (1,000)	864	1,733	1,537
Madhya Saurashtra	14,706 (1,108)	1,140	2,075	1,622
Zalawad	6,094 (962)	807	1,867	2,140
Gohilwad	10,791 (896)	899	2,111	1,952
Sorath	9,100 (767)	829	2,514	2,320
KUTCH STATE	6,393 (729)	1,203	1,899	1,785

TABLE 5-13

in HEALTH, EDUCATION AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION (by Sub-Divisions)

in Division 8 who are engaged in Services in Sub-Division :-				State, Natural Division and District.
8-5—Village officers and servants including village watchmen.	8-6—Employees of Municipalities & Local Bodies (but not including persons classifiable under any other division or sub-division).	8-7—Employees of State Governments (but not including persons classifiable under any other division or sub-division).	8-3, 8-8 & 8-9—Employees of the Union Government (but not including persons classifiable under any other division or sub-division) & Employees of Non-Indian Governments.	
6	7	8	9	1
562	1,103	2,732	1,122	BOMBAY, SAURASHTRA AND KUTCH
498	1,119	2,768	1,186	BOMBAY STATE
29	1,719	1,868	1,782	Greater Bombay
455	1,243	3,446	138	<i>Bombay Gujarat Division</i>
1,096	519	2,891	411	Banaskantha
319	331	4,489	360	Seberkantha
448	1,303	3,137	67	Mehsana
437	2,056	3,019	54	Ahmedabad
600	927	2,728	14	Kaira
40	706	4,443	49	Panch Mahals
407	1,211	3,813	361	Baroda
181	324	5,520	.....	Broach
531	1,535	2,751	130	Surat
879	803	3,480	176	Amreli
662	833	2,804	1,818	<i>Bombay Deccan Northern Division</i>
1,407	1,146	2,442	59	West Khandesh
762	1,350	2,619	53	East Khandesh
.....	304	4,779	.....	Dangs
381	427	5,806	79	Nasik
674	503	1,541	3,434	Ahmednagar
327	579	2,843	3,602	Poona
1,417	659	2,137	187	Satara North
642	954	2,087	269	Satara South
1,234	1,384	2,234	170	Kolhapur
1,073	1,937	1,233	597	Sholapur
1,045	927	2,189	767	<i>Bombay Deccan Southern Division</i>
973	872	1,855	1,758	Belgaum
1,030	904	2,488	44	Bijapur
1,137	1,006	2,363	139	Dharwar
344	942	3,099	760	<i>Bombay Konkan Division</i>
156	1,069	3,745	605	Thana
337	838	3,888	410	Kolaba
415	932	2,215	1,029	Ratnagiri
720	715	2,447	960	Kanara
1,158	1,854	2,436	441	SAURASHTRA STATE
856	1,108	2,408	1,494	Halal
1,133	1,336	2,651	43	Madhya Saurashtra
1,247	612	2,337	990	Zalawad
1,031	991	2,764	252	Cohilwad
1,474	927	1,787	149	Sorath
1,159	351	2,248	1,448	KUTCH STATE

SUBSIDIARY

**Distribution of 10,000 self-supporting persons in States and Natural Divisions engaged in
(Rural Population by Natural**

State and Natural Division.	Total No. of self-supporting persons engaged in Services in Division 8 (and their No. in 10,000 self-supporting persons engaged in All Industries & Services).	Number of persons per 10,000 self-supporting persons		
		8·1—Medical & Health Services.	8·2—Educational Services and Research.	8·4—Police (other than village watchmen).
1	2	3	4	5
BOMBAY, SAURASHTRA AND KUTCH	147,452 (1,009)	506	3,361	1,037
BOMBAY STATE	130,123 (1,107)	492	3,481	927
<i>Greater Bombay</i>	<i>.....</i>	<i>.....</i>	<i>.....</i>	<i>.....</i>
<i>Bombay Gujarat Division</i>	<i>44,140 (949)</i>	<i>483</i>	<i>3,315</i>	<i>1,165</i>
<i>Bombay Deccan Northern Division</i>	<i>49,382 (1,429)</i>	<i>434</i>	<i>3,428</i>	<i>608</i>
<i>Bombay Deccan Southern Division</i>	<i>14,426 (1,139)</i>	<i>500</i>	<i>4,271</i>	<i>1,174</i>
<i>Bombay Konkan Division</i>	<i>22,175 (931)</i>	<i>631</i>	<i>3,416</i>	<i>1,004</i>
SAURASHTRA STATE	14,681 (649)	465	2,373	1,959
KUTCH STATE	2,648 (444)	1,446	2,953	1,325

SUBSIDIARY

**Distribution of 10,000 self-supporting persons in States and Natural Divisions engaged in
(Urban Population by Natural**

State and Natural Division.	Total No. of self-supporting persons engaged in Services in Division 8 (and their No. in 10,000 self-supporting persons engaged in All Industries & Services).	Number of persons per 10,000 self-supporting persons		
		8·1—Medical & Health Services.	8·2—Educational Services and Research.	8·4—Police (other than village watchmen).
1	2	3	4	5
BOMBAY, SAURASHTRA AND KUTCH	377,195 (1,120)	1,054	1,872	1,389
BOMBAY STATE	340,620 (1,112)	1,044	1,871	1,336
<i>Greater Bombay</i>	<i>86,559 (700)</i>	<i>1,603</i>	<i>1,692</i>	<i>1,307</i>
<i>Bombay Gujarat Division</i>	<i>74,928 (1,052)</i>	<i>957</i>	<i>2,044</i>	<i>1,572</i>
<i>Bombay Deccan Northern Division</i>	<i>126,385 (1,831)</i>	<i>740</i>	<i>1,732</i>	<i>1,183</i>
<i>Bombay Deccan Southern Division</i>	<i>28,032 (1,282)</i>	<i>960</i>	<i>2,291</i>	<i>1,371</i>
<i>Bombay Konkan Division</i>	<i>24,716 (1,209)</i>	<i>1,005</i>	<i>2,209</i>	<i>1,465</i>
SAURASHTRA STATE	32,830 (1,184)	1,157	1,966	1,852
KUTCH STATE	3,745 (1,335)	1,031	1,154	2,109

TABLE 5·13—A

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION by Sub-Divisions
Divisions only)

in Division 8 who are engaged in Services in Sub-Division :—				State and Natural Division.
8·5— Village officers and servants including village watchmen.	8·6—Employees of Municipalities & Local Bodies (but not including persons classifiable under any other division or sub-division).	8·7—Employees of State Governments (but not including persons classifiable under any other division or sub-division).	8·3, 8·8 & 8·9—Employees of the Union Government (but not including persons classifiable under any other division or sub-division) & Employees of Non-Indian Governments.	
6	7	8	9	1
1,632	360	2,072	1,032	BOMBAY, SAURASHTRA AND KUTCH
1,414	388	2,176	1,124	BOMBAY STATE
.....	.....	.....	.....	Greater Bombay
1,022	264	3,521	230	Bombay Gujarat Division
1,875	349	1,116	2,190	Bombay Deccan Northern Division
2,393	349	1,181	132	Bombay Deccan Southern Division
533	736	2,508	1,172	Bombay Konkan Division
3,389	198	1,222	394	SAURASHTRA STATE
2,576	8	1,635	57	KUTCH STATE

TABLE 5·16—B

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION by Sub-Divisions
Divisions only)

in Division 8 who are engaged in Services in Sub-Division :—				State and Natural Division.
8·5— Village officers and servants including village watchmen.	8·6—Employees of Municipalities & Local Bodies (but not including persons classifiable under any other division or sub-division).	8·7—Employees of State Governments (but not including persons classifiable under any other division or sub-division).	8·3, 8·8 & 8·9—Employees of the Union Government (but not including persons classifiable under any other division or sub-division) & Employees of Non-Indian Governments.	
6	7	8	9	1
144	1,394	2,990	1,157	BOMBAY, SAURASHTRA AND KUTCH
145	1,399	2,934	1,211	BOMBAY STATE
29	1,719	1,868	1,782	Greater Bombay
120	1,820	3,403	84	Bombay Gujarat Division
188	1,021	3,463	1,673	Bombay Deccan Northern Division
352	1,225	2,707	1,094	Bombay Deccan Southern Division
173	1,127	3,630	391	Bombay Konkan Division
159	1,438	2,979	461	SAURASHTRA STATE
53	542	2,678	2,430	KUTCH STATE

Distribution of 10,000 self-supporting persons in States, Natural Divisions and Districts

State, Natural Division and District.	Total No. of self-supporting persons engaged in Services in Division 9 (and their No. in 10,000 self-supporting persons engaged in All Industries and Services).	Number of persons per 10,000 self-supporting persons		
		9·0—Services otherwise unclassified.	9·1—Domestic services (but not including services rendered by members of family households to one another).	9·2—Barbers and beauty shops.
1	2	3	4	5
BOMBAY, SAURASHTRA AND KUTCH ...	1,134,890 (2,350)	4,936	1,954	561
BOMBAY STATE ...	961,803 (2,269)	4,553	2,169	555
Greater Bombay ...	261,057 (2,110)	2,366	3,328	381
<i>Bombay Gujarat Division</i> ...	293,615 (2,494)	6,274	1,380	554
Banaskantha ...	15,963 (2,788)	6,395	1,763	551
Sabarkantha ...	13,490 (2,999)	6,394	1,251	541
Mehsana ...	42,485 (2,954)	6,826	615	675
Ahmedabad ...	63,434 (1,766)	5,796	1,419	530
Kaira ...	34,902 (2,907)	6,953	590	689
Panch Mahals ...	13,398 (2,687)	5,217	2,951	517
Baroda ...	37,585 (2,966)	6,117	1,711	456
Broach ...	18,121 (3,338)	6,711	1,485	418
Surat ...	44,179 (2,389)	5,928	1,936	484
Amreli ...	10,058 (2,781)	6,937	713	699
<i>Bombay Deccan Northern Division</i> ...	220,991 (2,133)	4,425	2,107	767
West Khandesh ...	17,544 (2,535)	5,513	1,463	891
East Khandesh ...	22,621 (2,035)	4,404	1,593	1,367
Dangs ...	591 (3,265)	6,497	2,098	34
Nasik ...	26,829 (2,165)	4,711	2,173	762
Ahmednagar ...	21,691 (2,305)	4,237	2,825	735
Poona ...	61,029 (2,116)	4,010	2,557	521
Satara North ...	15,403 (2,289)	4,017	2,212	834
Satara South ...	12,314 (2,315)	4,373	1,995	665
Kolhapur ...	18,637 (2,353)	3,857	2,339	691
Sholapur ...	24,332 (1,649)	5,221	1,024	855
<i>Bombay Deccan Southern Division</i> ...	59,220 (1,715)	4,029	1,041	932
Belgaum ...	21,014 (1,850)	4,062	1,379	868
Bijapur ...	16,174 (1,721)	5,312	635	925
Dharwar ...	22,032 (1,600)	3,055	1,015	998
<i>Bombay Konkan Division</i> ...	126,920 (2,868)	5,537	2,241	373
Thana ...	51,569 (2,477)	5,388	2,283	325
Kolaba ...	23,913 (3,419)	5,163	2,958	427
Ratnagiri ...	38,861 (3,470)	5,974	2,085	389
Kanara ...	12,577 (2,402)	5,509	1,186	415
SAURASHTRA STATE ...	143,762 (2,856)	6,928	794	632
Halar ...	15,630 (2,292)	6,692	815	816
Madhya Saurashtra ...	36,325 (2,737)	6,522	922	705
Zalawad ...	19,444 (3,069)	7,267	717	526
Gohilwad ...	36,240 (3,008)	6,889	1,197	475
Sorath ...	36,123 (3,045)	7,293	293	694
KUTCH STATE ...	29,325 (3,345)	7,746	625	391

TABLE 5-17

engaged in SERVICES NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED (by Sub-Divisions)

in Division 9 who are engaged in Services in Sub-Division :—						State, Natural Division & District.
9-3—Laundries and laundry services.	9-4—Hotels, restaurants and eating houses.	9-5—Recreation services.	9-6—Legal and business services.	9-7—Arts, letters and journalism.	9-8—Religious, Charitable and Welfare Services.	
6	7	8	9	10	11	1
297	1,123	331	270	61	467	BOMBAY, SAURASHTRA AND KUTCH
327	1,246	358	294	70	428	BOMBAY STATE
548	1,859	576	580	129	233	Greater Bombay
158	773	181	93	40	547	Bombay Gujarat Division
82	362	276	65	18	488	Banaskantha
80	764	319	45	10	596	Sabarkantha
71	577	218	73	17	928	Mehsana
281	1,464	85	95	78	252	Ahmedabad
113	592	263	111	37	652	Kaira
152	601	322	63	40	137	Panch Mahals
128	725	185	119	35	524	Baroda
153	402	88	55	28	660	Broach
182	572	150	124	46	568	Surat
163	487	118	86	6	791	Amreli
326	1,098	381	291	57	548	Bombay Deccan Northern Division
227	893	285	169	21	538	West Khandesh
268	1,108	383	212	35	630	East Khandesh
34	169	34	406	.....	728	Danga
211	1,041	199	187	35	681	Nasik
248	884	347	177	55	492	Ahmednagar
391	1,213	461	370	94	383	Poona
469	1,121	388	251	36	672	Satara North
409	1,165	496	281	66	550	Satara South
358	1,073	521	536	60	565	Kolhapur
337	1,193	313	313	41	703	Sholapur
572	2,063	624	281	49	409	Bombay Deccan Southern Division
544	1,781	635	289	28	414	Belgaum
394	1,505	686	219	18	306	Bijapur
730	2,741	570	320	92	479	Dharwar
148	957	157	180	51	356	Bombay Konkan Division
217	951	209	251	103	273	Thana
84	813	114	148	7	286	Kolaba
76	888	88	126	18	356	Ratnagiri
208	1,470	242	111	27	832	Kanara
146	442	192	146	11	709	SAURASHTRA STATE
128	554	166	299	.....	530	Halar
148	585	261	130	21	706	Madhya Saurashtra
57	267	187	97	10	872	Zalawad
121	311	199	74	6	728	Gohilwad
224	476	130	197	9	684	Sorath
71	453	92	92	5	529	KUTCH STATE

SUBSIDIARY

**Distribution of 10,000 self-supporting persons in States and Natural Divisions
(Rural Population by Natural**

State and Natural Division.	Total No. of self-supporting persons engaged in Services in Division 9 (and their No. in 10,000 self-supporting persons engaged in All Industries and Services).	Number of persons per 10,000 self-supporting persons		
		9·0—Services otherwise unclassified.	9·1—Domestic services (but not including services rendered by members of family households to one another).	9·2—Barbers and beauty shops.
1	2	3	4	5
BOMBAY, SAURASHTRA AND KUTCH ...	421,598 (2,885)	6,673	1,162	772
BOMBAY STATE ...	325,571 (2,770)	6,373	1,232	783
<i>Greater Bombay</i> ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Bombay Gujarat Division</i> ...	149,052 (3,203)	7,302	903	665
<i>Bombay Deccan Northern Division</i> ...	76,005 (2,199)	5,427	1,224	1,245
<i>Bombay Deccan Southern Division</i> ...	22,129 (1,748)	4,056	652	1,458
<i>Bombay Konkan Division</i> ...	78,385 (3,292)	6,181	2,234	370
SAURASHTRA STATE ...	74,299 (3,226)	7,563	505	817
KUTCH STATE ...	21,723 (3,645)	8,114	457	447

SUBSIDIARY

**Distribution of 10,000 self-supporting persons in States and Natural Divisions
(Urban Population by Natural**

State and Natural Division.	Total No. of self-supporting persons engaged in Services in Division 9 (and their No. in 10,000 self-supporting persons engaged in All Industries and Services).	Number of persons per 10,000 self-supporting persons		
		9·0—Services otherwise unclassified.	9·1—Domestic services (but not including services rendered by members of family households to one another).	9·2—Barbers and beauty shops.
1	2	3	4	5
BOMBAY, SAURASHTRA AND KUTCH ...	713,292 (2,118)	3,909	2,458	436
BOMBAY STATE ...	635,232 (2,077)	3,621	2,622	433
<i>Greater Bombay</i> ...	261,057 (2,110)	2,366	3,328	381
<i>Bombay Gujarat Division</i> ...	144,563 (2,031)	5,215	1,871	433
<i>Bombay Deccan Northern Division</i> ...	144,986 (2,101)	3,899	2,570	516
<i>Bombay Deccan Southern Division</i> ...	37,091 (1,697)	4,012	1,272	619
<i>Bombay Konkan Division</i> ...	48,535 (2,375)	4,497	2,252	378
SAURASHTRA STATE ...	69,463 (2,505)	6,247	1,102	434
KUTCH STATE ...	7,597 (2,707)	6,693	1,107	229

TABLE 5-17-A

engaged in SERVICES NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED by Sub-Divisions
Divisions only)

in Division 9 who are engaged in Services in Sub-Division:—						State and Natural Division.
9-3—Laundries and laundry services.	9-4—Hotels, restaurants and eating houses.	9-5—Recreation services.	9-6—Legal and business services.	9-7—Arts, letters and journalism.	9-8—Religious, Charitable and Welfare Services.	
6	7	8	9	10	11	1
127	449	225	47	10	595	BOMBAY, SAURASHTRA AND KUTCH
159	535	243	54	12	559	BOMBAY STATE
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Greater Bombay
40	265	196	9	10	610	Bombay Gujarat Division
363	630	312	110	14	735	Bombay Deccan Northern Division
738	1,704	834	53	15	490	Bombay Deccan Southern Division
83	627	99	85	12	309	Bombay Konkan Division
22	116	190	26	4	756	SAURASHTRA STATE
11	298	68	20	1	586	KUTCH STATE

TABLE 5-17-B

engaged in SERVICES NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED by Sub-Divisions
Divisions only)

in Division 9 who are engaged in Services in Sub-Division:—						State and Natural Division.
9-3—Laundries and laundry services.	9-4—Hotels, restaurants and eating houses.	9-5—Recreation services.	9-6—Legal and business services.	9-7—Arts, letters and journalism.	9-8—Religious, Charitable and Welfare Services.	
6	7	8	9	10	11	1
398	1,522	393	402	91	391	BOMBAY, SAURASHTRA AND KUTCH
413	1,609	418	417	100	362	BOMBAY STATE
548	1,859	576	580	129	233	Greater Bombay
280	1,295	167	190	72	482	Bombay Gujarat Division
339	1,343	417	387	79	450	Bombay Deccan Northern Division
473	2,277	500	418	69	360	Bombay Deccan Southern Division
253	1,489	252	332	114	433	Bombay Konkan Division
279	791	194	276	18	659	SAURASHTRA STATE
245	808	161	296	16	367	KUTCH STATE

Persons per 1,000 houses and houses per 100 square

State, Natural Division and District.	General Population—Persons per 1,000 houses.				Rural Population—Persons per 1,000 houses.			
	1951	1941	1931	1921	1951	1941	1931	1921
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
BOMBAY, SAURASHTRA AND KUTCH ...	5,610	4,681	4,913	4,783	5,534	4,564	4,805	4,626
BOMBAY STATE ...	5,661	4,683	4,944	4,834	5,567	4,526	4,809	4,630
Greater Bombay ...	5,832	32,269	35,268	33,020	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Bombay Gujarat Division ...</i>	<i>5,322</i>	<i>4,494</i>	<i>4,421</i>	<i>4,264</i>	<i>5,269</i>	<i>4,640</i>	<i>4,612</i>	<i>4,364</i>
Banaskantha ...	5,217	4,490	4,626	4,443	5,242	4,497	4,586	4,342
Sabarkantha ...	5,117	4,494	4,531	3,934	5,142	4,512	4,567	3,891
Mehsana ...	4,764	4,403	3,884	4,180	4,868	4,485	4,387	4,392
Ahmedabad ...	5,057	4,083	3,978	3,906	5,044	4,253	4,333	4,037
Kaira ...	5,022	3,986	4,046	3,865	6,271	3,993	4,028	3,652
Panch Mahals ...	5,394	4,991	5,139	4,766	5,482	5,330	5,693	5,054
Baroda ...	5,833	4,716	4,542	4,325	5,296	4,924	4,783	4,501
Broach ...	5,934	4,739	4,368	4,467	5,767	4,983	4,422	4,508
Surat ...	5,878	4,859	4,748	4,674	5,597	4,927	3,950	5,019
Amreli ...	5,964	5,113	4,722	4,508	5,938	5,244	4,831	4,470
<i>Bombay Deccan Northern Division ...</i>	<i>5,867</i>	<i>4,478</i>	<i>4,961</i>	<i>4,873</i>	<i>5,779</i>	<i>4,479</i>	<i>4,957</i>	<i>4,883</i>
West Khandesh ...	6,256	5,032	5,582	5,458	6,102	5,053	5,641	4,823
East Khandesh ...	5,351	4,467	5,031	5,223	5,174	4,470	5,099	5,278
Dangs ...	5,033	4,730	5,101	4,946	5,033	4,730	5,101	4,946
Nasik ...	6,342	4,480	5,103	5,207	5,966	4,500	5,083	4,949
Ahmednagar ...	5,894	4,255	4,902	4,587	5,668	4,253	4,909	4,616
Poona ...	5,438	4,358	4,709	4,721	5,476	4,245	4,772	4,731
Satara North ...	5,785	4,173	4,491	4,291	5,658	4,179	4,513	4,351
Satara South ...	6,305	4,536	4,672	4,439	6,051	4,666	4,611	4,439
Kolhapur ...	6,515	4,876	5,268	5,063	6,429	4,855	5,174	5,134
Sholapur ...	5,653	4,414	5,125	4,989	5,887	4,450	5,009	4,801
<i>Bombay Deccan Southern Division ...</i>	<i>6,073</i>	<i>4,335</i>	<i>4,840</i>	<i>4,682</i>	<i>5,825</i>	<i>4,280</i>	<i>4,798</i>	<i>4,574</i>
Belgaum ...	6,359	4,570	5,090	4,681	6,023	4,534	5,074	4,612
Bijapur ...	5,772	4,130	4,636	4,609	5,625	4,118	4,631	4,500
Dharwar ...	6,054	4,279	4,772	4,744	5,799	4,137	4,645	4,602
<i>Bombay Konkan Division ...</i>	<i>5,534</i>	<i>4,577</i>	<i>4,927</i>	<i>4,817</i>	<i>5,558</i>	<i>4,645</i>	<i>4,904</i>	<i>4,724</i>
Thana ...	5,529	4,459	4,873	5,179	5,528	4,696	5,024	5,005
Kolaba ...	5,413	4,504	4,765	4,519	5,395	4,533	4,701	4,394
Ratnagiri ...	5,570	4,794	5,091	4,772	5,525	4,777	5,027	4,745
Kanara ...	5,647	4,310	4,787	4,706	5,619	4,245	4,565	4,656
SAURASHTRA STATE ...	5,376	4,769	4,797	4,501	5,470	5,019	4,903	4,611
Halar ...	5,459	.....	.....	.....	5,652	.....	.....	.....
Madhya Saurashtra ...	5,446	.....	.....	.....	5,561	.....	.....	.....
Zalawad ...	5,223	.....	.....	.....	5,170	.....	.....	.....
Gohilwad ...	5,333	.....	.....	.....	5,384	.....	.....	.....
Sorath ...	5,378	.....	.....	.....	5,540	.....	.....	.....
KUTCH STATE ...	4,440	4,059	4,188	4,119	4,403	4,123	4,212	4,534

Note.—Extensive territorial changes took place during the past decade and the distribution of the figures of houses and population at past censuses to accord with present boundaries was difficult to effect. The figures in some cases had to be estimated.

In the basic figures for Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch according to the censuses of 1921, 1931 and 1941 utilised in preparing this table no adjustments were made for enclave villages transferred from Bombay State to Hyderabad State and vice versa.

At the 1951 Census, every dwelling with a separate main entrance was treated as a house. At past censuses

TABLE 6-1

miles and comparison with past censuses

Urban Population—Persons per 1,000 houses.				Houses per 100 square miles.				State, Natural Division and District.
1951	1941	1931	1921	1951	1941	1931	1921	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
5,784	5,095	5,347	5,455	4,845	5,041	4,149	3,767	BOMBAY, SAURASHTRA AND KUTCH
5,882	5,277	5,518	5,767	5,699	5,598	4,587	4,153	BOMBAY STATE
5,832	32,269	35,268	33,020	438,619	153,903	109,767	118,707	Greater Bombay
5,482	4,061	3,767	3,892	6,462	6,413	5,424	5,012	<i>Bombay Gujarat Division</i>
4,930	4,399	5,099	6,159	3,266	2,956	2,491	2,402	Banaskantha
4,815	3,914	4,045	4,688	4,698	4,481	3,794	3,682	Sabarkantha
4,428	4,143	3,632	3,400	7,164	6,510	5,982	5,466	Mehsana
5,065	3,940	3,480	3,732	9,446	9,204	6,908	6,274	Ahmedabad
5,046	3,958	4,115	4,993	12,631	13,190	10,921	10,509	Kaira
4,824	3,221	2,930	3,202	6,083	5,500	4,642	4,206	Panch Mahals
8,414	4,124	3,797	3,748	6,898	7,365	6,422	5,796	Baroda
6,818	3,888	4,102	4,281	4,087	4,646	4,218	3,642	Broach
7,217	4,615	4,115	3,594	6,912	7,120	6,017	5,578	Surat
6,033	4,740	4,341	4,639	3,255	3,550	3,189	2,937	Amreli
6,125	4,475	4,980	4,825	4,668	4,981	3,941	3,397	<i>Bombay Deccan Northern Division</i>
7,133	4,911	5,218	4,952	3,398	3,369	2,570	2,185	West Khandesh
5,776	4,459	4,827	5,047	6,063	6,464	5,213	4,430	East Khandesh
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,428	1,293	998	742	Dangs
7,742	4,375	5,214	4,949	3,736	4,161	3,275	2,680	Nasik
7,577	4,274	4,835	4,386	3,626	4,039	3,033	2,400	Ahmednagar
5,387	4,702	4,532	4,694	5,952	5,607	4,494	3,883	Poona
6,737	4,118	4,299	3,798	5,037	6,011	4,933	4,537	Satara North
7,041	3,992	4,997	4,440	4,619	5,228	4,418	3,919	Satara South
6,825	4,975	5,842	4,666	6,837	7,499	6,065	5,519	Kolhapur
5,198	4,329	5,482	5,629	4,686	4,931	3,696	3,230	Sholapur
6,898	4,601	5,033	5,279	4,439	5,299	4,245	3,996	<i>Bombay Deccan Southern Division</i>
7,707	4,842	5,203	5,300	4,916	5,844	4,604	4,406	Belgaum
6,322	4,189	4,667	5,325	3,665	4,299	3,410	3,143	Bijapur
6,700	4,746	5,150	5,246	4,905	5,942	4,884	4,606	Dharwar
5,437	4,163	5,111	5,809	5,394	5,748	4,899	4,509	<i>Bombay Konkan Division</i>
5,190	3,840	4,296	6,433	7,048	7,025	5,524	4,661	Thana
5,570	4,189	5,611	6,493	6,186	6,585	5,846	5,523	Kolaba
6,057	5,119	6,235	5,206	6,122	6,760	6,003	5,684	Ratnagiri
5,738	4,662	6,340	4,992	2,309	2,577	2,198	2,150	Kanara
5,199	4,239	4,516	4,191	3,588	3,539	2,915	2,678	SAURASHTRA STATE
5,105	.....	.....	.....	2,705	.....	.....	.....	Halar
5,276	.....	.....	.....	4,120	.....	.....	.....	Madhya Saurashtra
5,348	.....	.....	.....	2,146	.....	.....	.....	Zalawad
5,221	.....	.....	.....	4,092	.....	.....	.....	Gohilwad
5,074	.....	.....	.....	4,898	.....	.....	.....	Sorath
4,595	3,794	4,075	2,812	764	1,458	1,451	1,390	KUTCH STATE

however the practice was followed in Bombay City of numbering only main buildings separately assessed to municipal taxation, and not the dwelling houses comprised therein. There is thus a great disparity between the 1951 figure of houses in Greater Bombay and the 1921, 1931 and 1941 figures.

In the case of Kutch, the number of houses per 100 square miles is shown as 764 in 1951. In 1941 it was 1,458. The disparity between the 1951 figure and the figures for earlier censuses is due to the fact that the 1951 figure was worked out for the entire area of Kutch including the Rann of Kutch, while for 1941 and earlier censuses the figures were worked out for the area of Kutch exclusive of the Rann area.

Number of households per 1,000 houses and distribution

State, Natural Division and District.	RURAL.					
	Households per 1,000 Houses.	Household Population.			Small 3 members or less.	
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Number.	Persons.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
BOMBAY, SAURASHTRA AND KUTCH	1,094	5,009	2,525	2,484	309	699
BOMBAY STATE	1,093	5,020	2,528	2,492	308	700
Greater Bombay ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Bombay Gujarat Division</i>	1,054	4,936	2,520	2,416	313	709
Banaskantha	1,032	5,083	2,599	2,484	290	707
Sabarkantha	1,045	4,773	2,437	2,336	313	695
Mehsana	1,009	4,816	2,417	2,399	310	701
Ahmedabad	1,077	4,583	2,357	2,226	355	789
Kaira	1,067	4,671	2,444	2,227	354	780
Panch Mahals	1,029	5,311	2,727	2,584	259	606
Baroda	1,040	5,021	2,609	2,412	324	753
Broach	1,109	4,954	2,548	2,406	297	622
Surat	1,083	5,108	2,530	2,578	310	714
Amreli	1,102	5,353	2,755	2,598	240	543
<i>Bombay Deccan Northern Division</i>	1,110	5,111	2,577	2,534	291	670
West Khandesh	1,059	5,602	2,824	2,778	252	588
East Khandesh	1,079	4,791	2,410	2,381	295	754
Dangs	1,041	5,089	2,675	2,414	292	773
Nasik	1,134	5,141	2,606	2,535	287	636
Ahmednagar	1,078	5,298	2,687	2,611	265	682
Poona	1,061	5,082	2,558	2,524	280	680
Satara North	1,125	4,715	2,298	2,417	350	716
Satara South	1,134	5,329	2,715	2,614	283	613
Kolhapur	1,220	5,091	2,570	2,521	290	621
Sholapur	1,141	5,135	2,626	2,509	305	688
<i>Bombay Deccan Southern Division</i>	1,125	5,117	2,609	2,508	313	684
Belgaum	1,151	5,212	2,673	2,539	304	668
Bijapur	1,102	5,070	2,567	2,503	318	701
Dharwar	1,119	5,050	2,575	2,475	320	687
<i>Bombay Konkan Division</i>	1,119	4,914	2,357	2,557	330	765
Thana	1,099	5,052	2,602	2,450	248	710
Kolaba	1,129	4,821	2,357	2,464	370	839
Ratnagiri	1,123	4,898	2,193	2,705	346	752
Kanara	1,134	4,852	2,449	2,403	375	799
SAURASHTRA STATE	1,020	5,077	2,610	2,467	296	639
Halar	1,019	5,541	2,789	2,752	239	555
Madhya Saurashtra	1,018	5,218	2,653	2,565	290	641
Zalawad	1,013	4,521	2,338	2,183	364	716
Gohilwad	1,031	5,050	2,620	2,430	293	632
Sorath	1,013	5,026	2,613	2,413	298	650
KUTCH STATE	1,011	4,099	1,966	2,133	443	935

TABLE 6.2

By size of 1,000 Sample Households of Rural and Urban Population

RURAL						State, Natural Division and District.
Medium 4-6 members.		Large 7-9 members.		Very Large 10 members or more.		
Number.	Persons.	Number.	Persons.	Number.	Persons.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	
446	2,183	184	1,414	61	713	BOMBAY, SAURASHTRA AND KUTCH
447	2,185	183	1,408	62	727	BOMBAY STATE
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Greater Bombay
460	2,300	183	1,419	44	508	Bombay Gujarat Division
481	2,432	193	1,545	36	399	Banaskantha
470	2,310	180	1,349	37	419	Sabarkantha
475	2,361	184	1,417	31	337	Mehsana
449	2,196	164	1,243	32	355	Ahmedabad
454	2,255	163	1,267	29	339	Kaira
467	2,337	211	1,647	63	721	Panch Mahals
447	2,255	177	1,375	52	628	Baroda
456	2,226	190	1,447	57	659	Broach
451	2,273	184	1,458	55	663	Surat
455	2,305	219	1,645	76	800	Amreli
443	2,144	183	1,437	73	860	Bombay Deccan Northern Division
453	2,270	201	1,624	94	1,120	West Khandesh
504	2,251	159	1,238	42	548	East Khandesh
497	2,435	156	1,224	55	607	Dangs
440	2,165	186	1,421	87	919	Nasik
443	2,029	194	1,510	98	1,078	Ahmednagar
453	2,152	183	1,369	79	881	Poona
417	1,937	185	1,355	48	657	Satara North
431	2,145	233	1,565	83	1,006	Satara South
442	2,168	197	1,507	71	795	Kolhapur
440	2,160	187	1,448	68	839	Sholapur
425	2,091	190	1,458	72	884	Bombay Deccan Southern Division
419	2,071	201	1,543	76	930	Belgaum
430	2,134	135	1,415	67	820	Bijapur
426	2,072	182	1,393	72	893	Dharwar
354	2,105	167	1,271	67	773	Bombay Konkan Division
473	2,099	191	1,367	83	876	Thana
435	2,259	142	1,143	53	579	Kolaba
420	2,064	159	1,291	65	791	Ratnagiri
397	1,939	160	1,230	68	884	Kanara
442	2,191	204	1,570	58	677	SAURASHTRA STATE
447	2,296	235	1,839	79	851	Halar
434	2,153	213	1,642	63	782	Madhya Saurashtra
439	2,183	164	1,247	33	375	Zalarwad
442	2,162	203	1,533	62	723	Gohilwad
447	2,201	203	1,574	52	601	Sorath
C7	2,229	119	909	21	236	KUTCH STATE

SUBSIDIARY

Number of households per 1,000 houses and distribution

State, Natural Division and District.	URBAN.					
	Households per 1,000 Houses.	Household Population.			Small 3 members or less.	
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Number.	Persons.
1	14	15	16	17	18	19
BOMBAY, SAURASHTRA AND KUTCH	1,179	4,707	2,546	2,161	383	815
BOMBAY STATE	1,199	4,711	2,571	2,140	384	821
Greater Bombay	1,168	4,727	2,931	1,796	401	816
<i>Bombay Gujarat Division</i>	1,189	4,472	2,368	2,104	416	890
Banaskantha	1,075	4,210	2,242	1,968	458	969
Sabarkantha	1,104	4,202	2,232	1,970	471	897
Mehsana	1,018	4,304	2,159	2,145	424	886
Ahmedabad	1,125	4,348	2,398	1,950	436	929
Kaira	1,107	4,470	2,346	2,124	401	838
Panch Mahals	1,058	4,389	2,305	2,084	425	894
Baroda	1,801	4,504	2,401	2,103	391	799
Broach	1,438	4,537	2,339	2,198	409	878
Surat	1,391	4,989	2,547	2,442	394	947
Amreli	1,272	4,841	2,447	2,394	350	744
<i>Bombay Deccan Northern Division</i>	1,224	4,797	2,473	2,324	354	784
West Khandesh	1,369	4,966	2,566	2,400	267	744
East Khandesh	1,181	4,886	2,516	2,370	323	763
Dangs ... .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nasik	1,512	4,947	2,542	2,405	335	857
Ahmednagar	1,427	4,926	2,500	2,426	341	794
Poona	1,081	4,429	2,312	2,117	404	824
Satara North	1,345	4,695	2,420	2,275	391	734
Satara South	1,343	5,161	2,653	2,508	325	697
Kolhapur	1,340	5,170	2,635	2,535	343	769
Sholapur	1,113	4,746	2,442	2,304	363	774
<i>Bombay Deccan Southern Division</i>	1,310	5,157	2,640	2,517	334	729
Belgaum	1,477	5,182	2,664	2,518	334	741
Bijapur	1,205	5,087	2,579	2,508	333	737
Dharwar	1,260	5,184	2,661	2,523	334	714
<i>Bombay Konkan Division</i>	1,127	4,620	2,404	2,216	393	851
Thana	1,114	4,452	2,408	2,044	415	906
Kolaba	1,015	4,909	2,548	2,361	323	708
Ratnagiri	1,250	4,799	2,299	2,500	371	763
Kanara	1,146	4,955	2,405	2,550	368	816
SAURASHTRA STATE	1,052	4,706	2,375	2,331	358	753
Halar	1,046	4,796	2,398	2,398	323	647
Madhya Saurashtra	1,040	4,663	2,349	2,314	383	841
Zalawad	1,104	4,490	2,251	2,239	380	791
Gohilwad	1,062	4,743	2,443	2,300	358	768
Sorath	1,036	4,765	2,380	2,385	339	683
KUTCH STATE	1,001	4,287	2,062	2,225	440	952

TABLE 6-2
by size of 1,000 Sample Households of Rural and Urban Population

URBAN.						State, Natural Division and District.
Medium 4-6 members.		Large 7-9 members.		Very Large 10 members or more.		
Number.	Persons.	Number.	Persons.	Number.	Persons.	
20	21	22	23	24	25	
399	1,942	159	1,238	59	712	BOMBAY, SAURASHTRA AND KUTCH
398	1,923	159	1,233	61	734	BOMBAY STATE
363	1,749	161	1,254	75	908	Greater Bombay
399	1,969	142	1,095	43	518	<i>Bombay Gujarat Division</i>
399	2,000	105	811	38	430	Banaskantha
368	1,857	143	1,147	18	301	Sabarkantha
401	1,977	147	1,136	28	305	Mehsana
396	1,958	127	979	41	482	Ahmedabad
412	2,046	152	1,178	35	408	Kaira
387	1,892	144	1,115	44	488	Panch Mahals
428	2,114	133	1,029	48	562	Baroda
392	1,952	159	1,229	40	478	Broach
375	1,790	160	1,240	71	1,012	Surat
414	2,083	189	1,444	47	570	Amreli
422	2,002	162	1,279	62	732	<i>Bombay Deccan Northern Division</i>
487	2,141	177	1,310	69	771	West Khandesh
464	2,194	167	1,314	46	615	East Khandesh
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Dangs
420	1,985	170	1,289	75	816	Nasik
432	1,988	159	1,375	68	769	Ahmednagar
404	1,870	139	1,114	53	621	Poona
374	1,852	169	1,339	66	770	Satara North
403	1,983	194	1,512	78	969	Satara South
403	2,086	187	1,509	67	806	Kolhapur
417	2,011	155	1,191	65	770	Sholapur
394	1,958	191	1,485	81	985	<i>Bombay Deccan Southern Division</i>
390	1,931	191	1,483	85	1,027	Belgaum
407	2,021	188	1,461	72	868	Bijapur
388	1,940	193	1,503	85	1,027	Dharwar
402	1,982	152	1,162	53	625	<i>Bombay Konkan Division</i>
402	1,984	141	1,069	42	493	Thana
429	2,054	183	1,394	65	753	Kolaba
393	1,920	165	1,259	71	857	Ratnagiri
395	1,991	169	1,296	68	852	Kanara
425	2,091	169	1,297	48	565	SAURASHTRA STATE
448	2,259	178	1,334	51	556	Halar
415	2,050	156	1,200	46	572	Madhya Saurashtra
432	2,129	159	1,246	29	324	Zalswad
414	2,035	178	1,373	50	567	Gohilwad
430	2,080	176	1,331	55	671	Sorath
423	2,633	129	1,073	18	249	KUTCH STATE

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 6·3

Family Composition of 1,000 Households of the General Population

State, Natural Division and District.	Sample Households Population.			Heads of households and their wives.		Sons of heads of households.	Daughters of heads of households.	Other male relations to heads of households.	Other female relations to heads of households.
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	5	6				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
BOMBAY, SAURASHTRA AND KUTCH ...	4,908	2,532	2,376	887	810	1,097	848	493	700
BOMBAY STATE ...	4,917	2,542	2,375	886	808	1,087	835	510	713
Greater Bombay ...	4,727	2,931	1,796	945	633	776	626	748	462
<i>Bombay Gujarat Division...</i>	<i>4,804</i>	<i>2,477</i>	<i>2,327</i>	<i>911</i>	<i>818</i>	<i>1,136</i>	<i>894</i>	<i>418</i>	<i>612</i>
Banaskantha ...	5,000	2,565	2,435	945	849	1,245	981	370	597
Sabarkantha ...	4,724	2,419	2,305	872	799	1,137	964	357	540
Mehsana ...	4,690	2,353	2,337	878	825	1,132	949	328	560
Ahmedabad ...	4,440	2,382	2,058	922	783	996	774	458	500
Kaira ...	4,611	2,415	2,196	916	806	1,152	851	342	539
Panch Mahals ...	5,177	2,666	2,511	953	851	1,246	939	466	721
Baroda ...	4,873	2,550	2,323	943	816	1,141	841	454	666
Broach ...	4,866	2,504	2,362	896	804	1,152	899	434	655
Surat ...	5,082	2,534	2,548	835	845	1,132	944	502	752
Amreli ...	5,195	2,660	2,535	885	815	1,266	985	498	735
<i>Bombay Deccan Northern Division ...</i>	<i>5,021</i>	<i>2,547</i>	<i>2,474</i>	<i>880</i>	<i>840</i>	<i>1,134</i>	<i>830</i>	<i>511</i>	<i>785</i>
West Khandesh ...	5,475	2,773	2,702	935	885	1,257	967	558	840
East Khandesh ...	4,822	2,445	2,377	904	841	1,102	820	430	697
Dangs ...	5,089	2,675	2,414	939	896	1,196	985	429	528
Nasik ...	5,091	2,589	2,502	906	871	1,141	817	530	791
Ahmednagar ...	5,235	2,655	2,580	903	867	1,192	817	546	887
Poona ...	4,781	2,445	2,336	861	809	1,037	774	519	738
Satara North ...	4,712	2,316	2,396	788	808	1,051	777	474	808
Satara South ...	5,278	2,696	2,582	864	834	1,225	865	539	828
Kolhapur ...	5,110	2,586	2,524	868	822	1,162	881	523	794
Sholapur ...	5,003	2,564	2,439	892	838	1,138	822	510	758
<i>Bombay Deccan Southern Division ...</i>	<i>5,127</i>	<i>2,617</i>	<i>2,510</i>	<i>870</i>	<i>792</i>	<i>1,130</i>	<i>863</i>	<i>576</i>	<i>825</i>
Belgaum ...	5,205	2,671	2,534	881	810	1,200	881	548	805
Bijapur ...	5,074	2,570	2,504	862	797	1,097	846	566	843
Dharwar ...	5,092	2,602	2,490	865	767	1,083	858	617	832
<i>Bombay Konkan Division ...</i>	<i>4,853</i>	<i>2,367</i>	<i>2,486</i>	<i>817</i>	<i>828</i>	<i>1,001</i>	<i>808</i>	<i>517</i>	<i>832</i>
Thana ...	4,818	2,526	2,292	920	826	1,035	787	529	674
Kolaba ...	4,830	2,377	2,453	856	859	1,072	839	447	750
Ratnagiri ...	4,889	2,202	2,687	703	826	943	814	517	1,014
Kanara ...	4,878	2,438	2,440	829	792	971	793	610	833
SAURASHTRA STATE ...	4,941	2,524	2,417	909	823	1,224	977	379	612
Halar ...	5,268	2,645	2,623	921	849	1,320	1,065	404	708
Madhya Saurashtra ...	4,897	2,526	2,461	912	837	1,229	1,020	381	599
Zalawad ...	4,511	2,310	2,201	879	798	1,104	899	315	497
Gohilwad ...	4,944	2,559	2,385	919	827	1,247	952	374	599
Sorath ...	4,930	2,528	2,402	903	802	1,202	951	400	644
KUTCH STATE ...	4,135	1,985	2,150	807	835	895	787	277	522

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 6·4

Females per 1,000 males (General, Rural and Urban Population); and comparison with previous censuses

State, Natural Division and District.	General Population.				Rural Population.				Urban Population.			
	1951	1941	1931	1921	1951	1941	1931	1921	1951	1941	1931	1921
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
BOMBAY, SAURASHTRA AND KUTCH ...	938	941	941	941	987	977	973	977	838	833	835	821
BOMBAY STATE ...	932	935	936	935	988	977	973	978	818	811	813	796
Greater Bombay ...	596	599	571	541	...	...	...	...	596	599	571	541
<i>Bombay Gujarat Division ...</i>	937	924	930	929	957	946	938	939	879	854	899	890
Banaskantha ...	950	946	930	915	952	948	936	924	924	914	869	818
Sabarkantha ...	973	967	964	994	977	972	962	989	920	900	986	1,076
Mehsana ...	993	972	973	955	994	978	967	946	988	949	1,002	999
Ahmedabad ...	849	824	889	863	942	922	904	912	789	745	868	799
Kaira ...	912	896	875	872	914	892	870	866	907	909	893	895
Panch Mahals ...	935	938	931	951	938	938	936	950	916	939	892	961
Baroda ...	914	898	902	903	925	918	921	917	878	833	828	852
Broach ...	944	932	920	943	947	937	930	951	932	909	868	904
Surat ...	991	979	984	990	1,005	994	996	1,003	940	923	927	937
Amreli ...	971	952	955	941	965	956	952	940	984	940	969	946
<i>Bombay Deccan Northern Division ...</i>	968	966	962	966	986	979	976	979	917	912	899	909
West Khandesh ...	972	969	970	976	978	972	976	976	943	949	930	974
East Khandesh ...	971	970	968	971	984	982	982	981	944	938	927	939
Dangs ...	877	848	848	888	877	848	848	888	...	...	...	...
Nasik ...	956	953	963	960	974	964	970	974	907	895	926	896
Ahmednagar ...	971	969	971	978	980	973	979	990	921	934	908	902
Poona ...	939	948	952	957	994	991	993	997	870	840	841	849
Satara North ...	1,051	1,035	1,006	1,030	1,066	1,044	1,015	1,039	965	959	923	949
Satara South ...	968	954	950	942	975	954	956	943	951	953	922	935
Kolhapur ...	969	970	952	945	982	984	966	952	927	906	875	904
Sholapur ...	945	942	934	943	951	947	944	950	932	930	908	923
<i>Bombay Deccan Southern Division ...</i>	964	953	959	961	968	955	966	966	954	941	925	939
Belgaum ...	957	947	952	957	962	952	962	961	943	912	887	923
Bijapur ...	979	963	973	966	979	964	977	967	979	958	953	959
Dharwar ...	958	950	953	962	964	951	962	970	946	946	930	937
<i>Bombay Konkan Division ...</i>	1,047	1,049	1,031	1,057	1,083	1,062	1,041	1,065	912	927	927	975
Thana ...	907	939	935	937	951	956	952	945	829	821	794	852
Kolaba ...	1,040	1,036	1,039	1,023	1,052	1,045	1,021	1,035	945	941	891	943
Ratnagiri ...	1,224	1,158	1,129	1,187	1,239	1,167	1,136	1,195	1,094	1,018	1,028	1,066
Kanara ...	967	965	952	968	942	959	940	955	1,054	995	1,013	1,040
SAURASHTRA STATE ...	975	966	966	966	963	951	959	955	939	978	968	1,001
Halar ...	989	991	994	985	986	986	985	972	995	1,005	1,024	1,043
Madhya Saurashtra ...	986	977	974	984	971	971	954	959	1,011	993	1,013	1,031
Zalawad ...	959	959	965	959	939	950	956	958	1,006	934	974	962
Gohilwad ...	959	947	948	944	954	943	949	938	969	944	947	960
Sorath ...	981	962	960	962	966	955	949	945	1,013	960	992	1,014
KUTCH STATE ...	1,079	1,095	1,066	1,059	1,085	1,094	1,064	1,047	1,057	1,038	1,076	1,122

Note.—In Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch and also in Bombay State, the number of females per 1,000 males showed a slight increase in both the urban and rural areas considered separately between 1941 and 1951 while in the General Population there has been a decrease in the proportion of females. This result, though peculiar, is real.

SUBSIDIARY

Females per 1,000 males in

State, Natural Division and District.	All Agricultural Classes.				I—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependants.				II—Cultivators of land unowned and	
	Total.	Self-supporting persons.	Non-earning dependants.	Earning dependants.	Total.	Self-supporting persons.	Non-earning dependants.	Earning dependants.	Total.	Self-supporting persons.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
BOMBAY, SAURASHTRA AND KUTCH	992	154	1,329	2,752	939	115	1,332	2,732	978	109
BOMBAY STATE	995	161	1,335	2,749	991	120	1,339	2,719	982	114
Greater Bombay	831	218	1,500	624	803	117	1,406	855	855	306
<i>Bombay Gujarat Division</i>	960	114	1,287	2,823	955	74	1,277	2,841	931	52
Banaskantha	948	123	1,129	3,752	952	150	1,128	3,676	936	34
Sabarkantha	965	70	1,064	3,327	967	43	1,033	3,354	945	51
Mehsana	986	106	1,263	4,222	967	37	1,226	4,312	948	60
Ahmedabad	946	118	1,394	2,237	929	57	1,454	2,012	911	52
Kaira	923	95	1,356	2,263	913	55	1,354	2,266	893	56
Panch Mahals	948	105	1,066	3,125	954	113	1,060	3,157	938	44
Baroda	941	102	1,418	2,378	942	38	1,459	2,071	918	50
Broach	961	110	1,363	2,016	961	61	1,381	2,004	939	44
Surat	1,009	167	1,413	2,579	1,004	114	1,478	2,290	972	74
Amreli	959	127	1,407	2,671	980	35	1,448	2,350	922	28
<i>Bombay Deccan Northern Division</i>	997	146	1,350	2,656	999	117	1,353	2,663	933	64
West Khandesh	988	163	1,328	2,562	992	168	1,348	2,454	928	66
East Khandesh	993	150	1,415	2,737	1,000	97	1,454	2,685	940	48
Dangs	913	21	1,278	2,810	919	19	1,284	2,822	701	67
Nasik	980	88	1,319	2,573	977	51	1,334	2,497	942	48
Ahmednagar	993	120	1,349	2,293	991	90	1,345	2,349	977	76
Poona	1,021	174	1,301	2,976	1,021	140	1,286	3,065	944	103
Satara North	1,080	198	1,319	3,291	1,071	160	1,305	3,357	971	106
Satara South	982	135	1,374	2,260	983	112	1,381	2,227	907	59
Kolhapur	985	153	1,361	3,124	989	147	1,350	3,146	938	64
Sholapur	960	141	1,386	2,368	955	95	1,407	2,296	895	43
<i>Bombay Deccan Southern Division</i>	982	230	1,406	2,220	972	168	1,419	2,253	924	110
Belgaum	973	171	1,408	2,341	970	129	1,413	2,331	931	81
Bijapur	993	253	1,377	2,123	978	196	1,387	2,158	913	142
Dharwar	946	278	1,431	2,177	970	189	1,463	2,262	922	145
<i>Bombay Konkan Division</i>	1,092	232	1,332	3,606	1,124	229	1,383	3,410	1,067	185
Thana	989	136	1,174	3,302	993	108	1,192	3,001	985	94
Kolaba	1,073	268	1,188	4,537	1,095	308	1,204	4,121	1,058	232
Ratnagiri	1,226	301	1,481	3,885	1,228	283	1,515	3,756	1,210	261
Kanara	952	209	1,466	2,395	959	118	1,563	1,998	936	133
SAURASHTRA STATE	956	76	1,234	2,739	962	59	1,232	2,796	939	53
Halar	966	53	1,254	2,751	968	34	1,246	2,802	959	45
Madhya Saurashtra	958	83	1,238	2,584	974	74	1,234	2,595	940	60
Zalawad	943	84	1,273	2,264	931	69	1,296	2,263	930	50
Gohilwad	945	102	1,229	2,284	944	81	1,234	2,378	921	85
Sorath	964	59	1,208	3,833	974	41	1,201	3,716	959	29
KUTCH STATE	1,042	213	1,458	3,200	1,039	190	1,445	3,376	989	119

TABLE 6.5

Agricultural Classes and Sub-Classes

wholly or mainly dependants.		III—Cultivating labourers and their dependants.				IV—Non-cultivating owners of land : agricultural rent receivers and their dependants.				State, Natural Division and District.
Non-earning dependants.	Earning dependants.	Total.	Self-supporting persons.	Non-earning dependants.	Earning dependants.	Total.	Self-supporting persons.	Non-earning dependants.	Earning dependants.	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
1,280	2,980	977	293	1,294	2,693	1,213	553	1,614	1,814	BOMBAY, SAURASHTRA AND KUTCH
1,295	3,003	982	298	1,296	2,707	1,217	582	1,587	1,902	BOMBAY STATE
1,308	972	749	191	1,665	302	892	287	1,639	343	Greater Bombay
1,266	2,757	955	249	1,275	2,972	1,256	707	1,616	1,575	Bombay Gujarat Division
1,086	4,015	769	161	1,229	3,070	1,279	627	1,735	1,909	Banashantha
1,261	2,725	728	122	1,350	3,153	1,638	1,326	1,707	2,881	Sabarkantha
1,324	3,793	952	303	1,292	3,765	1,394	860	1,622	3,581	Mehsana
1,278	2,506	963	243	1,271	2,546	1,200	585	1,618	1,662	Ahmedabad
1,332	2,407	927	228	1,279	2,434	1,191	636	1,608	708	Kaira
1,060	3,132	800	98	1,103	2,432	1,220	531	1,669	1,643	Panch Mahals
1,405	2,382	922	232	1,226	4,040	1,135	504	1,631	1,359	Baroda
1,386	1,787	959	191	1,279	2,211	1,141	493	1,640	1,141	Broach
1,301	2,631	1,046	331	1,308	3,318	1,283	569	1,775	1,223	Surat
1,535	1,501	853	212	1,265	4,651	1,246	2,640	726	351	Amreli
1,352	2,625	977	234	1,297	2,656	1,217	583	1,529	2,390	Bombay Deccan Northern Division
1,278	2,535	985	158	1,266	2,797	1,154	466	1,518	2,239	West Khandesh
1,388	2,450	979	252	1,310	2,897	1,129	510	1,522	1,464	East Khandesh
1,786	889	757	89	1,024	4,692	600	.....	750	.....	Dang
1,426	3,260	980	211	1,199	2,731	1,166	429	1,478	3,143	Nasik
1,427	2,071	968	190	1,332	2,075	1,190	534	1,456	2,558	Ahmednagar
1,331	2,716	953	315	1,361	2,271	1,290	751	1,502	2,973	Poona
1,313	2,812	1,074	435	1,363	2,601	1,347	795	1,532	2,859	Satara North
1,355	2,179	970	273	1,255	2,815	1,191	593	1,556	1,683	Satara South
1,310	3,220	987	281	1,424	2,967	1,201	477	1,695	1,184	Kolhapur
1,410	1,925	958	231	1,288	2,800	1,148	492	1,511	2,053	Sholapur
1,394	2,037	1,020	441	1,334	2,320	1,150	459	1,536	1,904	Bombay Deccan Southern Division
1,389	2,366	993	374	1,347	2,466	1,173	489	1,583	1,644	Belgaum
1,341	1,797	1,053	440	1,332	2,201	1,134	425	1,500	2,021	Bijapur
1,440	1,684	1,013	486	1,326	2,351	1,138	454	1,516	2,050	Dharwar
1,264	3,866	1,015	420	1,265	3,479	1,265	462	1,772	1,011	Bombay Konkan Division
1,125	3,524	984	293	1,222	3,653	1,060	310	1,601	992	Thana
1,142	4,835	982	339	1,233	5,466	1,284	410	1,771	838	Kolaba
1,414	4,156	1,262	789	1,353	3,433	1,424	627	1,904	1,638	Ratnagiri
1,419	2,701	919	529	1,315	2,280	1,192	413	1,719	531	Kanara
1,115	2,832	862	166	1,229	2,430	1,150	286	1,831	1,106	SAURASHTRA STATE
1,063	3,437	818	189	1,309	1,742	1,161	300	2,004	681	Halar
1,143	2,774	724	135	1,218	2,195	1,181	326	1,803	1,053	Madhya Saurashtra
1,147	2,388	934	162	1,248	2,066	1,169	314	1,811	1,244	Zalawad
1,094	2,134	943	185	1,196	2,274	1,068	210	1,719	1,169	Gohilwad
1,099	4,509	824	164	1,259	3,988	1,260	350	1,979	1,608	Sorath
1,621	2,755	1,658	456	1,507	3,504	1,460	586	2,161	2,423	KUTCH STATE

SUBSIDIARY

Females per 1,000 males in

State, Natural Division and District.	Non-Agricultural Classes.				V-Production other than cultivation.				VI-Com	
	Total	Self-sup- porting persons.	Non-earn- ing depen- dants.	Earning depen- dants.	Total	Self-sup- porting persons.	Non-earn- ing depen- dants.	Earning depen- dants.	Total	Self- supporting persons.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
BOMBAY, SAURASHTRA AND KUTCH	853	123	1,623	1,499	834	82	1,645	1,690	873	77
BOMBAY STATE	839	119	1,618	1,507	814	83	1,645	1,689	846	79
Greater Bombay	595	85	1,634	488	547	63	1,747	525	653	50
Bombay Gujarat Division	900	129	1,614	1,507	856	73	1,645	1,551	915	69
Banaskantha	954	157	1,600	2,248	925	104	1,484	2,759	945	77
Sabarkantha	995	150	1,606	2,244	938	85	1,545	2,584	963	60
Mehsana	1,003	163	1,584	2,716	986	81	1,559	3,038	1,007	105
Ahmedabad	811	102	1,644	819	750	59	1,713	723	859	70
Kaira	836	123	1,548	1,237	853	74	1,590	1,331	909	52
Panch Mahals	869	96	1,570	1,543	825	85	1,483	1,804	921	29
Baroda	868	120	1,633	1,464	839	66	1,733	1,385	883	63
Broach	903	140	1,548	1,527	873	93	1,584	1,307	899	71
Surat	959	155	1,638	1,546	927	86	1,660	1,551	931	69
Amreli	984	140	1,708	1,306	952	92	1,741	1,507	990	55
Bombay Deccan Northern Division	905	121	1,618	1,572	915	87	1,632	1,775	924	97
West Khandesh	919	124	1,618	1,513	904	113	1,616	1,497	923	107
East Khandesh	920	86	1,658	1,558	923	61	1,634	1,771	926	64
Dangs	595	31	1,433	1,848	746	27	1,272	2,979	547	19
Nasik	909	108	1,515	1,712	941	78	1,592	1,979	937	99
Ahmednagar	914	113	1,532	1,526	920	77	1,611	1,619	930	75
Poona	856	133	1,682	1,395	890	99	1,798	1,552	893	108
Satara North	960	142	1,549	2,161	959	85	1,495	2,314	954	110
Satara South	916	133	1,537	1,580	905	83	1,489	2,099	901	103
Kolhapur	920	114	1,650	1,517	920	65	1,646	1,798	953	106
Sholapur	922	129	1,609	1,484	907	101	1,608	1,685	937	105
Bombay Deccan Southern Division	916	154	1,598	1,564	925	141	1,561	1,971	944	143
Belgaum	910	143	1,572	1,547	922	125	1,541	1,914	951	131
Bijapur	938	174	1,534	1,926	946	161	1,425	2,468	954	158
Dharwar	906	150	1,667	1,272	912	139	1,634	1,538	931	143
Bombay Konkan Division	971	162	1,620	2,177	947	119	1,602	2,647	920	113
Tarna	818	102	1,550	1,519	788	87	1,549	2,178	789	55
Kolaba	951	179	1,568	3,159	932	143	1,521	3,524	962	166
Ratnagiri	1,220	265	1,688	3,302	1,208	167	1,662	3,460	1,144	208
Kanara	994	192	1,749	1,484	945	132	1,690	1,925	1,050	192
SAURASHTRA STATE	993	132	1,652	1,357	950	68	1,627	1,639	1,010	61
Halar	1,010	120	1,716	1,354	965	64	1,617	1,759	1,014	51
Madhya Saurashtra	1,008	125	1,711	1,245	957	62	1,688	1,584	1,046	47
Zalawad	972	147	1,589	1,491	929	93	1,468	1,774	998	61
Gohilwad	971	135	1,566	1,320	933	74	1,575	1,397	976	67
Sorath	999	135	1,727	1,471	965	58	1,724	1,822	1,006	75
KUTCH STATE	1,107	274	1,809	2,139	1,005	109	1,816	2,160	1,195	105

TABLE 6·6

Non-Agricultural Classes and Sub-Classes

merce.		VII-Transport.				VIII-Other services and miscellaneous sources.				State, Natural Division and District.
Non-earning dependants.	Earning dependants.	Total.	Self-supporting persons.	Non-earning dependants.	Earning dependants.	Total.	Self-supporting persons.	Non-earning dependants.	Earning dependants.	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
1,634	703	822	30	1,785	1,043	891	201	1,558	1,700	BOMBAY, SAURASHTRA AND KUTCH
1,668	750	803	29	1,786	1,104	862	130	1,543	1,734	BOMBAY STATE
1,603	346	587	18	1,844	345	608	155	1,496	593	Greater Bombay
1,687	653	887	54	1,668	1,492	936	224	1,537	1,934	<i>Bombay Gujarat Division</i>
1,783	739	948	53	1,677	2,587	984	256	1,571	2,562	Banaskantha
1,716	1,039	890	20	1,712	2,248	1,027	255	1,587	2,504	Sabarkantha
1,706	1,674	879	16	1,456	3,238	1,031	283	1,554	2,845	Mehsana
1,680	349	757	64	1,650	654	871	212	1,512	1,379	Ahmedabad
1,539	557	829	15	1,660	876	905	200	1,489	1,512	Kaira
1,694	405	820	16	1,713	1,578	878	146	1,530	1,917	Panch Mahals
1,670	641	888	24	1,752	1,057	876	184	1,547	1,896	Baroda
1,662	509	786	16	1,755	916	927	196	1,472	1,968	Broach
1,720	567	1,068	14	1,676	1,702	987	263	1,569	2,080	Surat
1,768	489	955	13	1,910	489	1,015	242	1,626	1,484	Amreli
1,685	911	890	23	1,777	1,076	890	167	1,561	1,672	<i>Bombay Deccan Northern Division</i>
1,730	912	845	18	1,878	1,012	932	147	1,557	1,791	West Khandesh
1,719	951	887	46	1,735	1,496	923	127	1,635	1,670	East Khandesh
1,677	1,214	625	...	1,111	...	504	36	1,535	823	Dangs
1,648	980	909	13	1,756	1,221	872	147	1,567	1,805	Nasik
1,682	810	889	29	1,796	398	905	160	1,411	1,837	Ahmednagar
1,660	857	869	17	1,833	1,039	825	170	1,608	1,464	Poona
1,659	1,234	997	17	1,814	1,974	961	209	1,538	2,321	Satara North
1,633	786	923	27	1,747	1,108	929	195	1,512	1,455	Satara South
1,809	848	873	19	1,681	842	911	165	1,586	1,510	Kolhapur
1,671	904	892	17	1,751	1,009	940	203	1,553	1,519	Sholapur
1,680	961	874	20	1,816	666	895	190	1,562	1,404	<i>Bombay Deccan Southern Division</i>
1,664	851	864	37	1,713	746	884	174	1,540	1,525	Belgaum
1,650	1,241	858	19	1,894	550	925	212	1,555	1,460	Bijapur
1,711	846	886	11	1,852	662	886	189	1,591	1,251	Dharwar
1,699	895	1,051	41	1,884	1,653	994	238	1,556	2,281	<i>Bombay Konkan Division</i>
1,646	410	840	29	1,832	1,048	850	152	1,465	1,479	Thana
1,691	1,772	1,105	30	1,812	2,899	934	230	1,505	3,365	Kolaba
1,761	1,770	1,390	85	1,894	2,404	1,217	372	1,626	3,705	Ratnagiri
1,792	726	840	24	1,829	1,167	1,039	276	1,767	1,282	Kanara
1,708	463	915	37	1,756	674	1,030	234	1,611	1,498	SAURASHTRA STATE
1,821	419	907	28	1,805	413	1,075	232	1,735	1,318	Halar
1,810	417	946	12	1,863	504	1,037	229	1,655	1,317	Madhya Saurashtra
1,753	737	909	21	1,795	965	1,006	240	1,603	1,358	Zalawad
1,723	489	884	55	1,575	990	1,011	232	1,478	1,700	Gohilwad
1,875	381	925	59	1,793	657	1,032	241	1,643	1,654	Sorath
2,000	1,241	873	17	2,030	1,606	1,181	525	1,665	2,415	KUTCH STATE

SUBSIDIARY

Marital Status of 1,000 of each Sex of General

State, Natural Division and District.	Males.													
	Unmarried.				Married.				Widowed.					
	1951	1941	1931	1921	1951	1941	1931	1921	1951	1941	1931	1921		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
BOMBAY, SAURASHTRA AND KUTCH	526	...	464	467	432	...	420	462	40	...	56	71		
BOMBAY STATE	525	493	462	464	434	453	483	467	40	54	55	69
Greater Bombay	472	438	...	370	497	532	...	598	29	30	...	32
<i>Bombay Gujarat Division</i>	521	...	436	461	433	...	500	460	44	...	64	79
Banaskantha	521	...	472	477	439	...	469	437	38	...	59	86
Sabarkantha	530	...	442	493	429	...	507	448	40	...	51	59
Mehsana	532	...	448	472	418	...	484	441	50	...	68	87
Ahmedabad	496	464	423	448	460	482	515	474	42	54	62	79
Kaira	499	445	387	426	446	484	536	482	53	71	77	92
Panch Mahals...	519	...	490	533	442	...	467	416	35	...	43	51
Baroda	520	...	428	422	430	...	500	493	45	...	72	85
Broach	533	...	416	448	419	...	520	475	43	...	64	77
Surat	539	507	434	457	415	439	503	466	41	54	63	77
Amreli	566	...	527	530	391	...	415	393	41	...	58	77
<i>Bombay Deccan Northern Division</i>	527	...	459	459	434	...	492	472	38	...	49	69
West Khandesh	511	493	475	483	460	469	493	470	28	38	32	47
East Khandesh	491	451	399	414	468	500	560	533	39	49	41	53
Dangs	521	...	485	...	451	...	476	...	25	...	39	...
Nasik	497	471	447	462	468	484	511	477	33	45	42	61
Ahmednagar	499	456	442	449	463	493	510	484	37	51	48	67
Poona	536	494	467	467	423	448	485	469	40	58	48	64
Satara North	625	525	489	490	336	413	448	425	38	62	63	85
Satara South	543	...	493	459	416	...	446	456	40	...	61	85
Kolhapur	552	...	493	459	407	...	452	462	40	...	55	79
Sholapur	511	487	459	458	441	458	480	462	47	55	61	80
<i>Bombay Deccan Southern Division</i>	535	509	467	479	419	426	468	434	43	65	65	87
Belgaum	531	503	451	463	424	436	489	455	41	61	60	82
Bijapur	510	490	446	457	445	441	490	450	43	69	64	93
Dharwar	562	531	500	511	390	403	430	401	46	66	70	88
<i>Bombay Konkan Division</i>	557	537	518	521	402	413	440	426	39	50	42	53
Thana	516	494	494	503	451	462	468	447	31	44	38	50
Kolaba	532	522	485	490	424	436	471	454	43	42	44	56
Ratnagiri	603	574	544	536	353	376	415	413	43	50	41	51
Kanara	581	547	540	556	372	376	407	384	45	77	53	60
SAURASHTRA STATE	540	...	470	484	418	...	469	439	39	...	61	77
Halar	542	...	...	...	421	...	...	...	35	...	...	...
Madhya Saurashtra	527	...	...	...	435	...	...	...	37	...	...	...
Zalawad	532	...	...	...	421	...	...	...	45	...	...	...
Gohilwad	546	...	...	...	411	...	...	...	42	...	...	...
Sorath	552	...	...	...	406	...	...	...	39	...	...	...
KUTCH STATE	537	...	493	509	409	...	441	409	53	...	66	82

Note.—In the newly created districts of Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, Mehsana, Baroda, Amreli, Dangs, Satara South, Kolhapur and the States of Saurashtra and Kutch, figures given for the past censuses are estimated as the actual figures for areas which now constitute these districts and States are not available.

TABLE 6-7

Population and comparison with previous censuses

Females.												State, Natural Division and District.
Unmarried.				Married.				Widowed.				
1951	1941	1931	1921	1951	1941	1931	1921	1951	1941	1931	1921	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	I
409	...	330	326	468	...	509	487	129	...	161	187	BOMBAY, SAURASHTRA AND KUTCH
406	369	324	319	462	481	513	490	130	150	163	191	BOMBAY STATE
439	397	...	297	451	485	...	558	108	118	...	145	Greater Bombay
430	...	315	319	457	...	543	490	111	...	142	191	Bombay Gujarat Division
421	...	365	372	464	...	506	470	114	...	129	153	Banaskantha
418	...	308	351	465	...	542	475	116	...	150	174	Sabarkantha
414	...	313	331	454	...	526	488	131	...	161	181	Mehsana
473	362	302	319	423	506	551	501	103	132	147	180	Ahmedabad
381	323	248	269	487	533	600	547	130	144	152	184	Kaira
446	...	405	461	469	...	503	434	83	...	92	105	Panch Mahals
417	...	296	288	476	...	554	540	105	...	150	172	Baroda
440	...	319	330	457	...	546	507	100	...	135	153	Broach
449	398	334	345	444	430	541	514	101	112	125	141	Surat
450	...	405	406	413	...	456	435	135	...	139	159	Amreli
384	...	316	302	479	...	520	501	135	...	164	197	Bombay Deccan Northern Division
431	389	366	378	459	492	520	480	108	119	114	142	West Khandesh
347	322	272	280	514	535	587	557	136	143	141	163	East Khandesh
465	...	442	...	479	...	495	...	50	...	63	...	Dangs
382	346	325	326	496	517	534	508	120	137	141	166	Nasik
369	322	302	297	506	528	541	512	124	150	157	191	Ahmednagar
394	363	328	304	465	475	502	496	140	162	170	200	Poona
354	362	300	279	484	450	488	470	162	188	212	251	Satara North
383	...	330	303	468	...	475	473	148	...	195	224	Satara South
414	...	335	280	443	...	485	497	141	...	180	223	Kolhapur
387	358	317	299	473	479	510	493	139	163	173	208	Sholapur
392	361	329	320	449	459	481	457	156	180	190	223	Bombay Deccan Southern Division
393	356	313	301	455	473	506	480	148	171	181	219	Belgaum
368	339	305	301	470	479	504	478	160	182	191	221	Bijapur
412	385	363	351	424	429	438	421	162	156	199	228	Dharwar
406	374	352	341	447	459	471	457	145	167	177	202	Bombay Konkan Division
414	378	377	389	482	494	494	461	102	128	129	150	Thana
390	366	334	327	472	479	506	484	137	155	160	189	Kolaba
402	376	343	318	426	448	460	460	171	176	197	222	Ratnagiri
423	373	361	346	390	393	409	401	184	234	230	253	Kanara
425	...	358	369	447	...	495	473	115	...	147	158	SAURASHTRA STATE
436	...	...	...	444	...	...	...	118	...	...	...	Halar
431	...	...	...	456	...	...	...	110	...	...	...	Madhya Saurashtra
420	...	...	...	462	...	...	...	115	...	...	...	Zalwad
431	...	...	...	449	...	...	...	119	...	...	...	Cohilwad
452	...	...	...	429	...	...	...	115	...	...	...	Sorath
357	...	349	365	438	...	459	435	164	...	192	208	KUTCH STATE

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 6·8

Age distribution of 1,000 married persons of each Sex (and comparison with 1941 Census)

State, Natural Division and District.	Males								Females									
	0-14		15-34		35-54		55 and over.		0-14		15-34		35-54		55 and over.			
	1951	1941	1951	1941	1951	1941	1951	1941	1951	1941	1951	1941	1951	1941	1951	1941		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		
BOMBAY, SAURASHTRA AND KUTCH	14	—	472	—	435	—	109	—	68	—	630	—	273	—	37	—		
BOMBAY STATE	—	—	12	24	459	439	410	377	109	100	68	97	630	640	274	235	36	28
Greater Bombay	—	—	2	8	531	563	407	382	60	47	13	32	713	745	249	205	25	18
<i> Bombay Gujarat Division</i>	—	—	19	—	491	—	392	—	98	—	40	—	631	—	256	—	43	—
Panackantha	—	—	37	—	511	—	358	—	94	—	76	—	608	—	279	—	37	—
Sabarkantha	—	—	40	—	524	—	363	—	73	—	70	—	656	—	243	—	31	—
Mehsana	—	—	14	—	458	—	410	—	118	—	39	—	622	—	300	—	48	—
Ahmedabad	—	—	16	29	537	586	376	316	71	69	49	84	684	674	247	217	29	25
Kaira	—	—	38	56	485	515	372	332	105	97	85	111	603	600	271	248	41	41
Panch Mahals	—	—	30	—	525	—	363	—	82	—	39	—	636	—	274	—	51	—
Baroda	—	—	8	18	476	508	411	358	105	115	20	53	635	636	303	268	42	43
Broach	—	—	5	—	470	—	419	—	106	—	17	—	639	—	303	—	41	—
Surat	—	—	3	11	446	477	433	403	118	109	7	32	609	606	331	313	53	49
Amreli	—	—	4	—	474	—	410	—	112	—	5	—	661	—	273	—	61	—
<i> Bombay Deccan Northern Division</i>	—	—	11	—	456	—	410	—	123	—	87	—	617	—	265	—	31	—
West Khandesh	—	—	15	27	514	547	376	336	95	90	77	103	623	649	267	216	33	32
East Khandesh	—	—	14	45	492	530	358	322	136	102	106	150	602	611	259	207	33	32
Dangs	—	—	11	—	496	—	421	—	72	—	78	—	666	—	271	—	35	—
Nasik	—	—	14	30	487	495	330	372	109	103	99	127	618	628	253	223	30	22
Ahmednagar	—	—	14	27	455	482	408	375	123	116	125	148	585	600	260	223	29	29
Poona	—	—	9	19	472	481	401	394	118	136	67	96	633	651	270	225	30	28
Satara North	—	—	9	12	364	426	456	421	171	141	67	130	629	636	268	213	36	21
Satara South	—	—	7	—	398	—	442	—	153	—	95	—	599	—	273	—	33	—
Kolhapur	—	—	2	—	409	—	451	—	138	—	28	—	646	—	292	—	34	—
Sholapur	—	—	11	20	450	471	412	393	127	116	108	128	616	635	249	214	27	23
<i> Bombay Deccan Southern Division</i>	—	—	13	23	448	484	426	401	113	92	97	126	630	644	248	211	25	19
Belgaum	—	—	16	29	453	491	412	386	119	94	109	141	603	625	252	215	31	19
Ejapur	—	—	18	29	450	483	423	396	109	92	123	148	608	633	248	203	21	16
Dharwar	—	—	4	13	440	477	444	421	112	89	58	91	677	677	245	212	20	20
<i> Bombay Konkan Division</i>	—	—	2	11	410	439	444	427	144	123	21	65	629	643	306	265	44	27
Thane	—	—	2	9	477	485	430	418	91	87	17	49	633	669	306	259	44	23
Kolaba	—	—	2	17	418	472	443	477	137	104	36	94	641	641	287	245	36	20
Ratnagiri	—	—	2	13	323	382	454	429	221	176	17	62	601	617	328	286	54	35
Karnar	—	—	1	4	411	421	465	475	123	100	16	66	704	678	254	240	26	16
SAURASHTRA STATE	—	—	33	—	503	—	365	—	99	—	53	—	633	—	269	—	45	—
Halar	—	—	36	—	501	—	362	—	101	—	57	—	621	—	270	—	52	—
Madhya Saurashtra	—	—	50	—	506	—	343	—	95	—	66	—	614	—	274	—	46	—
Zalarwad	—	—	37	—	516	—	359	—	88	—	64	—	641	—	256	—	39	—
Gohilwad	—	—	25	—	505	—	371	—	99	—	54	—	646	—	259	—	41	—
Surath	—	—	16	—	492	—	382	—	110	—	30	—	642	—	280	—	48	—
KUTCH STATE	—	—	41	—	444	—	338	—	117	—	58	—	597	—	282	—	53	—

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 6-9
Infants per 10,000 persons

State, Natural Division and District.	Infants per 10,000 persons of											
	General Population.				Rural Population.	Urban Population.		Agricultural Classes.		Non-Agricultural Classes.		
	1951		1941			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	6									7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
BOMBAY, SAURASHTRA AND KUTCH ...	325	164	161	...	167	162	157	159	168	161	158	161
BOMBAY STATE ...	325	164	161	252	167	163	157	157	167	161	160	161
Greater Bombay ..	236	117	119	174	...	...	117	119	112	124	117	119
<i>Bombay Gujarat Division ...</i>	<i>347</i>	<i>175</i>	<i>172</i>	<i>...</i>	<i>172</i>	<i>169</i>	<i>182</i>	<i>179</i>	<i>174</i>	<i>171</i>	<i>176</i>	<i>173</i>
Banaskantha ...	298	153	145	...	153	142	153	182	148	142	165	152
Sabarkantha ...	539	168	171	...	167	173	172	151	169	176	163	159
Mehsana ...	293	151	142	...	152	139	149	151	151	139	151	146
Ahmedabad ...	379	190	189	291	194	188	194	191	183	190	193	189
Kaira ...	383	186	197	290	183	206	192	173	180	205	200	176
Panch Mahals ...	415	206	209	...	206	201	205	272	209	196	190	273
Baroda ...	346	177	169	...	172	158	194	200	175	163	182	179
Broach ...	343	176	167	...	180	170	160	153	180	169	166	161
Surat ...	313	163	150	234	163	151	164	146	167	149	157	152
Amreli ...	321	154	167	...	150	167	165	168	139	169	168	162
<i>Bombay Deccan Northern Division ...</i>	<i>334</i>	<i>168</i>	<i>166</i>	<i>...</i>	<i>167</i>	<i>163</i>	<i>170</i>	<i>174</i>	<i>165</i>	<i>160</i>	<i>174</i>	<i>180</i>
West Khandesh ...	378	191	187	307	196	190	163	171	197	187	168	183
East Khandesh ...	340	175	165	309	172	162	182	173	168	164	193	169
Dangs ...	397	187	210	...	187	210	...	...	194	219	115	115
Nasik ...	368	186	182	250	185	174	190	204	183	168	193	211
Ahmednagar ...	309	155	154	239	156	154	151	152	155	154	156	153
Poona ...	326	159	167	248	159	167	159	166	155	164	163	170
Satara North ...	324	164	160	...	160	161	194	152	156	151	192	189
Satara South ...	301	157	144	...	156	146	159	138	158	145	152	139
Kolhapur ...	318	161	157	...	160	154	165	168	157	149	175	183
Sholapur ...	339	166	173	279	163	156	172	209	159	153	177	206
<i>Bombay Deccan Southern Division ...</i>	<i>319</i>	<i>162</i>	<i>157</i>	<i>...</i>	<i>167</i>	<i>161</i>	<i>148</i>	<i>146</i>	<i>163</i>	<i>160</i>	<i>159</i>	<i>151</i>
Belgaum ...	332	169	163	236	171	165	165	157	167	162	176	165
Bijapur ...	293	146	147	246	153	153	121	128	147	151	144	135
Dharwar ...	329	168	161	249	177	166	150	149	173	165	156	149
<i>Bombay Konkan Division ...</i>	<i>307</i>	<i>158</i>	<i>149</i>	<i>...</i>	<i>157</i>	<i>148</i>	<i>171</i>	<i>155</i>	<i>158</i>	<i>142</i>	<i>158</i>	<i>161</i>
Thana ...	336	175	151	207	169	159	190	166	170	153	183	171
Kolaba ...	290	154	136	223	154	138	158	132	159	137	138	138
Ratnagiri ...	286	144	142	208	145	141	140	142	146	135	139	157
Kanara ...	330	166	154	229	172	169	151	146	172	159	157	172
SAURASHTRA STATE ...	328	162	166	...	167	161	153	177	182	168	145	165
Halar ...	355	196	159	...	220	167	148	140	252	184	147	136
Madhya Saurashtra ...	336	164	172	...	170	175	153	167	176	177	154	168
Zalawad ...	344	166	178	...	166	148	165	248	174	175	160	180
Gohilwad ...	314	143	171	...	140	150	149	220	159	146	128	194
Scrath ...	311	158	153	...	161	162	152	136	175	169	140	138
KUTCH STATE ...	333	167	156	...	165	157	180	148	175	150	162	160

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 6·10
Young Children (aged 1-4) per 10,000 persons

State, Natural Division and District.	Young children per 10,000 persons of												
	General Population.				Rural Population.	Urban Population.		Agricultural Classes.		Non-Agricultural Classes.			
	1951		1941			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
BOMBAY, SAURASHTRA AND KUTCH ...	1,055	537	518	...	556	537	496	476	557	537	507	489	
BOMBAY STATE	1,052	536	516	1,117	556	536	492	471	556	535	503	486	
Greater Bombay	780	393	387	730	...	...	392	387	410	392	392	387
<i>Bombay Gujarat Division</i>	<i>1,044</i>	<i>532</i>	<i>512</i>	<i>...</i>	<i>542</i>	<i>526</i>	<i>502</i>	<i>468</i>	<i>545</i>	<i>529</i>	<i>510</i>	<i>482</i>	
Banaskantha	1,096	536	560	...	542	568	454	456	551	582	501	506	
Sabarkantha	1,061	540	521	...	542	528	512	421	541	541	538	464	
Mehsana	994	503	491	...	517	504	454	444	514	497	486	481	
Ahmedabad	973	499	474	1,054	489	477	506	473	504	481	497	472	
Kaira	1,010	525	485	1,093	529	498	515	455	526	496	525	461	
Panch Mahals	1,144	595	549	...	604	556	525	503	608	563	525	475	
Baroda	1,024	531	493	...	540	502	504	466	546	500	506	481	
Broach	1,003	505	498	...	504	504	509	474	505	518	504	451	
Surat	1,114	554	560	1,051	556	577	509	496	564	581	537	527	
Amreli	1,041	549	492	...	571	510	491	446	594	508	491	468	
<i>Bombay Deccan Northern Division</i>	<i>1,104</i>	<i>565</i>	<i>539</i>	<i>...</i>	<i>573</i>	<i>544</i>	<i>543</i>	<i>525</i>	<i>570</i>	<i>539</i>	<i>552</i>	<i>539</i>	
West Khandesh	1,105	554	551	1,295	567	563	489	491	562	561	527	516	
East Khandesh	1,011	516	495	1,156	510	491	529	504	508	478	534	537	
Dangs	1,358	660	698	...	660	698	...	...	659	729	667	391
Nasik	1,123	561	562	1,160	560	568	565	546	559	571	565	544	
Ahmednagar	1,052	533	519	1,154	540	526	493	480	532	520	535	516	
Poona	1,086	541	545	1,129	551	559	527	525	550	564	530	523	
Satara North	1,231	717	514	...	739	506	579	560	752	499	598	566	
Satara South	1,117	566	551	...	564	568	572	508	565	553	572	542	
Kolhapur	1,059	541	518	...	538	514	549	532	534	511	561	541	
Sholapur	1,163	581	582	1,122	584	595	575	554	584	589	576	570	
<i>Bombay Deccan Southern Division</i>	<i>1,118</i>	<i>567</i>	<i>551</i>	<i>...</i>	<i>576</i>	<i>563</i>	<i>544</i>	<i>516</i>	<i>571</i>	<i>557</i>	<i>558</i>	<i>534</i>	
Belgaum	1,161	590	571	1,159	599	579	561	547	595	574	574	565	
Bijapur	1,059	534	525	1,127	541	541	511	473	532	537	542	491	
Dharwar	1,123	573	550	1,090	582	566	552	516	580	557	556	536	
<i>Bombay Konkan Division</i>	<i>1,033</i>	<i>524</i>	<i>509</i>	<i>...</i>	<i>527</i>	<i>513</i>	<i>510</i>	<i>488</i>	<i>526</i>	<i>510</i>	<i>522</i>	<i>506</i>	
Thana	1,023	522	501	1,120	532	507	501	489	539	509	499	491	
Kolaba	1,045	526	519	1,211	526	527	528	453	519	517	549	526	
Ratnagiri	1,016	515	501	1,131	515	504	514	468	510	502	527	497	
Kanara	1,090	557	533	929	567	531	526	539	563	523	547	550	
SAURASHTRA STATE	1,081	546	535	...	555	547	526	511	568	565	526	508	
Halar	1,067	524	543	...	524	582	524	463	534	593	515	499	
Madhya Saurashtra	1,123	584	539	...	596	536	565	546	611	564	563	521	
Zalawad	1,021	516	505	...	519	517	509	479	526	520	507	493	
Gohilwad	1,077	547	530	...	564	542	507	502	578	560	519	503	
Sorath	1,078	532	546	...	544	558	506	519	560	560	502	512	
KUTCH STATE	1,059	545	514	...	549	527	525	462	579	547	518	489	

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 6·11
Boys and Girls (aged 5-14) per 10,000 persons

State, Natural Division and District.	Boys and Girls per 10,000 persons of												
	General Population.				Rural Population.		Urban Population.		Agricultural Classes.		Non-Agricultural Classes.		
	1951		1941										
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
BOMBAY, SAURASHTRA AND KUTCH ...	2573	1,329	1,244	....	1,387	1,299	1,199	1,117	1,391	1,301	1,238	1,155
BOMBAY STATE	2,551	1,317	1,234	2,488	1,380	1,296	1,174	1,094	1,387	1,301	1,203	1,125	
Greater Bombay	1,771	924	847	1,711	....	....	925	847	957	1,032	924	845
<i>Bombay Gujarat Division</i> ..	2,619	1,365	1,254	.....	1,408	1,303	1,239	1,110	1,416	1,307	1,281	1,166
Banaskantha	2,872	1,487	1,385	....	1,512	1,404	1,163	1,145	1,542	1,432	1,348	1,269
Sabarkantha	2,888	1,519	1,369	.....	1,534	1,382	1,311	1,207	1,554	1,402	1,417	1,275
Mehsana	2,702	1,413	1,289	.....	1,440	1,319	1,314	1,182	1,432	1,320	1,381	1,241
Ahmedabad	2,380	1,255	1,125	2,197	1,416	1,308	1,140	993	1,428	1,300	1,180	1,049	
Kaira	2,580	1,385	1,195	2,299	1,407	1,219	1,328	1,135	1,418	1,216	1,304	1,142	
Panch Mahals	2,695	1,363	1,332	....	1,367	1,349	1,335	1,208	1,367	1,363	1,345	1,170
Baroda	2,511	1,314	1,197	....	1,344	1,224	1,222	1,112	1,353	1,230	1,246	1,138
Broach	2,725	1,418	1,307	....	1,429	1,328	1,366	1,215	1,444	1,342	1,352	1,221
Surat	2,568	1,309	1,259	2,546	1,333	1,282	1,219	1,174	1,343	1,283	1,254	1,220	
Amreli	2,720	1,416	1,304	....	1,414	1,300	1,423	1,313	1,425	1,282	1,387	1,311
<i>Bombay Deccan Northern Division</i> ...	2,638	1,361	1,277	....	1,394	1,302	1,268	1,209	1,401	1,306	1,270	1,212
West Khandesh	2,795	1,443	1,352	2,629	1,450	1,372	1,412	1,249	1,461	1,383	1,380	1,240	
East Khandesh	2,615	1,364	1,251	2,570	1,369	1,266	1,353	1,219	1,373	1,265	1,341	1,216	
Dangs	2,700	1,504	1,196	....	1,504	1,196	....	....	1,517	1,211	1,379	1,057
Nasik	2,602	1,331	1,271	2,627	1,357	1,280	1,255	1,243	1,362	1,286	1,266	1,239	
Ahmednagar	2,734	1,364	1,370	2,503	1,385	1,395	1,245	1,235	1,391	1,412	1,290	1,257	
Poona	2,510	1,300	1,210	2,415	1,393	1,288	1,174	1,104	1,431	1,303	1,151	1,104	
Satara North	2,658	1,449	1,209	....	1,462	1,194	1,359	1,306	1,469	1,179	1,379	1,315
Satara South	2,707	1,383	1,324	....	1,400	1,355	1,341	1,249	1,393	1,348	1,347	1,237
Kolhapur	2,635	1,374	1,261	....	1,396	1,267	1,300	1,239	1,394	1,274	1,314	1,218
Sholapur	2,595	1,304	1,291	2,526	1,343	1,307	1,219	1,255	1,341	1,311	1,243	1,256	
<i>Bombay Deccan Southern Division</i> ...	2,599	1,306	1,293	....	1,306	1,301	1,307	1,272	1,314	1,305	1,283	1,261
Belgaum	2,608	1,310	1,298	2,665	1,308	1,310	1,316	1,259	1,318	1,311	1,285	1,258	
Bijapur	2,629	1,325	1,304	2,594	1,329	1,307	1,312	1,291	1,339	1,319	1,283	1,257	
Dharwar	2,563	1,284	1,279	2,609	1,279	1,282	1,297	1,772	1,286	1,285	1,282	1,266	
<i>Bombay Konkan Division</i> ...	2,567	1,328	1,239	.....	1,351	1,259	1,217	1,148	1,360	1,265	1,263	1,190
Thana	2,390	1,250	1,140	2,436	1,307	1,186	1,114	1,032	1,341	1,197	1,120	1,060	
Kolaba	2,652	1,388	1,264	2,661	1,397	1,266	1,314	1,235	1,416	1,293	1,310	1,179	
Ratnagiri	2,718	1,393	1,325	2,819	1,393	1,327	1,396	1,302	1,383	1,329	1,416	1,317	
Kanara	2,408	1,220	1,188	2,407	1,204	1,158	1,268	1,283	1,215	1,148	1,226	1,257	
SAURASHTRA STATE	2,759	1,436	1,323	.....	1,453	1,338	1,399	1,293	1,446	1,322	1,428	1,324
Halar	2,670	1,356	1,314	....	1,353	1,304	1,364	1,335	1,315	1,296	1,393	1,330
Madhya Saurashtra	2,692	1,400	1,292	....	1,409	1,299	1,387	1,279	1,431	1,275	1,377	1,304
Zalawad	2,786	1,445	1,341	....	1,481	1,372	1,363	1,266	1,473	1,341	1,422	1,339
Gohilwad	2,845	1,519	1,326	....	1,539	1,354	1,473	1,262	1,525	1,324	1,514	1,327
Sorath	2,779	1,428	1,351	....	1,450	1,360	1,379	1,331	1,450	1,316	1,403	1,368
KUTCH STATE	2,589	1,330	1,259	....	1,347	1,255	1,260	1,276	1,361	1,246	1,306	1,270

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 6·12
Young Men and Women (aged 15-34) per 10,000 persons

State, Natural Division and District.	Young men and women per 10,000 persons of											
	General Population.				Rural Population.		Urban Population.		Agricultural Classes.		Non-Agricultural Classes.	
	1951		1941									
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
BOMBAY, SAURASHTRA AND KUTCH ...	3,410	1,759	1,651	...	1,584	1,643	2,155	1,668	1,563	1,638	2,057	1,670
BOMBAY STATE ...	3,413	1,766	1,647	3,342	1,570	1,642	2,210	1,657	1,547	1,635	2,123	1,665
Greater Bombay ...	4,646	3,094	1,552	4,678	...	...	3,094	1,552	2,051	1,585	3,101	1,552
<i>Bombay Gujarat Division</i>	3,413	1,749	1,664	...	1,668	1,640	1,990	1,734	1,650	1,633	1,915	1,716
Banaskantha ...	3,289	1,744	1,545	...	1,730	1,526	1,922	1,799	1,740	1,508	1,752	1,639
Sabarkantha ...	3,424	1,727	1,697	...	1,709	1,695	1,965	1,722	1,712	1,679	1,773	1,748
Mehsana ...	3,272	1,594	1,678	...	1,574	1,663	1,665	1,730	1,579	1,652	1,618	1,719
Ahmedabad ...	3,862	2,099	1,763	3,909	1,758	1,702	2,344	1,807	1,709	1,720	2,268	1,782
Kaira ...	3,301	1,696	1,605	3,334	1,677	1,591	1,744	1,641	1,639	1,583	1,837	1,660
Panch Mahals ...	3,419	1,797	1,622	...	1,796	1,613	1,801	1,684	1,775	1,610	1,912	1,685
Baroda ...	3,439	1,772	1,667	...	1,693	1,657	2,002	1,698	1,656	1,661	1,974	1,679
Broach ...	3,328	1,690	1,638	...	1,677	1,636	1,752	1,646	1,668	1,632	1,746	1,652
Surat ...	3,286	1,599	1,687	3,228	1,526	1,675	1,870	1,734	1,492	1,670	1,769	1,715
Amreli ...	3,369	1,713	1,656	...	1,693	1,628	1,765	1,732	1,703	1,649	1,701	1,642
<i>Bombay Deccan Northern Division</i>	3,250	1,615	1,635	...	1,522	1,623	1,874	1,669	1,500	1,618	1,878	1,674
West Khandesh ...	3,328	1,643	1,685	3,383	1,601	1,678	1,848	1,723	1,581	1,686	1,860	1,682
East Khandesh ...	3,335	1,677	1,658	3,297	1,641	1,680	1,754	1,610	1,629	1,643	1,794	1,693
Dangs ...	3,341	1,718	1,623	...	1,718	1,623	...	...	1,572	1,662	3,150	1,241
Nasik ...	3,314	1,681	1,633	3,174	1,595	1,639	1,931	1,616	1,581	1,639	1,893	1,620
Ahmednagar ...	3,182	1,596	1,586	3,108	1,536	1,569	1,939	1,681	1,513	1,664	1,825	1,645
Poona ...	3,452	1,802	1,650	3,299	1,556	1,586	2,135	1,737	1,481	1,569	2,168	1,743
Satara North ...	3,030	1,266	1,764	...	1,225	1,792	1,526	1,588	1,194	1,809	1,511	1,610
Satara South ...	3,038	1,503	1,535	...	1,453	1,509	1,628	1,598	1,431	1,513	1,777	1,618
Kolhapur ...	3,197	1,584	1,613	...	1,508	1,604	1,842	1,648	1,505	1,604	1,831	1,643
Sholapur ...	3,203	1,618	1,585	3,218	1,551	1,531	1,764	1,706	1,548	1,529	1,734	1,681
<i>Bombay Deccan Southern Division</i>	3,274	1,664	1,610	...	1,628	1,593	1,767	1,658	1,608	1,598	1,819	1,643
Belgaum ...	3,243	1,648	1,595	3,157	1,609	1,580	1,769	1,644	1,585	1,579	1,841	1,645
Bijapur ...	3,236	1,632	1,604	3,163	1,606	1,584	1,718	1,671	1,586	1,583	1,769	1,667
Dharwar ...	3,342	1,711	1,631	3,280	1,672	1,618	1,797	1,661	1,656	1,635	1,835	1,624
<i>Bombay Konkan Division</i>	3,244	1,514	1,730	...	1,413	1,736	1,983	1,699	1,371	1,734	1,796	1,722
Thana ...	3,582	1,891	1,691	3,413	1,703	1,668	2,331	1,745	1,604	1,682	2,296	1,704
Kolaba ...	3,182	1,432	1,750	3,081	1,397	1,765	1,729	1,621	1,330	1,780	1,724	1,660
Ratnagiri ...	2,937	1,174	1,763	2,801	1,137	1,775	1,535	1,650	1,125	1,755	1,285	1,782
Kanara ...	3,440	1,749	1,691	3,379	1,808	1,700	1,563	1,663	1,758	1,693	1,736	1,688
SAURASHTRA STATE ...	3,415	1,733	1,682	...	1,728	1,650	1,744	1,748	1,747	1,668	1,721	1,695
Halar ...	3,450	1,800	1,680	...	1,799	1,651	1,801	1,743	1,820	1,664	1,781	1,695
Madhya Saurashtra ...	3,446	1,732	1,714	...	1,749	1,669	1,704	1,787	1,786	1,680	1,689	1,741
Zalawad ...	3,457	1,757	1,700	...	1,753	1,694	1,768	1,716	1,776	1,741	1,742	1,666
Gohilwad ...	3,348	1,711	1,637	...	1,675	1,605	1,792	1,711	1,701	1,646	1,720	1,630
Sorath ...	3,393	1,707	1,686	...	1,709	1,656	1,704	1,752	1,713	1,657	1,700	1,717
KUTCH STATE ...	3,196	1,516	1,680	...	1,487	1,656	1,638	1,782	1,487	1,606	1,538	1,736

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 6-13

Middle Aged Persons (aged 35-54) per 10,000 persons

State, Natural Division and District.	Middle aged persons per 10,000 persons of											
	General Population.				Rural Population.		Urban Population.		Agricultural Classes.		Non-Agricultural Classes.	
	1951		1941									
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
BOMBAY, SAURASHTRA AND KUTCH ...	1,925	1,028	897	...	984	929	1,126	826	978	941	1,103	833
BOMBAY STATE ...	1,947	1,046	901	2,034	997	938	1,157	817	987	952	1,142	818
Greater Bombay ...	2,106	1,443	663	2,303	...	...	1,443	663	1,280	982	1,444	661
<i>Bombay Gujarat Division</i> ...	1,892	1,012	880	...	984	890	1,096	852	975	893	1,074	859
Banaskantha ...	1,785	914	871	...	903	866	1,062	926	881	846	996	932
Sabarkantha ...	1,720	906	814	...	896	809	1,042	874	902	775	919	923
Mehsana ...	1,948	984	964	...	969	942	1,039	1,045	976	951	998	985
Ahmedabad ...	1,848	1,085	763	1,922	957	857	1,177	694	960	857	1,139	722
Kaira ...	1,940	1,036	904	2,082	1,029	890	1,053	938	1,014	908	1,090	892
Panch Mahals ...	1,759	952	807	...	940	802	1,047	845	930	807	1,071	809
Baroda ...	1,985	1,072	913	...	1,066	925	1,091	876	1,034	943	1,138	859
Broach ...	1,927	1,045	882	...	1,029	876	1,115	907	994	884	1,171	876
Surat ...	1,983	1,027	956	2,157	1,020	963	1,054	930	1,019	972	1,041	930
Amreli ...	1,790	930	860	...	929	856	933	868	921	858	928	851
<i>Bombay Deccan Northern Division</i> ...	1,925	1,011	914	...	999	933	1,043	862	987	955	1,066	822
West Khandesh ...	1,787	952	835	1,744	943	834	996	840	929	842	1,034	813
East Khandesh ...	1,971	1,026	945	1,883	1,016	958	1,047	918	1,013	995	1,057	825
Dangs ...	1,822	1,088	734	...	1,088	734	...	...	1,089	753	1,080	552
Nasik ...	1,908	1,027	881	2,042	1,031	904	1,015	815	1,020	914	1,040	811
Ahmednagar ...	1,978	1,056	922	2,120	1,056	924	1,055	911	1,040	948	1,098	851
Poona ...	1,906	995	911	2,118	960	967	1,042	836	939	997	1,059	814
Satara North ...	1,877	874	1,003	...	853	1,015	1,009	929	825	1,048	1,042	850
Satara South ...	1,968	1,041	927	...	1,041	929	1,042	923	1,025	956	1,101	818
Kolhapur ...	1,983	1,049	934	...	1,051	964	1,039	834	1,049	968	1,047	830
Sholapur ...	1,943	1,058	885	2,050	1,043	910	1,090	831	1,031	928	1,103	814
<i>Bombay Deccan Southern Division</i> ...	1,962	1,043	919	...	1,050	923	1,021	905	1,027	944	1,086	848
Belgaum ...	1,903	1,011	892	2,023	1,017	899	991	870	1,002	917	1,039	813
Bijapur ...	2,057	1,086	971	2,108	1,096	973	1,055	963	1,075	998	1,122	888
Dharwar ...	1,940	1,039	901	2,076	1,045	903	1,024	897	1,011	923	1,101	851
<i>Bombay Konkan Division</i> ...	2,031	986	1,045	...	969	1,074	1,061	910	969	1,092	1,018	953
Thana ...	2,066	1,122	944	2,200	1,109	1,023	1,152	758	1,071	1,067	1,194	771
Kolaba ...	2,052	1,042	1,010	2,105	1,035	1,015	1,097	966	1,024	1,024	1,094	968
Ratnagiri ...	2,000	823	1,177	2,042	817	1,183	876	1,123	836	1,190	793	1,149
Kanara ...	1,996	1,053	943	2,344	1,082	890	759	1,114	1,083	935	1,001	957
SAURASHTRA STATE ...	1,729	882	847	...	879	829	887	884	866	800	895	889
Halar ...	1,711	865	846	...	848	823	900	893	855	796	874	890
Madhya Saurashtra ...	1,726	861	865	...	859	859	866	874	830	816	886	902
Zalawad ...	1,738	894	844	...	911	811	854	919	913	781	877	897
Gohilwad ...	1,734	901	833	...	901	825	902	851	877	800	922	862
Sorath ...	1,732	887	845	...	878	816	906	908	881	802	894	891
KUTCH STATE ...	1,969	941	1,028	...	948	1,031	911	1,014	1,004	997	893	1,052

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 6-14
Elderly Persons (aged 55 and over) per 10,000 persons

State, Natural Division and District.	Elderly persons per 10,000 persons of												
	General Population.				Rural Population.		Urban Population.		Agricultural Classes.		Non-Agricultural Classes.		
	1951		1941										
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
BOMBAY, SAURASHTRA AND KUTCH ...	712	349	363	...	367	385	309	312	378	387	305	32	
BOMBAY STATE ...	712	352	360	767	370	385	311	303	382	390	303	31	
Greater Bombay ...	461	260	201	404	...	...	260	201	603	472	258	19
<i>Bombay Gujarat Division</i> ...	685	336	349	...	341	357	323	325	352	355	311	33	
Banaskantha ...	660	311	349	...	307	347	365	373	299	329	340	39	
Sabarkantha ...	568	256	312	...	255	310	276	347	256	294	256	36	
Mehsana ...	791	382	409	...	382	399	381	446	398	391	356	43	
Ahmedabad ...	558	275	283	622	325	339	239	242	332	336	250	25	
Kaira ...	786	405	381	902	390	381	446	380	419	396	370	34	
Panch Mahals ...	568	272	296	...	268	298	296	279	270	302	278	26	
Baroda ...	695	357	338	...	369	345	321	314	383	356	312	30	
Broach ...	674	347	327	...	342	325	364	339	341	323	362	33	
Surat ...	736	358	378	784	361	383	344	360	376	384	329	36	
Amreli ...	759	335	424	...	346	436	304	392	346	406	318	43	
<i>Bombay Deccan Northern Division</i> ...	749	375	374	...	392	388	329	334	401	398	317	31	
West Khandesh ...	607	287	320	640	291	315	273	345	293	318	268	32	
East Khandesh ...	728	343	385	785	342	393	345	366	355	409	315	32	
Dangs ...	382	219	163	...	219	163	...	...	227	168	138	11
Nasik ...	685	344	341	747	353	354	318	302	360	357	312	30	
Ahmednagar ...	745	392	353	870	401	358	339	319	404	367	360	31	
Poona ...	720	355	365	791	403	411	291	304	422	424	278	29	
Satara North ...	880	431	449	...	433	460	416	382	440	478	398	35	
Satara South ...	869	442	427	...	452	427	415	427	470	443	354	36	
Kolhapur ...	808	401	407	...	420	424	338	346	428	427	315	34	
Sholapur ...	757	408	349	806	447	370	322	303	450	377	338	30	
<i>Bombay Deccan Southern Division</i> ...	728	350	378	...	353	379	340	376	362	391	315	34	
Belgaum ...	753	361	392	760	369	394	336	385	382	408	296	34	
Bijapur ...	726	347	379	759	339	378	373	384	347	386	343	35	
Dharwar ...	703	341	362	696	349	361	321	364	354	375	311	33	
<i>Bombay Konkan Division</i> ...	818	387	431	...	402	451	319	339	425	448	314	39	
Thana ...	603	289	314	623	300	337	261	261	324	343	238	27	
Kolaba ...	779	387	392	710	386	394	394	373	398	403	354	36	
Ratnagiri ...	1,043	479	564	999	489	574	381	473	523	566	379	55	
Kanara ...	736	356	380	707	348	371	380	408	374	377	325	38	
SAURASHTRA STATE ...	688	321	367	...	328	364	304	374	322	346	320	38	
Halar ...	717	322	395	...	335	394	294	395	331	360	314	42	
Madhya Saurashtra ...	677	312	365	...	318	361	301	371	311	343	313	38	
Zalawad ...	654	305	349	...	303	325	308	405	280	299	326	39	
Gohilwad ...	682	332	350	...	347	358	299	332	341	343	325	35	
Sorath ...	707	326	381	...	329	377	317	390	332	368	319	39	
KUTCH STATE ...	864	361	503	...	378	500	288	516	409	439	325	55	

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 7-1
Progress of Literacy

State, Natural Division and District.		No. of Literate males per 1,000 males						No. of Literate females per 1,000 females							
		Aged 5-9 on	Aged 5-9 on	Aged 5-14 on	Aged 5-14 on	Aged 5 and up- wards on	Aged 5 and up- wards on	Aged 15 and up- wards on	Aged 5-9 on	Aged 5-9 on	Aged 5-14 on	Aged 5-14 on	Aged 5 and up- wards on	Aged 5 and up- wards on	Aged 15 and up- wards on
		1-3-51	1-3-41	1-3-51	1-3-41	1-3-51	1-3-41	1-3-51	1-3-51	1-3-41	1-3-51	1-3-41	1-3-51	1-3-41	1-3-51
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
BOMBAY STATE ...	Total	183	179	340	268	403	331	429	111	85	185	128	146	97	139
	Rural	140	...	281	...	311	...	325	66	...	120	...	80	...	63
	Urban	304	...	498	...	589	...	618	236	...	360	...	311	...	291
Greater Bombay	Total	406	405	555	509	593	479	601	352	326	479	411	431	329	415
	(Urban)														
<i>Bombay Gujarat Division</i>	Total	162	142	327	244	400	347	433	100	78	197	129	166	117	152
	Rural	129	...	276	...	324	...	346	68	...	149	...	114	...	99
	Urban	279	...	499	...	616	...	658	214	...	366	...	326	...	311
Banaskantha ...	Total	44	...	94	...	134	...	155	10	...	19	...	22	...	24
	Rural	34	...	75	...	103	...	117	4	...	8	...	10	...	10
	Urban	220	...	407	...	542	...	589	119	...	203	...	183	...	175
Sabarkantha ...	Total	101	...	259	...	272	...	278	37	...	70	...	58	...	52
	Rural	92	...	246	...	247	...	247	30	...	59	...	45	...	38
	Urban	240	...	463	...	580	...	627	144	...	242	...	227	...	221
Mehsana ...	Total	111	...	292	...	391	...	438	61	...	201	...	174	...	162
	Rural	99	...	260	...	340	...	380	48	...	172	...	141	...	128
	Urban	164	...	416	...	571	...	637	117	...	316	...	288	...	278
Ahmedabad ...	Total	228	190	407	281	501	376	535	158	107	265	154	220	142	202
	Rural	146	...	304	...	347	...	368	75	...	150	...	105	...	85
	Urban	300	...	500	...	601	...	631	235	...	374	...	313	...	292
Kaira ...	Total	221	189	450	282	472	345	482	142	103	254	140	192	110	166
	Rural	197	...	412	...	413	...	414	111	...	212	...	136	...	104
	Urban	292	...	553	...	620	...	647	229	...	372	...	333	...	318
Panch Mahals ...	Total	114	...	228	...	231	...	232	42	...	79	...	67	...	61
	Rural	96	...	196	...	180	...	172	26	...	47	...	33	...	26
	Urban	266	...	480	...	605	...	658	190	...	348	...	321	...	310
Baroda ...	Total	128	...	283	...	430	...	490	79	...	207	...	198	...	194
	Rural	100	...	249	...	368	...	419	59	...	166	...	148	...	140
	Urban	232	...	401	...	617	...	694	154	...	349	...	359	...	363
Broach ...	Total	241	...	411	...	466	...	491	152	...	235	...	158	...	123
	Rural	213	...	372	...	422	...	446	118	...	205	...	133	...	100
	Urban	386	...	592	...	656	...	683	336	...	378	...	270	...	224
Surat ...	Total	203	224	363	339	454	427	495	150	127	273	181	223	155	202
	Rural	170	...	311	...	386	...	421	120	...	228	...	173	...	149
	Urban	348	...	575	...	694	...	738	283	...	455	...	413	...	397
Amreli ...	Total	144	...	350	...	465	...	519	86	...	247	...	225	...	215
	Rural	118	...	308	...	412	...	462	76	...	228	...	196	...	182
	Urban	216	...	462	...	605	...	673	116	...	297	...	300	...	301
<i>Bombay Deccan Northern Division</i>	Total	180	196	331	279	370	303	387	94	79	149	100	102	68	82
	Rural	147	...	282	...	294	...	300	61	...	97	...	53	...	33
	Urban	284	...	482	...	572	...	607	198	...	307	...	247	...	222
West Khandesh ...	Total	170	192	321	268	359	284	377	74	74	137	85	87	51	64
	Rural	136	...	265	...	302	...	321	53	...	101	...	55	...	32
	Urban	362	...	606	...	620	...	626	197	...	331	...	250	...	216
East Khandesh ...	Total	267	236	467	339	507	375	525	159	81	246	103	137	60	91
	Rural	237	...	434	...	460	...	471	126	...	198	...	97	...	55
	Urban	334	...	539	...	607	...	636	230	...	353	...	226	...	173
Dangs	Total	75	...	126	...	106	...	97	9	...	18	...	17	...	17
	(Rural)														
Nashik ...	Total	202	156	356	233	381	270	392	109	69	161	86	104	61	78
	Rural	168	...	298	...	291	...	288	64	...	94	...	43	...	29
	Urban	314	...	541	...	632	...	667	254	...	365	...	274	...	233
Ahmednagar ...	Total	195	173	323	236	326	250	327	97	64	126	83	84	54	64
	Rural	171	...	286	...	270	...	263	73	...	88	...	53	...	36
	Urban	357	...	561	...	630	...	656	254	...	373	...	264	...	218
Poona ...	Total	234	205	405	291	454	342	475	153	118	227	154	180	118	161
	Rural	152	...	306	...	301	...	299	67	...	110	...	59	...	36
	Urban	371	...	566	...	647	...	675	294	...	413	...	355	...	333
Satara North ...	Total	240	...	416	...	409	...	405	115	...	178	...	97	...	67
	Rural	220	...	390	...	369	...	357	90	...	139	...	65	...	37
	Urban	379	...	591	...	643	...	667	270	...	403	...	317	...	279

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 7-1

Progress of Literacy

State, Natural Division and District.		No. of Literate males per 1,000 males							No. of Literate females per 1,000 females						
		Aged 5-9 on	Aged 5-9 on	Aged 5-14 on	Aged 5-14 on	Aged 5 and upwards on	Aged 5 and upwards on	Aged 5 and upwards on	Aged 5-9 on	Aged 5-9 on	Aged 5-14 on	Aged 5-14 on	Aged 5 and upwards on	Aged 5 and upwards on	Aged 5 and upwards on
		1-3-51	1-3-41	1-3-51	1-3-41	1-3-51	1-3-41	1-3-51	1-3-51	1-3-41	1-3-51	1-3-41	1-3-51	1-3-41	1-3-51
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Satara South	Total	123	...	279	...	333	...	358	52	...	95	...	71	...	59
	Rural	112	...	253	...	280	...	292	44	...	74	...	47	...	34
	Urban	153	...	347	...	464	...	515	73	...	153	...	131	...	121
Kolhapur	Total	47	...	151	...	244	...	286	20	...	53	...	50	...	49
	Rural	37	...	123	...	182	...	210	12	...	23	...	18	...	16
	Urban	86	...	251	...	447	...	526	49	...	154	...	163	...	167
Sholapur	Total	98	192	216	272	273	288	297	41	67	79	91	67	63	62
	Rural	66	...	166	...	205	...	223	21	...	42	...	30	...	24
	Urban	176	...	338	...	421	...	453	86	...	165	...	151	...	144
Bombay Deccan South-ern Division	Total	195	163	351	243	399	311	420	105	55	155	66	110	47	89
	Rural	170	...	311	...	341	...	354	73	...	108	...	70	...	53
	Urban	265	...	463	...	559	...	599	201	...	290	...	220	...	190
Belgaum	Total	178	142	324	206	347	267	357	119	43	162	64	113	49	91
	Rural	146	...	275	...	280	...	282	79	...	113	...	77	...	61
	Urban	276	...	474	...	552	...	585	251	...	321	...	226	...	184
Bijapur	Total	169	128	312	205	360	265	381	68	36	109	55	73	39	58
	Rural	151	...	277	...	310	...	324	50	...	75	...	47	...	34
	Urban	231	...	430	...	524	...	563	132	...	224	...	161	...	134
Dharwar	Total	238	218	416	315	491	390	522	123	83	190	105	139	82	117
	Rural	219	...	389	...	446	...	469	87	...	137	...	86	...	64
	Urban	279	...	475	...	587	...	633	202	...	309	...	255	...	231
Bombay Konkan Division	Total	147	153	296	231	351	284	376	88	66	165	96	120	73	103
	Rural	124	...	261	...	295	...	311	64	...	123	...	80	...	64
	Urban	270	...	475	...	589	...	630	221	...	382	...	326	...	304
Thana	Total	182	162	324	232	387	266	410	113	70	208	98	165	77	148
	Rural	135	...	259	...	286	...	297	67	...	135	...	88	...	69
	Urban	311	...	503	...	601	...	631	252	...	404	...	366	...	352
Kolaba	Total	150	140	287	197	332	252	354	75	50	137	73	105	60	92
	Rural	135	...	262	...	294	...	309	55	...	100	...	76	...	67
	Urban	299	...	506	...	634	...	686	267	...	453	...	364	...	327
Ratnagiri	Total	110	139	269	222	315	275	341	63	57	131	84	85	62	68
	Rural	103	...	254	...	288	...	307	55	...	113	...	69	...	52
	Urban	180	...	414	...	559	...	632	145	...	302	...	256	...	237
Kanara	Total	177	212	335	317	386	396	405	133	120	232	178	163	125	137
	Rural	158	...	297	...	341	...	357	114	...	184	...	126	...	104
	Urban	238	...	451	...	538	...	576	193	...	370	...	272	...	233
SAURASHTRA STATE	Total	102	...	234	...	312	...	350	56	...	121	...	122	...	123
	Rural	62	...	158	...	207	...	232	18	...	52	...	54	...	54
	Urban	191	...	396	...	529	...	593	137	...	267	...	260	...	256
Halar	Total	87	...	221	...	292	...	325	46	...	116	...	119	...	119
	Rural	55	...	135	...	178	...	198	17	...	48	...	42	...	39
	Urban	157	...	400	...	531	...	591	108	...	256	...	272	...	279
Madhya Saurashtra	Total	123	...	275	...	357	...	397	71	...	158	...	160	...	161
	Rural	77	...	183	...	234	...	259	19	...	75	...	82	...	86
	Urban	200	...	426	...	560	...	624	156	...	295	...	281	...	276
Zalawad	Total	95	...	217	...	295	...	334	60	...	131	...	129	...	128
	Rural	56	...	142	...	195	...	222	19	...	45	...	53	...	56
	Urban	193	...	405	...	537	...	598	168	...	347	...	302	...	283
Gohilwad	Total	104	...	221	...	308	...	353	55	...	110	...	111	...	111
	Rural	59	...	154	...	215	...	247	20	...	48	...	48	...	49
	Urban	214	...	381	...	521	...	590	147	...	261	...	253	...	250
Sorath	Total	91	...	220	...	288	...	322	41	...	94	...	93	...	93
	Rural	58	...	158	...	197	...	216	15	...	43	...	39	...	30
	Urban	174	...	365	...	494	...	555	104	...	209	...	210	...	211
KUTCH STATE	Total	122	...	222	...	278	...	305	54	...	119	...	120	...	121
	Rural	83	...	180	...	224	...	246	40	...	93	...	95	...	96
	Urban	295	...	407	...	507	...	551	113	...	225	...	224	...	224

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 7·2
LITERACY STANDARD OF LIVELIHOOD CLASSES

Number per 1,000 Males and 1,000 Females of each Livelihood Class by Literacy and Educational Standard

Educational Standard.	LIVELIHOOD CLASSES.															
	Agricultural Classes.								Non-Agricultural Classes.							
	I Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependants.		II Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned and their dependants.		III Cultivating labourers and their dependants.		IV Non-cultivating owners of land; agricultural rent receivers and their dependants.		Persons (including dependants) who derive their principal means of livelihood from :—							
	V Production other than cultivation.		VI Commerce.		VII Transport.		VIII Other services and miscellaneous sources.		V		VI		VII		VIII	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17

BOMBAY STATE

Literate	...	274	70	188	37	158	28	456	226	392	152	496	316	359	206	355	208
Middle School	...	8	1	5	3	...	...	54	12	31	8	77	24	63	25	52	23
Matriculate or Secondary	S.L.C. Higher	1	...	...	...	...	...	17	2	10	2	36	7	51	7	38	10
Intermediate Science	in Arts or	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	6	1	7	1	6	2
<i>Degrees or Diplomas</i>																	
Graduate	in Arts or Science	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	5	1	6	1	8	2
Post-Graduate	in Arts or Science	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	3
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Veterinary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commerce	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...
Legal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...
Medical	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1
Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...

SAURASHTRA STATE

Literate	...	142	39	81	18	64	15	273	124	252	83	455	273	229	108	261	128
Middle School	...	5	...	2	...	1	...	37	5	20	3	120	23	88	22	64	22
Matriculate or Secondary	S.L.C. Higher	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	2	...	17	3	24	3	19	6
Intermediate Science	in Arts or	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	4	1

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 7-3
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES AND RESEARCH

State, Natural Division and District.	Managers, Clerks and Servants of Educational & Research Institutions including Libraries & Museums etc.								Professors, Lecturers & Teachers other than those employed in Universities, Colleges & Research Institutions.				Professors, Lecturers, Teachers & Research Workers employed in Universities, Colleges & Research Institutions.				Total.	Number per lakh of population.			
	Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.						
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13									
BOMBAY, SAURASHTRA AND KUTCH	9,063	1,919	85,280	18,044	4,994	886	99,337	20,849	210	44	12	2									
BOMBAY STATE	8,186	1,640	77,340	16,181	4,857	831	90,383	18,652	215	45	14	2									
Greater Bombay	2,550	517	5,843	3,373	1,923	444	10,316	4,334	206	119	68	16									
<i>Bombay Gujarat Division</i>	1,387	168	22,755	4,677	861	104	25,003	4,949	200	41	8	1									
Banaskantha	177	...	495	51	...	...	512	51	66	7	...	...							
Sabarkantha	8	11	1,033	208	...	...	1,041	219	151	30	...	...							
Mehsana	32	15	3,014	357	66	9	3,112	381	205	24	4	1									
Ahmedabad	53	49	3,660	1,264	250	29	3,963	1,342	217	75	15	2									
Kaira	424	54	3,940	638	82	...	4,446	692	244	40	5	...									
Panch Mahals	44	...	1,413	218	...	...	1,457	218	123	19	...	...							
Baroda	278	...	2,636	729	255	56	3,169	785	221	61	21	5									
Broach	6	4	1,824	301	...	...	1,830	305	258	43	...	...							
Surat	122	34	4,408	733	208	10	4,738	777	241	40	11	1									
Amreli	403	1	332	178	...	...	735	179	105	56	...	...							
<i>Bombay Deccan Northern Division</i>	2,771	571	28,623	4,944	1,633	274	33,027	5,789	231	40	13	2									
West Khandesh	43	14	2,748	338	...	...	2,791	352	240	29	...	...							
East Khandesh	223	24	4,614	510	49	...	4,886	534	314	35	3	...									
Dangs	28	...	58	4	...	...	86	4	123	8	...	...							
Nasik	193	55	3,110	552	43	1	3,346	608	217	39	3	...									
Ahmednagar	90	55	2,842	361	304	41	3,236	457	201	26	22	3									
Poona	1,109	206	5,111	1,570	968	183	7,188	1,959	262	80	50	9									
Satara North	90	46	3,057	466	19	3	3,166	515	260	40	2	...									
Satara South	90	10	2,190	454	23	...	2,303	464	219	45	2	...									
Kolhapur	216	12	2,222	247	166	9	2,604	268	181	20	14	1									
Sholapur	689	149	2,671	442	61	37	3,421	628	177	29	4	2									
<i>Bombay Deccan Southern Division</i>	860	123	9,765	1,561	267	7	10,892	1,691	208	33	6	...									
Belgaum	165	41	3,440	555	110	3	3,715	599	199	32	6	...									
Bijapur	282	17	2,692	299	28	3	3,002	319	193	21	2	...									
Dharwar	413	65	3,633	707	129	1	4,175	773	231	45	8	...									
<i>Bombay Konkan Division</i>	618	261	10,354	1,626	173	2	11,145	1,889	222	35	4	...									
Thana	204	22	3,208	581	40	...	3,452	603	211	38	3	...									
Kolaba	67	10	1,591	307	...	...	1,658	317	175	34	...	...							
Ratnagiri	294	83	4,196	597	51	...	4,541	650	245	35	3	...									
Kanara	53	146	1,359	141	82	2	1,494	289	262	27	16	...									
SAURASHTRA STATE	855	234	7,053	1,614	126	55	8,034	1,903	170	39	3	1									
Halar	204	18	740	163	48	9	992	190	129	28	8	2									
Madhya Saurashtra	283	108	2,147	445	36	32	2,466	585	205	43	3	3									
Zalawad	67	48	793	205	25	...	885	253	160	41	5	...									
Gohilwad	170	29	1,712	367	...	...	1,882	396	168	36	...	...							
Sorath	131	31	1,661	434	17	14	1,809	479	166	43	2	1									
KUTCH STATE	22	45	887	249	11	...	923	294	156	44	2	...									

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